PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS CHECKLIST

Adapted from *Teaching Standards for Teachers of Reading and Writing* International Dyslexia Society, 2010

Standard-Content Knowledge The student	Skills
understands the general and specific goals of Phonological Awareness Training.	-The student understands the relationship between the sounds and sound patterns in spoken words and the development of reading and spelling.
2. uses all of the skills of Early Phonological Development. The student can identify and express	-Rhyme eg – map/tap/cap bake/take/rake -Syllable eg – base-ball fan-tas-tic -Onset-Rime eg – s-ad h-ot b-ig -Phoneme Differentiation eg – What is the first sound in ball?
3. uses all of the later skills of Phonological Awareness Development.	-Identify Sounds in Words eg – Where is /m/ in ham? -Match Sounds in Words eg – Do you hear /s/ in sun? -Blend Sounds in Words eg - /s/-/t/-/o/-/p/ > stop -Segment Sounds in Words eg – fish > /f/-/i/-/sh/ -Delete Sounds in Words eg – Say cap without /c/ > ap -Add Sounds in Words eg – Add /p/ to the end of so > soap -Substitute Sounds in Words eg – Change the /b/ in cap to /t/ > cat
4. has taken part in appropriate Phonological Skill Instruction, which is brief, multi-sensory, conceptual, and auditory-verbal.	-Mirrors to show how sounds are produced and explain the use of voice and air when making sounds -Claps or places hands on jaw to identify syllables -Uses Elkonin Boxes (with blocks) or Finger-Taps to segment sounds in words -Stretches and isolates sounds to better hear the sounds in words

5. understands the reciprocal relationships among Phonological Awareness, Reading, Spelling, and Vocabulary.	Phonological Awareness impacts Reading and SpellingSyllable Knowledge -Decoding Words -Spelling Words -Knowledge of Word Families
	Phonological Processing impacts Vocabulary developmentSound Patterns of vocabulary words help to form knowledge-meaning.