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Lesson 1 Alphabet Sounds

Introduction

What Will I Learn?

- What are uppercase and lowercase letters?
- What sound does each letter make?

What are the sounds of the alphabet?



Break Down the Skills

There are 26 letters in the **alphabet**.

Each letter has an **uppercase** and a **lowercase**.
The uppercase is called the **capital** letter.

Touch the letters as you say them.

Say the alphabet aloud.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm

Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt

Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz



Every letter has a different sound.

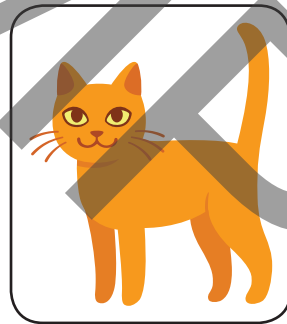
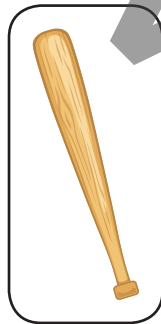
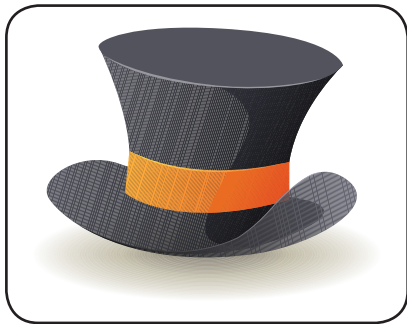
Listen to the different sound each letter makes.



With your teacher, say the letter sounds in the alphabet.

Words that **rhyme** have the same sounds.

Look at the pictures. Say what they are and listen for the rhymes.



The first letters are different, but the words rhyme.

Guided Instruction



G f b D M e

h K a E g i

hat saw rat bat

pot hit lot tot

Guided Reading

Circle the capital letters.

Circle the lowercase letters.

Circle the words with the same letter sounds.

Underline the word that begins with the same sound as **hot**.

- Write the lowercase letter for **M**.

- Look at the picture. Write the letter of the beginning sound.



Independent Practice

Practice 1

1 Circle the lowercase letters.

A b d F

Remember that the alphabet has uppercase and lowercase letters.



2 Circle the uppercase letters.

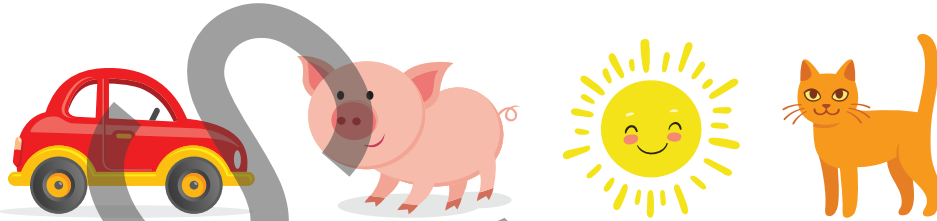
L n j B

3 Circle the words that have the same sounds.

pop it mop sun

Practice 2

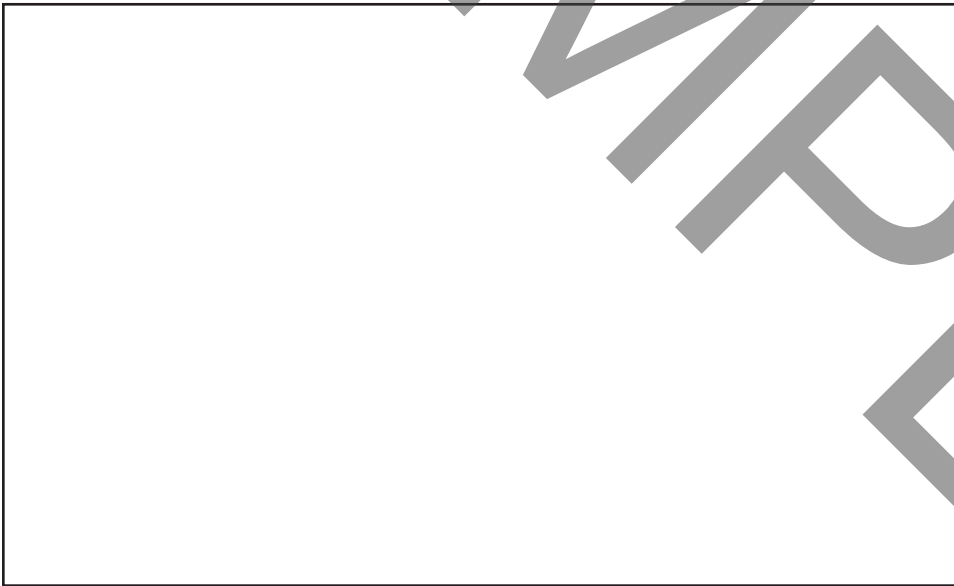
- 1 Circle the pictures that have the same beginning sounds.



With what letters do the words start?



- 2 Sketch a picture of something that begins with the **b** sound.



- 3 Circle the words that rhyme.

fan

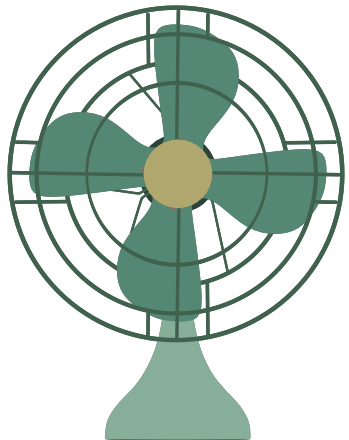
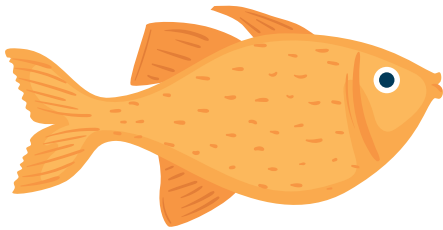
pot

man

sun

Exit Ticket

Look at the pictures. Circle the ones with the same beginning sounds.



S
A
M
P
L
E

TEACHER GUIDE

Lesson 1 Alphabet Sounds

At-a-Glance

Learning Objectives	Why Students May Struggle			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify uppercase and lowercase letters.• Identify each letter sound.	Students may struggle with identifying each letter and with the different sounds each letter makes. Reinforce this by reading each letter sound aloud with them multiple times.			
Academic Vocabulary				
alphabet	uppercase	lowercase	capital	rhyme

WHAT WILL I LEARN?

ACTIVATING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

- Before beginning the lesson, sing "The Alphabet Song" with students to see if they know it. If not, teach it to them.

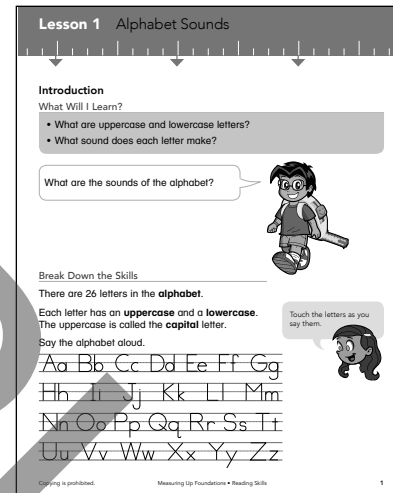
A—B—C—D—E—F—G
H—I—J—K, L—M—N—O—P
Q—R—S, T—U—V
W—X, Y and Z

Now I know my ABCs
Next time won't you sing with me?

There are several good YouTube videos with "The Alphabet Song" with lyrics. Consider showing one and having students sing along with the video. Sing it twice.

EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION

- Put the alphabet up on the board or follow a chart you may already have on the classroom wall. Show students that the alphabet has uppercase and lowercase letters or use the alphabet on the first page of the lesson for students to follow along. Having a visual at the front of the class to have all students paying attention to you is preferred, however.
- Ask students if they know that each letter makes a specific sound. Call on a few volunteers to say a random letter sound. Say each of the letter sounds one by one as you point to each letter. Then, ask students to say the letter sounds with you.



BREAK DOWN THE SKILLS

TEACH ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

- Explain to students that there are 26 letters in the **alphabet**.
- Tell them each letter has an **uppercase** and a **lowercase**. With a pointer, go over each letter individually, showing them the upper and lower cases.
- Tell them the uppercase letters are called **capitals**.
- Tell students each letter has its own sound. Go over each sound with them.
- Then tell them that some words with the same letter sounds **rhyme**, which means they have the same sounds. Give them the example on the right with the *hat*, *bat*, and *cat*. Do not tell them what the images are. Ask students to identify the images and tell them to listen to the sounds as they say them. After students identify the images, write the words on the board. Tell them to note that while the first letters are different, the other letters are the same. The only difference is the beginning sounds. As rhyme is not taught until *Lesson 4 Word Families*, do not dwell on rhyme in this lesson. Focus mainly on uppercase and lowercase letter writing and the letter sounds.
- If time allows, have students complete the On Your Own charts at the end of these notes.

Lesson 1 Alphabet Sounds

Introduction
What Will I Learn?

- What are uppercase and lowercase letters?
- What sound does each letter make?

What are the sounds of the alphabet?

Break Down the Skills
There are 26 letters in the **alphabet**.
Each letter has an **uppercase** and a **lowercase**.
The uppercase is called the **capital** letter.
Say the alphabet aloud.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg
Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt
Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Touch the letters as you say them.

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Lesson 1 • Alphabet Sounds

Every letter has a different sound.

With your teacher, say the letter sounds in the alphabet.

Words that **rhyme** have the same sounds.

Look at the pictures. Say what they are and listen for the rhymes.

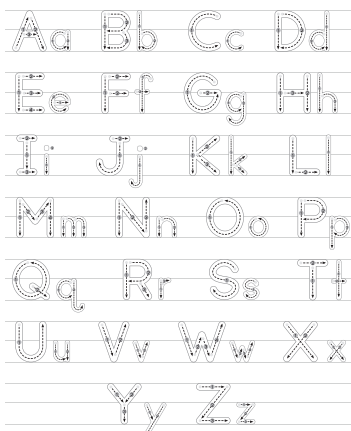
The first letters are different, but the words rhyme.

Listen to the different sound each letter makes.

Level A Copying is prohibited. 2

Differentiate for Struggling Readers and English Learners

Students who have difficulty forming letters can use an alphabet chart with directional arrows, such as Copy Master 1 (also shown below), and trace the letters.



GUIDED INSTRUCTION

First Read

- Direct students to follow along as you read. Tell them to look at the words and letters to identify uppercase and lowercase letters and words that sound the same.

Second Read


- Using the choral reading approach, reread the activity aloud with students. Allow students to use a marker or card to track the text if needed.

Guided Reading Questions

- Read the Guided Reading Questions aloud and have students answer them. Discuss the answers orally.

Chapter 1 • Phonological Awareness

Guided Instruction



Guided Reading

Circle the capital letters.


Circle the lowercase letters.

Circle the words with the same letter sounds.

Underline the word that begins with the same sound as hot.

1 Write the lowercase letter for M.

2 Look at the picture. Write the letter of the beginning sound.



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INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Practice 1 Questions

- Read the questions and answer choices aloud as students select the answers. Review the answers.

Level 1 • Alphabet Sounds

Independent Practice

Practice 1

1 Circle the lowercase letters.

A (b) (d) F

2 Circle the uppercase letters.

L n j (B)

3 Circle the words that have the same sounds.

(pop) it (mop) sun

Remember that the alphabet has uppercase and lowercase letters.

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Practice 2 Questions

- Ask students to read the questions and select the answers independently. Review the answers.

Chapter 1 • Phonological Awareness

Practice 2

1 Circle the pictures that have the same beginning sounds.

With what letters do the words start?

2 Sketch a picture of something that begins with the b sound.

Sketches will vary.

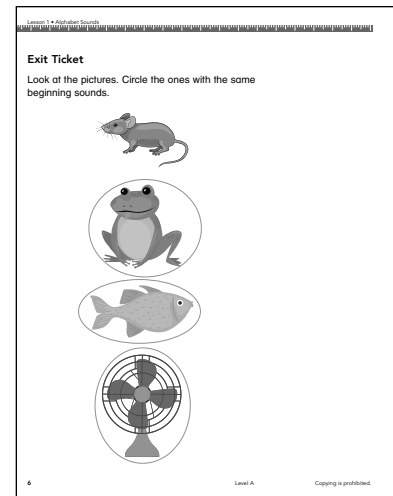
3 Circle the words that rhyme.

(fan) pot (man) sun

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EXIT TICKET

- Have students fill in the Exit Ticket at the end of class. Tell them to look at the pictures and circle the ones with the same beginning sounds.



ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

SUPPORT FOR STRUGGLING LEARNERS

- Students can play this in groups. Give each student or group 10 alphabet tiles, foam letters, magnetic letters, or even small letter cards they make themselves. Go through a stack of shuffled letter cards and call out each letter to the children. As you call the letters, students look to see if they have that letter. If they do, they put the letter back in a box or basket. See who is first to clear all their letters. To avoid competition, you can also play until all students have cleared their letters.
- Make Bingo™ cards, and have students play Alphabet Bingo. Call out a letter. If students have that letter on their cards, they place a tile or an X on the letter. The first one to fill a line horizontal or diagonal, like in Bingo™, wins.
- Get bags of large, dry, white beans. With a marker, write the letters of the alphabet on the beans, making multiple sets of each letter. Give students a handful of letters and see if they can write words with the beans. If they do in groups, students may “trade” letters if one student needs a letter to complete a certain word.

SUPPORT FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

- English learners can make alphabet anchor charts, writing the uppercase and lowercase letters to use while they are working and reading.
- Have students create posters, drawing pictures of things that belong with each letter of the alphabet. Have them go in A-B-C order and draw a picture of something that starts with that letter, i.e., an apple for *A*, a book for *B*, a cat for *C*, and so on.
- Make sand trays in shoe box lids or other containers. Fill them with a little sand, and have students form letters in the sand with their fingers. Colored glitter also works well, although it is more expensive. This is good for tactile students.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

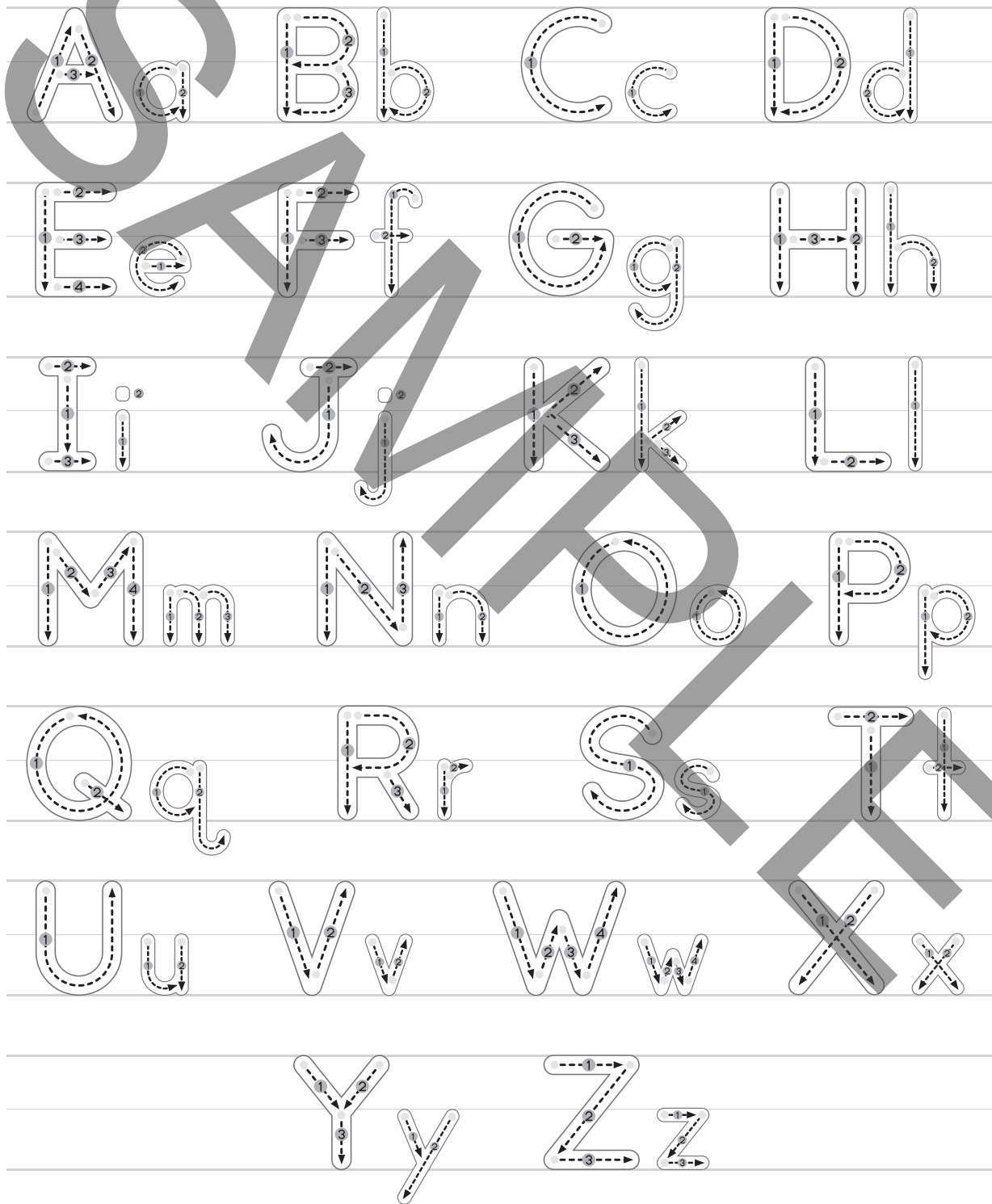
- Students who are able to read and write one-syllable words can write a list of words for each letter of the alphabet and also sketch a picture of each.
- Students can make alphabet flash cards and play a game in groups of 3 or 4. One student holds up a letter card and another student has to quickly name something that starts with that letter. Each time a student wins, the student collects a bean. The one with the most beans at the end of the game gets to select a small prize. If you do not want to make this competitive, students can also play with miniature chocolates or another snack item. Each student gets a chocolate for the correct answer. At the end of the game, they put the chocolates all together and each student gets one.

Name _____

Date _____

On Your Own

With a pencil or erasable marker, trace each letter, following the arrows in the direction they point. This is how to form the letters of the alphabet!



Name _____

Date _____

On Your Own

My Alphabet Chart			
A a	B b	C c	D d
E e	F f	G g	H h
I i	J j	K k	L l
M m	N n	O o	P p
Q q	R r	S s	T t
U u	V v	W w	X x
	Y y	Z z	