Z Z **Component:** Phonics

Instructional Activity: Introducing the Letter *Hh*

Materials Needed: Hh sound-spelling card, previously taught cards

Approximate Time: 10 minutes

Click here for video example

✓ Individual

✓ Small Group

✓ Large Group

OBJECTIVE

State the objective(s).

We're going to learn a new letter. Knowing the name, sound, and spelling of each letter will help you read and write words.

REVIEW & VOCABULARY

Review prerequisite skills and teach related vocabulary.

Review letters previously taught.

Demonstrate. Teach the new skill, model with clear explanations, verbalize your thinking process.

Display or hold the sound-spelling card for Hh.

- Point to the letter at the top of the card. The name of this letter is Hh.
- Point to the picture. The sound this letter makes is /h/, as in heart.
- The sound /h/ cannot be held a long time. I make the sound quickly. I have to "jump" off the sound. Model.
- Point to the spelling pattern at the bottom of the card. /h/ is spelled h. If I'm writing a word, and I hear the sound /h/ in it, I will write the letter h. The spelling for /h/ is h.
- The name of the letter is *Hh*. The sound the letter makes is /h/. The spelling for /h/ is *h*. Remember, /h/ is a sound that cannot be held.

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Date:

If students need support with:	Then try this:					
Sound production/identification		Sound	Where	What	How	
production, racinemodation		/h/	Throat	Vocal cords	Voice off	
Allow them to use handheld mirrors with the lesson, if available.	the articulators correct pronunce. The name of this cannot be held. When I make the /h/. Can you mathe mouth. When I make the panting /h/. If I open your moutout? Again, let so When I make the make the make the make the panting /h/. If I open your moutout? Again, let so When I make the	enefit from understa (the parts of the mo- iation of each sound is letter is Hh. The so- is se sound /h/, my mo- ike your mouth look is e sound /h/, I open put my hand at the th and sound like a tudents use handhe is sound /h/, my vo- nake the sound /h/,	inding how and where uth that block the flow	e a letter-sound is many of air when making. The spelling for /h/ is lodel the shape of your end of the students use harmond then I let out air can feel it puff out was make the sound /h. The spelling for /h/ is lodel the students use harmond then I let out air can feel it puff out was make the sound /h. The spelling for /h/ is lodel to make the sound /h/ is lodel th	ide. Teaching the sha s sounds), and the vo s h. Remember, /h/ ur mouth as you mal ndheld mirrors to ch ir to say /h/. It sound when I make the sour /? Can you feel your	is a sound that ke the sound eck the shape o ds like I'm a do nd /h/. Can yo r stomach puff



Date:

Provide guided practice.

Let's try it together! I will say the steps as you do them. Show students the sound-spelling card for Hh.

The name of the letter is Hh. Name? Students respond with letter name: Hh.

The sound the letter makes is /h/. Sound? Students respond with letter sound: /h/.

The spelling for /h/ is h. Spelling? Students respond with the spelling: h.

Review 1-2 times, if needed: Name? Sound? Spelling?

Provide independent practice.

Your turn. I will hold the card in front of one student at a time. I will ask that student to tell me the *name*, the *sound*, <u>or</u> the *spelling*. Listen closely so you know which one to say out loud.

Hold the card up so everyone can see it. Then, hold the card directly in front of one student and say one of the following:

Name? Student responds with letter name.

Sound? Student responds with letter sound.

Spelling? Student responds with letter name.

Repeat the routine so that each student has the opportunity to say the name, the sound, and the spelling.

Now we know that the name of the letter is Hh. The sound the letter makes is /h/, and the spelling for /h/ is h.

OR: Now we know that when we want to write the sound /h/, we can use the letter h.

Teacher Tip: When asking for individual student responses, do NOT go in a predictable order (round robin)! Keep the students on their toes by skipping around.



Date:

Assess students (formally or informally). Determine the level of mastery for the stated objective.

Observe individual students as they respond during guided and independent practice. Scaffold or correct all errors. Provide specific feedback for accurate responses.

Teacher Tip: As students learn more and more letter sounds, you can begin or end the session with a lightning round of sounds, where you flash students the sound-spelling cards and students make the sounds as quickly as possible.

Enrichment/Extension. Provide enrichment and extension activities for students who need less support.

For students who show mastery of letter-sound correspondences, work toward automaticity in blending words with two or more sounds using known graphemes.

