Beginning Phonics Continuum

Alphabetic Principle	Alphabetic principle is the understanding that letters (graphemes) represent speech sounds (phonemes).	*See Neuhaus Phonics Scope and Sequence *See Readsters Guidewords *No words in the English language end in letters v, j, or qu. *Q is always followed by u.
Short Vowels	The short vowel sound is sound made in VC words (vowel + consonant) and CVC words (consonant + vowel + consonant).	*See Readsters Short Vowel card for motions that cue students to remember the sound. */a/ says the short /o/ sound when followed by /l/, such as in talk, or ball.
Consonant Digraphs	Consonant digraphs consist of two consecutive consonant letters that are read as a single sound.	Digraphs: sh, ch, wh, th, ph , ck
Consonant Trigraphs	Consonant trigraphs consist of three consecutive consonant letters that are read as a single	Trigraphs: -tch, -dge
Double Consonant Endings	If a one syllable word ends in /f/, /l/, /s/, and /z/ after a short vowel, the final letter is doubled. **(FLOSS Rule)**	Example: stuff, pull, loss, buzz
Consonant Blends	Consonant Blends are made up of two or more consecutive consonant letters that retain their individual sounds.	Beginning blends- sc-, sk-, sm-, sn-, sp-, squ-, st-, sw-, tw-, bl-, cl-, fl-, gl-, pl-, sl-, br-, cr-, dr-, fr-, gr-, pr-, tr- Ending Blends- -ct, -ft, -lk, -lt, -mp, -nch, -nd, -nt, -pt, -sk, -sp, -st Clusters- scr, shr, spr, str, spl, thr, squ-
1-1-1 Doubling Rule	When a one-syllable word with one vowel letter is followed immediately by one consonant letter, double the final consonant before adding a vowel suffix.	Example: run + ning, pat + ting, drop + ping, ship + ping, beg + ging
Inflectional Suffixes	Inflectional suffixes indicate basic grammatical categories such as tense or plurality (e.g., girl-s, talk-ed). Inflection is viewed as the process of adding very general meanings to existing words, not as the creation of new words	*Just add: walk + ed = walked, mint + s = mints *When adding -ed, it will say /-ed/ when followed /t/ or /d/. *It will make the /t/ sound when followed by a voiceless consonant. Example: jumped *It will make the /d/ sound when followed by a voiced consonant. Example: rub+ ed= rubbed. *When comparing two things add /er/. Example: bigger * When comparing three or more things, add -est. Example: biggest

| Two Syllables with Short Vowels | When teaching students to break words into syllables, it is recommended that instruction begin with two closed-syllable words (short vowels) | Example: cob+web = cobweb, back+pack = backpack, pic+nic = picnic, con+tract = contract |