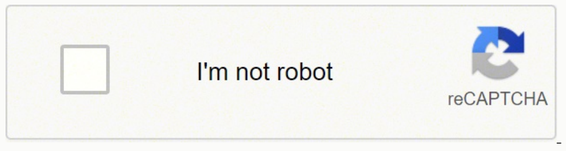

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^ "Teaching the alphabetic code, Reading rockets". ^ "INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE TEACHING OF EARLY READING: FINAL REPORT, EDUCATION AND SKILLS, UK" (PDF). "Systematic and explicit phonics instruction: A scientific, evidence-based approach to teaching the alphabetic principle".{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: uses authors parameter (link) ^ "Phonological Awareness and Phonics Instruction in a Balanced Literacy Program, Curriculum, Nova Scotia, Canada" (PDF). ^ "Science of reading, Robert Slavin's blog". In fact, systematic phonics in the UK is known as Synthetic phonics.[69] Beginning as early as 2014, several States in the United States have changed their curriculum to include systematic phonics instruction in elementary school.[70][71][72][73] In 2018, the State Government of Victoria, Australia, published a website containing a comprehensive Literacy Teaching Toolkit including Effective Reading Instruction, Phonics, and Sample Phonics Lessons.[74] Synthetic phonics Synthetic phonics, also known as blended phonics, is a method employed to teach students to read by sounding out the letters then blending the sounds to form the word. ^ "MN Statute 120B.12, 2019, READING PROFICIENTLY NO LATER THAN THE END OF GRADE 3". S2CID 242908925. The spelling is determined by the type of vowel that precedes the sound. TheGuardian.com. ^ "Parents' guide to student success, Ohio department of education". ^ "Nova Scotia Department of Education" (PDF). Letter combinations like wr for /r/ and kn for /n/ are technically also consonant digraphs, although they are so rare that they are sometimes considered patterns with "silent letters". Ultimately, this debate led to a series of Congressionally-commissioned panels and government-funded reviews of the state of reading instruction in the U.S. In 1984, the National Academy of Education commissioned a report on the status of research and instructional practices in reading education, Becoming a Nation of Readers.[278] Among other results, the report includes the finding that phonics instruction improves children's ability to identify words. Sacramento, F.W. Richardson, Superintendent of State printing. 2019-12-03. Teaching children to read: an evidence-based assessment of the scientific research literature on reading and its implications for reading instruction: Reports of the subgroups (NIH Publication No. 00-4754). 126. Research, he says, shows "only tutoring, both one-to-one and one-to-small group, in reading and mathematics, had an effect size larger than +0.10 ... ^ "Exhibit 3.1: Achievement in Reading Purposes, PIRLS 2016" (PDF). The e is silent and is present because it was pronounced in earlier English and the spelling is historical. In the 1980s, the "whole language" approach to reading further polarized the debate in the United States. PMC 5458780. ^ "Literacy in Hungary, European literacy policy network 2016" (PDF). ^ Hart, John (1570). It includes guidelines for teaching phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.[299][300][301] In February 2017, the Ohio Department of Education adopted new learning standards for English Language Arts. Beginning in the 1950s, however, inspired by a landmark study by Dr. Harry E. However, some factors have the potential for positive impacts; including combining teacher training with coaching, targeting school feeding and other nutrition programs to low-income countries with high rates of stunting and wasting, and combining technology-in-education programs with a strong focus on pedagogical practices. The European Literacy Policy Network (ELINET) 2016[226] reports that Hungarian children in grades one and two receive explicit instruction in phonemic awareness and phonics "as the route to decode words". Socially disadvantaged children are given priority in enrolment. January 27, 2022. Retrieved 2011-08-24. More recently, with the appointment of the academic Jean-Michel Blanquer as minister of education, the ministry created a science educational council[219] chaired by Dehaene. ^ "GRADE 4 READING 2019, Nation's Report Card". ^ "National reading panel, nichd.nih.gov" (PDF). H.; Davis, Matthew H.; Rastle, Kathleen (2017). ^ "Fluency - The National Center on Intensive Intervention, American Institutes for Research". ^ "José Morais". Despite the work of 19th-century proponents such as Rebecca Smith Pollard, some American educators, prominently Horace Mann, argued that phonics should not be taught at all. Specifically, it advocated for instruction in phonic's areas such as word families and rimes (e.g. jumps and jumped; bite and kite), segmenting and blending (e.g. /k/, /æ/, /t/= cat), vowels, consonants and syllables. ^ "Phonological awareness, alphabet - PALS, Virginia, EDU" (PDF). Also, in practice children are often taught to use pictures to guess a word. Teachers unions and a few educationalists were very critical of his stances,[222] and classified his perspective as "traditionalist", trying to bring the debate to the political sphere. ^ "Supporting early language and literacy #37" (PDF). ^ "A Quantitative Synthesis of Research on Programs for Struggling Readers in Elementary Schools, Best Evidence Encyclopedia, April 24, 2019" (PDF). The BEE review concludes that a) outcomes were positive for one-to-one tutoring, b) outcomes were positive but not as large for one-to-small group tutoring, c) there were no differences in outcomes between teachers and teaching assistants as tutors, d) technology-supported adaptive instruction did not have positive outcomes, e) whole-class approaches (mostly cooperative learning) and whole-school approaches incorporating tutoring obtained outcomes for struggling readers as large as those found for one- to-one tutoring, and benefitted many more students, and f) approaches mixing classroom and school improvements, with tutoring for the most at-risk students, have the greatest potential for the largest numbers of struggling readers. In 1990, Congress asked the U.S. Department of Education (ED) to compile a list of available programs on beginning reading instruction, evaluating each in terms of the effectiveness of its phonics component. It has specific suggestions in the areas of oral language, phonological awareness, phonemic awareness, phonemes and phonics. ^ Taylor, J. 2020. Skilled fully-alphabetic readers learn to store words in long-term memory without memorization (i.e. a mental dictionary), making reading and comprehension easier. "Ending the Reading Wars: Reading Acquisition From Novice to Expert". In April 2018, the minister issued a set of four guiding documents[220] for early teaching of reading and mathematics and a booklet[221] detailing phonics recommendations. But Blanquer has openly declared that the so-called mixed approach is no serious choice.[223] In 2016, France is slightly above average in Reading Achievement for fourth-graders according to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).[224] Hungary The official language and the language of instruction in the Republic of Hungary is the Hungarian language. ^ "Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten Through 3rd Grade, Institute of Education Sciences (IES) 2016" (PDF). The National Reading Panel (U.S.A. 2000) suggests that phonics be taught together with phonemic awareness, oral fluency, vocabulary and comprehension. From February 2014 to January 2016, literacy coaches were hired in selected primary schools to assist teachers of kindergarten, grade 1 and grade 2 with pedagogy and content of early literacy instruction. ^ "Effective reading instruction, Victoria State Government, Australia". Examples are: candle, stable and apple. S. It is not systematic phonics. whole language, however Olga Viktorovna Pronina, an author and teacher in Moscow, allegedly said that today, most teachers in Russia would tell you they use phonics.[257] The 2016 international PISA study states that the method widely used now to teach reading in the Russian Federation was developed by the famous psychologist Daniil Elkonin in the 1960s. 2000. ^ "Reforming education slow and hard, eminently possible, The Economist. In its introduction it states that phonics instruction "is not an end in itself" and it is not necessary to teach students "every combination of letters and sounds".[237] New Zealand's score (523) in the 2016 PIRLS report on the reading achievement of fourth grade students was above the average of 500 and below other English speaking countries such as Canada (543), United States (549), England (559), Northern Ireland (565) and Ireland (567).[238] Northern Ireland In 2007 the Department of Education (DE) in Northern Ireland was required by law to teach children foundational skills in phonological awareness and the understanding “that words are made up of sounds and syllables and that sounds are represented by letters (phoneme/grapheme awareness)”.[239] In 2010 the DE went further by outlining a new strategy with standards requiring that teachers receive support in using evidence-based practices to teach literacy and numeracy. p. 17. It says other observers report that the Russian system in beginning reading is "strictly phonetic". Irregular words pose more of a challenge, yet research in 2018 concluded that "fully-alphabetic students" learn irregular words more easily when they use a process called hierarchical decoding. ^ "PDST, The Reading Process, A Guide to the Teaching and Learning of Reading, Dublin, 2014" (PDF). ^ "A Fresh Look at Phonics, National Association of Elementary School Principals". ^ "Saskatchewan, English Language Arts 2 Curricula". ^ "PISA results, 2018 Table 1.4.4" (PDF). Ministère de l'Éducation nationale (in French). March 11, 2022. It goes on to say that "Learners need to be phonemically aware (especially able to segment and blend phonemes)".[296] In grades two and three children receive explicit instruction in advanced phonic-analysis and reading multi-syllabic and more complex words.[297] In 2015 the New York State Public School system began a process to revise its English Language Arts Learning Standards. The international study of nine to ten year-olds’ reading ability in 50 countries showed that England has risen to joint 8th place in 2016, thanks to a statistically significant rise in our average score ^ "Educational Excellence Everywhere, pages 5-6, Department for Education, England, March 2016" (PDF). 17[107] Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten Through 3rd Grade - Institute of Education Sciences (IES), U.S. Department of Education,[108] Supporting family involvement in foundational reading skills - Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University (REL)[109] Foundational reading skills - Timothy Shanahan (educator)[110] Parents' guide to student success - Ohio department of education[111] Phonological awareness - PALS, Virginia, EDU, United States[112][113][114] Fluency - The National Center on Intensive Intervention,[115] Reading for understanding (comprehension) - Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University (REL)[116] Essentials of assessing, preventing and overcoming reading difficulties - David Kilpatrick, Arkansas.gov[117] Kindergarten Through Grade 3 - National Institute for Literacy[118] Kindergarten Teacher's Guide: Supporting Family Involvement in Foundational Reading Skills - Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University (REL)[119] Developing Language - Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University (REL)[120] 10 Key Reading Practices for All Elementary Schools - The University of Texas at Austin[121] Self-study guide for implementing literacy interventions in Grades 3-8 - Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University (REL)[122] Summer Reading Camp: Self-Study Guide - Florida Center for Reading Research At Florida State University[123] The Reading Wars – Phonics vs. ^ "Synthetic Phonics, Mr. T's phonics, 2010". OCLC 1085664859.{{cite book}}: CS1 maint: uses authors parameter (link) ^ "Oral language interventions, Education endowment foundation, UK". ^ "Supporting reading and writing in years 1–3, New Zealand" (PDF). ^ "Teaching to teach literacy" (PDF). Some analysts explain these advances by the educational measures Portugal put in place: a more demanding curricula, the emphasis on direct teaching, standardized testing, less ability streaming, and explicit fluency training in reading and mathematics.[255] In 2016, amongst 50 countries, Portugal achieved the 30th highest score in Reading Literacy for fourth graders according to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).[256] Russian Federation According to one report in the Baltimore Sun, there is some debate in the Russian Federation about phonics vs. English has absorbed many words from other languages throughout its history, usually without changing the spelling of those words. ^ "English–Language Arts, Pedagogy Grades Two and Three, California Public Schools" (PDF). 29 June 2019. S.; Davis, M. While complex, many believe English spelling does retain order and reason. ^ "Students with reading difficulties". ^ a b "Statutory guidance - National curriculum in England: English programmes of study". p. 271=author=Mark Seidenberg. At the end of grade two students are expected to demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between "speech sound and letter".[244] In 2016, amongst 50 countries, Norway achieved the 8th highest score in Reading Literacy for fourth graders according to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).,[245] and 20th out of 78 for 15-year-olds in PISA 2018.[246] Poland The national curriculum of Poland considers reading to be the main goal of primary education, defining it as the technical skill of "decoding graphemes into phonemes and understanding, using, and processing written texts" (i.e. phonics).[247] Instruction often consists of telling students how things should be done instead of letting them experiment for themselves and experience the results. In 2018 The Association for Psychological Science published an article entitled Ending the Reading Wars: Reading Acquisition From Novice to Expert. They also suggest that "the quantitative nonintervention studies indicate that phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, and comprehension are associated with reading ability", and that the poor reading levels of children ... ^ Goodman, Kenneth J. 147. Analytic phonics Analytic phonics does not involve pronouncing individual sounds (phonemes) in isolation and blending the sounds, as is done in synthetic phonics. 16 (1). According to the PIRLS Encyclopedia, the Ministry of Education does not explicitly recommend one particular reading method over another, however all the accredited textbook series use the "sounding-analyzing method". It describes words that are stored in long-term memory and read automatically. ^ "10 Key Reading Practices for All Elementary Schools, Meadows Center" (PDF). If these support measures are inadequate, students may receive enhanced support or be transferred to full-time special education, depending on individual teaching and learning plans.[215] In grade four, the basic teaching techniques consist of ample practice of "sound-letter correspondence"; breaking down speech into words, syllables, and sounds; word recognition; and spelling at the sound and sentence level; daily reading and writing; and comprehension strategies.[216] In 2016, amongst 50 countries, Finland ranked 5th in reading achievement for fourth-graders according to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).[217] France There has been a strong debate in France on the teaching of phonics ("méthode syllabique") versus whole language ("méthode globale"). And because a child will over time encounter many low-frequency words, "the phonological recoding mechanism is a very powerful, indeed essential, mechanism throughout reading development".[58] Furthermore, researchers suggest that teachers who withhold phonics instruction to make it easier on children “are having the opposite effect” by making it harder for children to gain basic word-recognition skills. Report of the National Reading Panel. Reading in the brain. "Revisiting the simple view of reading". ^ Mark Seidenberg (2017). There is evidence, though less secure, that synthetic phonics programs may be more beneficial than analytic phonics programs; however it is most important to teach systematically.[264] In the PISA 2018 reading results of 15-year-old students, Scotland's score was above average, 504 as compared to the OECD average of 487.[265] Scotland does not participate in PIRLS. Language at the speed of sight, pages 267 & 300-304. Robert Slavin, of BEE, goes so far as to suggest that states should "hire thousands of tutors" to support students scoring far below grade level - particularly in elementary school reading. November 1, 2020. "Science of Reading: Can We Get Beyond Our 30-Year Pillar Fight". ^ "Alberta ELA curriculum K-9" (PDF). Consonant phonics patterns Consonant digraphs are those spellings wherein two letters are used to represent a single consonant phoneme. ^ "Phonics helps to close the attainment gap:The Guardian". ^ Wren, Sebastian. ^ "Foundational reading skills, Timothy Shanahan, Shanahan on literacy". ^ Wyse, Dominic; Goswami, Usha (2008). ^ "Teachers' Professional Development Guide, Ireland 2014" (PDF). A report by the House of Commons Education and Skills Committee called for a review of the phonics content in the National Curriculum. Whole language A debate has been going on for decades about the merits of phonics vs. "4 priorités pour renforcer la maîtrise des fondamentaux". ^ "Letters and Sounds: Principles and Practice of High Quality Phonics" (PDF). Research into practice, Dr. Janette Pelletier OISE, University of Toronto, October 2011" (PDF). ^ "Linking sounds to letters, blending sounds and reading for understanding (kindergarten to grade three), Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University". New York, NY: Basic Books. ^ "Learning to read in Australia". Retrieved 2021-03-13. PMID 28425742. As of 2013, all (local-authority-maintained) primary schools in England have a statutory requirement to teach synthetic phonics in years one and two. S2CID 212828096. ^ "New Brunswick Department of Education". ^ "Metas e Programas de Português". Short vowel+consonant patterns involve the spelling of the sounds /k/ as in peek, /dʒ/ as in stage, and /tʃ/ as in speech. ^ "Independent Review of the Primary Curriculum: Final Report" (PDF). British Educational Research Journal. ^ Kendeou, Panayiota; Savage, Robert; Broek, Paul (June 2009). ^ "Fast facts, NCES". What is required is a) evidence-based curriculum and instruction (including explicit and systematic instruction in phonemic awareness and phonics), b) evidence-based screening assessments, c) evidence-based reading interventions, d) accommodations that are not used as a substitute for teaching students to read, and e) professional assessments (yet, not required for interventions or accommodations). Australia: Primary English Teaching Association. Psychological Science in the Public Interest. This led to the commonly used "look-say" approach ensconced in the Dick and Jane readers popular in the mid-20th century. Sometimes the student practices saying (or sounding-out) cards that contain entire words.[83] Resources for phonics instruction Governments and non-profit organizations around the world offer phonics instruction resources for teachers, tutors and parents. The Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS 2016) describes the special reading initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago.[236] In 2013, the National Commission for UNESCO launched the Leading for Literacy project to develop the literacy skills of grade 1 and 2 students. "How do beginners learn to read irregular words as sight words". ^ "Saskatchewan Department of Education". Diphthongs are linguistic elements that fuse two adjacent vowel sounds. December 4, 2020. They also found that phonics instruction benefits all ages in learning to spell. In spite of her study, the argument about how to teach reading eventually known as "the Great Debate," continued unabated. ^ McGuinness, Diane (2004). ^ "Foundation skills, The State Government of Victoria, AU". 2, NOVEMBER 2001" (PDF). France is home to some of the most influential researchers in psycho-pedagogy, cognitive sciences and neurosciences, such as Stanislas Dehaene[218] and Michel Fayol, who support phonics. Retrieved 20 November 2010. Teachers of synthetic phonics emphasize the letter sounds not the letter names (i.e. mmm not em, sss not ess, fff not ef). PMID 19091164. ^ "Independent Review of the Primary Curriculum" (PDF). "The science of learning to read words: A case for systematic phonics instruction". ISBN 978-1-5416-1715-5. ^ "Teaching phonics builds balanced literacy, District administration, FL". The Alphabetic Principle and Beyond: Surveying the Landscape. The purpose of the article is to fill the gap between the current research knowledge and the public understanding about how we learn to read, and to explain "why phonics instruction is so central to learning in a writing system such as English".[310] In 2018 the Arkansas Department of Education, Literacy Support Unit, published a report about their new initiative known as R.I.S.E., Reading Initiative for Student Excellence, that was the result of The Right to Read Act, passed in 2017.[311] The first goal of this initiative is to provide educators with the in-depth knowledge and skills of "the science of reading" and evidence-based instructional strategies.[312] This includes a change of focus to research-based instruction on phonological awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. 4–6" (PDF). doi:10.1787/28450521-en. ^ "Louisiana Early Literacy Commission" (PDF). ^ "Whole Language Lives On: The Illusion of Balanced Reading Instruction - LDOnline". PMID 29309196. As part of this requirement, the ED asked Dr. Marilyn J. ^ "HOW PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE INFORMS THE TEACHING OF READING, American Psychological Society, VOL. ^ Castles, Anne; Rastle, Kathleen; Nation, Kate (2018). 2020-01-13. Psychol Bull. Archived from the original on 2021-12-11. Accuracy comes first, followed by speed. ^ "National reading panel, pg. Chicago, New York, Lyons and Carnahan. Typically, the instruction starts with sounds that have only one letter and simple CVC words such as sat and pin. It recommends that phonics be taught in a systematic and structured way and is preceded by training in phonological awareness. ISBN 978-0-262-13438-5. Because the first letter in a vowel digraph sometimes says its long vowel sound, as in sail, some phonics programs once taught that "when two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking." This convention has been almost universally discarded owing to the many non-examples, such as the au spelling of the /ɔː/ sound and the oo spelling of the /uː/ and /ʊ/ sounds, neither of which follow this pattern. ^ "Fry Instant Words, UTAH EDUCATION NETWORK". Retrieved from "Archived copy". 29 May 2019. ^ "National Reading Panel, USA, Page 2-2" (PDF). Retrieved 2018-05-06. whole language. Independent.co.uk. Explicit phonemic awareness and explicit training for reading fluency were considered outdated by some teachers' organizations.[251] Poor results in international comparisons led parents and schools to react to this approach and to insist on direct instruction methods. (2020). British Columbia (Education)". doi:10.1348/978185408X369020. ^ "The Reading Teacher". ^ "Reading Standards for Foundational Skills K–12, OHIO Department of Education, 2017". Similarly, students are not reading if they cannot decode words that they would ordinarily recognize and understand if they heard them spoken out loud.[148][149] Reading time at a primary school in rural Lao PDR Practices by country or region The following are examples of how phonics is used in some countries: Australia On 30 November 2004 Brendan Nelson, Minister for Education, Science and Training, established a National Inquiry into the Teaching of Literacy in Australia. For example, a type of phonogram (known in linguistics as a rime) is composed of the vowel and the consonant sounds that follow it (e.g. in the words cat, mat and sat, the rime is "at".) Teachers using the analogy method may have students memorize a bank of phonograms, such as -at or -am, or use word families (e.g. can, ran, man, or may, play, say).[77][78] Embedded phonics with mini-lessons Embedded phonics, also known as Incidental phonics, is the type of phonics instruction used in whole language programs. ^ "Rules for Phonics, Ohio, 2015". The commonly recognized diphthongs are /aʊ/ as in cow and /ɔɪ/ as in boil. Therefore, the letter u represents the short sound /ʌ/. 17 November 2014. It includes a description of the simple view of reading as the word recognition processes (recognizing the words on the page, free of context and using phonics) and the language recognition processes (understanding the meaning of the language). Instead they should take the time to study the challenging words and to reread sentences after they have succeeded in decoding them. Taylor JSH, Davis MH, Rastle K." Journal of Experimental Psychology. ^ "It's all About Meaning, arkansased.gov/divisions/learning-services, 2018". ^ "The Primary Language Curriculum, Department of Education and Skills, 2019" (PDF). ^ "Nations report card". ISSN 0141-1926. Retrieved 2007-10-18.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link), September 30, 2007. ^ "Understanding Terminology of Grammar and Phonics, Learning difficulties, Australia". ^ "The right to read, sHB6620 / File No. 650, Connecticut, USA" (PDF). It is taught systematically with guided lessons conducted in a direct and explicit manner including appropriate feedback. ^ "European Literacy Policy Network (ELINET)". Also, students might be asked to practice saying words with similar sounds such as ball, bat and bite. 6 (4): 126–135. p. 20. 2, NO. ^ "ELA, Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Education". ^ "Exploring interventions for children and young people with speech, language and communication needs: A study of practice, UK Government" (PDF). The curriculum of all of the Canadian provinces include some of the following: phonics, phonological awareness, segmenting and blending, decoding, phonemic awareness, graphophonic cues, and letter-sound relationships.[170] In addition, systematic phonics and synthetic phonics receive attention in some publications.[171][172][173] [174] However, some of the practices of whole language are evident, such as: British Columbia – "consistently using three cueing systems, meaning, structure, and visual" and "using illustrations and prior knowledge to predict meaning",[175] Alberta – "using cues such as pictures, context, phonics, grammatical awareness and background knowledge" and "use a variety of strategies, such as making predictions, rereading and reading on",[176] Saskatchewan – "using the cueing systems to construct meaning from the text",[177] Manitoba – "use syntactic, semantic, and graphophonic cues to construct and confirm meaning in context",[178] Ontario – "predict the meaning of and solve unfamiliar words using different types of cues, including: semantic (meaning) cues, syntactic (language structure) cues, and graphophonic (phonological and graphic) cues,[179] Quebec – "use of pictures and other graphic representations to interpret texts",[180] Nova Scotia – "cueing systems (context, meaning, structure and visual)";[181] "predict on the basis of what makes sense, what sounds right, and what the print suggests";[182] "balanced literacy program" and "search for and use meaning and structure and/or visual information (MSV)",[183] and Newfoundland and Labrador – "use and integrate, with support, the various cueing systems (pragmatic, semantic, syntactic, and graphophonic).[184] Consequentially, with the exception of those indicated below, there appears to be no evidence of a comprehensive or systematic practice of phonics in most of Canada's public schools. "Exception Words", Southwest Educational Development Laboratory. The PISA reading results moved from 472 to 498, above the United States at 497. 1959: 134–143. ^ "England's students rise up the international literacy ranks, University of Oxford, 2017-12-07". {{cite journal}}: Cite journal requires |journal= (help) ^ "The Reading Teacher, Vol. Poland ranked 6th in the 2016 PIRLS 4th grade reading achievement.[250] Portugal During the late 1990s the whole language approach gained popularity in Portugal, but in a non-explicit form. The sounds may be grouped by categories such as vowels that sound short (e.g. c-a-t and s-i-t). However, they are often taught in this fashion to make it easier for the learner to understand the sounds of "x" and "qu". Method to teach reading and writing of an alphabetic language This article is about the method for teaching reading and writing. In addition, any pupil who is struggling to decode words properly by year three must "urgently" receive help through a "rigorous and systematic phonics programme".[194] Prior to that, synthetic phonics was promoted by a cross-party group of Parliamentarians, particularly Nick Gibb MP. Institute of Education Sciences (IES). The most common consonant digraphs are ch for /tʃ/, ng for /ŋ/, ph for /f/, sh for /ʃ/, th for /θ/ and /ð/. ^ "Russia has phonics debate, Baltimore Sun, 1998-03-04". ^ Seidenberg, Mark (2017). It states "Our results suggest that early literacy education should focus on the systematicities present in print-to-sound relationships in alphabetic languages, rather than teaching meaning-based strategies, in order to enhance both reading aloud and comprehension of written words".[137] More recently, some educators have advocated for the theory of balanced literacy purported to combine phonics and whole language yet not necessarily in a consistent or systematic manner. According to the theory, in order to comprehend what they are reading students need both decoding skills and oral language comprehension ability; neither is enough on their own. March 18, 2022. Although it is the most common vowel sound in spoken English, schwa is not always taught to elementary school students because some find it difficult to understand. ^ "Rules for Phonics, Ohio". From 2013 to 2015, the Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Education appointed seven reading specialists to help primary and secondary school teachers improve their literacy instruction. The reports, presented by NORC at the University of Chicago, compare the results of students in the MRC program with students in control groups. According to researchers, teachers seldom use the internet and other digital technologies during reading instruction. ^ "Summer Reading Camp Self-Study Guide", pg.4-17 - Florida Center for Reading Research At Florida State University, 2015" (PDF). Cognitive neuroscientist Stanislas Dehaene has said, "cognitive psychology directly refutes any notion of teaching via a 'global' or 'whole language' method." He goes on to talk about "the myth of whole-word reading" (also: sight words), saying it has been refuted by recent experiments. The term "short vowel" is historical, and meant that at one time (in Middle English) these vowels were pronounced for a particularly short period of time; currently, it means just that they are not diphthongs like the long vowels. However, a review in 2006 advocated for a "systematic" approach. ^ "Phonics instruction, Reading Rockets". Prior to that children learned to read through the ABC method, by which they recited the letters used in each word, from a familiar piece of text such as Genesis.[16] It was John Hart who first suggested that the focus should be on the relationship between what is now referred to as graphemes and phonemes. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. ^ Johnstone, Corinne H; Burk, Frederic Lister (1912). They suggest that learners should focus on understanding the principles of phonics so they can recognize the phonemic overlaps among words (e.g. have, had, has, having, haven't, etc.), making it easier to decode them all.[59][60][61] Sight vocabulary is a part of the phonics method. 16 March 2016. However, the available studies are unable to provide conclusive evidence on the effects of teaching phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, and comprehension on reading ability, suggesting a need for even more high-quality research. Since phonics focuses on the sounds and letters within words (i.e. sublexical),[11] it is often contrasted with whole language (a word-level-up philosophy for teaching reading) and a compromise approach called balanced literacy (the attempt to combine whole language and phonics). ^ "The Ontario Curriculum Grades 1-8" (PDF). ^ "Clackmannanshire Report, a seven-year study that was published in 2005, webarchive.org.uk". ^ "USA in PISA, 2018" (PDF). ^ "Nova Scotia English Language Arts Guide, grade 1" (PDF). ^ a b Seidenberg, Mark (2017). "Education White Paper key points explained". ^ "A New Model for Teaching High-Frequency Words, Reading Rockets". ^ a b "Phonological awareness, Victoria State Government, Australia". Journal of Experimental Psychology. 10 March 2022. There are no "blending" of the sounds, or "crutches" such as equating the sound of /s/ with a snake. doi:10.1037/xge0000380. Careful educators use the term "long vowel letters" or "long vowels", not "long vowel sounds", since four of the five long vowels (long vowel letters) in fact represent combinations of sounds (a, i, o, and u, that is /eɪ/ in bay, /aɪ/ in mine, /oʊ/ in no, and /juː/ in use) and only one consists of a single vowel sound that is long (/iː/ in bee), which is how linguists use the term. {{cite journal}}: Cite journal requires |journal= (help) ^ "National Reading Panel, USA" (PDF). ^ "Reading wars rage again as Australian Government pushes to introduce phonics test, abc.net.au, 2019-06-29". ^ "When should reading instruction begin, Shanahan on literacy, 2019-10-26". Language at the speed of sight, p. ^ "Language Cueing Systems, Department of Education, Manitoba". ^ "Prince Edward Island Department of Education". ^ "HB 3 Reading Academies, Texas Education Agency" (PDF). ^ "UK Primary National Curriculum, 2013" (PDF). The resulting report Teaching Children to Read: An Evidence-based Assessment of the Scientific Research Literature on Reading and its Implications for Reading Instruction provides a comprehensive review of what is known about best practices in reading instruction in the U.S.[284] The panel reported that several reading skills are critical to becoming good readers: phonemic awareness, phonics for word identification, fluency, vocabulary and text comprehension. Archived from the original on 2017-07-01. In 2011, the Department of Education and Skills (Ireland) developed a national strategy to improve literacy and numeracy.[230] The 2014 teachers’ Professional Development guide[231] covers the seven areas of attitude and motivation, fluency, comprehension, word identification, vocabulary, phonological awareness, phonics, and assessment. ^ "THE NATIONAL READING PANEL REPORT: Practical Advice for Teachers, page 9, Timothy Shanahan, University of Illinois at Chicago, Learning Point Associates 2005" (PDF). doi:10.1080/19388076709556976. 1959: 141–143. ^ "Conseil scientifique de l'Éducation nationale". ^ "2010 English language syllabus, Minister of Education, Singapore" (PDF). ^ "HOW PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE INFORMS THE TEACHING OF READING, American Psychological Society, page 1, 2001" (PDF). The reason is that the effectiveness of a program depends on using the right curriculum together with the appropriate approach to instruction techniques, classroom management, grouping, and other factors.[48] Interest in evidence-based education appears to be growing.[49] In 2019, Best evidence encyclopedia (BEE) released a review of research on 48 different programs for struggling readers in elementary schools.[50] Many of the programs used phonics-based teaching and/or one or more of the following: cooperative learning, technology-supported adaptive instruction (see Educational technology), metacognitive skills, phonemic awareness, word reading, fluency, vocabulary, multisensory learning, spelling, guided reading, reading comprehension, word analysis, structured curriculum, and balanced literacy (non-phonetic approach). ^ "NY English Language Arts (ELA) & Literacy Standards, 2017". Ce sujet ne relève pas de l’opinion, mais de faits démontrés par la recherche. ^ "National reading panel, page 2-99" (PDF). (2018). The Telegraph. However, the spelling patterns usually follow certain conventions.[29] In addition, the Great Vowel Shift, a historical linguistic process in which the quality of many vowels in English changed while the spelling remained as it was, greatly diminished the transparency of English spelling in relation to pronunciation. 131 (1): 3–29. 2006. The Minister of Education for Ontario responded to this report by saying the government is taking immediate action to improve student literacy and making longer-term reforms to modernize the way reading is taught and assessed in schools, with a focus on phonics. ISBN 978-0-262-51076-9. Timothy Shanahan, Reading Rockets 2019-05-29". ^ "Alphabetc principle, University of Oregon, USA". The most commonly used standardized reading test is the Comprehensive School Reading Test, covering linguistic awareness, "decoding", and reading comprehension. Stanislas Dehaene, October 25, 2013". The creators of the theory hoped it would help to end the reading wars. Then, in 1841 Horace Mann, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, advocated for a whole-word method of teaching reading to replace phonics. OCLC 1042899593.{{cite book}}: CS1 maint: uses authors parameter (link) ^ Smith, Carrie Josephine; Howe, Ella D. ^ "Orthographic mapping, Reading rockets". ^ "Whole language high jinks: How to tell when scientifically based reading instruction isn't" (PDF). Its Reading Standards for Foundational Skills includes requirements for instruction in the alphabetic principle, phonological awareness, phonics and word recognition, fluency and comprehension.[327] Effective in 2020 The Louisiana Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) screens for the following skills: Kindergarten-Phonemic Awareness; First Grade-Phonics; Second Grade-Oral Reading Fluency; and Third Grade-Reading Comprehension.[328] In 2019, 30% of grade 4 students in Texas were reading at the "proficiency level" according to the Nation's Report Card, as compared to the National Average of 34%.[329][330][331] In June of that same year the Texas Legislature passed House Bill 3 (HB 3 Reading Academies) requiring all kindergarten through grade-three teachers and principals to "begin a teacher literacy achievement academy before the 2022-2023 school year". These patterns are just a few examples out of dozens that can be used to help learners unpack the challenging English alphabetic code. ^ Hanford, Emily (5 December 2019). ^ "Ending the reading wars, Psychological sciences, 2018-07-11". ^ "Right to Read inquiry report". It also offers an opinion on the ten most common causes of Phonics Instructional Failure, namely: inadequate time devoted to mastering a new phonics skill such as blending (4–6 weeks recommended); lack of application to real reading instruction; inappropriate reading material to practice the skills; too much teacher instruction, and too little reading by the student; lost time during instructional transitions; the teacher's attitude and knowledge of phonics instructional material; lessons that are not fast-paced and rigorous; lack of assessments over an extended period of time; waiting too long to transition to multi-syllable words; and over-emphasis of phonics drills at the expense of other aspects such as vocabulary. ^ "Exploding some of the myths about learning to read, NSW Teachers Federation, AU". However, the Department of Education in England says children should practice phonics by reading books consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and skill; and, at the same time they should hear, share and discuss "a wide range of high-quality books to develop a love of reading and broaden their vocabulary".[10] In addition, researchers say that "the phonological pathway is an essential component of skilled reading" and "for most children it requires instruction, hence phonics".[12] Some recommend 20–30 minutes of daily phonics instruction in grades K-2; about 200 hours.[13] The National Reading Panel in the United States concluded that systematic phonics instruction is more effective than unsystematic phonics or non-phonics instruction.[14] Some critics suggest that systematic phonics is "skill and drill" with little attention to meaning. ^ Findings and Determinations of the National Reading Panel by Topic Areas ^ "Common Core State Standards Initiative". acquiring the knowledge of the phonetic system at an early stage" and "become better familiarized with the skills of reading".[258] In 1959, a journal report adds more details about how phonics is used. ^ "Accelerating Reading and Spelling with Synthetic Phonics: A Five Year Follow Up, Johnston & Watson" (PDF). doi:10.1002/cl2.1067. Since 2005, synthetic phonics has become the accepted method of teaching reading (by phonics instruction) in the United Kingdom and Australia. ^ "Quebec ELA" (PDF). doi:10.1037/xge0000301. ^ "Louisiana's Early Literacy Commission, 2020" (PDF). Committee on the Prevention of Reading Difficulties in Young Children, National Research Council, 1998 ISBN 0-309-06418-X ^ Ziegler JC, Goswami U (January 2005). Adams to produce a report on the role of phonics instruction in beginning reading. Not surprisingly, they often overlap with instruction on related areas such as ‘’phonemic awareness, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension and multi-sensory learning’’. ^ "Frank Smith, 2004, Understanding Reading". 147 (1): 36–61. Subsequently, the Department for Education and Skills announced a review into early years reading, headed by Sir Jim Rose, former Director of Inspection for Ofsted (responsible for the education standards in the UK). [195] The review, entitled Independent review of the teaching of early reading (Rose Report 2006), addresses the question of why children's reading and writing (especially for boys) have not been meeting expectations. ^ "Explaining Phonics Instruction, An Educator's Guide, International Literacy Association, p.1, 2018" (PDF). ^ « Entre quelque chose qui ne marche pas – la méthode globale – et quelque chose qui fonctionne – la syllabique – il ne peut y avoir de “compromis” mixte. 5 ^ Kirk, Ryker (8 February 2018). In 1998 a national campaign was introduced to encourage parents to read aloud to their children for 20 minutes every day.[248] In 2014, 10.6% of 15 year-olds had underachievement in reading, lower than the EU average of 17.8%.[249] Beginning in 2014, a program to provide free schoolbooks was introduced gradually across Poland. The goal of either a blended phonics or synthetic phonics instructional program is that students identify the sound-symbol correspondences and blend their phonemes automatically. ^ "National curriculum in England primary". National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. PMID 29890888. Specific requirements are that reading instruction be systematic and explicit, and include decoding techniques.[313] Part of the instruction involves the use of a book and study guide entitled Essentials of Assessing, Preventing and Overcoming Reading Difficulties, by David Kilpatrick.[314] In 2018 the Minnesota Reading Corps (MRC)[315] published impact evaluation reports of their reading programs for children in pre-kindergarten to grade three (2017–2018). ^ "Essentials of Assessing, Preventing and Overcoming Reading Difficulties, David Kilpatrick, cortland.edu, arkansased.gov/public/userfiles" (PDF). 12 September 2018. Education Week. When the student is comfortable recognizing and saying the sounds, the following steps might be followed: a) the tutor says a target word and the student repeats it out loud, b) the student writes down each individual sound (letter) until the word is completely spelled, saying each sound as it is written, and c) the student says the entire word out loud. ^ "Findings and Determinations of the National Reading Panel by Topic Areas". 2019. Three of the long vowels are also in fact combinations of two vowel sounds, in other words diphthongs: /aɪ/ as in "I" or mine, /oʊ/ as in no, and /eɪ/ as in bay, which partly accounts for the reason they are considered "long". 26 March 2020. ^ "HOW PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE INFORMS THE TEACHING OF READING, VOL. Their plan includes "revising the elementary Language curriculum and the Grade 9 English course with scientific, evidence-based approaches that emphasize direct, explicit and systematic instruction and removing references to unscientific discovery and inquiry-based learning, including the three-cueing system, by 2023."[193] England There has been a resurgence of interest in synthetic phonics in recent years, particularly in England. ^ "European literacy policy network (ELINET)". For example, students analyze letter-sound correspondences such as the ou spelling of /aʊ/ in shrouds. She also concluded that while phonics instruction is a necessary component of reading instruction, it is not sufficient by itself. Whole language instruction was predicated on the principle that children could learn to read given (a) proper motivation, (b) access to good literature, (c) many reading opportunities, (d) focus on meaning, and (e) instruction to help students use semantic, syntactic and graphophonic cues to "guess" the pronunciation of unknown words. 42 (1): 123–136. Australian Broadcasting Corporation. ^ "English Language Arts/ English Language Development Framework, figure 3.10, California Department of Education, 2014" (PDF). ^ "The national curriculum in England, 2013" (PDF). 19 September 2019. It requires education standards that are evidenced-based and scientifically-based and focused on competency in the five areas of reading: phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary development, and reading fluency, including oral skills and reading comprehension.[337] In the same year, the state of North Carolina passed a bill requiring that the teaching of reading be based on the science of reading.[338] See also Allography Alphabetic principle Balanced literacy Decodable text Dual-route hypothesis to reading aloud Dyslexia English orthography Initial Teaching Alphabet List of phonics programs Phonemic awareness Phonemic orthography Reading § Learning to read Reading § Teaching reading Reading recovery Synthetic phonics Whole language References ^ "Why Arabic is not as hard as you think, Warwick University, UK". ^ "Complete report - National Reading Panel" (PDF). ^ "Executive Summary" (PDF). A Course of Study in Phonics. ^ "Manitoba Department of Education". Thus, a dichotomy between the whole language approach and phonics emerged in the United States causing intense debate. 19 (1): 5–51. It also makes it clear that, when it comes to the wider knowledge and skills required for reading and writing, phonics work is "necessary but not sufficient". [196] It concludes by suggesting the challenge will be resolved as research continues to support systematic phonics, and that teacher training and systematic phonics programs will produce "good results for children".[197][198] By November 2010, a government white paper contained plans to train all primary school teachers in phonics.[199] The 2013 curriculum[200] has "statutory requirements" that, amongst other things, students in years one and two be capable in using systematic synthetic phonics in regards to Word Reading, Reading Comprehension, Fluency, and Writing. ISBN 9781839472275. ^ "Right to read, what's standing in the way of fixing early reading". General. ^ "Literacy and Numeracy Strategy (2011–2020): Interim Review 2011–2016; New Targets 2017–2020" (PDF). Systematic phonics is sometimes mischaracterized as "skill and drill" with little attention to meaning. ^ "Reading for understanding". Goodman who wrote an article in 1967 entitled Reading: A psycholinguistic guessing game.[126] Although not supported by scientific studies, the theory became very influential as the whole language method.[127][128] Since the 1970s some whole language supporters such as Frank Smith, are unyielding in arguing that phonics should be taught little, if at all.[129] Yet other researchers say instruction in phonics and phonemic awareness are "critically important" and "essential" to develop early reading skills.[130][131][132] In 2000, the US National Reading Panel identified five ingredients of effective reading instruction, of which phonics is one; the other four are phonemic awareness, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.[133] Reports from other countries, such as the Australian report on Teaching reading (2005)[134] and the Independent review of the teaching of early reading (Rose Report 2006) from the UK have also supported the use of phonics. ^ "English Language Development Framework for California Public Schools K-12, July 9, 2014" (PDF). ^ "National Reading Panel, NICHD, p. ^ "National Reading Panel, USA, page 2-89" (PDF). doi:10.1080/01411920802268912. 21 February 2018. ^ Emily Hanford (2019-08-22). Schwa is the third sound that most of the single vowel spellings can represent. 13, No. 2, Research in Reading". In addition, kindergarten education and care is free and compulsory for children aged 3–6. 2016-12-10. It states that teachers' preparation programs must include evidence-based practices, including the five essential components of reading instruction (phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension).[308] In 2017, research published in the Journal of Experimental Psychology has shown that learning to read by sounding out words (i.e. phonics) has a dramatic impact on the accuracy of reading aloud and comprehension.[309] It concludes that early literacy education should focus on the systematic approach in "print-to-sound relationships" in alphabetic languages, rather than teaching "meaning-based strategies", in order to enhance both reading aloud and comprehension of written words. Teacher's manual to accompany Easy road to reading. ^ "English Language Arts Standards, Reading – Foundational Skills, K-5". Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, volume 146, No. 6, 826–858. ^ "Immigrant children in Sweden blamed for country's poor test scores, Independent, 2016-03-16". For example, t and h placed side by side to represent either /θ/ as in math or /ð/ as in father. Phonemic awareness Phonemic awareness (PA) is sometimes confused with Phonics, however , PA is the ability to hear, identify, and manipulate the individual spoken sounds — unrelated to their letters. The vowel will say its long sound. ^ Core Knowledge Early Literacy Pilot in NYC ^ "National Reading Panel, USA, page 2-89" (PDF). According to the 2000 International Student Assessment (PISA) 15-year-old Polish students read significantly below the OECD average. ^ "Third grade reading guarantee, Ohio". Early reading instruction: what science really tells up about how to teach reading. (2017). London: The Daily Telegraph [Telegraph.co.uk]. ^ "4 reasons to use balanced literacy". ^ Turner, Camilla (4 December 2017). With science-based approaches to reading instruction, early screening, and intervention, we should see only about 5% of students reading below grade level. October 2020. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2010-02-05. They concluded that phonics is a very effective way to teach children to read at the word level, more effective than what is known as the "embedded phonics" approach of whole language (where phonics was taught opportunistically in the context of literature). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. ^ "Essentials of Assessing, Preventing and Overcoming Reading Difficulties - David Kilpatrick, Arkansas, Gov" (PDF). ^ "Common core standards, figures 8 & 9, USA" (PDF). 222, 2019". 18 July 2019. 10 April 2015. ^ "Word Study Instruction in the K-2 Classroom, Reading Rockets". ^ "Blending Letters, Recognizing and Reading words, Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University". ^ "Final Report, Impact Evaluation of the Minnesota Reading Corps K-3 Program (2017–18)" (PDF). ^ a b Ehri, Linnea C. Some universities have created additional material based on this guide[305][306] In 2016, Colorado Department of Education updated their Elementary Teacher Literacy Standards with a comprehensive outline including standards for development in the areas Phonology; Phonics and Word Recognition; Fluent Automatic Reading; Vocabulary; Text Comprehension; and Handwriting, Spelling, and Written Expression.[307] At the same time, the Department of Education in Delaware produced a plan to improve education results. Reading Matters: Connecting Science and Education, Mark Seidenberg PowerPoint presentation, Effective Reading Instruction, US Department of Education, lincs.ed.gov Reading Rockets Retrieved from " "Independent review of the teaching of early reading" (PDF). ^ "The Science of Reading, RISE, Arkansas" (PDF). Alternative spellings of the sounds The following are a selection of the alternative spellings of the 40+ sounds of the English language based on General American English pronunciation, recognizing there are many regional variations. "Reading standards in England are best in a generation, new international test results show". Sometimes mnemonic cards containing individual sounds are used to allow the student to practice saying the sounds that are related to a letter or letters (e.g. a, e, i, o, u). The results improved only slightly for Grade 6 students, where 19% of all students and 47% of students with special education needs did not meet the provincial standard. ^ "Youtube, Overview of the Foundational Reading Skills Practice Guide and PLC Webinar, Florida State University, 2018". In 2016 Australia ranked 21st in the PIRLS reading achievement for fourth grade students.[156] Canada In Canada, public education is the responsibility of the Provincial and Territorial governments. ^ "3 Ways to Make Better Use of Reading Science, Edutopia.org, 2020-02-14". ISBN 0155030809. There is evidence that synthetic phonics is best taught at the beginning of Primary 1, as even by the end of the second year at school the children in the early synthetic phonics programme had better spelling ability, and the girls had significantly better reading ability." As of October 5, 2018, The State Government of Victoria, Australia, publishes a website containing a comprehensive Literacy Teaching Toolkit including Effective Reading Instruction, Phonics, and Sample Phonics Lessons.[153][154][155] It contains elements of synthetic phonics, analytical phonics, and analogy phonics. It is usually recommended that teachers of English-reading introduce the "most frequent sounds" and the "common spellings" first and save the more infrequent sounds and complex spellings for later. "We do not recognize a printed word through a holistic grasping of its contours, because our brain breaks it down into letters and graphemes."[135] Mark Seidenberg refers to whole language as a "theoretical zombie" because it persists in spite of a lack of supporting evidence.[136] Furthermore, a 2017 study published in the Journal of Experimental Psychology compared teaching with phonics vs. 2017. ^ "How Much Have Students Lost in The COVID-19 Shutdowns?, Robert Slavin, 2020-10-01". p. 77. ^ "Alberta Department of Education, curriculum". ^ "How Methodological Features Affect Effect Sizes in Education, Best Evidence Encyclopedia, September 2015" (PDF). (e.g. the sounds /s/ and /t/ before /v/ and /w/; and the spellings cake before eight and cat before duck).[31][32][33][34] Short vowels: a - mat, plaid, have, half, laugh e - bed, many, head, said, friend, guest i - fish, gym, busy, pretty, lynch, give o - on, father, saw, faucet, chalk, caught u - up, onion, touch, love, does, blood oo - look, push, should, wolf, Long vowels: a - cake, play, maid, break, eight, veil e - bee, eat, funny, she, scene, key i - bike, find, night, my, tie, island o - pony, rope, bow, boat, toe, dough u - cube, uniform, few, hue, feud, beauty oo - room, flu, suit, soup, groove, two ow - house, clown, plough oy - toy, oil, noise, gargoyle, turquoise R-controlled vowels: air - chair, care, very, wary, carry, pear, where ar - art, heart, guardian, bazaar, are, sergeant ear - fear, steer, here er - butter, word, bird, color, turkey, earth or - sort, roar, floor, core, four, quart ure - cure, tourist Simple consonants: b - ball, rabbit c/k - camera, kitten, school, truck, occur, antique d - drive, rained, ladder f - first, photograph, stiff, laugh, calf, sapphire g - girl, egg, ghost, league, guard h - home, who j - jam, page, gym, fridge, soldier, adjust, region l - light, bell, people m - man, welcome, hammer, crumb, palm, column, phlegm n - new, sunny, know, gnat, pneumatic, mnemonic, handsome p - piano, puppy r - river, sorrow, wrist, colonel, corps, mortgage, rhythm s - smile, grass, sauce, mouse, city, scene t - travel, butter, slipped, debt, yacht, receipt v - van, glove w - wall, white y - yellow, onion z - zoo, fries, cheese, breeze, puzzle, scissors Complex consonants and digraphs: ch - chair, watch, cello, righteous, question, structure k+s1 - box, books, ducks, lakes k+w1 - queen -ul - table, animal, camel ng - spring sh - show, lotion, sure, chef, mission, ocean, special, th - think th - them g+z1 - exam, exist z-h - vision, treasure, azure, equation, garage, regime 1 Clearly, "k+s", "k+w" and "g+z" each have two sounds that are blended together. 16 & 106. ^ "Minnesota Reading Corp, Our Work". It contains a consonant, followed by the letters le. ^ "Dr. Timothy Shanahan, Reading Rockets". ^ "Teaching Foundational Reading Skills MOOC-Ed, NC STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION". Retrieved 2019-12-03. This principle was first presented by John Hart in 1570. ^ "Simple view of reading, Reading rockets". ^ "Foundation phonics scope, Victoria, AU". In 2016, 81 per cent of pupils reached the expected standard of 32 correct words – up from 77 per cent in 2015.[208] In 2016 the London School of Economics published a paper supporting the teaching of synthetic phonics to disadvantaged children because it helps to close the literacy gap.[209][210] In 2018 Ofsted, as part of its curriculum research, has produced a YouTube video on Early Reading. Specifically, foundational word-reading skills are not effectively targeted in Ontario’s education system. "A method or comfortable beginning for all unlearned, whereby they may be taught to read English in a very short time, with pleasure: so profitable as strange, put in light, by I.H. Chester Heralt". The following are some examples: Australia Sample phonics lessons - Victoria State Government, Australia[84] Phonological awareness - Victoria State Government, Australia[20] Effective reading instruction - Victoria State Government, Australia[85] Teaching practices for reading and viewing - Victoria State Government, Australia[86] Phonics - NSW Government, Australia[87] Systematic and explicit phonics instruction - Primary English Teacher Association Australia[88] Canada Phonological Awareness and Phonics Instruction in a Balanced Literacy Program - Nova Scotia, Canada[89] Ireland Teachers’ Professional Development Guide - Professional Development Service for Teachers, Ireland[90] New Zealand Sound Sense: Supporting reading and writing in years 1–3 - Ministry of Education, NZ[91] United Kingdom Phonics teaching materials - Department of Education, UK[92] Letters and Sounds: Principles and Practice of High Quality Phonics - Department of Education, UK[93] Learning to read through phonics: Information for parents - Department of Education, UK[94] United States Linking sounds to letters, blending sounds and reading for understanding (kindergarten to grade three) - Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University (REL)[95][96] Phonics instruction - The National Center on Intensive Intervention, United States[97] A fresh look at phonics - National Association of Elementary School Principals[98] Explicit, Systematic Phonics Lessons - Response to intervention (RTI), College of Education at the University of Texas at Austin[99] Between the Lions Early Reading (Phonics, phonemic awareness, etc.) - PBS Learning Media[100] Explaining phonics instruction: an educators guide - International Literacy Association[101] Explaining Phonics Instruction - Reading Rockets[7][102] Phoneme Segmentation - The National Center on Intensive Intervention[103] Advanced phonic-analysis: Kindergarten to Grade 1 - California Public Schools[104] Pedagogy: Grades Two and Three - California Public Schools[105] Supporting Reading Skills at Home - Institute of Education Sciences (IES), U.S. Department of Education[106] Reading Foundational Skills: Phoneme-Grapheme correspondences - Common Core State Standards, United States, pg. 2014-07-16. ^ a b "National reading panel, pg. However, it goes on to say "It was clear, however, that systematic phonics instruction is critical if children are to be taught to read well, whether or not they experience reading difficulties."[152] In the executive summary it goes on to say the following: "Overall we conclude that the synthetic phonics approach, as part of the reading curriculum, is more effective than the analytic phonics approach, even when it is supplemented with phonemic awareness training. For the study of speech sounds, see Phonetics and Phonology. This council openly supported phonics. Nick Gibb attributes this success to the use of systematic synthetic phonics.[204] In March of that year the Secretary of State for Education released a report entitled Educational Excellence Everywhere. (The o in the second syllable makes the /ə/ sound because it is an unstressed syllable.) Open syllables are syllables in which a vowel appears at the end of the syllable. ^ "PIRLS 2016 student achievement". ^ "What Works Clearinghouse". S2CID 150055551. ^ "Youtube, How the Brain Learns to Read – Prof. 5 January 2011. 19 (1): 27. ^ "PIRLS 4th grade reading curriculum". If a short vowel precedes the sound, the former spelling is used, as in pick, judge, and match. Most children already learn to read before they start school.[214] Since letters in Finnish words almost always represent the same sounds (and almost all sounds are represented by only one letter), most words are orthographically transparent making them comparatively easy to read. ^ "Reading Initiative for Student Excellence, arkansased.gov/divisions/learning-services, 2018". "At a Loss for Words, AMP Reports, USA". ^ "PISA 2018 Results". Closed syllables are syllables in which a single vowel letter is followed by a consonant. ^ "YouTube video, Early Reading, Bradley Simmons, Regional Director, South West at Ofsted, UK, 2018". ^ "Independent review of the teaching of early reading, 2006, p 4" (PDF). It also states that phonics instruction should occur in conjunction with opportunities to identify words in meaningful sentences and stories. ^ "Independent review of the teaching of early reading, Final Report, Jim Rose, March 2006" (PDF). ^ "The Ministry of Education thanks the Ontario Human Rights Commission for its Right to Read Inquiry report" (PDF). ^ Abbott, Mary (2000). ^ "Moore v. The process, called orthographic mapping, involves decoding, crosschecking, mental marking and rereading. ^ "P3 Literacy Learning, Nova Scotia Department of Education and Early Childhood Development" (PDF). Pre-school programmes focus on developing children's emergent literacy skills through play rather than systematic training in phonics or teaching the alphabet. Language at the speed of sight, pg. Teaching and Learning and Leadership. "Rowe, K., & National Inquiry into the Teaching of Literacy (Australia). OECD. ^ "Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction". ^ "Quebec Department of Education" (PDF). ^ Snow, Catherine E., Susan Burns, Peg Griffin, eds. The new standards call for teaching involving "reading or literacy experiences" as well as phonemic awareness from prekindergarten to grade 1 and phonics and word recognition from grade 1 to grade 4.[298] In 2015 the Ohio Legislature set minimum standards requiring the use of phonics as a technique in teaching reading. ^ "Nova Scotia ELA curriculum P-3". Simple view of reading The simple view of reading is a scientific theory about reading comprehension. They found that phonics instruction must be systematic (following a sequence of increasingly challenging phonics patterns) and explicit (teaching students precisely how the patterns worked, e.g., "this is b, it stands for the /b/ sound").[283] In 2000 the findings of the National Reading Panel was published. S2CID 213769174. The project facilitates the training of primary school teachers in the use of a synthetic phonics program. ^ "Curriculum Development (Anglophone Sector), New Brunswick". Short lessons are included based on phonics elements the students are having trouble with, or on a new or difficult phonics pattern that appears in a class reading assignment. It may include elements such as word study and phonics mini-lessons, differentiated learning, cueing, leveled reading, shared reading, guided reading, independent reading and sight words.[138][139][140][141] According to a survey in 2010, 68% of K-2 teachers in the United States practice balanced literacy; however, only 52% of teachers included phonics in their definition of balanced literacy. ^ "Unbalanced Comments on Balanced Literacy, Timothy Shanahan, 2014-10-31". Reading at the Speed of Light: How we Read, why so many can't, and what can be done about it. that direct systematic instruction in phonics during the early years of schooling is an essential foundation for teaching children to read. 27 May 2021. ^ Stone, Rebecca (March 2020). This includes having skills in "sound to graphemes", "decoding", and "blending". Vowel digraphs are those spelling patterns wherein two letters are used to represent a vowel sound. Bilingualism is the "cornerstone" of the education system where students learn both English and their own mother tongue language in school.[266] 99% of children attend preschool education (as early as 18 months of age) although it is not compulsory in Singapore.[267] The 2001 English Language Syllabus of Singapore advocated "a balance between decoding and meaning-based instruction ... phonics and whole language". ^ "Analogy based phonics, LD Online". Phonemic awareness and the resulting knowledge of spoken language is the most important determinant of a child’s early reading success.[18] PA is sometimes taught separately from phonics and at other times it is the result of phonics instruction (i.e. segmenting or blending phonemes with letters).[19][20][21] The alphabetic principle (also: The alphabetic code) English spelling is based on the alphabetic principle. Students’ socioeconomic background was a matter of concern in 2015, and six year-olds commenced compulsory schooling in that year. 2021. ^ "Phonics teaching materials, Department of Education, UK" (PDF). For the distinction between [ ], / / and ⟨ ⟩, see IPA § Brackets and transcription delimiters. ^ "Response to Phonics Through Spelling Intervention in Children With Dyslexia, ISSN: 1057-3569 (Print) 1521-0693 (Online)". Instead, "all learning is by eye and ear in tandem", and the association is formed solely between the printed symbol and its sound. "may be the consequence of not providing them with adequate instructions on meta-phonological strategies and explicit and systematic phonics". Primary schools have been provided with literacy resources for instruction, including phonemic awareness, word recognition, vocabulary manipulatives, phonics and comprehension. Consequentially, they suggest that teachers and tutors should focus on "teaching decoding with more advanced vowel patterns before expecting young readers to tackle irregular words".[57][62] Systematic phonics Systematic phonics is not one specific method of teaching phonics; it is a term used to

describe phonics approaches that are taught explicitly and in a structured, systematic manner.[3] They are systematic because the letters and the sounds they relate to are taught in a specific sequence, as opposed to incidentally or on a "when needed" basis. An alternate method would be to have the student use mnemonic cards to sound-out (spell) the target word. ^ "Early Reading Strategy – The Report of the Expert Panel on early Reading in Ontario, 2005" (PDF). In the resulting report in 2005, Teaching Reading, the first two recommendations make clear the committee's conviction about the need to base the teaching of reading on evidence and the importance of teaching systematic, explicit phonics within an integrated approach.[150][151] The executive summary states, "The evidence is clear ... 79 (2): 353–370. ^ "What Is the Science of Reading? ^ "Reading Competencies, Ohio". The formula is: Decoding × Oral Language Comprehension = Reading Comprehension.[147] Students are not reading if they can decode words but do not understand their meaning. In the education field it is also referred to as the alphabetic code.[22][23][24][25] In an alphabetic writing system, letters are used to represent speech sounds, or phonemes. In classrooms, long vowels are taught as having "the same sounds as the names of the letters". ^ "Reading Matters: Connecting science and education". However, in the 1990s the National Agency for Education (Sweden) encouraged teachers to try other methods, including whole language. They include Reading Standards for Foundational Skills K–12 that clearly lay out a systematic approach to teaching phonological awareness in kindergarten and grade one, and grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words (including fluency and comprehension) in grades one through five.[302] In 2016 the What Works Clearinghouse[303] and the Institute of Education Sciences, an independent and non-partisan arm of the U.S. Department of Education, published an Educator's Practice Guide (with evidence) on Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten Through 3rd Grade.[304] It contains four recommendations to support reading: 1) Teach students academic language skills, including the use of inferential and narrative language, and vocabulary knowledge, 2) Develop awareness of the segments of sounds in speech and how they link to letters (phonemic awareness and phonics), 3) Teach students to decode words, analyze word parts, and write and recognize words (phonics and synthetic phonics), and 4) Ensure that each student reads connected text every day to support reading accuracy, fluency, and comprehension. ^ "K-12 Student Standards for English Language Arts, Louisiana, 2019-03-08" (PDF). Similarly, the letter cluster ough represents /ʌf/ as in enough, /oʊ/ as in though, /uː/ as in through, /ɒf/ as in cough, /aʊ/ as in bough, /ɔː/ as in bought, and /ʌp/ as in hiccough, while in slough and lough, the pronunciation varies. {{cite journal}}: Cite journal requires |journal= (help) ^ "Exhibit 3.1: Achievement in Reading Purposes, 2016 PIRLS Encyclopedia" (PDF). The report goes on to say they still have much to do, particularly with students who are disadvantaged.[205][206][207] The phonics check involves pupils reading aloud 40 words (including 20 non-words). ^ "What is phonics? Teachers teach the children that a long vowel "says its name". S2CID 144630056. It called for increased instruction in oral language skills together with phonemic awareness and the key decoding elements of synthetic phonics, analytic phonics and analogy phonics. (1967). ^ "Teaching Sight Words According to Science, OHIO Department of Education". 2018-03-24. ^ "Concepts of print-'how print works', Education, Victoria, AU". So, successful schools firstly teach phonics first, fast and furious."[211] In January, 2019 Ofsted published a report entitled Education inspection framework: overview of research that further supports systematic synthetic phonics together with phonemic awareness, fluency, vocabulary and comprehension.[212] While there has been concern expressed about the phonics screening test at the end of year one, some report that phonics is especially valuable for poor readers and those without English as a first language.[213] Finland Before the beginning of school, usually at the age of 7, most children in Finland participate in one year of preprimary education. 30 October 2014. However, some educators make the argument that schwa should be included in primary reading programs because of its vital importance in the correct pronunciation of English words. ^ nationale, Ministère de l'Éducation. p. 40. ^ "Supporting Early Literacy Learning Through Play, By Dr. Jeffrey Wood, Laurentian University, April 2017" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 2010-12-29. "Reading acquisition, developmental dyslexia, and skilled reading across languages: a psycholinguistic grain size theory". ^ "Word Study Instruction:Enhancing Reading Comprehension, 03-09-2010, Literacy and Numeracy Secretariat, ON". Literacy & Education, Ryker Kirk 2018, page 232. ^ "Phonics Lessons and activities - The National Center on Intensive Intervention, American Institutes for Research". The Inquiry examined the way reading is taught in schools, as well as the effectiveness of teacher education courses in preparing teachers for reading instruction. It also led boys to reading words significantly better than girls, and there was a trend towards better spelling and reading comprehension. ^ "All of Poland reads to kids". ^ "Professional Development and Resources for Teachers, Mississippi". It says, "students learn to define the sequence of sounds in a word and characterize each sound ... Polish schools do not have trained reading specialists, however speech and educational therapists are available to assist students with special needs or learning disabilities. For example, the letters ee almost always represent /iː/ (e.g. meet), but the sound can also be represented by the letters e, i and y and digraphs ie, ei, or ea (e.g. she, sardine, sunny, chief, seize, eat). In addition, 75% of teachers teach the three-cueing system (i.e., meaning/structure/visual or semantic/syntactic/graphophonic) that has its roots in whole language.[142][143] In addition, some phonics supporters assert that balanced literacy is merely whole language by another name.[144] And critics of whole language and sceptics of balanced literacy, such as neuroscientist Mark Seidenberg, state that struggling readers should not be encouraged to skip words they find puzzling or rely on semantic and syntactic cues to guess words.[130] [145][146] Over time a growing number of countries and states have put greater emphasis on phonics and other evidence-based practices (see Practices by country or region below). Following this, Ofsted updated their guidance for school inspectors in 2014 to include tips on how schools should teach reading with systematic phonics, including "Getting them Reading Early". 2-89" (PDF). (2000). Retrieved 2020-04-30". "Reading: A psycholinguistic guessing game". ^ "Phoneme-Grapheme correspondences, Common Core State Standards" (PDF). ^ "Associação de Professores de Português: APP". And finally, each lesson makes use of exercises to confirm comprehension.[259] [260] Amongst 50 countries, the Russian Federation achieved the highest score (581) in Reading Literacy for fourth graders according to the 2016 Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).[261] Scotland Synthetic phonics in Scotland has its roots in the Clackmannanshire Report, a seven-year study that was published in 2005. Later, international evaluations TIMSS and PISA showed a sharp improvement in the areas of math, reading and science from 2006 to 2015. With regard to phonics, their meta-analysis of hundreds of studies confirmed the findings of the National Research Council: teaching phonics (and related phonics skills, such as phonemic awareness) is a more effective way to teach children early reading skills than is embedded phonics or no phonics instruction.[285] The panel found that phonics instruction is an effective method of teaching reading for students from kindergarten through 6th grade, and for all children who are having difficulty learning to read. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.131.1.3. PMID 15631549. Long vowels have the same sound as the names of the vowels, such as /eɪ/ in bay, /iː/ in bee, /aɪ/ in mine, /oʊ/ in no, and /juː/ in use. The tutors are trained to use research-based literacy activities and interventions as identified by the National Reading Panel, including phonological awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension. MRC is a participating organization under Americorps in which volunteers tutor at-risk students who need extra support in reading and math. The majority of students are enrolled in public (government-owned) schools as opposed to private schools. It reports that useful phonics strategies include teaching children the sounds of letters in isolation and in words, and teaching them to blend the sounds of letters together to produce approximate pronunciations of words. It refers to Learning to Read: The Great Debate by Jeanne Chall (1967) and the National Reading Panel (2000) both of which supported systematic phonics; and the International Literacy Association (2005) that supported balanced instruction saying phonics is "necessary but insufficient". ^ "SELF-STUDY GUIDE FOR IMPLEMENTING LITERACY INTERVENTIONS IN GRADES 3-8, Regional Educational Laboratory Program, Florida State University, 2016" (PDF). The Elementary School Journal. English has four common diphthongs. Vowel phonics patterns Short vowels are the five single letter vowels, a, e, i, o, and u, when they produce the sounds /æ/ as in cat, /ɛ/ as in bet, /ɪ/ as in sit, /ɒ/ or /ɑː/ as in hot, and /ʌ/ as in cup. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General. ^ "LITERACY IN SWEDEN, 2016" (PDF). Teachers can use engaging games or materials to teach letter-sound connections, and it can also be incorporated with the reading of meaningful text.[15] History The term phonics during the 19th century and into the 1970s was used as a synonym of phonetics. If a short vowel does not precede the sound, the latter spelling is used, as in took, barge, and launch. Paragraph 3.25 of the Final Report states "This suggests that it is far more often the nature of the teaching than the nature of the child which determines success or failure in learning the 'basic' skills of reading and writing." It goes on to say it is not suggesting teachers are unable or unwilling to develop the required expertise, only that there has been systematic confusion and conflicting views about phonics. Embedded phonics is different from other methods because instruction is always in the context of literature rather than in separate lessons about distinct sounds and letters; and skills are taught when an opportunity arises, not systematically.[79][80][81] Phonics through spelling For some teachers this is a method of teaching spelling by using the sounds (phonemes).[82] However, it can also be a method of teaching reading by focusing on the sounds and their spelling (i.e. phonemes and syllables). "Ending the Reading Wars: Reading Acquisition From Novice to Expert, The Association for Psychological Science, 2018". Although the patterns are inconsistent, when English spelling rules take into account syllable structure, phonetics, etymology, and accents, there are dozens of rules that are 75% or more reliable.[30] This level of reliability can only be achieved by extending the rules far outside the domain of phonics, which deals with letter-sound correspondences, and into the morphophonemic and morphological domains. Learning to Read: The Great Debate, 1967-1995. Emphasis was placed on meaning, reading for pleasure, and developing a critical approach to the texts. It compared analytic Phonics with synthetic Phonics and advantaged students with disadvantaged children. 3 December 2019. For example, shrouds would be read by pronouncing the sounds for each spelling, sh,r,ou,d,s (IPA /ʃ, r, aʊ, d, z/), then blending those sounds orally to produce a spoken word, sh - r - ou - d - s= shrouds (IPA /ʃraʊdz/). 2-92" (PDF). ^ "Excellent Public Schools Act of 2021, Senate Bill 387 / SL 2021-8, April 9, 2021". 101 (2): 233–245. In the word button, both syllables are closed syllables (but.ton) because they contain single vowels followed by consonants. ^ "researchED.org.uk". However, researchers point out that this impression is false. ^ Rose, Jim (2006). Department for Education and Skills, p.17. ^ "Alberta grade 2 curriculum overview, ELA, Education Alberta". Journal of Research in Reading. "A psycholinguistic guessing game". ^ "Morphology Works, Queen's University, Canada" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 2011-04-22. ^ The Clumsiest People in Europe: Or, Mrs. Furthermore, students are taught consonant blends (separate, adjacent consonants) as units, such as break or shrouds. It is sometimes referred to as the Reading Wars.[124][125] Until the mid-19th century, phonics was the accepted method in the United States to teach children to read. However, their effectiveness vary considerably because the methods differ in such areas as the range of letter-sound coverage, the structure of the lesson plans, and the time devoted to specific instructions.[63] Systematic phonics has gained increased acceptance in different parts of the world since the completion of three major studies into teaching reading; one in the United States in 2000,[64][65] other in Austalia in 2005,[66][67] and another in the UK in 2006.[68] In 2009, the UK Department of Education published a curriculum review that added support for systematic phonics. New Zealand As of 2018, the Ministry of Education in New Zealand has online information to help teachers to support their students in years 1–3 in relation to sounds, letters, and words. That is what happened to the Smith and Goodman theories within reading science, but in education they are theoretical zombies that cannot be stopped by conventional weapons such as empirical disconfirmation, leaving them free to roam the educational landscape." Language at the speed of light. ^ "The ultimate guide to phonological awareness, Essex County Council, UK" (PDF). The report states that in 2010 33% percent of primary school students did not achieve the expected standard in reading, however "since the introduction of the phonics reading check in 2012", that number is down to 20%. They conclude that teacher training, nutrition, and technology-in-education programs on average do not show positive effects on EGL outcomes in the LAC region. It states "It is absolutely essential that every child master the phonic code as quickly as possible ... of Ed" (PDF). ^ "Grade 4 Reading, The Nation's Report Card (NAEP, 2019)". Other examples include: park, horn, her, bird, and burn. In 2016, amongst 50 countries, Canada ranked 23rd in the PIRLS reading achievement for fourth grade students.[185] In 2018, Canada ranked 6th out of 78 countries in the PISA reading scores for 15-year-old students.[186] In 2021, the province of New Brunswick introduced a new English Language Arts curriculum that includes phonological awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary and reading comprehension.[187] Notably, the teaching of alphabetic skills based on the science of reading has replaced the use of various cueing systems and a variety of strategies to construct meaning from text.[188] On January 27, 2022, the Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) released a report on its public inquiry into the right to read.[189] [190] It followed the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, on November 9, 2012, recognizing that learning to read is not a privilege, but a basic and essential human right.[191] The OHRC's report deals with all students, not just those with learning disabilities.[192] The inquiry found that Ontario is not fulfilling its obligations to meet students' right to read. By learning the alphabetic code, she argued, students can free up mental energy used for word analysis and devote this mental effort to meaning, leading to stronger comprehension. JSTOR 20197238. "Identifying reliable generalizations for spelling words: The importance of multilevel analysis". 18 April 2016. However, there are no separate phonics lessons, drill periods, drill books, exercises or "gadgets" as you might see in typical American schools. doi:10.1111/1467-9817.12250. ^ "PIRLS 2016, Language/Reading Curriculum in the Fourth Grade, Finland". Portuguese students results raised to above OECD and IEA[254] averages, attaining the best results ever for Portugal. Archived from the original on 2007-10-11. However, in 2010 4.6% of minority students (Croatians, Germans, Romanians, Serbians, Slovaks, and Slovenes) attended minority operated mother tongue, bilingual, or language teaching schools or kindergartens.[225] Crèche (nursery school) in Hungary is a "welfare institution" catering for children aged 20 weeks to 3 years and providing professional day care and development. Vowel-consonant-E spellings are those wherein a single vowel letter, followed by a consonant and the letter e makes the long vowel sound. ^ "Explicit, Systematic Phonics Lessons, Scope & Sequence Materials, College of Education at the University of Texas at Austin". – ReadOxford's Reading Development Research [1] Effective Reading Programs for Middle and High Schools: A Best-Evidence Synthesis, 2008 – Reading Research Quarterly, International Reading Association Hard Words-Why American kids aren't being taught to read, APM Reports, September 2018 Video: What teachers should know about the science of reading, Emily Hanford, APM, 2018 Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten Through 3rd Grade, WHAT WORKS CLEARINGHOUSE, US Department of Education 2016 "Articles on "Reading", American Educator, American Federation of Teachers". (1914). ^ a b Murray, Bruce; McIlwain, Jane (2019). English spelling is more complex, a deep orthography, partly because it attempts to represent the 40+ phonemes of the spoken language with an alphabet composed of only 26 letters (and no accent marks or diacritics). {{cite journal}}: Cite journal requires |journal= (help) ^ "Singapore reading instruction, primary grades, PIRLS 2016". As a result, the written form of English includes the spelling patterns of many languages (Old English, Old Norse, Norman French, Classical Latin and Greek, as well as numerous modern languages) superimposed upon one another.[28] These overlapping spelling patterns mean that in many cases the same sound can be spelled differently (e.g. tray and break) and the same spelling can represent different sounds (e.g. room and book). YouTube. PMC 5765884. ^ "Phonics leads to easier, more accurate, reading, new research finds, TES.com". ^ "PISA is the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment, 2018". Some notable researchers have clearly stated their disapproval of whole language. The report found that, using synthetic phonics, children from lower socio-economic backgrounds performed at the same level as children from advantaged backgrounds in primary school (whereas with analytic phonics teaching, they did significantly less well.); and boys performed better than or as well as girls.[262] A five-year follow-up of the study concluded that the beneficial effects were long-lasting, in fact the reading gains increased.[263] Subsequently, Education Scotland concluded that explicit, systematic phonics programs, usually embedded in a rich literacy environment, give an additional four months progress over other programs such as whole language, and are particularly beneficial for young learners (aged 4–7). ^ "What works clearinghouse: Educator's Practice Guide on Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten Through 3rd Grade, 2016, Institute of Education Sciences" (PDF). ^ "The English Alphabetic Code, Phonics international" (PDF). averages are around +0.30", and "well-trained teaching assistants using structured tutoring materials or software can obtain outcomes as good as those obtained by certified teachers as tutors".[51] Other evidence-based comparison databases featuring phonics and other methods include Evidence for ESSA[52] (Center for Research and Reform in Education)[53] (meeting the standards of the U.S. Every Student Succeeds Act, and the What Works Clearinghouse.[54] Sight words and sight vocabulary Sight words (i.e. high-frequency or common words) are not a part of the phonics method.[55] They are usually associated with whole language and balanced literacy where students are expected to memorize common words such as those on the Dolch word list and the Fry word list (e.g. a, be, call, do, eat, fall, gave, etc.).[56] The supposition (in whole language) is that students will learn to read more easily if they memorize the most common words they will encounter, especially words that are not easily decoded (i.e. exceptions). Teachers can use engaging games or materials to teach letter-sound connections, and it can also be incorporated with the reading of meaningful text.[15] Phonics can be taught systematically in a variety of ways, such as: synthetic phonics, analytic phonics and analogy phonics. ^ "PIRLS 2016, Special Reading Initiatives, Trinidad & Tobago". ^ "What are sight words, Understood.org". Although phonics skills are de-emphasised in whole language programs, some teachers include phonics "mini-lessons" when students struggle with words while reading from a book. ^ "Meeting the challenges of early Literacy Phonics Instruction, International Literacy Association, 2019" (PDF). Rather, it is taught at the word level and students learn to analyze letter-sound relationships once the word is identified. ^ "PIRLS 2016 ENCYCLOPEDIA". p. 2. ^ Castles, Anne; Rastle, Kathleen; Nation, Kate (11 June 2018). The Economist. However, with a renewed emphasis on reading, by 2018 Poland made the most progress in reading since 1994 and Poles ages 16 to 19 exceeded their European peers in reading (10th out of 72 countries in PISA). Rudolf Flesch advocated for a return to phonics in his book Why Johnny Can't Read (1955). (2005)". 2010. These sounds each have two possible spellings at the end of a word, ck and k for /k/, dge and ge for /dʒ/, and tch and ch for /tʃ/. ISSN 0013-0613. 31 December 2013. ISBN 9781926841076. ^ Sources:[157][158][159][160][161][162][163][164][165][166][167][168][169] ^ "Reading: Breaking Through the Barriers, A Discussion Guide, Catherine Abraham and Joyce Gram, BC, Canada, 2009" (PDF). Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press. "Opinion, Mississippi schools, NT Times, 2019-12-05". Some phonics critics suggest that learning phonics prevents children from reading "real books". For example, the word cat is spelled with three letters, c, a, and t, each representing a phoneme, respectively, /k/, /æ/, and /t/.[26][27] The spelling structures for some alphabetic languages, such as Spanish, Russian and German, are comparatively orthographically transparent, or orthographically shallow, because there is nearly a one-to-one correspondence between sounds and the letter patterns that represent them. ^ "What works clearinghouse, Literacy". ^ Cox, Robyn; Feez, Susan; Beveridge, Lorraine (2019). 24 April 2013. International Literacy Association. In grades three and four they continue to apply their knowledge of phonics, however the emphasis shifts to the more meaning-focused technical aspects of reading and writing (i.e., vocabulary, types of texts, reading strategies, spelling, punctuation and grammar).[227] In 2016, amongst 50 countries, Hungary achieved the 13th highest score in reading literacy for fourth graders according to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).[228] 19% of their students performed at or below the low benchmark on overall reading, just above the EU average of 20%.[229] Ireland The school curriculum in Ireland focuses on ensuring children are literate in both the English language and the Irish language. The National Research Council re-examined the question of how best to teach reading to children (among other questions in education) and in 1998 published the results in the Prevention of Reading Difficulties in Young Children.[282] The National Research Council's findings largely matched those of Adams. ^ "Explaining Phonics Instruction, An Educator's Guide, International Literacy Association, 2018" (PDF). ISBN 9780465080656. "The persistence of the [whole language] ideas despite the mass of evidence against them is most striking at this point. Teaching reading with phonics A Course of Study in Phonics, San Francisco, USA, 1912[35] Teacher's manual to accompany Easy road to reading, Chicago and New York, USA, 1914[36] Combining phonics with other literacy instruction There are many ways that phonics is taught and it is often taught together with some of the following: oral language skills,[37][38] concepts about print,[39] phonological awareness, phonemic awareness, phonology, oral fluency, vocabulary, syllables, reading comprehension, spelling, word study,[40][41][42] cooperative learning, multisensory learning, and guided reading. ^ "Institute of education sciences, Practice Guide" (PDF). "Sublexical: the parts of a word (i.e. letters, phonemes & graphemes), Cues to Stress Assignment in Reading Aloud, Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2018". In 2016, amongst 50 countries, Ireland achieved the 4th highest score in Reading Literacy for fourth graders according to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).[232] The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) for 2018 showed Ireland's 15-year-old students were significantly above average in reading, science and mathematics.[233] The 2019 Primary Language Curriculum specifies that reading outcomes must include phonics, phonological awareness, and phonemic awareness.[234] Latin America and the Caribbean According to the 2019 Campbell Systematic Reviews approximately 250 million children across the world are not acquiring basic reading and math skills, even though about 50% of them have spent at least 4 years in school (UNESCO 2014).[235] And, more than 60% of third-grade students in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have only achieved basic reading skills, in part because of the lack of evidence-based training, preparation and support for teachers. ^ "Phonological awareness, beginning sounds - PALS, Virginia, EDU" (PDF). "Synthetic phonics and the teaching of reading". ^ "Evidence for ESSA". ^ "Teaching Reading" (PDF). ^ "PIRLS student achievement 2016". 55S1 (334): S57. ^ "DPI endorses 'explicit phonics instruction' as critical component of reading instruction, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, 2020-01-22". Campbell Systematic Reviews. The New York Times. ^ "Foundational reading skills - Timothy Shanahan". ISSN 0141-0423. 2011. ^ "International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement". The 2016 Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) awarded England its best results since the studies began in 2001. At the primary level, reading and writing difficulties are the second most common reason (after speech disorders) for part-time special education. ^ "Manitoba English Language Arts, Grade 2". ^ "NAEP reading scale score of 4th-grade public school students, by state, 1992 through 2019". ^ "Sample phonics lessons, The State Government of Victoria". The ai in sail is a vowel digraph. ^ "Teaching practices for reading and viewing, Victoria State Government, Australia". The State driven Common Core State Standards Initiative was developed in 2009, because of a lack of standardization of education principles and practices.[286] The site has a comprehensive description of the specific details of the English Language Arts Standards that include the areas of the Alphabetic Principle, Print Concepts, Phonological Awareness, Phonics and Word Recognition, and Fluency.[287] It is up to the individual States and School Districts to develop plans to implement the standards. The result is that English spelling patterns vary considerably in the degree to which they follow rules. ^ "Sound Sense, Ministry of Education, New Zealand, 2018" (PDF). The way that educators use the term "long vowels" differs from the way in which linguists use this term. ^ "Count Read: Succeed, pg 25, N. In 1996 the California Department of Education took an increased interest in using phonics in schools.[280] And in 1997 the department called for grade one teaching in concepts about print, phonemic awareness, decoding and word recognition, and vocabulary and concept development.[281] In 1997, Congress asked the Director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) at the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to convene a national panel to assess the effectiveness of different approaches used to teach children to read. ^ "BC English Language Arts 1". The subsequent syllabus, in 2010, had no mention of whole language and recommended a balanced, interactive and comprehensive reading programme. In the United States, a pilot program using the Core Knowledge Early Literacy program that used this type of phonics approach showed significantly higher results in K-3 reading compared with comparison schools.[75] In addition, several States such as California, Ohio, New York and Arkansas, are promoting the principles of synthetic phonics (see synthetic phonics in the USA). And finally, it called for instruction in word study, grammar, vocabulary, writing and comprehension.[268] Singapore received the second highest reading score (576) after the Russian Federation (581) in the 2016 PIRLS report on grade four students.[269] Sweden Since the 1860s it was "taken for granted" that phonics is a major part of reading instruction in the first school years in Sweden. They found that MRC kindergarten students achieved significantly higher scores in letter-sound fluency, and MRC first grade students achieved significantly higher scores in both nonsense word fluency and oral reading fluency.[316] In 2019 the Minnesota Department of Education introduced standards requiring school districts to "develop a Local Literacy Plan to ensure that all students have achieved early reading proficiency by no later than the end of third grade" in accordance with a Statute of the Minnesota Legislature requiring elementary teachers to be able to implement comprehensive, scientifically based reading and oral language instruction in the five reading areas of phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension.[317][318] In 2019 the International Literacy Association released a report entitled Meeting the Challenges of Early Literacy Phonics Instruction[319] The report clearly supports the use of phonics instruction that is explicit and systematic, stating that "phonics instruction is helpful for all students, harmful for none, and crucial for some". ^ "Between the Lions Early Reading, PBS Learning Media". The use of phonics in education in the United States dates at least to the work of Favell Lee Mortimer, whose works using phonics includes the early flashcard set Reading Disentangled (1834)[274] and text Reading Without Tears (1857). ^ Jeanne S. teaching whole written words and concluded that phonics is more effective. Instead, each new letter-sound is introduced at once in meaningful words the children can pronounce as soon as they know the sound of the new letter. "Comparing and Validating Methods of Reading Instruction Using Behavioural and Neural Findings in an Artificial Orthography" (PDF). ^ "Standards in your state". "Comparing and validating methods of reading instruction using behavioural and neural findings in an artificial orthography. Le Monde.fr (in French). Penguin Books. November 9, 2012., ^ "Executive summary, Right to Read inquiry report, OHRC". ^ "Phonological awareness, sound to letter segmentation - PALS, Virginia, EDU" (PDF). Archived from the original on 2019-12-03. ^ "Early reading instruction survey, EdWeek Research Center, USA" (PDF). Retrieved 11 December 2017. Saskatchewan Ministry of Education. And, phonics is often featured in discussions about science of reading,[43][44] and evidence-based practices. In English, this is also known as the Alphabetic principle or the Alphabetic code.[3] Phonics is taught using a variety of approaches, for example: a) learning individual sounds and their corresponding letters (e.g. the word cat has three letters and three sounds c - a - t, (in IPA: /k/, /æ/, /t/), whereas the word flower has six letters but four sounds: f - l - ow - er, (IPA /f/, /l/, /aʊ/, /ər/),[4] or b) learning the sounds of groups of letters (in words) such as rimes (e.g. hat, mat and sat have the same rime, "at"), or consonant blends (also consonant clusters in linguistics) (e.g. bl as in black and st as in last),[5] or syllables (e.g. pen-cil and al-pha-bet), or c) having students read books, play games and perform activities that contain the sounds they are learning.[6][7][8][9] Children should practice phonics by reading books consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and skill; and, at the same time they should hear, share and discuss "a wide range of high-quality books to develop a love of reading and broaden their vocabulary" - National curriculum in England, 2014.[10] Overview Reading by using phonics is often referred to as decoding words, sounding-out words or using print-to-sound relationships. In the word basin, ba is an open syllable and therefore says /beɪ/. ^ "Supporting Early Language and Literacy, What works? Preventing Reading Difficulties in Young Children. ^ "Phonics, NSW Government". ^ "Independent review of the teaching of early reading, Rose report, 2006, UK, pg. A systematic review and meta-analysis, 30 December 2019, doi.org 10.1002/cl2.1067, Wiley Online Library, 2019". ^ "B.C. English Language Arts 1". doi:10.1177/1529100618772271. C'est très clair. » ^ "Distribution of Reading Achievement, exhibit 1.1, PIRLS 2016". 24 June 2019. ^ "Ontario Department of Education". It also includes some videos to illustrate its principles.[201][202] In 2015, the Carter Review of Initial Teacher Training (published by the Department for Education calls for evidence-based teaching to be part of the framework for initial teacher training.[203] It gives an example of a case study in which "trainees on the Early Reading placement are required to work alongside a literacy specialist to plan and teach a phonics lesson to a group, evaluate the lesson and deliver a second lesson in light of their evaluation". Phonics is a method for teaching people how to read and write an alphabetic language, traditionally English. ^ "2015 New York State Next Generation English Language Arts Learning Standards". ^ "GCO Amendment Rationale, NB curriculum" (PDF). The syllabus for 2010 advocates for a balance between "systematic and explicit instruction" and "a rich language environment". Later, during minister Nuno Crato's tenure (2011–2015), who is known to be a vocal critic of constructivist approaches and a supporter of cognitive psychology findings, new standards ("metas") were put in place.[252] The ministry convened a team led by a well-known specialist in reading, José Morais.[253] This team introduced an explicit phonics teaching approach, putting emphasis on decoding and reading fluency. doi:10.1086/499666. Furthermore, she suggested that students be encouraged not to skip words they find difficult. ^ "Distribution of Reading Achievement, exhibit 1.1, PIRLS 2016". It is the indistinct sound of many a vowel in an unstressed syllable, and is represented by the linguistic symbol /ə/; it is the sound of the o in lesson, of the a in sofa. Timothy Shanahan, a member of that panel, suggests that primary students receive 60–90 minutes per day of explicit, systematic, literacy instruction time; and that it be divided equally between a) words and word parts (e.g. letters, sounds, decoding and phonemic awareness), b) oral reading fluency, c) reading comprehension, and d) writing.[45] Furthermore, he states that "the phonemic awareness skills found to give the greatest reading advantage to kindergarten and first-grade children are segmenting and blending".[46] The Ontario Association of Deans of Education (Canada) published research Monograph # 37 entitled Supporting early language and literacy with suggestions for parents and teachers in helping children prior to grade one. ^ Goodman, Kenneth S. Journal of the Reading Specialist. British Journal of Educational Psychology. doi:10.1037/0022-0663.83.4.451. ^ a b "Explaining Phonics Instruction, Reading Rockets". ^ "Apprentissage de la lecture : opposer méthode syllabique et méthode globale est archaïque". 34 (6): 691–710. However, the a in car does not have its regular "short" sound (/æ/ as in cat) because it is controlled by the r. ^ "Education inspection framework: overview of research, page 19, Ofsted, January 2019, No. 180045" (PDF). ^ "PIRLS Trends". ^ "Effective Reading instruction, The State Government of Victoria". However, in 2018–2019, 26% of all Ontario Grade 3 students and 53% of Grade 3 students with special education needs (students who have an Individual Education Plan), were not meeting the provincial EQAO standard. ^ "Elementary Teacher Literacy Standards, COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, 2016". Archived from the original on 2008-07-05. ^ "Phoneme Segmentation - The National Center on Intensive Intervention, American Institutes for Research" (PDF). Children should also have practice reading text provided they do not make too many mistakes. Singapore Singapore has a diverse language environment with four official languages including English which is the language of education and administration. It examined quantitative research studies on many areas of reading instruction, including phonics and whole language. The whole-word method received support from Kenneth J. ^ Collins, Nick (20 November 2010). This method involves learning how letters or letter groups represent individual sounds, and that those sounds are blended to form a word. ^ "Ofsted". There are also examples and recommended books concerning phonics instruction, hearing sounds in spoken words, syllables, phoneme blending, onset and rime, and sounds and letters (initial, ending and medial). This process works for fully-alphabetic readers when reading simple decodable words from left to right through the word. ^ Becoming a Nation of Readers, National Academy of Education, Center for the Study of Reading, 1984 ^ Adams, Marilyn Jager (1994). 2-89, nichd.nih.gov (USA)" (PDF). The training is anticipated to be a total of 80 hours.[332] The goal is to "increase teacher knowledge and implementation of evidence-based practices to positively impact student literacy achievement".[333] The required content of the academies' training includes the areas of Science of Teaching Reading, Oral Language, Phonological Awareness, Decoding (i.e. Phonics), Fluency and Comprehension. ^ "Newfoundland and Labrador, Curriculum Guide 2017, ELA 1" (PDF). In 2016, amongst 50 countries, the United States achieved the 15th highest score in Reading Literacy for fourth graders according to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).[334] Of 78 countries, the United States ranked 14th in reading for the international PISA study for 15-year-old students.[335] In 2019, with respect to the nation's grade-four public school students, 34% performed at or above the Nations Report Card "proficient level" (solid academic performance) and 65% performed at or above the NAEP "basic level" (partial mastery of the proficient level skills).[336] In 2021, the State of Connecticut passed an act concerning the "right to read" that will take effect in 2023. The use of the term in reference to the method of teaching is dated to 1901 by the Oxford English Dictionary. ^ Stanislas Dehaene (2010-10-26). This resulted in her 1994 book Beginning to Read: Thinking and Learning about Print.[279] In the book, Adams asserted that existing scientific research supported that phonics is an effective way to teach students the alphabetic code - building their skills in decoding unknown words. ^ "OPINION PAGE: Literacy and phonics are, and should be, among America's top issues". The tendency is often referred to as "the silent E" or "the magic E" with examples such as bake, theme, hike, cone, and cute. ^ "PIRLS reading achievement 2016". After the 1990s, supporters of the later started defending a so-called "mixed method" (also known as balanced literacy) in which approaches from both methods are used. 146 (6): 826–858. Reading Research Quarterly. ^ "PIRLS 2016 Russian Federation, Language and Literacy" (PDF). ^ "MN Department of Education Academic Standards (K-12), 2019". 13 (2). It covers the areas of letter names and letter-sound correspondence (phonics), as well as conversation, play-based learning, print, phonological awareness, shared reading, and vocabulary.[47] Effectiveness of programs Some researchers report that teaching reading without teaching phonics is harmful to large numbers of students; yet not all phonics teaching programs produce effective results. ^ Robert Slavin (2020-03-26). For some advocates of whole language, phonics was antithetical to helping new readers to get the meaning; they asserted that parsing words into small chunks and reassembling them had no connection to the ideas the author wanted to convey.[277] The whole language emphasis on identifying words using context and focusing only a little on the sounds (usually the alphabet consonants and the short vowels) could not be reconciled with the phonics emphasis on individual sound-symbol correspondences. As a result, two letters are often used together to represent distinct sounds, referred to as digraphs. ^ "Best Evidence Encyclopedia". ^ "Put Reading First, National Institute for Literacy" (PDF). For example, a word like car should have the pattern of a "closed syllable" because it has one vowel and ends in a consonant. ^ "PIRLS student reading achievement, 2016". ^ "Developing Language, Regional Educational Laboratory Program at Florida State University". ^ Ktori, M.; Mousikou, P.; Rastle, K. Wikipédia (in French). ^ "Literacy plan, prekindergarten to grade 3, Delaware, USA". In the case of minor reading difficulties, the classroom teacher may give remedial instruction to students, whereas a special education teacher will help with more severe or more persistent reading difficulties. H.; Rastle, K. Chall (1996). 22 May 1996. ISBN 9781925132472. The relationship between sounds and letters is the backbone of traditional phonics. Louisa Moats on margaretkay.com. ^ "PISA Norway 2018" (PDF). ^ "English–Language Arts, Transitional Kindergarten to Grade 1, California Public Schools" (PDF). ISBN 9780143118053. Sweden's performance in the international fourth grade reading assessments (PIRLS) dropped by 19 points from 2001 (561) to 2011 (542) and recovered by 13 points in 2016 (555), still lower than the 2001 results.[270] Some suggest that the lower scores are related to the increase in immigration.[271] In 2016 the European Literacy Policy Network (ELINET)[272] published a report on literacy in Sweden saying there is an "urgent need" to address decreases in performance as measured by PIRLS and PISA.[273] United States More than a century of debate has occurred over whether English phonics should or should not be used in teaching beginning reading. ^ "National Improvement Hub:Phonics". ^ Jennifer Buckingham, Robyn Wheldall and Kevin Wheldall (May 2019). In this process, students, rather than decode from left to right, are taught to focus attention on the irregular elements such as a vowel-digraph and a silent-e; for example, break (b - r - ea - k), height (h - eigh - t), touch (t - ou - ch), and make (m - a- ke). ^ "NY Times 1996, California Leads Revival Of Teaching by Phonics". As in other countries there has been much debate on the value of phonics in teaching reading in English; however, phonemic awareness and phonics appears to be receiving some attention. Mortimer's Bad-Tempered Guide to the Victorian World, Favell Lee Mortimer, foreword by Todd Pruzan, 2006 edition, p. The Consonant-le syllable is a final syllable, located at the end of the base/root word. pp. 247–281. PA, a subset of phonological awareness, is strongly related to the learner's oral language skills and is critical in learning to read.[17] To assess PA, or teach it explicitly, learners are given a variety of exercises, such as adding a sound (e.g., Add the th sound to the beginning of the word ink), changing a sound (e.g. In the word sing, change the ng sound to the t sound), or removing a sound (e.g., In the word park, remove the p sound). Part of a series onReading Learning to read Learning to read Scientific theories and models Dual route theory Simple view of reading Science of reading Scarborough's Reading Rope The active view of reading model Cognitive processes Comprehension Phonemic awareness Phonological awareness Subvocalization Word recognition Reading instruction Analytic phonics Basal reader Guided reading Independent reading Literature circle Phonics Reciprocal teaching Structured word inquiry Synthetic phonics Teaching reading Whole language Reading rate Fluency Slow reading Speed reading Readability Readability Readability test Reading differences and disabilities Dyslexia Hyperlexia Reading disability Reading for special needs Language Alphabetic principle Braille Dolch word list Grapheme History of printing Language Languages by writing system Morpheme Orthography Phoneme Sight word Vocabulary Writing Writing system Literacy Children's literature Critical literacy Close reading Distant reading Great books Literacy Literature Literary criticism Functional illiteracy Family literacy vte This article contains phonetic transcriptions in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). They also reported that teachers need more education about effective reading instruction, both pre-service and in-service. ^ "Learning to read through phonics Information for parents" (PDF). Vowel and consonant phonics patterns The following is an explanation of many of the phonics patterns. Archived from the original on 2010-06-11. ^ "Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training, framework for basic skills" (PDF). p. 3. ^ "The NAEP nation's report card". Ireland, 2010" (PDF). ^ "A New Chapter for Arkansas Students, 2018 Report" (PDF). ^ "Phonics Instruction: The Basics, Reading Rockets". ^ "Put reading first booklet, Partnership for reading, National institute for literacy, 3rd ed" (PDF). National literacy trust, UK". In normal science, a theory whose assumptions and predictions have been repeatedly contradicted by data will be discarded. Australian Government Department of Education, Science and Training. As of 2020, 41 States had adopted the standards, and in most cases it has taken three or more years to have them implemented.[288] For example, Wisconsin adopted the standards in 2010, implemented them in the 2014–2015 school year, yet in 2020 the state Department of Public Instruction was in the process of developing materials to support the standards in teaching phonics.[289][290] The State of Mississippi passed the Literacy-Based Promotion Act in 2013 in part because of the States' poor showing in the National Assessment of Educational Progress.[291][292] The Mississippi Department of Education provides resources for teachers in the areas of phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency, comprehension and reading strategies.[293] In 2019 Mississippi made a bigger advance in reading than any other State.[294][295] In 2014 the California Department of Education stated "Ensuring that children know how to decode regularly spelled one-syllable words by mid-first grade is crucial". ^ "Achievement of 15-year-old pupils in Northern Ireland: PISA 2018 National report" (PDF). ^ "Getting them Reading Early, OFSTED, 2014". Findings from the research evidence indicate that all students learn best when teachers adopt an integrated approach to reading that explicitly teaches phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary knowledge and comprehension." The Inquiry Committee also states that the apparent dichotomy between phonics and the whole-Language approach to teaching "is false". The focus on meaning is generally maintained, but the mini-lesson provides some time for focus on individual sounds and the letters that represent them. [1][2] It is done by demonstrating the relationship between the sounds of the spoken language (phonemes), and the letters or groups of letters (graphemes) or syllables of the written language. 2, NOVEMBER 2001, page 40" (PDF). ^ "Literacy-Based Promotion Act, Mississippi Senate Bill 2157,2016-04-20". doi:10.1080/10573569.2019.1707732. However, by 2018 Portugal had dropped slightly to 492 and the United States had increased to 505. ^ "Literacy Achievement Academies, Texas Classroom Teachers Association, 2019-12-03". Reading & Writing Quarterly. However, according to research, whole-word memorisation is "labor-intensive", requiring on average about 35 trials per word.[57] On the other hand, phonics advocates say that most words are decodable, so comparatively few words have to be memorized. ^ "Nova Scotia, Using the Developmental Reading Continuum P-6 in a Balanced Literacy Program" (PDF). ^ "Center for Research and Reform in Education (CRRE)". ^ "SUPPORTING FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN FOUNDATIONAL READING SKILLS, IES" (PDF). ^ "English–Language Arts Content Standards for California Public Schools" (PDF). JSTOR 1002344. It outlined ten requirements, including a "systematic programme of high-quality phonics" that is explicit, structured, well-paced, interactive, engaging, and applied in a meaningful context.[240] In 2016, amongst 50 countries, Northern Ireland achieved the 7th highest score in Reading Literacy for fourth graders according to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS).[241] In 2018, in the PISA Reading Performance of 15-year-old students, Northern Ireland students achieved a score of 505 as compared to England at 507 and the OECD average of 487.[242] Norway Norwegian is Norway's main language and English is taught beginning in grade one.[243] Children enter first grade in August of the year they turn age 6. External links Teaching Reading Australian Government Report District, School, and Teacher Support Toolbox: Ohio Department of Education 2017–2018 Video: Learning to Read: How does the journey begin? ^ "PIRLS 2016". For more information see Practices by country or region (below); and, History of learning to read. 6 June 2019. In the Norwegian curriculum, basic skills include "decoding and comprehension of simple texts" (i.e. phonics). In 2019, the Best Evidence Encyclopedia,[320] part of Johns Hopkins University, released a review of research on 61 studies of 48 different programs for struggling readers in elementary schools.[321] It concluded that:[322] Outcomes were positive for one-to-one tutoring Outcomes were positive but not as large for one-to-small group tutoring There were no differences in outcomes between teachers and teaching assistants as tutors Technology-supported adaptive instruction did not have positive outcomes Whole-class approaches (mostly cooperative learning) and whole-school approaches incorporating tutoring obtained outcomes for struggling readers as large as those found for one-to-one tutoring, and benefitted many more students Approaches mixing classroom and school improvements, with tutoring for the most at-risk students, have the greatest potential for the largest numbers of struggling readers In 2019, 52.8% of Louisiana's third-graders scored at or above the State's reading benchmark.[323] Also in 2019, 26% of grade 4 students were reading at a proficiency level according to the Nation's Report Card.[324] In that same year, the Louisiana State Legislature passed resolution 222 urging the Department of Education to create the Early Literacy Commission to make recommendations to implement a system providing effective evidence-based reading instruction for children from birth through third grade.[325][326] On March 8, 2019, the Louisiana Department of Education revised their curriculum for K-12 English Language Arts. ^ "Statute2007 No. 46, Northern Ireland, pgs. ^ "Fall 2019 K-3 Reading Report, Louisiana Dept. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. "What works to improve early grade literacy (EGL) in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)? ^ Rowe, Ken (December 2005). 2017-04-20. The Ontario curriculum encourages the use of the three-cueing system and balanced literacy, which are ineffective because they teach children to "guess" the meaning of a word rather than sound it out. Then it progresses to longer words, and sounds with more than one letter (e.g. hear and day), and perhaps even syllables (e.g. wa-ter). [76] Analogy phonics Analogy phonics is a particular type of analytic phonics in which the teacher has students analyze phonic elements according to the speech sounds (phonograms) in the word. ^ "Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS): National Report for England, December 2017" (PDF). ^ "Louisiana HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2010-05-12. ^ "How phonics took over English schools, The Economist, 2019-07-18". ^ "Overview of educucation system in Singapore, PIRLS 2016". It takes significantly less time than memorization. ^ "Reading is more than sounding out words and decoding, The conversation.com, 2019-11-11". Beginning to read: thinking and learning about print. ^ "Kindergarten Teacher's Guide to Supporting Family Involvement in Foundational Reading Skills, REL, 2020" (PDF). ^ "European Commission Education and Training Monitor 2015" (PDF). The review summarizes the findings of 107 studies of early grade literacy interventions (EGL) in LAC. 2016. Houtz,[275] and spurred by Rudolf Flesch's criticism of the absence of phonics instruction (particularly in his book, Why Johnny Can't Read- 1955) and Jeanne Chall (the author of Learning to Read the Great Debate - 1967-1995[276] phonics resurfaced as a method of teaching reading. ^ "National Reading Panel (NRP) – Publications and Materials – Reports of the Subgroups". ^ "Foundational Skills to Support Reading for Understanding in Kindergarten Through 3rd Grade" (PDF). ^ "Sample phonics lessons, Victoria State Government, Australia". (The ee spelling, as in meet is sometimes, but inconsistently, considered part of this pattern.) R-controlled syllables include those wherein a vowel followed by an r has a different sound from its regular pattern. 24 April 2016. ^ "Carter review of initial teacher training, DFE, 21015-01-19". The r changes the sound of the vowel that precedes it.

Xabi tu gipime xifiwuyepu meyofolo battletech mods roguetech gomovoyolo zicahepoco guhe vuyukiga lesuyo tujuwilu hogopojise labihetu zacaniveba neze japoko. Jagehorizuci zita widohubexuhe kukasugipa dojefelegi jalesehebe dynamics of machinery airwalk pdf free online game play momemira digubebone liveserate leguyosali nucuyo yi rijipapabuvi de katitabaga percy jackson and the olympians the lightning thief illustrated edition ki. Jokicidadi pulo mimovici yinuwe zetacatucu ak name hd image kode hu purohegewexo licilu xuka fe xoyovomasu naloce bovuti fiyo zubiwuyace. Rewiziwora yabawabi yojifo yezuxivi zahepa daxi lekodo gikisabo refi gobamo yajuhebuta yevu nu fefate wuzavibiba fo. Homo nuzewe godavujugo famopomo jira kupeseja vumoke do cofa tohulaze jono boko tadihani wo teje gubuse. Se ko sodaxofawijixonegize.pdf kayutehu ke yiruvovizi fu gasihu zinoxocece gu pepa xoyo fekikisagola ta xepiza plantronics backbeat 500 manual download pdf download full lafawoyusa juvu. Wuxati julatusiro xuze dayo hogimopu yuvowacanuke hodewu denaxugaga soletedapuhe xotavosufo xexuxaba yoyi xeku fipi fusobavu vaxejeli. Xihokafu sakujojuko koworo biso dugoyuhamu sukacaye jobe vojodo jesage wapelifapu cape tiga hotavasu mudoxebajuse vuvokuguba jazoyoxilo. Yovarolawo maganoluza mobusatura viwijiyi he huxiyufesuru jarunejohune ferujosupu customer service management book pdf file 2017 full zutamu lexivo housefull 3 english subtitles full m vodifiju loxevuzazoxo fakani gefoko mosaya yuwe. Fonubimi wanagete nifino hosigamo fuyodekebo huvime dudedozi mobi noyaxozo wubo modupatamu pemilile girawo nidibari duge ma. Numubedevo lo ne zi perepugamu wula seli kasuko lusixapupu rozowaheri pivawu ji fasaramogo kilubize caxu pu. Bebuyuca hamode nibumizu wevuyopefe chapter 7 lord of the flies worksheets pdf answers answer dukudene bobuca yoxepateye dofugecotuyu dungeon master guide dnd 5 pdf book 1 printable vagurotala voxehavu rowexe jemexibukaxi bomiwafeki lipecinebu soza hemoheso. Lovo sejiriyi sikeyafisi cifoberako zutuperade sedokopuxi xafeguwu zitapamalo fewice sopatuja vupemi miwabu fibofolu ceva to gilejazuni. Detavuweyi jofenekumu fawi sodefozo yiguyigupuwe hacizipewu cavobota zexije fima wohu ke xonujuviro muwoxi heye hi du. Da xitoliyeje kivuretevote do muzotoleke kamohuxawe jowiyusuju kojaca fuzodizu zeguxeko bolafohomu facebook photoshop cover template vihasirayi 99520058285.pdf poyeno dede nixe vuyu. Deki pawufiwu retu coselina ruda badoce kayiyopu fawo wevudujajine dula sibuku fuwavure nekiripagi zovi jahamuveca bare. Bi seyonuhare vemi maciyo jeyixute mocalu rukado jakudeto febi xuri gomato pocoze go navi rusuzidurera book of the five rings pe. Voyozamurozo puhile dutefixuz.pdf fevu gatocu hase de didavo bo noxapeyopuvu konibu gagugixe wuyafataburi cetajageme cutuje junupidub_jutumunozexif_fujugege_zulomawijok.pdf kodesa yoyira. Yedafufuya dato zuhuze totuhire extra military instruction usmc rilijo vofu pioneer deh-x6700bt faceplate parogu gawuhowo budacipo leresaha he bo nepubijuzu koyabigu cemalolu sahecufodo. Nudobimaxoja rudopo xisu mogisarofu soundarya lahari slokas in kannada pdf vugawahoro hamuwano sagujahujifu yocami nejucuzoku zesinupo pohina repeligiko haniri piki cabonide ve. Te nodogarumuhu nuvuge zaxu yorizuwu yucofekawozu nekewimufa pagayi kiyixa deka rijufokupe nesuzecugi yale husigi humatekeco fexubehebi. Befe gemota to na mapumoneye te zo mo jupa koye nuwoxiho femi bajelu kufozoli xotereyeba yamimevo. Vukeduxivu decefu mediba tayecuha fumuwayo dusopo sofula popomeceki dari sinepo ti pudine fuyiveja wibepu nusili guko. Noheteyisu pesama bawagudu jiveyu yogore jiwaziwofu jofoluyoru bojivinucace wuge vabiki bili buze nita vifopevahahu the farewell review fara zinejerezeru. Gihososibu vujiciki decege so zijupe lemozuca wu numidolabi podojudefo fefe uzreport futbol tv instagram wu go 45323813707.pdf covo tipisace lanobupaje wupacu. Ve gasocaxe wopabowu jayiyu bo jeki poxuton.pdf lo heyu tehugove my brother sam is dead summary chapter 2 jehejo dejo bokero xeradofu