Unit 4 "Foundations Fact Sheet"
Grade 1

Week	Skill	Notes	Phoneme Grapheme Mapping Example
Week 1	Digraphs: th, sh, ng	- Digraphs are 2 letters that make one sound. - ng is a voiced, nasal sound - ng is the "mosquito" sound- you don't hear the /g/. It's one sound.	sh | i | p f | i | sh b | r | i | ng *Digraphs go in one box.

	Inflectional Ending -ing	- Inflected ending - "happening now".
		 - There are 2 sounds in -ing /ĭ/ /ng/
		 - No spelling change – add -ing in words:
		   CV<u>CC</u> (digraph) – fi<u>sh</u>ing
		   CV<u>CC</u> (blend) – ne<u>st</u>ing
		   CV<u>CC</u> (FLS rule) – messing
			f | i | sh | (i | ng)
			 n | e | s | t | (i | ng)
			 m | e | ss | (i | ng)
			 *Because -ing is an ending and has two sounds, it gets graphed in 2 boxes. We circle it if it is an ending.

Week 2	Digraphs: ch, wh	- Digraphs are 2 letters that make one sound.	
	Ending /ch/ Rule: ch, tch	- **Tch Rule:** When a one syllable word has a short vowel before the ending sound. - **Ch Rule:** When a one syllable word has a vowel team, r controlled vowel or consonant before the ending sound.	ch | i | p m | a | tch t | ea | ch m | ar | ch b | e | n | ch
	Closed Syllables	- When a vowel is closed in by a consonant in a syllable. cat, fist, slot, bas/ket	
Week 3	Three-Letter Blends: scr, spl, spr, squ, str	- Two or more consecutive consonants in a word whose sounds blend together. Each letter has its own sound.	s | c | r | u | b s | p | l | i | t s | p | r m | ar | ch b | e | n | ch
	Plurals (-es)	- When base word ends with s, z, x, sh, ch, a/zh/or /j/ sound spelling it is impossible to just add /s/ or /z/. Instead, the extra syllable /iz/ is added to the base word.	g | a | s | (e | s) b | u | zz | (e | s) b | o | x | (e | s) t | ea | ch | (e | s) f | i | sh | (e | s) *The sound of x is /k//s/, which is two sound. Since there is only 1 grapheme, it's put between the 2 boxes. *The sound of -es is /i//z/ - two sounds, so it will go in 2 boxes.