## Phonics Focus: Consonant Digraphs

Consonant digraphs are: ch, gh, ng, ph, sh, th, wh.
Introduction: Consonant digraphs happen when two letters work together to make a new sound. Begin with the $c$ and $h$ cards. Students will say the sound each letter makes independently. Then, put the cards together and teach or review that the two letters together make the sound /ch/. If this is review, you can continue by practicing the sounds of the other individual letters and then the sound each digraph makes. If this is new, you will want to break this work into multiple days.
Example words: Give students examples and nonexamples to help them understand the sound. Share the cards for each row and have students read the words and talk about how the $/ \mathrm{ch} /$ sound is different from the individual sounds of $/ \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{and} / \mathrm{h} /$. Also have students point to the /ch/sound in the multi-syllable words. Finally, look at the sentence, read it and identify where the $/ \mathrm{ch} / \mathrm{sound}$ is found. You can use the word and sentence cards or write each on a whiteboard as you work together. On a whiteboard, you can also have a volunteer circle the letters that make the $/ \mathrm{ch} /$ sound.

> chart, cart, chop, hop
> chapter, chicken, approach, enchantment
> Chad chose a peach.

Make a list: Have students make a list of words containing the /ch/ sound.
Word sort: Choose word cards from the ch set that are a good fit for your students. Be sure to provide words containing a /ch/sound, words with a cand words with an h. Have students work together to sort the words into groups. When you are finished, work together to read the words and have students share what they noticed.
Building words: Give each child a set of the spelling cards or share one set as a group. Students will put the cards together to make words. They can then record the words they make in the middle column.
Reading fluency: Share one sentence at a time. Have students find the words containing a /ch/ sound. After practicing each word, work on reading each sentence fluently. An alternative to using these as cards on card stock and laminated is to print a copy on paper for each student. Then, cut apart the sentences. Give each student the same sentence. They will highlight each space where they find the /ch/ sound. They can circle words they need help reading or understanding. After you have gone over any questions, students can work on reading each sentence with fluency.
Dictation: Read the following words. Students will write each word in a white space. When finished, write the word on a whiteboard. Children will correct their spelling. They will then spell the word correctly in the gray spot.
chat, ranch, chapter, lunchroom
© C ww.freewordwork.com

## Phonics Focus: Consonant Digraphs

Consonant digraphs are: ch, gh, ng, ph, sh, th, wh.
Introduction: Consonant digraphs happen when two letters work together to make a new sound. Begin with the sand $h$ cards. Students will say the sound each letter makes independently. Then, put the cards together and teach or review that the two letters together make the sound /sh/. If this is review, you can continue by practicing the sounds of the other individual letters and then the sound each digraph makes. If this is new, you will want to break this work into multiple days.
Example words: Give students examples and nonexamples to help them understand the sound. Share the cards for each row and have students read the words and talk about how the $/ \mathrm{sh} /$ sound is different from the individual sounds of $/ \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{and} / \mathrm{h} /$. Also have students point to the $/ \mathrm{sh} /$ sound in the multi-syllable words. Finally, look at the sentence, read it and identify where the $/ \mathrm{sh} /$ sound is found. You can use the word and sentence cards or write each on a whiteboard as you work together. On a whiteboard, you can also have a volunteer circle the letters that make the $/ \mathrm{sh} /$ sound.

> shop, hop, shift, sift
> splash, should, accomplish, banish

Shelly will shop for shoes.
Make a list: Have students make a list of words containing the $/ \mathrm{sh} /$ sound.
Word sort: Choose word cards from the sh set that are a good fit for your students. Be sure to provide words containing a $/ \mathrm{sh} / \mathrm{sound}$, words with a s and words with an $h$. Have students work together to sort the words into groups. When you are finished, work together to read the words and have students share what they noticed.
Building words: Give each child a set of the spelling cards or share one set as a group. Students will put the cards together to make words. They can then record the words they make in the middle column.
Reading fluency: Share one sentence at a time. Have students find the words containing a /sh/ sound. After practicing each word, work on reading each sentence fluently. An alternative to using these as cards on card stock and laminated is to print a copy on paper for each student. Then, cut apart the sentences. Give each student the same sentence. They will highlight each space where they find the /sh/ sound. They can circle words they need help reading or understanding. After you have gone over any questions, students can work on reading each sentence with fluency.
Dictation: Read the following words. Students will write each word in a white space. When finished, write the word on a whiteboard. Children will correct their spelling. They will then spell the word correctly in the gray spot.
show, should, banish, dishwasher
(c)www.freewordwork.com

## Phonics Focus: Consonant Digraphs

Depending on your students, the words shared here might be included in your/sh/ lesson or you might work on these words after your initial /sh/ lesson. The words shared here are words that have the $/ \mathrm{sh} /$ sound but do not use an s and h to make the sound. Words fitting these patterns are included on the $/ \mathrm{sh} /$ cards on the final page.

There are many words on this list that will also give you the opportunity to work on vocabulary with older children.
Words with ti:
action, addition, ambitious, atrocious, attention, direction, fictitious, fraction, gracious, imagination, information, initial, loquacious, mention, nation, negotiate, patient, section, spacious, station, vacation, vivacious

Words with ci:
appreciate, artificial, beautician, delicious, magician, musician, official, precious, social, special, sufficient, suspicious, vicious

## Phonics Focus: Consonant Digraphs

Consonant digraphs are: $\mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{gh}, \mathrm{ng}, \mathrm{ph}$, sh, th, wh.
Introduction: Consonant digraphs happen when two letters work together to make a new sound. Begin with the $\dagger$ and h cards. Students will say the sound each letter makes independently. Then, put the cards together and teach or review that the two letters together make the sound /th/. If this is review, you can continue by practicing the sounds of the other individual letters and then the sound each digraph makes. If this is new, you will want to break this work into multiple days.
Voiced $\$$ voiceless sound: It is important to note that the letters t and $h$ come together to make two different sounds in this collection. First, we will focus on the voiceless sound. This sound is written as /th/. This sound is made without using the vocal cords. If you have students put their hands on their throats, they can feel that there is no vibration when saying a word with a voiceless sound like thank. When they say a word with a voiced sound, like the, students can feel the vibration. When written, the voiced sound looks like this: /\$ $/$ You often find the voiced sound at the beginning of functional words like than, them and they. Adding a silent $e$ to the end of a word makes a sound voiced. For example, bath to bathe. Often when the letters + and $h$ fall between two vowels, the sound made is voiced. Examples are mother, gather and other. The first four pages of word cards include words that have a voiceless sound. The final page that begins with the words the, that and them has the voiced sound. The cards with the voiced sound are labeled.
Example words: Before you begin, determine if you will cover the voiced and voiceless sounds in one lesson. This will most likely be dependent on if your students are learning consonant digraphs for the first time or if this is review. Give students examples and nonexamples to help them understand the sound. Share the cards for each row and have students read the words and talk about how the /th/ sound is different from the individual sounds of $/ t /$ and $/ \mathrm{h} /$. Also have students point to the $/ t h /$ sound in the multi-syllable words. Finally, look at the sentence, read it and identify where the /th/ sound is found. You can use the word and sentence cards or write each on a whiteboard as you work together. On a whiteboard, you can also have a volunteer circle the letters that make the $/ t h /$ sound.
thin, tin, math, mat
theater, heater, thoughtful, overthrow
I saw three thorns.
Make a list: Have students make a list of words containing the /th/ sound.
Word sort: Choose word cards from the th set that are a good fit for your students. Be sure to provide words containing a /th/sound, words with a t and words with an h. Have students work together to sort the words into groups. When you are finished, work together to read the words and have students share what they noticed.

## Phonics Focus: Consonant Digraphs

Building words: Give each child a set of the spelling cards or share one set as a group. Students will put the cards together to make words. They can then record the words they make in the middle column.
Reading fluency: Share one sentence at a time. Have students find the words containing a /th/ sound. After practicing each word, work on reading each sentence fluently. An alternative to using these as cards on card stock and laminated is to print a copy on paper for each student. Then, cut apart the sentences. Give each student the same sentence. They will highlight each space where they find the /th/sound. They can circle words they need help reading or understanding. After you have gone over any questions, students can work on reading each sentence with fluency.
Dictation: Read the following words. Students will write each word in a white space. When finished, write the word on a whiteboard. Children will correct their spelling. They will then spell the word correctly in the gray spot.
thing, thought, growth, mouth

## Phonics Focus: Consonant Digraphs

Consonant digraphs are: $\mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{gh}, \mathrm{ng}, \mathrm{ph}$, sh, th, wh.
Introduction: Consonant digraphs happen when two letters work together to make a new sound. Begin with the $n$ and $g$ cards. Students will say the sound each letter makes independently. Then, put the cards together and teach or review that the two letters together make the sound $/ \mathrm{ng} /$. If this is review, you can continue by practicing the sounds of the other individual letters and then the sound each digraph makes. If this is new, you will want to break this work into multiple days.
Example words: Give students examples and nonexamples to help them understand the sound. Share the cards for each row and have students read the words and talk about how the $/ \mathrm{ng} /$ sound is different from the individual sounds of $/ \mathrm{n} / \mathrm{and} / \mathrm{g} /$. Also have students point to the $/ \mathrm{ng} /$ sound in the multi-syllable words. Finally, look at the sentence, read it and identify where the $/ \mathrm{ng} /$ sound is found. You can use the word and sentence cards or write each on a whiteboard as you work together. On a whiteboard, you can also have a volunteer circle the letters that make the $/ \mathrm{ng} /$ sound.

> long, log, thing, thin
> being, drawing, finger, springtime
> She will sing a song.

Make a list: Have students make a list of words containing the $/ \mathrm{ng} /$ sound.
Word sort: Choose word cards from the ng set that are a good fit for your students. Be sure to provide words containing a $/ \mathrm{ng} /$ sound, words with a n and words with an g . Have students work together to sort the words into groups. When you are finished, work together to read the words and have students share what they noticed.
Building words: Give each child a set of the spelling cards or share one set as a group. Students will put the cards together to make words. They can then record the words they make in the middle column.
Reading fluency: Share one sentence at a time. Have students find the words containing a /ng/ sound. After practicing each word, work on reading each sentence fluently. An alternative to using these as cards on card stock and laminated is to print a copy on paper for each student. Then, cut apart the sentences. Give each student the same sentence. They will highlight each space where they find the /ng/ sound. They can circle words they need help reading or understanding. After you have gone over any questions, students can work on reading each sentence with fluency.
Dictation: Read the following words. Students will write each word in a white space. When finished, write the word on a whiteboard. Children will correct their spelling. They will then spell the word correctly in the gray spot.
strong, angry, belong, increasing

## Phonics Focus: Consonant Digraphs

Consonant digraphs are: ch, gh, ng, ph, sh, th, wh.
Introduction: Consonant digraphs happen when two letters work together to make a new sound. Begin with the $w$ and $h$ cards. Students will say the sound each letter makes independently. Then, put the cards together and teach or review that the two letters together make the sound /wh/. If this is review, you can continue by practicing the sounds of the other individual letters and then the sound each digraph makes. If this is new, you will want to break this work into multiple days.
Example words: Give students examples and nonexamples to help them understand the sound. Share the cards for each row and have students read the words and talk about how the $/ \mathrm{wh} /$ sound is different from the individual sounds of $/ \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{and} / \mathrm{h} /$. Also have students point to the /wh/ sound in the multi-syllable words. Finally, look at the sentence, read it and identify where the /wh/ sound is found. You can use the word and sentence cards or write each on a whiteboard as you work together. On a whiteboard, you can also have a volunteer circle the letters that make the /wh/sound.
wheel, whale, white, whisk
whisper, whirlwind, narwhal, whatever
Where is the whale?
Make a list: Have students make a list of words containing the /wh/ sound.
Word sort: Choose word cards from the wh set that are a good fit for your students. Be sure to provide words containing a/wh/sound, words with a $w$ and words with an $h$. Have students work together to sort the words into groups. When you are finished, work together to read the words and have students share what they noticed.
Building words: Give each child a set of the spelling cards or share one set as a group. Students will put the cards together to make words. They can then record the words they make in the middle column.
Reading fluency: Share one sentence at a time. Have students find the words containing a /wh/ sound. After practicing each word, work on reading each sentence fluently. An alternative to using these as cards on card stock and laminated is to print a copy on paper for each student. Then, cut apart the sentences. Give each student the same sentence. They will highlight each space where they find the /wh/ sound. They can circle words they need help reading or understanding. After you have gone over any questions, students can work on reading each sentence with fluency.
Dictation: Read the following words. Students will write each word in a white space. When finished, write the word on a whiteboard. Children will correct their spelling. They will then spell the word correctly in the gray spot.
which, while, whistle, wherever
(c)www.freewordwork.com

ch gh ng ph sh th wh




(cwww.freewordwork.com

Chad chose a peach.

The champion pitcher did not cheat.

The speechless children did not chat in the lunchroom.

She will munch on the chocolate.

I saw the child chase the chipmunk by the bench.

Charlie will eat a chicken sandwich with cheese for lunch.

## shark


sheep
shell

words with /sh/
shirt

words with /sh/
crash

fish


## brush


(c)


| shimmer | shipment | shoestring | shortcut |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| accomplish | switch | anguish | establish |
| publish | banish | dishwasher | rubbish |




# Shelly will shop for shoes. 

Should she share the shake?

Shayla's shoelace was too short.

She will splash in the shallow end.

The chef learned about the addition of fractions.

She had a delicious shellfish dish on vacation.
three
words with /th/

thread

words with /th/
math

thorn

words with /th/

## throne


words with /th/

## moth



| thank | tank | thin | tin |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| thorn | torn | horn | bath |
| bat | math | mat | growth |


| thermometer | theme | think | thing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| third | thirteen | thought | mouth |
| length | south | eighth | worth |


| thankful | Thursday | thoughtful | thousand |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| afterthought | bathtub | panther | something |
| beneath | eleventh | thunderous | method |


| the | that | them | there |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| they | their | these | gather |
| together | themsleves | bathe | mother |



## Both boys are thirteen.

## They will think about the theme.

# The three authors are thirsty. 

Their mother thought about the eighteenth math problem.

This path through the thick trees is thin.

The weather said there would be a thunderstorm south of US.

# king 

 words with /ng/
## sting


words with /ng/

## spring


string
Nan
tongs
bang

words with /ng/

## song


angry finger hunger linger
young wrong drawing earring


| amazing | anything | crossing | earring |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| increasing | warning | uninteresting | glancing |
| surprisingly | evaluating | accusingly | misleading |


| th | ing | $s$ | $s t$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ung | er | str | ng |
| lo | be | $w$ | $f$ |

## She will sing a song.

## The angry king was hungry.

I was making a drawing of the strong wing.

The daring young girl was amazing at crossing the river.

## I put a ring on her long finger.

The boring recording was uninteresting.
wheel
wheat

words with /wh/
whistle

words with / wh/
whisk

wheelchair

whiskers
whale

wheelbarrow


## white


why what hat heat
wheat whale wheel heel
while whisk whisper white

| when hen | here where |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| which whatever whenever whimper |  |  |
| whichever whirlwind | whippoorwill | narwhal |


| wh | $r$ | isk | en |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t$ | ere | th | er |
| ile | $m$ | ich | isp |

Where is the whale?
Which whisk will you use?

The wheel fell off the wheelchair.

Why did you give me the white whistle?

When will we put the wheat in the wheelbarrow?

When will we see the narwhal?







