

Tiger Tuesday® Reading Program

Introduction to Phonics

Following

Orton-Gillingham Approach



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Module A – ALPHABET (Yellow)

Every word in the English language is made up of the 26 letters in the alphabet. It's easy to learn all 26 letters in order by singing the "ABC" song.

Upper Case Letters [[sing]]

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

"Now I know my ABCs, next time will you sing with me."

Lower Case Letters [[sing]]

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

"Now I know my ABCs, next time will you sing with me."

A fun Tiger Tuesday strategy to help students learn the letters out of order is to Sing-Along to the tune of "Old MacDonald's Farm" using the Tiger Tuesday Flashcards from the Letter Showdown Game. This works especially well for struggling students.

Sing-Along to Old MacDonald's Farm -- The Alphabet

1. SING:

"I just learned my alphabet, A, B, C and D.

With an A A here and a B B there,

Here an A there a B,

Everywhere an A A,

I just learned my alphabet,

A, B, C and D."

2. REPEAT, holding up the other letter cards in turn, and instead of singing "A," sing the name of the letter on the card you are holding up.

3. Once your child recognizes these letters, and can sing the song comfortably, introduce four new letters. Again, begin with the letters one by one in sequence, then in random order, then in combination. (By changing the cards quickly, the song ends with lots of giggles.)

Note: Sing-Along to Old MacDonald's Farm can be used with all the modules when learning the Sounds of the Consonants, Short Vowel Sounds, Long Vowel Sounds, Vowel Digraphs, R-Controlled Vowels and Diphthongs.

Twenty-one (21) of the 26 letters of the alphabet are called consonants. The other five (5) letters are called vowels. The vowels are a, e, i, o u. Sometimes Y and W act as vowels too, but most of the time they act as consonants. Most words and syllables in the English language begin with consonants.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Module B – CONSONANT SOUNDS (Light Blue)

The *consonants* and the *sounds of the consonants* are:

B b

as in “**b**us”



C c

as in “**c**at”



D d

as in “**d**og”



F f

as in “**f**ox”



G g

as in “**g**oat”



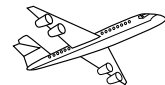
H h

as in “**h**en”



J j

as in “**j**et”



K k

as in “**k**ite”



L l

as in “**l**amp”



M m

as in “**m**onkey”



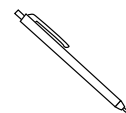
N n

as in “**n**ose”



P p

as in “**p**en”



Module B – CONSONANT SOUNDS (Light Blue)

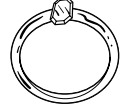
Q q

as in “queen”



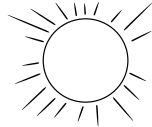
R r

as in “ring”



S s

as in “sun”



T t

as in “turtle”



V v

as in “violin”



W w

as in “wig”



X x

as in “x-ray”



Y y

as in “yo-yo”



Z z

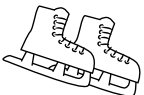




as in “zebra”



Module B – CONSONANT SOUNDS (Light Blue)

Double-Sound Consonant Blends SK and ST and Consonant Ending CK

A double-sound consonant blend consists of two consonants sounded together in such a way that each single consonant is heard. Consonant blends can occur at the beginning or ending of a word, as shown in the examples below. Sometimes you only hear one sound as in “ck”.

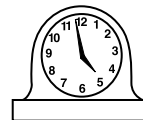
skate	desk	stop	nest	clock
				

Double-Sound Consonant Blends with L

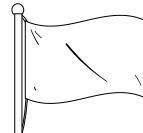
bl as in “**block**”



cl as in “**clock**”



fl as in “**flag**”



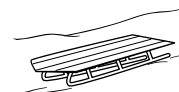
gl as in “**glue**”



pl as in “**plum**”



sl as in “**sled**”



Module B – CONSONANT SOUNDS (Light Blue)

Double-Sound Consonant Blends with R

br as in “brush”



cr as in “crib”



dr as in “dress”



fr as in “frog”



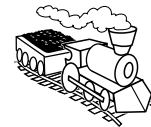
gr as in “green”



pr as in “pretzel”



tr as in “train”



Module B – CONSONANT SOUNDS (Light Blue)




Single-Sound Consonant Blends

A single-sound consonant blend consists of two consonants that sounded together make one (1) sound.


BEGINNING Single-Sound Consonant Blends: ch sh th wh ph

cheese	ship	thumb	wheel	phone
				

ENDING Single-Sound Consonant Blends: ch sh th

peach	fish	wreath
		

Modules 1-5 – VOWELS



The five major vowels are:

A, E, I, O, and U.

a, e, i, o, and u.

Most of the time, W and Y act (and sound) like consonants. However, occasionally they act (and sound) like vowels. We'll point these out when this happens.

To learn the five major vowels, a, e, i, o and u, use the following sing-along with the Tiger Tuesday Flashcards from the Module 1 (Red) Flashcard/Letter Showdown Game.

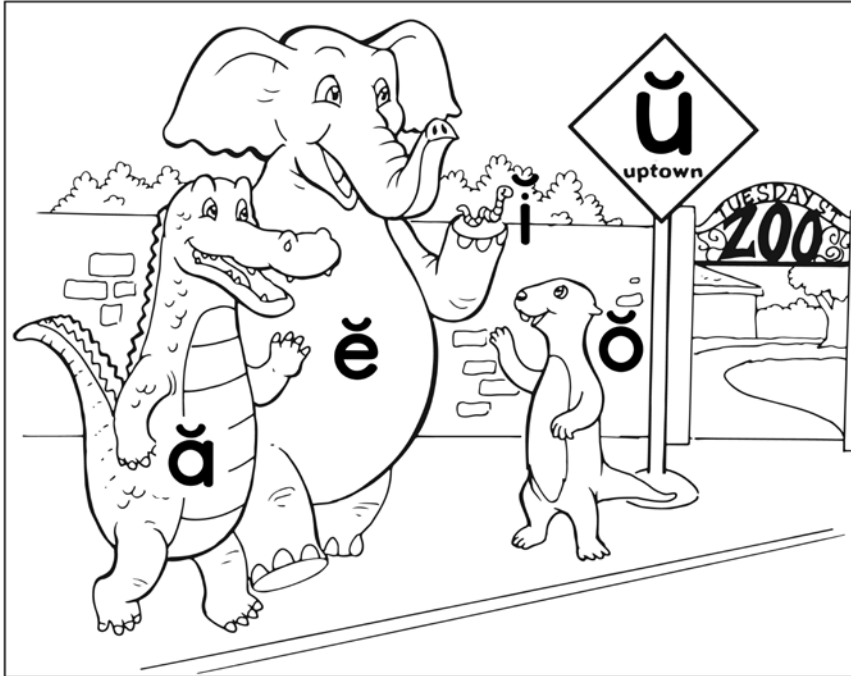
Vowel Sounds

The sounds vowels make depend on where they appear in a word. Sometimes they make the Long Vowel Sound and sometimes they make the Short Vowel Sound. Module 1 introduces the short vowels.

Module 1 CVC – (Consonant-Vowel-Consonant) Pattern (Red)

Short Vowel Sounds

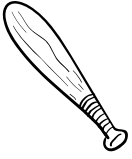

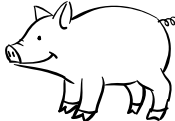
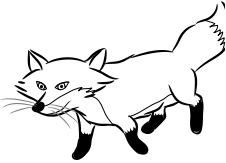
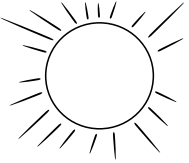
Here's a little song to help remember the short vowel sounds. Sing it to the tune of "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star."



Alligator, Elephant,
and Inchworm, too,
met Otter Uptown
at the
Tuesday Street Zoo.

Now that we know how short vowels sound, let's see how they appear in words.

CVC Pattern: The Consonant-Vowel-Consonant pattern is one of the simplest and most common patterns of letters. It is formed when a vowel appears between two consonants (CVC) and is pronounced as a short vowel. Examples: bat, hen, pig, fox, sun.





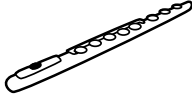
Short "a" as in bat	Short "e" as in hen	Short "i" as in pig	Short "o" as in fox	Short "u" as in sun
				

Module 2 VCE (Vowel-Consonant-E) Pattern (Dark Blue)

Long Vowel Sounds

The long vowel sounds are easy to remember because they say their own names: a, e, i, o, u.

VCE Pattern: The Vowel-Consonant-E is a common pattern in which a vowel is followed by a consonant and the consonant is followed by a final e. In this pattern, the vowel sound is long and the e is silent.





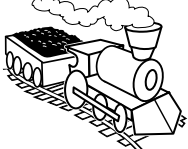
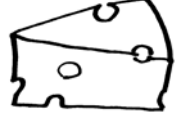


"a" as in cake	"e" as in Pete	"i" as in bike	"o" as in hole	"u" as in flute
				

Module 3 – Vowel Digraphs (Purple)

Vowel Digraphs: Another common pattern is Vowel Digraphs, formed by two vowels. In Vowel Digraphs, the first vowel is long and the second is silent. For example, ea, ay (y acts like a vowel), oa, ie, ai, ee, ow (w acts like a vowel) and oe.

It's easy to remember this rule by using the following jingle:

**When two vowels go walking,
the first one does the talking.**

“ea” as in peach		“ay” as in tray	
“oa” as in boat		“ie” as in tie	
“ai” as in train		“ee” as in cheese	
“oe” as in toe		“ow” as in snow	

Module 4 – R-Controlled Vowels (Green)

Other Vowel Sounds




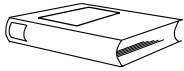
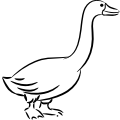







R-Controlled Vowels: If the vowel is followed by an “r” the sound of the vowel is changed. It is neither long nor short. This “r” is often called a “Bossy R.”

“ar” as in “ car ”	“er” as in “ flower ”	“ir” as in “ bird ”	“or” as in “ corn ”	“ur” as in “ turtle ”
				

Module 5 – Diphthongs (Orange)

Other Vowel Sounds

Diphthongs: Sometimes two vowels (even with consonants) blend together to form a totally new single sound called a diphthong. (Note: Sometimes the letters “w” and “y” act like vowels.) Notice also that “oi” and “oy” sound alike, “ou” and “ow” sound alike, “au” and “aw” sound alike and that “oo” can make two different sounds as in “food” and “book.”

“oi” as in “coin”		“oy” as in “boy”	
“ea” as in “head”		“oo” as in “book”	
“oo” as in “goose”		“ow” as in “clown”	
“ou” as in “mouth”		“igh” as in “right”	
“au” as in “auto”		“aw” as in “seesaw”	
“ie” as “chief”		“ew” as in “stew”	
“eigh” as in “eight”	8		

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