

PHONICS AND WORD READING CHECKLIST

Standard-Content Knowledge The student...	Classroom Learning
<p>1. is taught skills in the easiest context and then applies them to more difficult contexts</p>	<p><i>The student learns a letter-sound by itself first > practices the letter-sound in words > practices those words in sentences > and then in stories).</i></p>
<p>2. has the chance to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -have a concept modeled by the teacher -practice with the teacher -practice individually and with classmates -review so that the teacher can check for understanding -work with the class, in a small group, and/or individually (whichever combination is most effective) 	<p>-Phonics Units <i>eg – consonants, short vowels, digraphs (th/sh/ch/wh), vowel-consonant-e (make), vowel teams (team, boat)</i></p> <p>-Seven Syllable types <i>eg – closed (map), open (go, me), v-c-e (make)</i></p> <p>-Decoding/Encoding (Spelling) <i>blending sounds into words (m-o-p > mop)</i> <i>segmenting words into phonics units (bat > b-a-t)</i></p> <p>-Sight Words <i>(sometimes called exception words)</i></p> <p>-Word Analysis/Word Attack <i>(with multisyllable words)</i></p>
<p>3. has the chance to use multisensory/multimodal tools to effectively learn concepts (this approach increases a student’s interest & engagement and it activates memory)</p>	<p><i>Spoken Language (auditory input) is paired with</i></p> <p>-Visual examples <i>e.g. digraphs; multi-syllable patterns – vc/cv, v/cv, vc/v</i></p> <p>-Hands-on Manipulatives <i>e.g. Elkonin boxes for decoding, combining syllable cards to make multi-syllable words</i></p> <p>-Tactile/Body Movement <i>e.g. ‘glued letters,’ sand tray, ‘skywriting,’ ‘fingerspelling’</i></p> <p>-Process Anchors <i>e.g. A chart showing the steps to break down a multi-syllable word</i></p> <p>-Mnemonics</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Standard-Content Knowledge</p> <p>The student...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Classroom Learning</p>
<p>4. has the chance to learn a skill and then to apply that skill in more complex tasks</p>	<p>-Opportunity to learn a skill by itself (also called <i>in isolation</i>)</p> <p>-Opportunities to apply and practice in words >> sentences >> text</p> <p>-Opportunities to practice in both reading and writing activities</p> <p>-Goal of Automatic Word Reading <i>The student can <u>decode</u> and <u>read sight words</u> accurately and automatically</i></p>
<p>5. has the chance to learn in a way that targets his/her strengths and weaknesses as a learner (taking into account working memory, retrieval, attention, processing speed, etc.)</p>	<p>-Access Point/Entry Level <i>The teacher understands how much a concept needs to be broken down for the student to first learn/master it and introduces a concept in that way.</i></p> <p>-Multisensory Tools <i>The teacher understands how to use Multisensory Tools to help a student master a skill.</i></p> <p>-Reinforcement <i>The teacher understands how much review and practice a student needs to fully understand and use a skill.</i></p> <p>-Automatic Word Reading leading to Reading Fluency <i>The goal is to apply skills in accurate, fluent, and natural reading and writing.</i></p>

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