

Module 2: There is Only One Me!

In Module 1 we learned three letter sounds M, T, and A and we met three new Alphafriends. In Module 2, we will learn several more letters, and meet some new friends! During this Module we will begin to start using these letter sounds to build the foundation of our reading, writing and phonics skills.

Module 2: Letter Sounds

Letter	Sound	Alphafriend
Ss	/s/ as in sun 	Serena Seahorse
Bb	/b/ as in bat 	Benny Bear
Nn	/n/ as in nest 	Nina Newt
Dd	/d/ as in duck 	Devin Duck
Ii	/i/ (short i sound) as in itch 	Iggy Inchworm
Pp	/p/ as in porcupine 	Perla Porcupine
Cc	/c/ as in cat 	Carla Cat

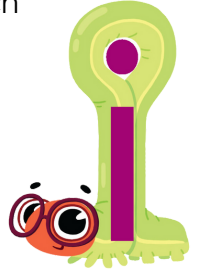


Practice Strategies:

- Make a list of words that start with each letter sound with your child. Say the word together. Say the beginning sound. Ask your child to repeat the beginning sound. Example /b/ boat. You say /b/ and then your child says /b/
- Practice finding the letter on signs, in magazines and in books. Say the letter sound when your child points and have them repeat the sound after you.
- Write the letters on index cards and have them match the upper and lowercase letters and say the sounds as they match them.

Module 2: Focus Words

In Module 2, your child will be learning several more irregular and decodable words. In each Module letter I will add practice strategies and tips so support you you helping your child practice at home. Below you will find the focus words that will be taught during Module 2.



Irregular (Heart Words)

as	to
do	I
is	was
you	

- Irregular words are words that have some letters and sounds that can not be sounded out. (said = /s/ /e/ /d/)
- Your child will learn to refer to these as “heart” words, because there are parts students will need to learn by heart. They will need to memorize certain parts of the word that do not follow typical phonics patterns. In the example of said, the vowels combined make the sound of /e/.

Practice Strategy:

Write each irregular word down on a piece of paper or index card. Read the word to your child. Tap each letter and make the sounds. Then say each word. Ask your child which part is the part they need to learn by heart. Example: t o = /t/ /o/. The o would be the part they need to learn by heart.

Decodable High Frequency Words

an	man
in	did
it	sit
can	

- Decodable High Frequency words are the words that students can sound out, using phonics strategies taught during structured literacy routines in class. Ex: (at = /a/ /t/)

Practice Strategy:

Write each word down on a piece of paper or index card. Read the word to your child. Tap each letter and make the sound. Ask your child to blend the word together by tapping their finger on each letter, and saying the sound. Then have them drag their finger along the whole word to blend it together. Example: d i d = did

