This is the order I tend to present the letters in. I always recommend starting with 3 letters at a time, and focusing on those until they are mastered. After they are mastered, re-visit those sounds every now and then to make sure they are not forgotten after moving on to the next set of letters. I also recommend on using LOWER CASE letters, as these are the ones they will encounter often, and will also help during writing lessons. Often times, parents use capital letters and that results in the child only spelling in capital letters, thus making it a harder habit to break at school.

1. s, r, i, p
2. c, m, a, t
3. b, f, o , g
4. j, h, u, l
5. d, w, e, n
6. k, q, v, x, y, z (this can be split in half)

Remember to ONLY refer to letters by their phonetic sound, NOT their names. This applies during reading activities. If you are ever doing writing activities, then you say the letter name instead of the sound.

Also, using phonetic sounds does not mean using things that are spelled with the letter. For example: ice cream is not a good representation for the letter “i” as it begins with a long vowel sound. Instead, you can use an igloo to represent the phonetic “i” sound.

NOTE FOR 3 & 4 year olds:
If your child is struggling, this could mean that they are just not ready. Learning should always be an enjoyable experience and not forced. Follow your child and revisit after some time to see if they are ready.

**IDEAS:**

* [Letter collage](https://earlylearningideas.com/alphabet-activities-collages/?epik=dj0yJnU9LVRzLWRaVGV6eVRqTnBVMFBEb1g2dWVlSjFFUEJ3MU4mcD0wJm49VFd3d3Rqc0tISEpKX0k0S09KaG1sZyZ0PUFBQUFBR0ZSSFdJ)
* [Letter Listening Sound Game](https://easttnfamilyfun.com/letter-sound-identification-game/)
* [Beginning Sound Bingo](https://www.lakeshorelearning.com/products/ca/p/JJ315/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=ppc&utm_campaign=PLA&gclid=Cj0KCQjwtMCKBhDAARIsAG-2Eu88w3kLZkbfYxKxymzPLZIrUtQOvVAVuboVvA05MA3uQ2vvzWjGkY8aAgVHEALw_wcB)
* Letter Scavenger Hunt: Write the three letters you are practicing on sticky notes (lowercase). Show them to the child and say the sound. Then have child close their eyes (or go to another room) and hide the letters. Then ask child to find each letter one by one and tell the child which letter you want first by saying the letter sound.
	+ Example: Parent says “First, find “a” (say sound, not name)”. Child finds it and brings it to you.
* Initial sound labeling: Using sticky notes, label items around the house based on their initial sound.
	+ Example: put an “r” on the refrigerator
* Ticket out the door: put three letters on your front door, and have child say letter sounds before walking out. This can also be done with numbers if you are practicing numbers too.