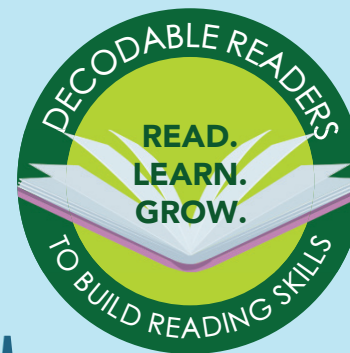




To find out more,
visit: sfpl.org/decodables



Decodable Readers To Build Reading Skills



San Francisco Public Library

WHAT ARE DECODABLE READERS?

Decodable readers are books that help children apply what they've learned about letter-sound relationships. They follow a sequence, moving from simple to more advanced letter patterns.

WHO CAN BENEFIT FROM DECODABLE READERS?

Decodable readers allow children to practice and grow into confident readers. They help early readers, struggling readers and English language learners. They allow children to sound out words and recognize spelling patterns and help build accuracy and fluency.

Find books in 6 color-coded categories to help you find the right books!

HOW TO USE DECODABLE READERS

Bins are color coded and numbered in the sequence they should be introduced.

1. Choose the skill category that matches your student's current ability, that includes the letter patterns your student already knows. Unsure what level is best? Use a **Decodable Readers Tool** bookmark for quick guidance or start at the beginning with the red bin.
2. Read slowly together, encouraging your student to sound out each word.
3. Reread books for extra practice and confidence!

1. CVC WORDS (CONSONANT-VOWEL-CONSONANT)

Simple three-letter words following a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern.
Examples: cat, dog, cup

2. DIGRAPHS AND BLENDS

Digraphs: Two letters that make one sound, like *ch, sh, th*.
Examples: chip, shop, math

Blends: Two or more consonants grouped together where each consonant sound is heard, like: *st, bl, tr*.
Examples: step, slack, trip

3. COMPLEX VOWELS

Vowel-E: The "e" at the end makes the vowel say its name.
Examples: cake, bike, rope

R-Controlled: The "r" changes how the vowel sounds.
Examples: car, bird, fern

Vowel Teams: Two vowels that make one sound.
Examples: eat, pie, toy

Y as a Vowel: "Y" can sound like "e" or "i"
Examples: happy, cry, baby

Long Vowels: Say their name, like a,e,i,o,u.
Examples: hi, no, be.

4. IRREGULAR SPELLINGS

Words that don't follow regular phonics rules.
Examples: the, back, fluff

5. AFFIXES (PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES)

Prefix: Added to the beginning to change meaning.
Examples: redo, preheat, unhappy

Suffix: Added to the end to change meaning or tense.
Examples: jumped, running, helpful

6. MULTISYLLABLE WORDS

Longer words with more than one part (syllable). These may include:

- open/closed syllables
- vowel-e
- compound words

Examples: sunset, baseball, hopeful, reptile