Phonemic awareness research pdf

I'm not robot!

Phonological awareness is an umbrella term that includes four developmental levels: Word awareness Phonemic awareness Phonemic awareness is the understanding that spoken language words can be broken into individual phonemes—the smallest unit of spoken language. Phonemic awareness is not the same as phonics—phonemic awareness focuses on the individual sounds in spoken language. As students begin to transition to phonics, they learn the relationship between a phoneme (sound) and grapheme (the letter(s) that represent the sound) in written language. To develop phonological awareness, kindergarten and first grade students must demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemic awareness Why Phonemic awareness Why Phonemic awareness Why Phonemic awareness Why Phonemic awareness (Put Reading First, 1998). Students with strong phonological awareness are likely to become good readers, but students with weak phonological skills will likely become poor readers (Blachman, 2000). It is estimated that the vast majority—more than 90 percent—of students with significant reading problems have a core deficit in their ability to process phonological information (Blachman, 1995). In fact, phonemic awareness performance can predict literacy performance more accurately than variables such as intelligence, vocabulary knowledge, and socioeconomic status (Gillon, 2004). The good news is that phonological awareness is one of the few factors that teachers are able to influence significantly through instruction—unlike intelligence, vocabulary, and socioeconomic status (Lane and Pullen, 2004). Many students (75%) enter kindergarten with proficient phonemic awareness skills, are from all socio-economic backgrounds and need explicit instruction in phonemic awareness. When instruction is engaging and developmentally appropriate, researchers recommend that all kindergarten students receive phonemic awareness instruction (Adams, 1990). Phonological awareness standards fall into the four developmental levels: word, syllable, onset-rime, and phoneme. The table shows the specific skills (standards) within each level and provides an example for each skill. Less Complex More Complex Word Awareness Phoneme Phoneme Awareness Phoneme Phoneme Awareness Phoneme Phone (yes) Isolation What is the first sound in fan? (/f/) What is the last sound in fan? (/m/) What is the middle sound in fan? (/m/) What Categorization Which word does not belong? bus, ball, house? (house) Blending Listen as I say two small words: rain ... bow. Put the two words together to make a whole word: rocket. (rocket) Blending What word am I saying? /b/ ... /ig/? (big) *Blending What word am I saying /b/ /i/ /g/? (big) Segmentation Clap the word parts in rainbow. (rain•bow) How many times did you clap? (two) Segmentation How many sounds in big? (three) Say the sounds in big. (/b/ /i/ /g/) Deletion Say rainbow. Now say rainbow without the bow. (rain) Deletion Say pepper. Now say pepper without the /er/. (pep) Deletion Say mat. Now say mat without the /m/. (at) Deletion Say perk. Now say pepper without the /m/. (at) Deletion Say pepper new word? (rug) *Integrated instruction in phoneme segmenting and blending provides the greatest benefit to reading acquisition (Snider, 1995). Instruction should be systematic. Notice the arrow across the top. The levels become more complex as students progress from the word level to syllables, to onset and rime, and then to phonemes. Notice the arrow along the left-hand side. Students progress down each level—learning increasingly more complex skills within a level. For example, look at the Phoneme Awareness column. Students are taught to blend phonemes to make a word before they are taught to segment a word into phonemes—which is typically more difficult. The most challenging phonemes into words and segmenting words into phonemes contribute directly to learning to read and spell well. In fact, these two phonemic awareness skills contribute more to learning to read and spell well than any of the other activities under the phonological awareness instruction, our goal is to systematically move students as quickly as possible toward blending and segmenting at the phonoeme level. Consonant Phonemes There are two types of consonant phonemes: Type Description Phonemes Continuous sounds* A sound that can be pronounced for several seconds without any distortion. /f/ • /n/ • /n /h/ • /j/ • /k/ • /p/ • /t/ *Blending words with continuous sounds is easier than blending words with continuous sounds can be pronounced only for an instant. It is important to avoid adding /uh/ to a stop sound as it is pronounced—which confuses students. As new phonological awareness skills are introduced, using continuous sounds may be easier at first. Read Naturally Programs That Develop Phonemic Awareness Funemics: A Phonemic Awareness Funemics is a systematic, program for pre-readers or struggling beginning readers that teaches all of the phonological awareness standards. Each lesson builds on skills taught in previous lessons, adding just a few elements at a time. With minimal preparation, teachers or aides present scripted instruction to small groups of students, using an interactive display (with brightly illustrated pages and interactive widgets) viewed on a tablet or whiteboard. Funemics is entirely pre-grapheme. Learn more about how Funemics sampler Research basis for Funemics Strategy pre-grapheme. Learn more about how Funemics Strategy pre-grapheme. Learn more about how Funemics Strategy pre-grapheme. Learn more about Funemics Strategy pre-g activities as part of a broader scope of instruction: Read Naturally® GATE Teacher-led instruction for small groups of early readers. Focuses on phonics and fluency instruction with additional support for phonemic awareness and vocabulary. Learn more about Read Naturally GATE Signs for SoundsTM Teacher-led, small-group instruction for small groups of early readers. teaching regular phonetic spelling patterns and high-frequency words through spelling. Focuses on spelling and phonics with additional support for phonemic awareness. Learn more about Signs for Sounds Bibliography Adams, M. J. (1990). Beginning to read: Thinking and learning about print. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Blachman, B. A. (2000). Phonological awareness. In M. L. Kamil, P. B. Rosenthal, P. D. Pearson, and R. Barr (eds.), Handbook of reading disabilities. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Learning Disabilities Association, Orlando, FL, March 1995. Gillon, G. T. 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