



Tk-2 Literacy Newsletter

CORE Butte
Charter School



Learning Period 5: 2017



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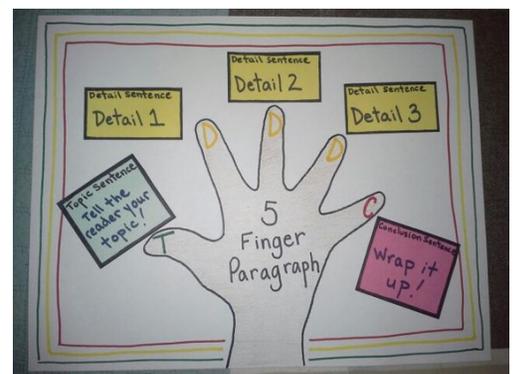
Understanding Phonics
Jargon

App of the Month

Graphics Organizers

Five Finger Paragraphs

Learning to write paragraphs can be an intimidating process for both parents and students. This strategy can help students begin to put some structure to their writing. The five finger paragraph uses the student's hand to guide the writing. The thumb represents the topic sentence, what the paragraph will be about. The three middle finger each an idea that supports the topic sentence. Finally, the pinky finger is the conclusion sentence to wrap everything up. Kindergarteners are even able to use this to orally tell their paragraphs. Parents can write down their ideas. In first or second grade, students will begin to write them on their own.





What are some of these phonics terms?

As you are going through your teacher's editions have you noticed tons of terms that you are unfamiliar with? Don't worry; you are not alone. The following guide will explain what these terms are and how they will help your child read.

Phoneme: Any individual sound. Most all letter have one singular sound that they produce.

Consonants/Vowels: All letters in the alphabet are consonants except for A,E,I,O,U. These letters are vowels. Y can sometimes make a vowel sound like in the word "try."

Consonant Blends: Two or more consonants that can be fluently said together when next to each other in a word. Examples of this are the "sn" part of "snap" and the "tr" part of "truck."

Digraphs: These are two consonants that are together put each letter does **not**

keep it's own sound. When the consonants are together, a new sound is produced. For example, "ch", "sh", "th" and "ph" all make brand new sounds.

Syllable: The stressed part of words. All syllables will contain a vowel. Some are open, meaning the vowel is at the end of the stressed portion. Other syllables are closed, meaning the vowel is in the middle. The word waterfall can be broken up wa/ter/fall.

Blending: Putting together individual phonemes (sounds) to make a word.

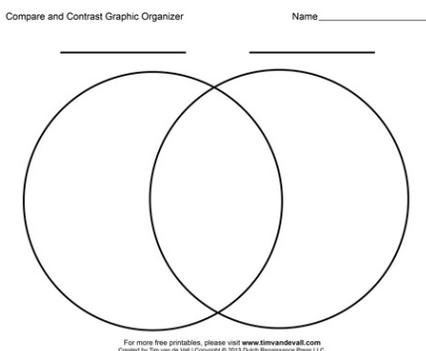
Segmenting: Taking apart a word into individual phonemes (sounds).



Graphic Organizers Galore (part 1)!

Graphic organizers are visual displays that can help students organize their thoughts and draw deeper, more meaningful connections to the text. Here are two different ones to try out!

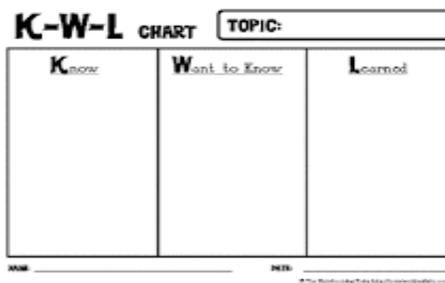
Venn Diagram: These are used when a student needs to compare two different thoughts, ideas, or characters. To use this, a student will make two overlapping circles.



Above each circle, the student will label it with a topic (ie. butterflies and frogs). In the part that is not touching, fill in information that is unique to that particular topic. In the

part that is overlapping, fill in information that is shared between the two topics (i.e. have life cycles, are animals).

KWL Chart: A KWL chart is great to use as an introductory and closing activity when reading a non



fiction book.

Before reading, the student will identify what they already know about the topic (K), and what they

would like to learn (W) by reading. The final step is to list knew information learned (L) after reading the book.

Apps of the Month

Endless Reader

Fun for beginning reading and letter sound recognition.



Sentence Maker

Use words, sounds and pictures to build sentences.

