Into Reading® Grade 1

Structured Literacy

Module 2: My Family, My Community

In Module 1, your child reviewed short vowel sounds for a, e, i, o, and u. We met the Alphafriends that help us remember the letters of the alphabet and we practiced reading words with short vowel sounds. In Module 2, your child will be learning about two different graphemes and one digraph that help build fluency as a reader.

Structured Literacy Academic Vocabulary

Grapheme: a letter or combination of letters that represent a corresponding single sound	**Digraph:** a two-letter combination that represents one phoneme	**Phoneme:** an individual speech sound that can be combined with others to make words	**Rime:** follows the onset of a word and includes the vowel and letters that follow (h<u>at</u>, c<u>at</u>)

Grapheme Focus

Grapheme	Rule	Keyword
ff ll ss zz	**The Floss Rule applies to one syllable words that have a short vowel followed by the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, and sometimes /z/. When we hear these sounds after a short vowel sound, the final sound is spelled with a double consonant.**	**/f/ as in cliff /l/ as in bell /s/ as in grass /z/ as in buzz**
-all -oll -ull	**A word family is a group of words that share the same rime. The word families -all, -oll, and -ull each have a vowel followed by the double consonant ll. When we see the double consonant ll after the vowels a, o, or u, the ll may change the sound of these vowels.**	**-all as in ball -oll as in roll -ull as in bull**

Digraph Focus

Grapheme	Rule	Keyword
ck	**The digraph ck makes the /k/ sound. When a one-syllable word has the /k/ sound immediately after a short vowel, we spell the final /k/ sound with the digraph ck.**	**/k/ as in kick**

Module 2: Focus Words

In Module 2, your child will continue learning several irregular and decodable words. In each Module letter you will find practice strategies and tips so support you in helping your child practice at home. Below you will find the focus words that will be taught during Module 2: My Family, My Community.

Irregular Words (Heart Words)

my	by	why
walk	talk	into
see	the	and
then	the	

- 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:

Play Three-in-a-Row with your child. Use the Three-in-a-Row game board and take turns reading words and then writing words in the spaces on the game board. Play until someone gets three-in-a-row or all of the spaces are used on the board.

Decodable High Frequency Words

can	Mom	not
in	get	pet

Practice Strategy:

Practice spelling the words by writing the graphemes in Elkonin boxes to build the words. We often call these sound boxes and when we use them, we write one sound in each box.
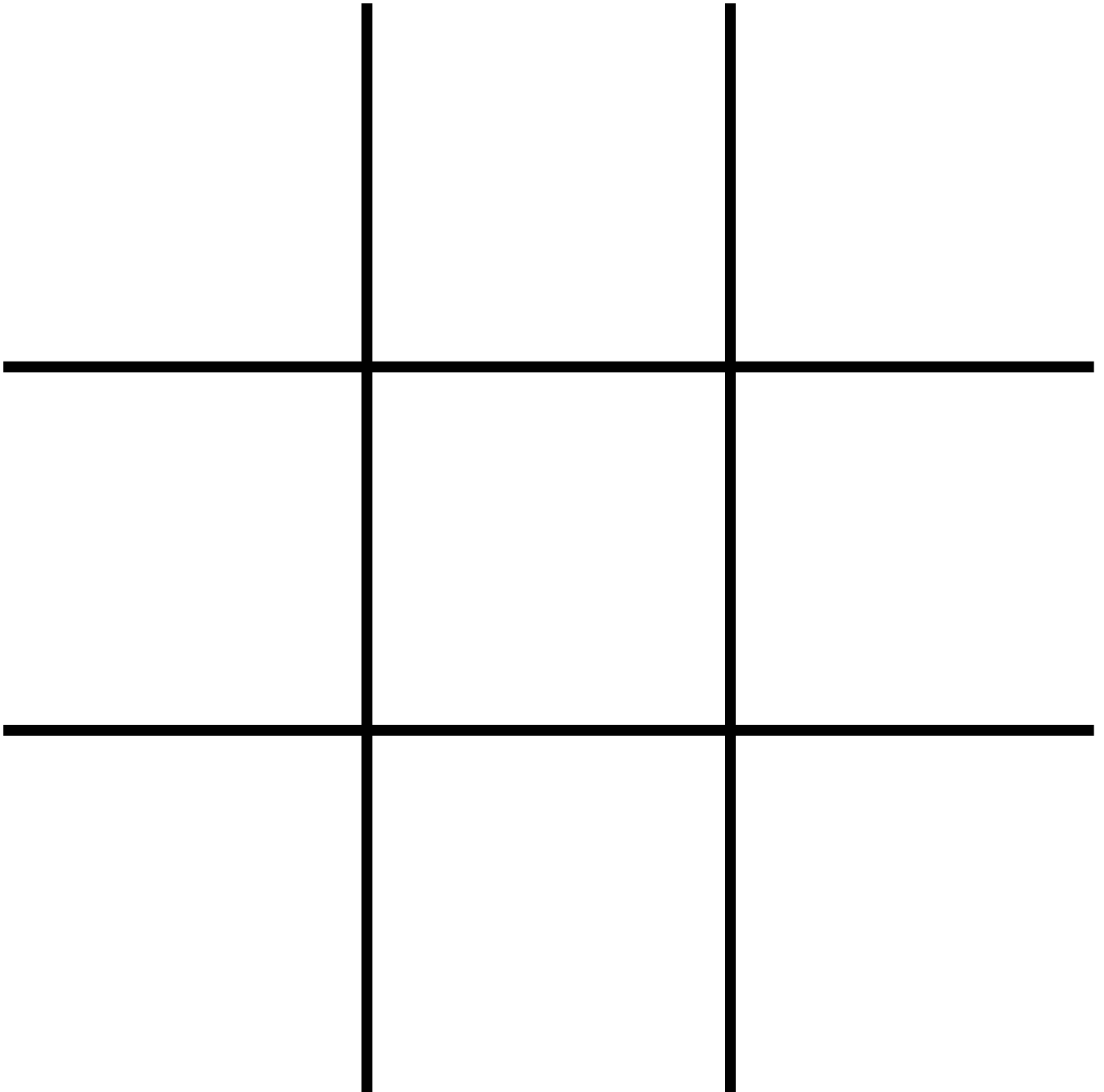Example:

g	e	t

- 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/)

Multisensory Practice

Practice sounding out words using a variety of hands-on materials. Make several ball shapes or use multiple of one item. (Ideas: playdough, clay, paper balls, shaving cream, pom poms, cotton balls).

Try this routine:
- Pick a word.
- Say the sounds as you flatten or touch each item.
- Then write the words on a piece of paper or index card to keep practicing.

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Three-in-a-Row

Directions: (The steps to this game are similar to the classic game, Tic-Tac-Toe.)

- Take turns reading irregular or decodable high frequency words out loud.
- After reading a word, write the word in a blank space on the game board.
- Keep playing until someone gets three words in a row or all spaces of the board are used.

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Elkonin Boxes

Directions:

- Pick a word to practice spelling.
- Sound out the word and touch a box for each sound.
- Write the graphemes in the Elkonin, sound, boxes to build the words.
  - One grapheme (or sound) will go in each box.
- Write the word on the line.

Example:

g	e	t

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