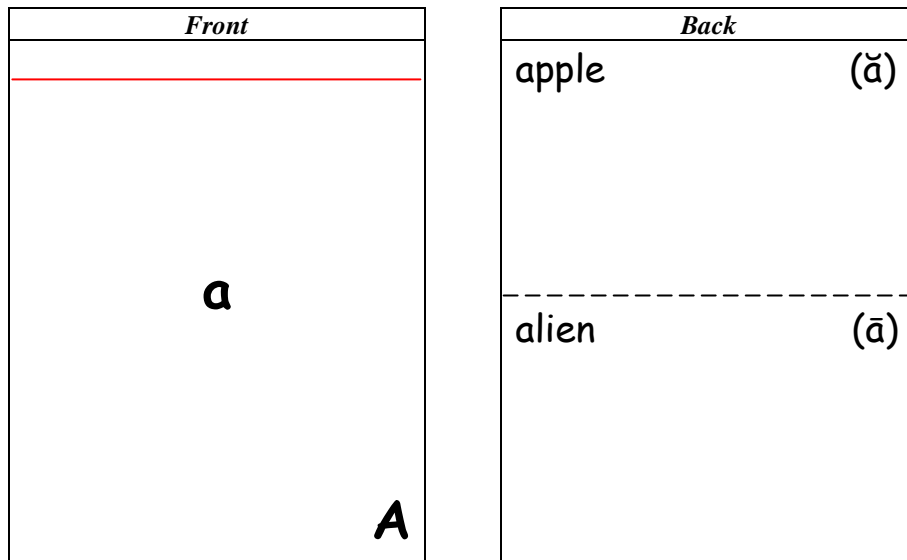
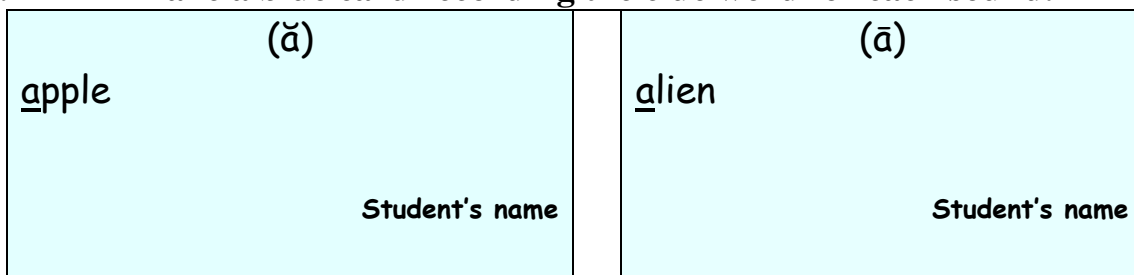


Teaching new material: Lesson 2: a

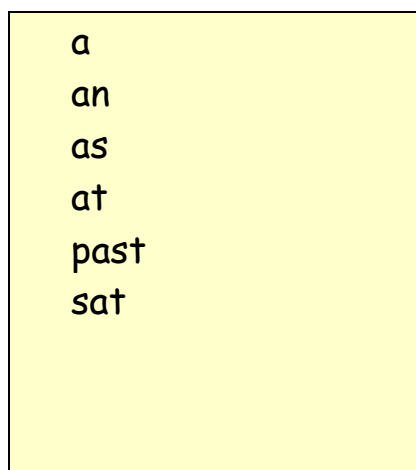
1. **Make a white card for the letter a** (red line on top front because it's a vowel).
The back is divided into two parts because "a" has two sounds: short and long.
Suggested clue words: (ă): apple, (ā): alien.



2. **Make a blue card recording the clue word for each sound.**



3. Teach how to write capital and small a in print (A, a) and in cursive (a). (In cursive, point out that the letter may be connected from low or high, depending on the letter before.) Mention that they may see the printed form of the letter as "a" (with a little roof).
4. Practice writing letters and words on white board and in Machberet Chachama.
Words to practice writing: a, at, as, sat, an, ant, pan, nap, past.
6. Make a yellow "exceptional and common words" card. (You can have the learner write, in pencil in Hebrew, the meaning of each word.)



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7. There are three pink rule cards to introduce and explain in Lesson 2. Make these pink rule cards:

a. When do we use "a" and "an" ?

- When we are specifying a noun, and we don't care which one of that type – any one will do. "A pan" means any pan. (If we want to specify a specific pan, we have to use words like "the pan on the table" or "that pan you're holding.")
- We use "a" before a word that starts with a consonant sound (a pan). We use "an" before a word that starts with a vowel sound (an ant, an hour).
- We use a and an before countable nouns (not uncountable nouns, like money).

Front	Back
a, an	<p style="text-align: center;">אנו משתמשים ב-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">an / a</p> <p style="text-align: center;">לפני עצם כלשהו כשאיןנו מתכוונים לעצם מסוים.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">נשתמש ב-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p style="text-align: center;">לפני מילים שמתחילות בצליל שאותו ציבור:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">a pan נשתמש ב-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">an</p> <p style="text-align: center;">לפני מילים שמתחילות בצליל שאותו ניקוד</p> <p style="text-align: center;">an ant</p>

b. When do we use capital letters in English?

- Capital letters don't exist in Hebrew or Arabic. In those languages, letters may take different forms in different parts of the word. But in English we have capital (upper case) letters – sometimes they look just like the lower case letters (C, c; S, s; P p) and sometimes they look different (N, n; H, h; G, g; Q, q) and sometimes they look similar even if not exactly the same (Y, y; M, m; J, j; F f).
- We use capital letters at the beginnings of names (of people, places, days, months...); the beginning of sentences; and the important words in titles.

Front	Back
אותיות גדולות	<p style="text-align: center;">באנגלית יש אות גדולה בתחילת כל שם</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ann</p> <p style="text-align: center;">בתחילת כל משפט.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It is Nan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ובתחילת כל מילה חשובה בכותבת</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nan's Nap</p>

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c. What does "n't" mean at the end of a word?

- It tells us "not" or אֵלֵּי whatever comes before it in the word.
- It's a contraction (combining, making one word) of two words.
The apostrophe marks the place where there is a letter missing from the two original words (isn't = is not).

<i>Front</i>	<i>Back</i>
n't	n't "א"לֵּי כִּי אֵינִי מֵבִינֶה isn't = is not didn't = did not can't = cannot