

Delightful Dragon's Amazing Alliterations

Phonemic Alliteration lesson plan student level: Pre-K to 2nd grade elementary

### Phonemic Alliteration lesson plan materials required:

- Phonemic Alliteration Lesson Plan flashcard pictures from handout included at the end of the lesson plan
- The children's picture book Old MacDonald had a Dragon by Ken Baker, illustrated by Christopher Santoro (ISBN-0761461752)

Phonemic Alliteration lesson plan activity time: 30-90 minutes, depending on use of optional activities and reinforcement exercises. If all activities and exercises are used, the lesson can be divided into separate sessions if desired.

Phonemic Alliteration Lesson Plan Delightful Dragon's Amazing Alliterations



Objective of Phonemic Alliteration lesson plan: Help teachers achieve common core standards for phonological awareness by teaching students about alliteration and help students demonstrate an understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).

Preparation for Phonemic Alliteration lesson: Cut out the flashcard pictures from the Phonemic Alliteration Lesson Plan handout.

#### Introduction to Phonemes

In your own words, explain that words are made up of different sounds; beginning sounds, middle sounds and ending sounds. For example, the word "red" has the beginning sound of "r", its middle sound is "e" and its ending sound is "d" (In each instance, say the letter and the sound it makes). Explain that when you combine all the different sounds together, r-e-d sounds out the word "red". Feel free to provide additional examples and explanations of word sounds and phonemes at your discretion.

**Optional activity:** Quiz the students on different beginning word sounds. Do this by holding up one at a time different pictures from the handout's phoneme flashcard pictures and then asking the students to identify the beginning word sound and the letter that makes the sound for that word. **Note:** This activity can be conducted at this point in the lesson, later in the lesson to reinforce the understanding of phonemes and beginning word sounds, or as a separate activity or lesson. If desired, you can also quiz the students on each word's middle and ending sounds.

### Introduction to Alliteration

Next, explain that sometimes to make books more interesting or fun, books will sometimes repeat words with the same beginning sounds. This is called "alliteration". An example of alliteration could be "fast furry foxes fight ferrets". Each word in this phrase starts with the same beginning sound. Ask the students if they can tell you what the beginning sound is for that phrase.

**Optional activity:** Ask students to create their own alliteration phrases by writing them down or sharing them aloud. For each example they share, be sure to ask them to identify the words' beginning sound and letter.

#### Reinforce Students Understanding of Phonemes and Alliteration

Tell the class that you're going to read them a story and that as you read the story you want the students to listen for times when alliteration is used. Tell the students that you want them to raise their hand every time they think you've read a phrase with alliteration in it. Read to the class the picture book, Old MacDonald had a Dragon. (Note: Most of pages of the children's book have some form of alliteration (i.e., "delightful dairy", "whipped its wings", "marvelous mutton", "two-bit tune" and more).

After reading the story, ask the students if they can remember any of the alliterative phrases from the story (Note: A few alliterative phrases repeat through the book, such as "flash of fire" and "lick of its lips"). Ask the students what the beginning sounds and letters are for the alliterative words.

### Assess Students Understanding of Phonemes and Alliteration:

Re-read to the class the picture book Old MacDonald had a Dragon, asking the students to listen for alliterative phrases again. This time stop after reading any page with alliterative phrases and ask the students to identify the alliterative phrases. Ask the students what the beginning sounds and letters are for the alliterative words in these phrases, making any corrections or additional explanations as necessary. Continue reading the book and repeat this process for each page with alliterative phrases as desired.

#### Additional reinforcement and assessment - Writing Craft and Structure with Alliteration (Optional)

(Note: This exercise can be conducted at the end of the lesson or as a follow-up exercise on another day) Explain to the students that the way words and phrases are used in a story, poem or song can enhance their meaning and rhythm. Rhymes, repeated lines and alliteration are examples of ways that words and phrases can be used to do this. Ask the students if they can remember any repeated lines from the story Old MacDonald had a Dragon. Some instances include "Old MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O", and "Faster than the farmer could sing "E-I-E-I-O". There are also a few phrases that repeat with subtle changes to them each time they repeat. Ask the students how they think these repeating phrases help or improve the story. Discuss with them what they like about the way these phrases are used.

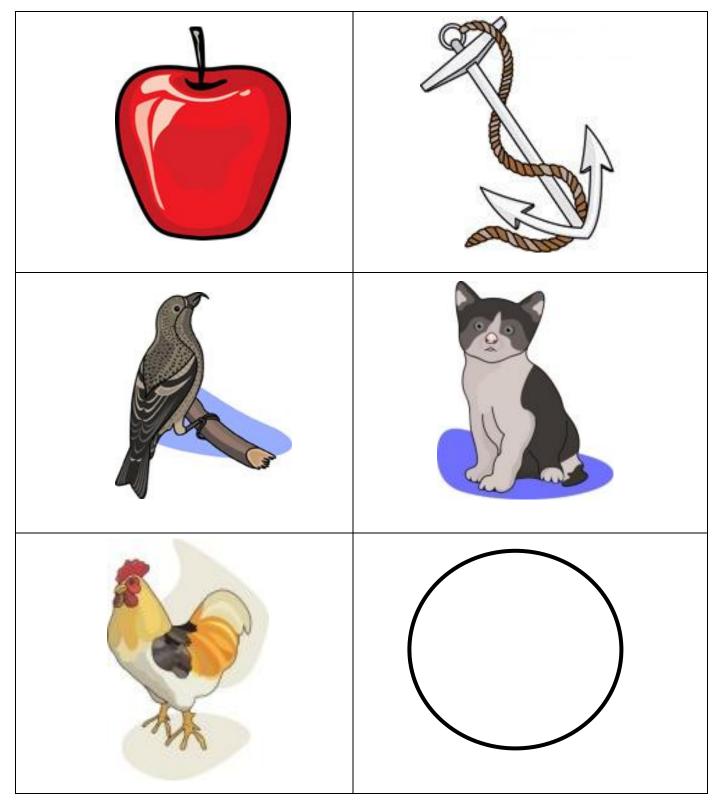
Ask the students to write their own short story, poem or song using either alliteration, repeating lines or rhyme, or a combination of any of the three. If desired, ask if any of the students would like to share their story, poem or song.

(The Phonemic Alliteration Lesson Plan Handouts can be found on the following pages)



Delightful Dragon's Amazing Alliterations Flashcard Pictures Handout (A to C)

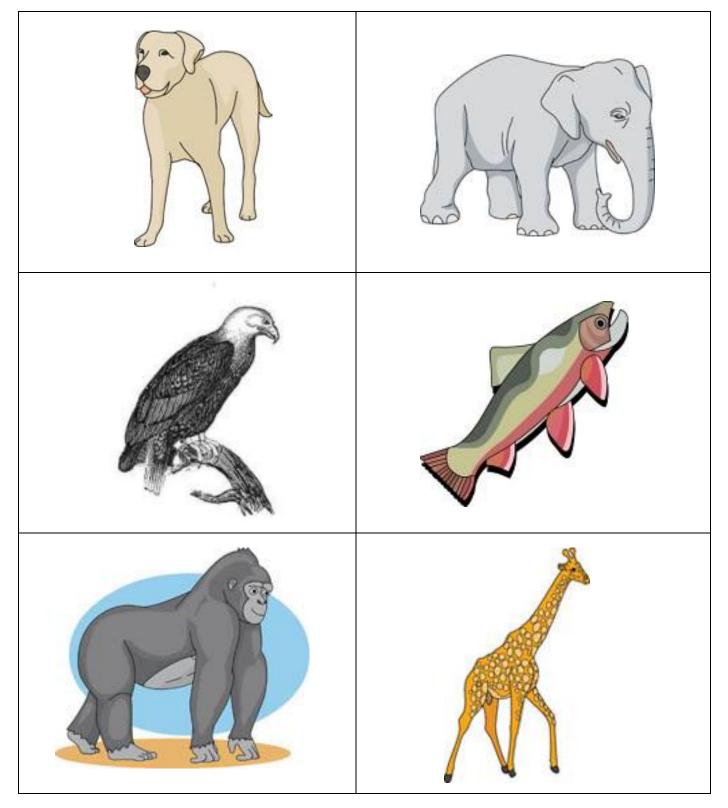






Delightful Dragon's Amazing Alliterations Flashcard Pictures Handout (D to G)

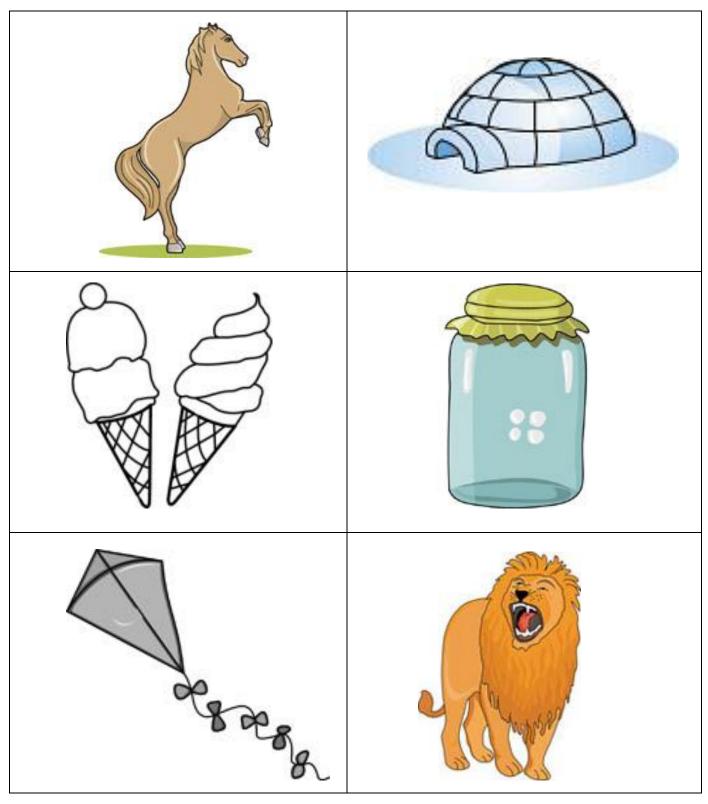








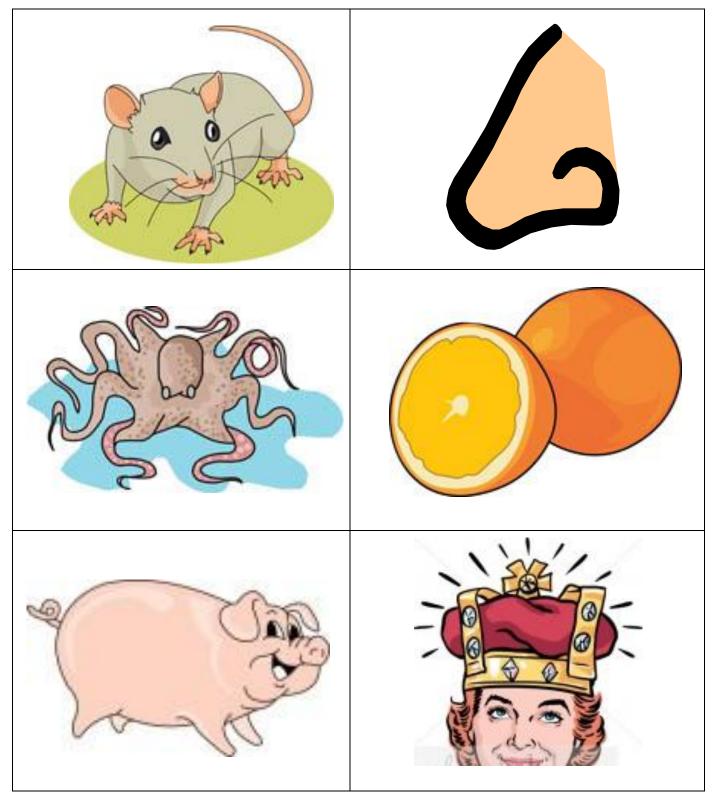
Delightful Dragon's Amazing Alliterations Flashcard Pictures Handout (H-L)





Delightful Dragon's Amazing Alliterations Flashcard Pictures Handout (M to Q)

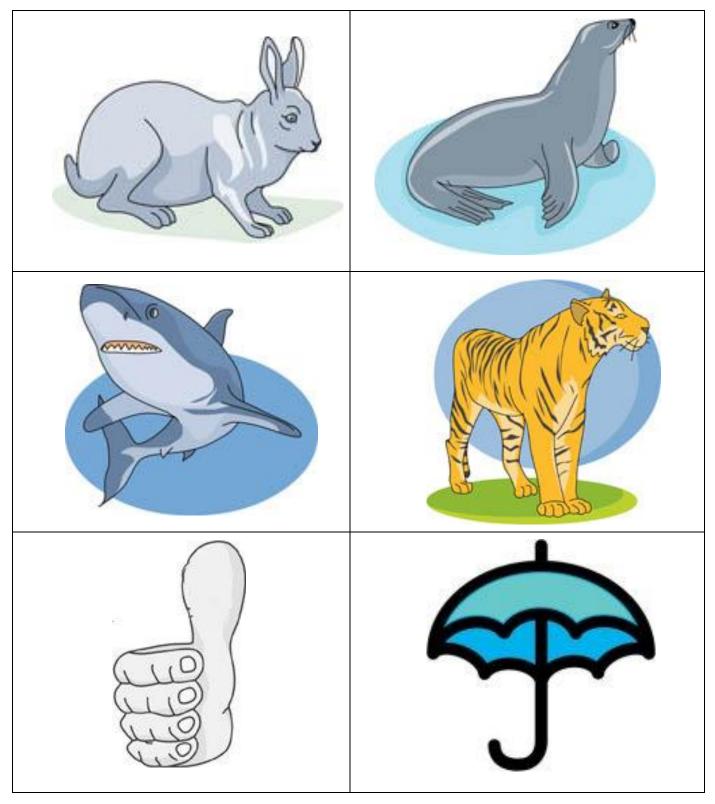






Delightful Dragon's Amazing Alliterations Flashcard Pictures Handout (R to U)







Delightful Dragon's Amazing Alliterations Flashcard Pictures Handout (U to Z)



