

Phonics
LESSON 46

Sh Digraph

- The *sh* digraph category of phonetic elements includes words with the consonants *s* and *h* that together stand for the /sh/ sound, as in *shelf*.

This lesson is divided into two sections. Section 1 is the core lesson, which can be used with most students in a whole-class or small-group setting. The core lesson is designed to introduce, model, and practice the phonetic element taught. Section 2 consists of optional activities designed to reinforce the element taught in the core lesson. These optional activities work well for small-group and individual instruction.

MATERIALS		DECODABLE BOOK
Sh digraph picture cards	Letter cards	<i>Shelly's Shell Shop</i>
Word cards	Index cards	
Sh digraph card	Practice sheet	
Word-family cards	Workmats	

SECTION 1

Student Objectives

- Introduce *sh* digraph
- Blend *sh* digraph words
- Blend onset and rime
- Sort words
- Practice decoding
- Introduce new high-frequency words: *next*, *than*, *these*
- Read the decodable book

Introduce Sh Digraph

Materials: Sh digraph picture cards

- Show students the *sh* digraph picture card for *shelf*. Ask them to name the picture and tell you the sound they hear at the beginning of the word. Point to the letters *sh* on the card and tell students that the letters *s* and *h* together stand for the /sh/ sound they hear at the beginning of the word *shelf*.
- Explain that *shelf* starts with *sh*, which is an example of a consonant digraph. Tell students that a consonant digraph is two consonants that together stand for one sound. Say the words *shelf* and *self* aloud. Ask students which word contains the *sh* digraph. Make sure students can differentiate between the two initial sounds.
- Show students the *sh* digraph picture card for *trash*. Ask them to name the picture and tell you the sound they hear at the end of the word.
- Say the words *brush* and *bus* aloud. Ask students which word contains the *sh* digraph. Make sure students can differentiate between the two ending sounds. Show students the *sh* digraph picture cards one by one. Have them name each picture, point to the digraph, and say the digraph sound.

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Blend Sh Digraph Words

Materials: Workmats, sh digraph card, letter cards

NOTE: If students have mastered individual sound/symbol relationships, you may want to skip this section and go directly to Blend Onset and Rime.

- Write the word *shut* on the board. Point out the *sh* digraph at the beginning of the word and ask students to put the *s* and *h* together to make the /sh/ sound. Next, run your finger under the letters as you blend the three sounds in *shut*: sh/u/t. Point out that even though there are four letters, there are three sounds blended together to form the word. Have students blend the word aloud with you as you run your finger under the letters.
- Write the word *dash* on the board. Point out the *sh* digraph at the end of the word. Next, run your finger under the letters as you blend the three sounds in *dash*: d/a/sh. Point out that even though there are four letters, there are three sounds blended together to form the word. Have students blend the word aloud with you as you run your finger under the letters.
- Repeat the blending activity with the words *cash* and *sham*. When students have blended the words, ask volunteers to come up and circle the *sh* digraph in each word. Have a student point to each *sh* digraph as the rest of the group says the sound.
- If students need more work with blending words, give them the letter/digraph workmat, the *sh* digraph card, and the letter cards to blend the words above. Have students line up the card for each sound in each word under the boxes on their workmat. Model how to push up the *sh* digraph card into the box on the workmat and indicate the sound the digraph makes. Have students push up and sound out the remaining letters of each word in order on their workmat. Provide practice with words with the *sh* digraph in both the initial and final positions.

Blend Onset and Rime

Materials: Sh digraph card, letter cards, word-family cards

- Tell students they are going to practice reading words with the *sh* digraph. Model using the *sh* digraph card, letter cards, and word-family cards.
 - ❶ Place the *ed* word-family card in a pocket chart or along the ledge of a chalkboard. Remind students that this is the *ed* word family. Place the *sh* digraph card in front of *ed*. Have students listen while you model sounding out the word by blending the sound in the onset with the sounds in the rime: sh/ed. Have students repeat.
 - ❷ Replace the *ed* card with the *op* card. Repeat the process with the new word.
 - ❸ Replace the *op* card with the *ine* card. Repeat the process with the new word.
 - ❹ Replace the *ine* card with the *ape* card. Repeat the process with the new word.

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- 5 Take out the cards and replace the *ape* card with the *ash* card. Have students name the new word family. Place the *b* card in front of *ash*. Have students listen while you model sounding out the word by blending the sound in the onset with the sounds in the rime: b/ash. Have students repeat.
- 6 Replace the *b* card with the *r* card. Repeat the process with the new word.
- 7 Take out the cards and replace the *ash* card with the *esh* card. Have students name the new word family. Place the *m* card in front of *esh*. Have students listen while you model sounding out the word by blending the sound in the onset with the sounds in the rime: m/esh. Have students repeat.
- 8 Replace the *m* card with the *fl* card. Repeat the process with the new word.
- 9 Take out the cards and replace the *esh* card with the *ish* card. Have students name the new word family. Place the *d* card in front of *ish*. Have students listen while you model sounding out the word by blending the sound in the onset with the sounds in the rime: d/ish. Have students repeat.
- 10 Replace the *d* card with the *sw* card. Repeat the process with the new word.
- 11 Take out the cards and replace the *ish* card with the *ush* card. Have students name the new word family. Place the *r* card in front of *ush*. Have students listen while you model sounding out the word by blending the sound in the onset with the sounds in the rime: r/ush. Have students repeat.
- 12 Replace the *r* card with the *fl* card. Repeat the process with the new word.

Sort Words

Materials: Index cards, word cards

- Write the words *beginning sh* and *ending sh* on index cards and place them on the top row of a pocket chart or along the ledge of a chalkboard. Ask volunteers to come up one at a time, select a word card, say the word, and place it under the correct category. Continue until all the word cards are placed correctly. Once all the words have been sorted, have students read aloud the words under each category.

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Practice Decoding

Materials: Decodable book *Shelly's Shell Shop*, practice sheet

- For students who seem to have a grasp of decoding *sh* digraphs and previously taught decodable and high-frequency words, provide extra practice with the text by allowing them to independently read:

the practice sheet

the decodable book *Shelly's Shell Shop*

- Some students may benefit from having the decodable book introduced and pre-taught before they read the book. Strategies might include introducing and practicing high-frequency words used in the book, teaching special word structures, and doing a book walk.

Introduce New High-Frequency Words: *next, than, these*

- Tell students they are going to learn three new words that they need to be able to recognize and read quickly. Write the words *next*, *than* and *these* on the board, and read them as you point to each word. Then have students read each word with you. Have students write the word *next* in the air with their finger as you spell it out loud with them, pointing to each letter on the board as you say the letter name. Repeat the process with the other words.
- Use each high-frequency word in a sentence. Have students make up their own sentences using each of the high-frequency words. You might want to challenge them to make up a sentence that uses all three words.

Read the Decodable Book

Materials: Decodable book *Shelly's Shell Shop*

NOTE: See the “Elements Used in This Book” section, found at the start of the decodable book, for a list of words and skills covered in the book. Pre-teach these elements as necessary.

- Show students the cover of the book. Have them read the title with you as you run your finger under each word. Ask what they see in the picture and what they think the story might be about. Ask a student to point to the *sh* digraph in the words *Shelly's*, *Shell*, and *Shop*.
- Give students a copy of the book. Have them preview the pictures and predict the story. When they get to page 8, ask why they think the boy might be angry.
- Have students read the book. You may want them to whisper read so you can monitor their progress. When they have finished reading, take time to discuss the book and check for understanding. Ask students what caused Shane to buy fish and shrimp.

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SECTION 2 Optional Lesson Activities (for students who need additional practice)

Student Objectives

- Blend *sh* digraph words
- Blend onset and rime
- Spell and write *sh* digraph words
- Complete learning center activities

Blend Sh Digraph Words

Materials: Workmats, *sh* digraph card, letter cards

- Give students the letter/digraph workmat, the *sh* digraph card, and the letter cards. Say the word *shade* and have students listen for the sounds in the word. Have students select the *sh* digraph card and the letter cards they need to spell *shade*. Invite students to discuss how to make the long /a/ sound in the word *shade*. Provide help as needed. Have students line up the card for each sound under the boxes on their workmat. Ask them to blend the sounds as they push up the letters into the boxes. Then have them say the word *shade* aloud.
- Repeat the process with the words *ship*, *shot*, *mash*, and *mush*.

Blend Onset and Rime

Materials: Workmats, *sh* digraph cards, word-family cards, letter cards

- Give students the onset/rime workmat, the *sh* digraph card, the word-family cards, and the letter cards. Say the word *rash*. Ask students what rime they hear at the end of the word. Have them place the *ash* word-family card in the box on the right of their workmat. Have them identify the onset they need to put at the beginning of *ash* to make the word *rash*. Have them place the *r* card in the box on the left. Write the word on the board. Have students check their spelling of the word on their workmat with the word on the board. Then have them blend the sound in the onset with the sounds in the rime.
- Say the word *shop*. Ask students what onset they hear at the beginning of the word. Have them place the *sh* digraph card in the box on the left of their workmat. Have them identify the rime they need to put at the end of *sh* to make the word *shop*. Have them place the *op* card in the box on the right. Write the word on the board. Have students check their spelling of the word on their workmat with the word on the board. Then have them blend the sound in the onset with the sounds in the rime.
- Say the words *shed*, *bash*, *mesh*, *dish*, *rush*, *shine*, *flesh*, *swish*, *flush*, and *shape* one at a time and have students use the *sh* digraph, letter, and word-family cards to spell the words on their workmat. Have them blend the onset and rime as they make each word. Write each word on the board as students finish making the word on their workmat. Have students check their spelling of each word on their workmat with the word on the board.

Spell and Write Sh Digraph Words

- Dictate several *sh* digraph words and have students write or spell them (*cash, crush, ship, shop, trash, wish*).
- Dictate simple sentences for students to write.
I wish I could go on a ship.
We crush all the trash in the can.
She will use her cash to shop.

Learning Center Activities

Materials: Index cards, letter cards, word-family cards, word cards

- Have students choose four to six *sh* digraph words other than those on the *sh* digraph picture cards. Have them create a flashcard for each of the words chosen. Have them write the word at the bottom of an index card, underlining the *sh* digraph. Then have them create a picture of the word above it.
- Laminate a set of letter cards and a set of word-family cards, and place them face down into two piles in the center of the table. Have students take turns drawing one letter card (onset) and one word-family card (rime), and blending the sounds of the onset and rime together. Return the cards to the bottom of the pile after each turn.
- Laminate two sets of word cards. Have pairs of students play Concentration with the cards. Have them spread the cards face down on the floor. Have one student turn over two cards and read them. If he/she reads the words correctly and they belong to the same word family, the student keeps the cards and gets another turn. If not, the student turns the cards back over, and his/her partner gets a turn. You can vary the game by having students try to match word pairs, since there are two cards for each word.