

Screech Posters are used to summarize a phonics guide (phonics rules or spelling conventions) taught in the Large Group or Small Group setting. For example see the -ck lesson in the Large Group manual pages 54-55. Use the posters when needed for a 'Teach Lesson' found in the **Segment and Write Word List Guide** (Small Group Folder left pocket). Also use when needed in a Large Group lesson.

The posters are used to assist students to verbalize the guide. Rather than point to posters and ask students to recite the 'rules' they represent, ask students to spell a word that utilizes a guide (this occurs in segment and write or in first grade PTR spelling). Look for the students to *apply* the phonics guide that has been taught.

If correct ask: "Why did you spell it that way?" Use the Screech poster to summarize what the student is saying or to assist the student to say it.

If incorrect, help the student to recall the guide, then use the Screech poster to summarize the assistance or re-teaching.

The Screech Posters below are to be downloaded from the website. Go to [www.pathwaystoreading.com](http://www.pathwaystoreading.com). Click on 'resources'. Click on reproducibles. Click on the correct grade. Once the file is downloaded open it. Click on the folder titled **Segment and Write**. Open the document titled Screech Posters.

The following guides have a one-letter (short) vowel in common. When the vowel is short an extra consonant is added.

Screech the Phonics Guide

1  
tack  
2

nick  
pack  
back

2  
took  
1

like  
look  
peak

© followed by an, and y makes the /a/ sound.

Screech the Phonics Guide

1  
fudge  
3

edge  
badge  
ledge

2  
large  
2

urge  
huge  
page

© followed by the end of the end of the vowel. Add another...

Screech the Phonics Guide

1  
hutch  
3

patch  
witch

2  
couch  
2

beach  
lunch

© followed by the end of the end of the vowel. Add another...

The following guides are two sets of vowels that sound like their letter names (long vowels). The first set has a final -e. The second set follow the jingle, "When two vowels go walking, the first one does that talking and what does it say? It's name."

Screech the Phonics Guide

name

bike  
lake  
cute  
note

feet

When the vowel says its name the -e goes to the end.

Screech the Phonics Guide

E A

ai = /ae/  
ay = /ae/  
ea = /ee/  
oa = /oe/

Two vowels go walking (DVCW). The first one does the talking. What does it say? It's name.

The following two letters represent two sounds that are referred to as 'hard' and 'soft' sounds. The letter -c's hard sound is /k/ and soft sound is /s/. The letter -g's hard sound is /g/ and soft sound is /j/. Each of the letters may represent the soft sound when followed by the vowel letter e, i, or y. The -ge spelling is always used to represent /j/ when it's last in a word.

Screech the Phonics Guide

c e i y /s/

cite  
ice  
cell

/k/

cat  
cub

© followed by e, i, and y makes the /s/ sound.

Screech the Phonics Guide

e i y /j/ or /g/

get  
geese  
gem  
gym

/g/

© followed by e, i, and y makes the /j/ sound.

Screech the Phonics Guide

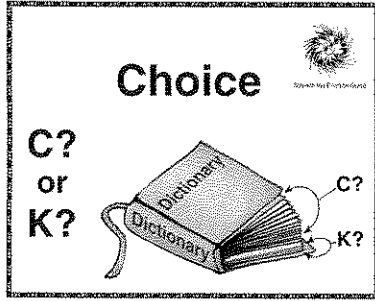
ge

/j/

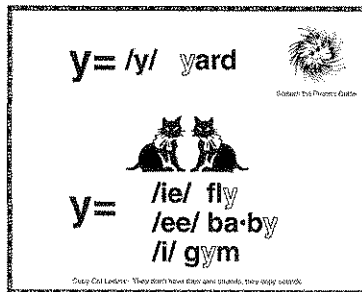
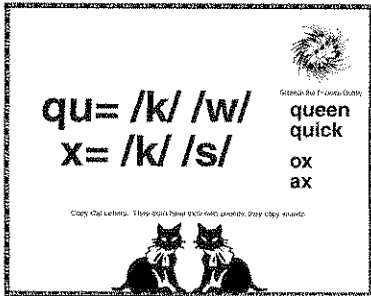
cage  
huge  
large

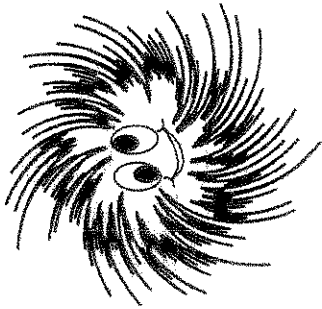
© followed by the end of the end of the vowel. Add another...

The following is a helpful observation. If a student is deciding whether the /k/ sound at the beginning of a word should be spelled with a -k or a -c, they can notice that the dictionary has far more pages of -c words than -k words. So a 'best guess' is to use the -c.



The following represent letters used as alternate spellings. The letters -q-u represent the two phonemes /k/, /w/. When these two sounds begin English words they are always represented with a -q and -u. The single letter -x represents two phonemes (/k/ and /s/). It is found in a select set of words. The letter -y can be a consonant as in 'yard' or a vowel. As a vowel it can represent the /ie/ sound at the end of one-syllable words. The /ee/ sound at the end of multisyllable words, and the /i/ sound if found alone in the middle of a word.





Screetch the Phonics Guide

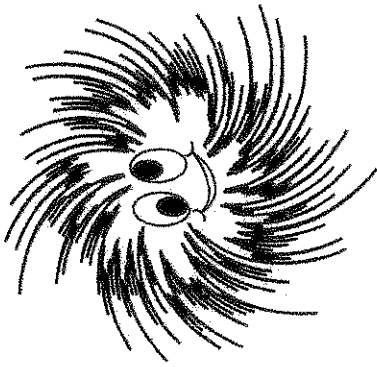
1 t a c k 2

2 t o o k 1

nick  
pack  
luck

like  
look  
peek

/k/sound at the end after one-letter vowel add defender -c.



Screech the Phonics Guide

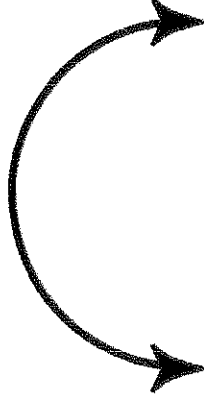
bike

lake

cute

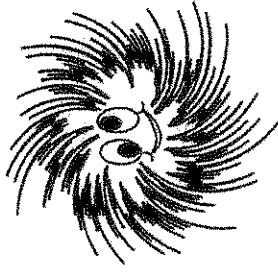
note

name



feet

When the vowel says its name the -e goes to the end.



Screech the Phonics Guide

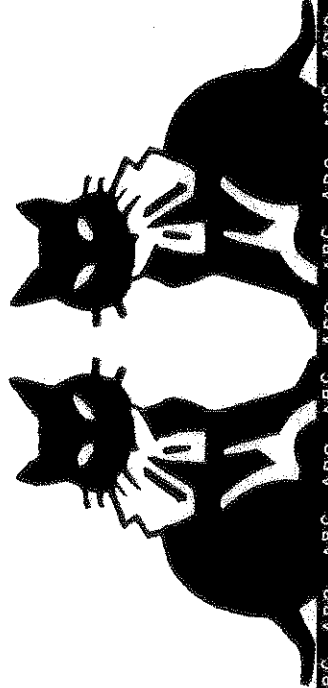
**qu = /k/ /w/**

**x = /k/ /s/**

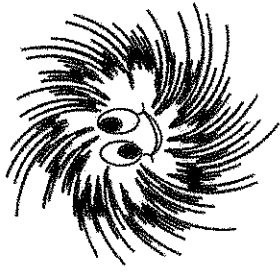
**queen**  
**quick**

**ox**  
**ax**

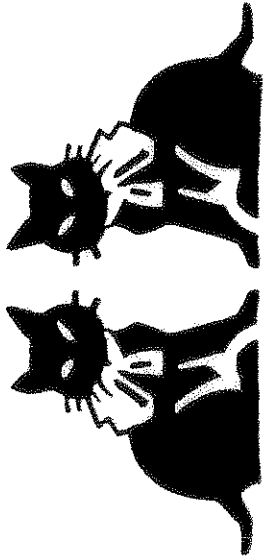
Copy Cat Letters: They don't have their own sounds, they copy sounds.



y = /y/ yard



Screech the Phonics Guide



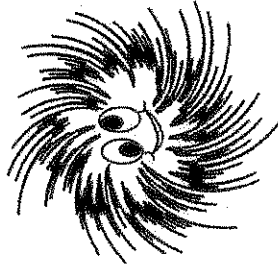
y =

/ie/ fly

/ee/ ba·by

/i/ gym

Copy Cat Letters: They don't have their own sounds, they copy sounds.



Screech the Phonics Guide

**cite**  
**ice**  
**cell**

**cat**  
**cub**

**y /s/**

**i**

**e**

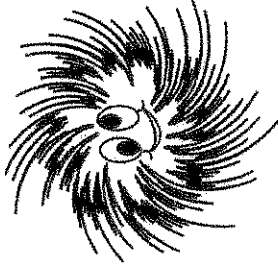
**c**

**/k/**

-c followed by e, i, and y makes the /s/ sound.







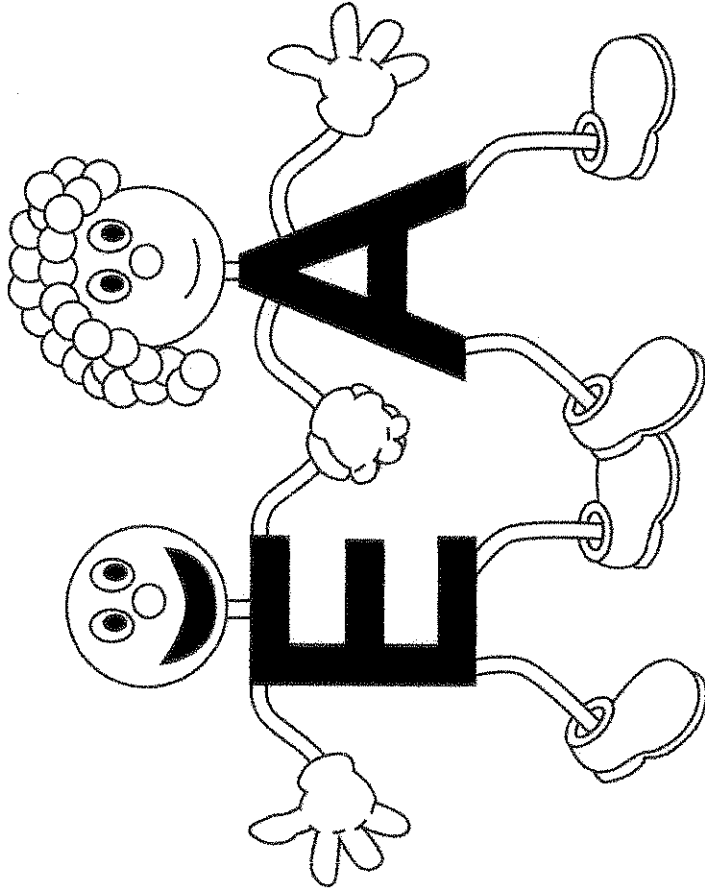
Screech the Phonics Guide

ai = /ae/

ay = /ae/

ea = /ee/

oa = /oe/



Two vowels go walking (2VGW). The first one does the talkin'.  
What does he say? His name.



Screech

e i y /j/ or /g/

g

gjet

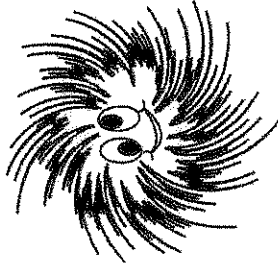
geese

/g/

gem

gym

-g followed by e,i, or y makes the /j/ sound OR the /g/ sound.



Screech the Phonics Guide

**cage**

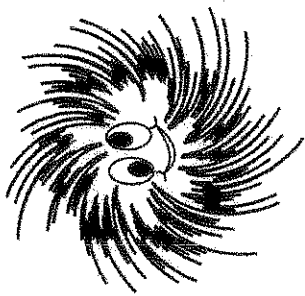
**huge**

**large**

**ge**

**/j/**

/j/ sound at the end of a word is ALWAYS spelled -ge.



Screetch the Phonics Guide

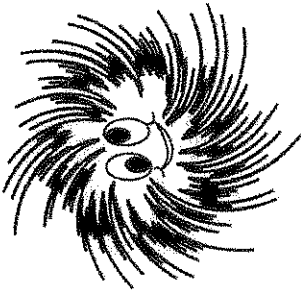
1 f u d g e 3

2 l a r g e 2

edge  
badge  
ledge

urge  
huge  
page

/j/ sound at the end after one-letter vowel. Add defender-d.



Screech the Phonics Guide

1 h u tch 3  
2 c ou ch 2

patch  
witch

beach

lunch

/ch/ sound at the end after one-letter vowel. Add defender -t.