Lesson Plan – Dealing with Digraphs

By Richard Moreno

Subject: <u>Reading</u> Grade Level: <u>2nd</u>

Objectives

• Student will be able to:

Understand the sound and spelling of digraphs and read and list words using digraphs

- TEKS:
 - 110.4. English Language Arts and Reading, Grade 2, Adopted 2017.
 - (b) Knowledge and skills
 - (2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to:
 - (B) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge by:
 - (i) decoding words with short, long, or variant vowels, trigraphs, and blends;

Introduction

• Entry/Daily Review/Anticipatory Set:

I will begin by asking the student if he remembers what we covered in the previous lesson. I will remind him that we went over the alphabet the sounds that each individual letter makes, but I will point out that sometimes a letter when combined with another letter can make a new sound. I will show the word "cat" and ask him to sound it out. Once he does, I will show the word "chat" to him. I will ask him if they are similar and once he answers, I will tell him that when two letters are combined they can make a completely new sound that is different from the sounds of their original letters.

• Lesson Rationale:

I will explain that we will be learning about digraphs and tell him that the reason is because it is important to know the sounds digraphs make. Digraphs can be confusing because they make one sound but there are two letters, but if he can recognize the sounds a digraph will make from reading the letters, he will have less time struggling.

Body

• Input/Presentation/Modeling:

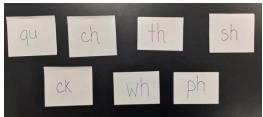
I will take out a set of cards that are color coded according to a single digraph. I will show him the letters individually in a digraph and say its individual sound. Then I will place the two letters together and explain what sound each digraph makes.



I will then write down an example of word that uses the digraph in a chart I created. I will give two examples for each digraph and show him how the digraph is sounded out in the word.

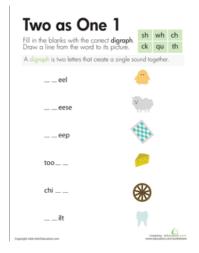
• Guided practice/Monitoring and Adjusting/Checking Understanding:

Once I provide examples of the different digraphs to the student, I will have the student pull out a card from a bag with digraphs. I will ask him to think of two more words using each digraph to finish the chart, but I will assist him if he needs help by giving him hints and asking in which words he has heard those sounds.



• Independent Practice/Opportunities for Practice:

The student will then complete a worksheet where they will complete a word with the correct digraph and match it to its respective image. If the student struggles, I will ask him to use the answer bank and the pictures to assist him to complete the word.



Conclusion

• Assessment of Learning:

To assess the student's learning, I will ask him why it is important to know how to sound out digraphs and know their sounds. I will ask him how many letters a digraph has and give examples of their sound.

• Extension:

I will ask the student to write down two different digraphs and tell me their sounds. Afterwards, will ask him to give a few examples of words using those digraphs and say them in sentences.

• Closure:

I will explain to the student again that knowing digraphs will help him in spelling and reaching because he will be aware that even though there are two letters, there is only one sound and he will not be as confused when sounding out words. Once I make sure he has no questions, I will walk him back to class.

Materials Needed

- Digraph cards
- Digraph word chart
- Digraph marching working

References

Mulhern, D. (2015, October 11). Lesson plan: Cooking up digraphs. In *Education.com*. Retrieved from https://www.education.com/lesson-plan/cooking-up-digraphs/