Phonics

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Phonics
ELL Strategy: Letter Patterns
**Examples: Initial Consonant, Vowels
and Three Letter Words**
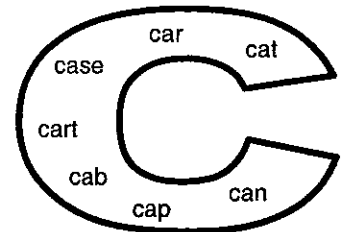
Procedures:

1.   Teacher provides students with a pattern of a letter using 8½ by 11 manila folder or construction paper.
2.   Have students trace the pattern onto their own paper.
3.   Based on the initial consonant or vowel sound, model several words by writing them throughout the inside of the letter.

FAQ: Do all English initial consonant sounds transfer to Spanish or to other languages? If ELLs are fluent readers in their native language, their transition into English will be more feasible. Spanish is a phonetic language and ELLs who are fluent in Spanish will make quick connections. However, there are many languages that do not use the same English characters for their written language. Therefore, these ELLs will need additional support.

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Phonics ELL Strategy: Puzzle Cards Examples: All Letter and Sound Recognition		ch chair

Procedures:

1.   Provide students strips of construction paper or regular white writing paper.
2.   Have students write the word sound and corresponding word on the right.
3.   Allow students to draw their own pictorial representation on the left side of the card.
4.   Once students have completed several cards, have them cut the puzzle cards in half.
5.   In cooperative groups, have students mix their cards and begin the matching process. Cards must be face up.
6.   You can also play concentration. Have students mix the cards around, face down, and allow them to find the partner card through concentration.

FAQ: Is there a prerequisite before students engage in this type of activity? Yes, students should already be able to recognize the letter sounds used in this activity. This activity is used during and after the learning experience, not before.

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Phonics ELL Strategy: Phonics Quadrant Examples: ch, sh, th, wh, fr, gr, fl, gl, br, cr, sm, sk, sl, dr, pl, cl, st, sc, sn, tr, bl, pr, sp, th, spr, spl, squ, thr, scr, shr, str, wr, kn, ph, words ending with ly, le, ph, and tion	ch child chair	sh ship share
	wh where whole	th the they

Procedures:

1.   Have students fold their paper into fourths to create a quadrant.
2.   Model by writing the beginning sounds, one section at a time.
3.   Brainstorm different words that can be written underneath each letter.
4.   Students may also draw corresponding pictures on their quadrant.

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Phonics
ELL Strategy: Portable Word Wall
Examples: Initial Consonant and Vowels,
Sight Words, and Vocabulary

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd
autumn	buoy	cavern	deliver
arch	banner	carnival	decent
awe	bully	carve	drapes
amber	bagel	cast	dolphin

Procedures:

1. Have students create their own portable word wall.

2. Students will write the alphabet across the top of a sheet of paper. Younger students will need additional paper to fit the entire alphabet.

3. As new words are being introduced, have students add the word (one word at a time) onto their portable word wall.

FAQ: Do students create the entire portable word wall in one lesson? No, portable word walls are considered to be "works in progress". As new words are introduced, based on the topics studied or books read, students are instructed to add their new word onto the portable word wall. This process is critical as technical, abstract, or more complex words are being introduced.

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Phonics
ELL Strategy: Mad Three Minutes
Examples: All Letter and Sound Recognition

Procedures:

1. Provide students with used magazines, newspapers, or any other form of print.

2. The teacher will write on the board the letter or sound that has been the focus of the lesson.

3. Students will find as many words as possible in three minutes with the corresponding letter or sound. Use a second hand watch.

4. As students are locating the words, they will circle the words.

5. At the end of three minutes, they will count the number of words circled.

6. The student with the most words earns a round of applause.

FAQ: How can I use Mad Three Minutes for other concepts? This process can be used for sight words, vocabulary, forms of speech, verb tenses, abbreviations, and punctuation marks.

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fr	cl
frown	clown
free	clap
from	click
fruit	class

Phonics
ELL Strategy: Big Book Phonics
Examples: All Letter and Sound Recognition
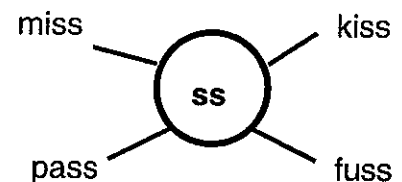
Procedures:

1.   Provide students with 81/2 X 11 plain or construction paper.
2.   Have students fold their paper in half to create a book. If possible, staple their book by the spine to hold it together.
3.   Students are guided to write the sound at the top and corresponding words below.
4.   Teacher will model as many words as possible that correspond with the sounds.
5.   The purpose is for students to create a Big Book of all the target sounds they have acquired.

FAQ: How can unschooled children, without writing skills, write the words? Unschooled children will need additional support from the teacher. These children will have to be taught the functions of print along with the letter and sound recognition.

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Phonics
ELL Strategy: Spider Web
Examples: All Letter and Sound Recognition

Procedures:

1.   Create a spider web on the board.
2.   In the center of the web, write the letter sound.
3.   Make extensions to the web by writing words that correspond to the sound.
4.   Have students create their own web and write corresponding words as the teacher models the sounds and the writing.

FAQ: I would like for my students to keep their webs as they continue to build their "bank" of knowledge. What other ideas can I use for this technique? A simple way for students to keep this bank of knowledge is for them to add their webs to the Big Book (see Big Book Phonics, card #23). Or, have students use 3X5 cards for their webs. Graphic organizers, such as the spider web, help students organize information in a simplistic manner.

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Phonics
ELL Strategy: Touch and Go
**Examples: All Letter and Sound Recognition**

Procedures:

1.   Write sounds on cards or paper strips and post around the classroom wall.
2.   Students will be divided into two teams and will be lined up. Students can be seated, standing, or sitting on the floor.
3.   The teacher will call out the word. One student from each of the teams will stand and search for the word. The first one to touch the word will earn a point for the team.
4.   Extra points will be awarded if students can provide a word that corresponds with the sound.
5.   Continue the process with the next students in line.

FAQ: What if I have students who are struggling or have no English skills? Touch and Go is to be used after the words or sounds have been taught. Also, you can have students form their teams paired up with other children so they can assist each other.

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Phonics
ELL Strategy: Fishbone
Examples: All Letter and Sound Recognition

str

strap   string   stroll

strip   straw   stray
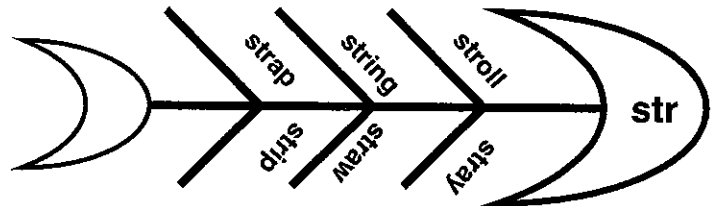
Procedures:
1.   After reading the story selection, introduce or review the target letter sound.
2.   Teacher draws a fishbone on the board.
3.   Explain that the fishbone is a graphic organizer that helps us see the examples of words that correspond with the sound at the fish's head.
4.   Teacher writes several words, based on the content of the story, and the corresponding sound at the head. Teacher models the writing as the fishbone is created.
5.   Continue the process until you have created several words on the fishbone.

FAQ: How can young students, especially ELLs, understand and create a graphic organizer such as a fishbone? All students should be challenged to think critically. This is an excellent way to visualize concepts for younger students.

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Phonics
ELL Strategy: Total Physical Response (TPR)
Developed by James J. Asher
Examples: All Letter and Sound Recognition

Procedures:
1.   Teacher introduces the letter along with the sound. Provide a variety of examples of
        concepts that represent the sounds.
2.   The teacher gives commands and models the letter along with the concept using the
        body.
3.   The students mimic and respond by actively moving their bodies.
4.   When the students perceive the activities to be real, the student's brain is working
        along with the body.

FAQ: How can I extend the TPR approach to other lessons? TPR can be used with any
concept that is difficult to understand such as the model of the solar system, photosynthesis,
and even math concepts such as number lines and geometric shapes.

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