## **FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS**

**ELL Targeted Support** Say Words with /s/ and /a/ Use the story *Sam Sat* on pp. 61–63 in the *Student Interactive* to have students practice producing the sounds /s/ and /a/.

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Read the story *Sam Sat* aloud. Ask students questions about the story. What is the girl's name? Where does she sit? Monitor students' use of the sounds /s/ and /a/, correcting as needed. **BEGINNING** 

Read the story *Sam Sat* aloud. Then show each page again, asking students to tell what is happening in the pictures. Tell them to use words with the sounds /s/ and /a/. **INTERMEDIATE** 

Have students work in pairs to describe what is happening in the pictures. Tell them to listen for their partner's use of words with the sounds /s/ and /a/ and correct each other's pronunciation of the sounds as needed. ADVANCED/ ADVANCED HIGH

**ELPS 3.A.i** Practice producing sounds of newly acquired vocabulary to pronounce English words in a manner that is increasingly comprehensible.

## **HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**



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Remind students that highfrequency words are words that appear over and over in texts. Say the word *a* and ask students what letter spells the word. Have students

- read the word *a* as you write it on the board.
- repeat with to and like.

## STUDENT INTERACTIVE, pp. 64-65

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PHONICS	FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS
Short a and Consonant Ss	Short a and Consonant Ss
🐓 at	I am Tam. I like the sun.
sat	I an San.
<ul> <li>TES K 2.8.ii Use letter-sound relationships to decode, including VC, CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words.</li> <li>Directions Remind students that the letter s can make the sound /s/ and that the letter a can make the sound /a/. Have students take turns decoding the VC and CVC words using letter-sound relationships. Say: Point to each letter in the word and say the sound it makes. Then say the sounds together to read the word.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I like to b</li> <li>Tets K.2.8.ii Use letter-sound relationships to decode, including VC, CVC, CCVC, and CVCC words. ELPS 4.C.15 speaking: 4.C.W Reading</li> <li>Terctions Have students read the sentences, using letter-sound relationships to decode the VC and CVC words. Model: The sound for <i>a</i> is /a/. The sound for <i>m</i> is /m/. I will say the sounds together to read the word: /a/ /m/, <i>am</i>. Then have them circle the words with short <i>a</i> and underline the words with initial s.</li> </ul>

Too Many Places to Hide T103