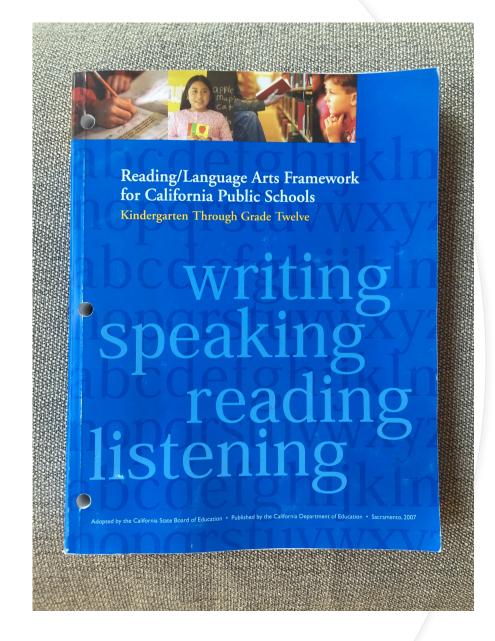
Hosted by The Dyslexia Initiative

https://www.thedyslexiainitiative.org/theparent-sessions

Marvi Hagopian, Presenter
January 20, 2022

The Path to Reading and Spelling Purposes of Today's Session Is to:

- Observe a phonemic awareness activity on initial phoneme segmentation.
- Share a phonemic awareness warm-up to prepare children for sound/spelling correspondence lessons.
- Introduce sound/spelling cards.
- Explain a sound/spelling correspondence routine.



California Reading/Language Arts Framework

https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/ 24882456/reading-language-arts-frameworkcalifornia-department-of-

Download the document here:

https://yumpudownload.com/?fbclid=IwAR2 wesfdYdYUw2YjQ6hfsmbGa3FxZjcmThQaL5to1Wlo0fMlcWk0oJJSc4

The Simple View of Reading:

https://www.readingrockets.org/article/simple-view-reading

The Path to Reading and Spelling Scarborough's Reading Rope

This image originally appeared in the following publication: Scarborough, H. S. (2001). Connecting early language and literacy to later reading (dis)abilities: Evidence, theory, and practice. In S. Neuman & D. Dickinson (Eds.), Handbook for research in early *literacy* (pp. 97–110). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollis Scar borough

https://www.google.com/books/edition/ Handbook_of_Early_Literacy_Research/a fiqtldRQGwC?hl=en

Language Comprehension

Background Knowledge Vocabulary Knowledge

Language Structures

Verbal Reasoning

Literacy Knowledge

Increasingly Strategic Skilled Reading Fluent execution and coordination of word recognition and text

recognition and text comprehension.

Word Recognition

Phonological Awareness

Decoding (and Spelling)

Sight Recognition



Scarborough, H. 2001. Connecting early language and literacy to later reading (dis)abilities: Evidence, theory, and practice. Pp. 97-110 in S. B. Neuman & D. K. Dickinson (Eds.) Handbook of Early Literacy. NY: Guilford Press.

Photo courtesy of AIM Institute for Learning and Research

The Path to Reading and Spelling ELA Standards

Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development

Kindergarten

Grade 1

Phonemic Awareness:

Distinguish orally-stated one-syllable words and separate them into beginning and ending sounds.

Decoding and Word Recognition:

Match all consonant and short-vowel sounds to appropriate letters.

Phonemic Awareness:

Distinguish initial, medial, and final sounds in single syllable words.

Decoding and Word Recognition:

Generate the sounds from all letters and letter patterns, including consonant blends and long-and short-vowel patterns.

The Path to Reading and Spelling Academic Language

Phonemic awareness and sound/spelling correspondence academic words:

- Sound
- Letter/Spelling
- First/Starts/Begins
- Last/Ends
- Middle

Check for understanding.

Onset Fluency/Initial Phoneme Isolation:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1DCi7Tar29o

The Path to Reading and Spelling Phonemic Awareness Warm-up Activities

Remember to:

- Play games using words that begin with the sound of the target letter.
- Show pictures of objects beginning with the target sound.
- Play the game.

The Path to Reading and Spelling Progression of Phonemic Awareness Lessons

Teaching Phoneme Isolation:

- Separate the first sound in a word.
- Separate the ending sound in a word.
- Separate the middle sound in a word.

Daily phonemic awareness activities are designed to be brief (5 minutes).



Houghton Mifflin Sound/Spelling Card Examples

Effectively Using Sound-Spelling Cards in the Classroom:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u4X3kQXs8WY



Houghton Mifflin Sound/Spelling Card Examples

Monday Mornings with Marisa: Sound Spelling Cards

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R9tM2k_7QCg

Prerequisite Knowledge

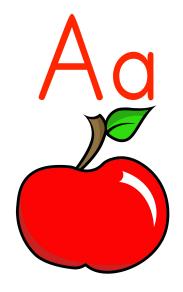
- 1. A sound/spelling card was used to introduce the letter.
 - The teacher asked students to tell her what they know about the letter.
 - The students knew the:
 - 1) Letter's name
 - 2) Letters were upper- and lower-case J
 - 3) Letter was a consonant (Consonants are color-coded black; vowels are red.)

- 2. The **name** and **picture** of the card is introduced.
 - The **name** reminds students of the sound the spelling represents.
 - The picture reminds students of the sound the spelling represents.

- 3. The children were told they would learn the hidden spellings in later lessons.
- 4. An alliterative story emphasizing the target sound was read aloud two times.

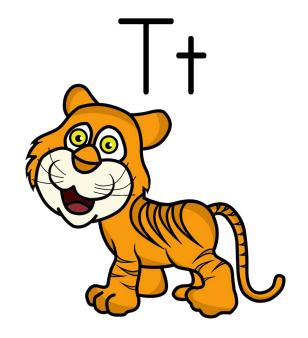
5. The children were asked to practice saying the sound 5 times.

6. The teacher explained where the spelling most often occurs in a word or syllable. Some **sound/spellings** are unique to their placement in a word ...or in relation to the sounds that come before or after the spelling.



Short-Vowel Sound/Spelling Correspondence Routine:

- This letter is A.
- What's the letter's name? The child answers, "A."
- Yes, this letter's name is A.
- Red letters are vowels.
- Is A a consonant or a vowel? The child will say, "Vowel."
- Yes, A is a vowel. Red letters are vowels.
- The sound of A is /a/.
- What's the sound of A? The child responds, "/a/."
- Yes, A says /a/.
- The spelling for /a/ is A.
- What's the spelling? The child answers, "A."
- Tell me again, name of the letter? The child says, "A."
- Sound? The child says, "/a/."
- Spelling? The child says, "A."
- Great! A says /a/.



Consonant Sound/Spelling Correspondence Routine:

- This letter is T.
- What's the letter's name? The child answers, "T."
- Yes, this letter's name is T.
- Black letters are consonants.
- Is T a consonant or a vowel? The child will say, "Consonant."
- Yes, T is a consonant. Black letters are consonants.
- The sound of T is /t/.
- What's the sound of T? The child responds, "/t/."
- Yes, T says /t/.
- The spelling for /t/ is T.
- What's the spelling? The child answers, "T."
- Tell me again, name of the letter? The child says, "T."
- Sound? The child says, "/t/."
- Spelling? The child says, "T."
- Great! T says /t/.
- What word starts with /t/?
- Use in a sentence

The Path to Reading and Spelling Mixed Practice

TttTtT a t s m t a m s t a t m s a m t s t a m t a s t a t m t a s t a t

The Path to Reading and Spelling Delivering a Lesson

- Pronounce consonant sounds correctly with no /ə/ at the end.
- Watch the child's mouth as sounds are pronounced and look for articulation errors.
- Make corrections gently and respectfully.
- Reteach when necessary.
- Have the child say words starting with the target sound and use them in a sentence.
- Children who have challenges with letter or word retrieval will need extra support and practice.

Think Time Embrace the Pause





- Simple View of Reading: if a word has been decoded and its meaning is known, the word has been read
- Ensure children understand the academic language used in the lesson.
- Do a phonemic awareness warm-up lesson prior to teaching a sound/spelling.
- Remind children to use sound/spelling cards when decoding and spelling.



- Create activities and games that focus on the target sound/spelling.
- Use mixed practice for new and previously taught sounds/spellings.
- Pause for Think Time.
- Reteach when necessary.
- Provide ample practice in a variety of ways until proficiency is achieved.

Recommendations:

- 1. Visit The Dyslexia Initiative website.
 - https://www.thedyslexiainitiative.org
 - Choose "Recorded Sessions" in the menu.
 - Click on "The Parent Sessions."
- 2. Use sound/spelling cards to teach sound/spelling correspondence.
- 3. Follow a consistent routine when teaching sounds/spellings.
- 4. Join us Thursday, February 3, 2022, for Parent Session 15 on Letter Formation and Handwriting.



http://clipartlibrary.com/peopletalking-cliparts.html

Chat

- Get to know each other
- Make comments
- Ask questions