

ea

Words

ea as in eat

cheap

flea

teach

each

clean

peach

leash

steam

really

neatly

cheaply

cleanly

easy

seasick

clean sweep

beneath

-ease, -eave

please

grease

release

weave

leave

tease

increase

disease

Note:

- Final e for words ending /s/ or /z/: to distinguish from a plural.
- Final e for words ending /v/: English words ending in this sound will have a final e (i.e. givee, havee).

ea

Nonsense Words

ea as in eat

skeat

pleag

sleab

fream

teast

meach

veash

yeap

shreal

threach

jeath

creach

retreast

uncheath

theated

preating

sleadlessly

unsmeaching

rebleabing

disneafed

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Sentences

1. Did Neal mean what he said to me?
2. Please do not speak until you have finished your job.
3. “You must always leash the dog when you walk him,” said Mom.
4. “Is there anything that makes you ill at ease?” asked Mr. Jones.
5. Can a cat get fleas from a dog?
6. Pete did not want to clean up the heap of junk in his basement.
7. Ted had an illness that was not easy to treat.
8. We had to read “Jack and the Beanstalk” for a class project.
9. Did you put cream on the peas?
10. I got seasick when I drove by the seashore.

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Just The Facts

Disease

Getting sick is no fun. When your body is sick and you feel absolutely rotten, you are probably ill with a disease. The flu and the chicken pox are two such nasty diseases that can easily be passed between humans. When the flu or the chicken pox strikes, most docs recommend plenty of liquids, rest, and sometimes, meds.

Diseases can be passed from human to human in a lot of ways. Clean hands are a must if you are trying to stay well. Frequent hand washings will eliminate *germs. Getting plenty of sleep, staying fit, and eating well will also decrease the risk of disease.

The flu makes kids and adults want to stay away from class and their jobs. The flu usually comes with a stuffy nose, a temp, and a queasy feeling. Having the flu, makes you feel anything but upbeat.

***germs** is non-phonetic at this stage and should be pronounced for the student if necessary.

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Just The Facts

Disease **(continued)**

Getting plenty of rest, and drinking lots of liquids like green tea will help you deal with a sickness. There is also a shot that can prevent some really bad cases of the flu. The effects of the shot can last for 120 days or so. The ideal time to get the shot is *about six weeks before flu season begins.

Chicken pox is a disease that gives kids and adults red itchy skin, a rash, and a temp. The best thing about the chicken pox is that once you get it, the disease will probably not repeat itself. There is also a shot for the chicken pox that a lot of kids get when they are still small. The shot will ease the intensity of the rash if someone does end up getting this itchy disease.

***about** is non-phonetic at this stage and should be pronounced for the student if necessary.

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Just The Facts

Disease **(continued)**

No one likes to be ill, but being human means getting sick from time to time. Diseases come in all shapes and sizes. The flu and chicken pox are easily passed from human to human. Frequent hand washings help eliminate germs. Getting plenty of rest, staying fit, and eating well will help keep us strong and resist disease. Shots are often recommended to ease the effects of a disease.

"Disease"

Comprehension Questions

Note to Teacher: These questions are for the teacher to read to the student (s). Use these questions to stimulate discussion during and after reading the selection.

- ___ AP 1. What diseases have you had?
- ___ K 2. What are germs?
- ___ E 3. Why do doctors tell you to drink plenty of liquids when you are sick?
- ___ C 4. How does hand washing prevent diseases from spreading?
- ___ A 5. Why are there fewer diseases now than long ago?
- ___ K 6. What two diseases are mentioned in this passage?
- ___ K 7. What are some symptoms of the flu?
- ___ K 8. What are some symptoms of chicken pox?
- ___ K 9. What are three things you can do to resist diseases?
- ___ E 10. What do you think our future will hold for diseases? (More? Less? Why?)

Key—Bloom's Taxonomy

K	=	Knowledge (recalling information)	S	=	Synthesis (using parts to create original whole)
C	=	Comprehension (understanding meaning)	E	=	Evaluation (judgment based on criteria)
AP	=	Application (using learning in new situations)	AN	=	Analysis (ability to see parts and relationships)