

## FOR-Terms

Phonological awareness refers to an individual's awareness of the phonological structure, or sound structure, of spoken words

A syllable is a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word;

A phoneme is a basic unit of a language's phonology, which is combined with other phonemes to form meaningful units such as words or morphemes.

Sight words are typically words that students recognize immediately (within three seconds) and can read without having to use decoding skills while high frequency words are words that are commonly found in the English language.

Decoding is the ability to apply your knowledge of letter-sound relationships, including knowledge of letter patterns, to correctly pronounce written words.

An onset is the part of the syllable that precedes the vowel of the syllable.

In an alphabetic writing system, a silent letter is a letter that, in a particular word, does not correspond to any sound in the word's pronunciation

A consonant is a speech sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract.

In phonetics, a vowel is a sound in spoken language, such as an English ah! [ɑ:] or oh! [oʊ], pronounced with an open vocal tract so that there is no build-up of air pressure at any point above the glottis.

Your young child may “pretend” to read. Children who have been read to frequently will pretend to read books to themselves or to their toy dolls and animals, using their own words or phrases from the story. Parents and caregivers may also observe young children incorporating pretend reading into their play— “reading” a recipe as they make a cake or “reading” a shopping list as they put groceries in their basket.

Simply put, Concepts About Print are the things a student needs to know about books, letters, words, directionality, punctuation and other pre-reading skills in order to be a successful reader.

This strategy is very effective as it emphasizes the relationship between thought, oral language, and reading. LEA uses the student’s own language and prior experiences which ensures familiarity with the content and vocabulary used in the reading activities. In other words LEA facilitates a bridge between the learner and print.

Environmental print is the print of everyday life. It's the name given to the print that appears in signs, labels, and logos.

Print awareness refers to a child's understanding of the nature and uses of print.

A schema is a diagrammatic representation; an outline or model.

Literal comprehension is the understanding of the written meaning of a passage: the definition of words, the context of the writing, the main idea of the passage, and the sequence of thought chosen by the author.

According to the alphabetic principle, letters and combinations of letters are the symbols used to represent the speech sounds of a language based on systematic and predictable relationships between written letters, symbols, and spoken words.

The metacharacter `\b` is an anchor like the caret and the dollar sign. It matches at a position that is called a "word boundary". This match is zero-length. There are three different positions that qualify as word boundaries: Before the first character in the string, if the first character is a word character.

After the last character in the string, if the last character is a word character. Between two characters in the string, where one is a word character and the other is not a word character.

Reading fluency is the ability to read text accurately, automatically and with appropriate expression.

Syntactic cues are grammatical cues that help a reader interpret and understand the text s/he is reading.

Traditionally, the vowels /eɪ iː aɪ oʊ juː/ (as in bait beet bite boat beauty) are said to be the "long" counterparts of the vowels /æ ɛ ɪ ɒ ʌ/ (as in bat bet bit bot but) which are said to be "short".

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A diphthong is two adjacent vowel sounds occurring within the same syllable.

When a vowel is followed by an r, the r changes the sound that the vowel makes. The vowel is called an r-controlled vowel

Phonemic awareness is a subset of phonological awareness in which listeners are able to hear, identify and manipulate phonemes.

A rhyme is correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words, esp. when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry.

In linguistics, a blend is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.

Letter sound correspondences involve knowledge of the sounds represented by the letters of the alphabet and the letters used to represent the sounds.

Context is a notion used in the language sciences (linguistics, sociolinguistics, systemic functional linguistics, discourse analysis, pragmatics, semiotics, etc.) in two different ways, namely as verbal context social context.

Rime-to be similar in sound, especially with respect to the last syllable

According to the alphabetic principle, letters and combinations of letters are the symbols used to represent the speech sounds of a language based on systematic and predictable relationships between written letters, symbols, and spoken words. The alphabetic principle is the foundation of any alphabetic writing system (such as the English variety of the Roman alphabet), which is one of the more common types of writing systems in use today.

Introduce the beginning consonant sounds that are easiest to identify first, such as /s/, /b/, /m/, /t/.

Book Handling Skills: An important part of building print awareness is getting books into children's hands. The earlier the exposure to books, the earlier children learn book-handling skills. Those children who haven't had early exposure to books may need specific instruction in these book-handling skills. These are the skills that children develop when they have many opportunities to handle books: Grasps book and puts in mouth Helps adult turn pages Turns pages awkwardly Anthony turns a lot of pages then one page, then goes backward. Turns an inverted book right-side up Turns pages well

Directionality is the ability to identify the alignment or orientation of an object in relation to its position to another object.

Interactive writing involves a sharing of the pen between teacher and children. The focus of Interactive Writing is on concepts and conventions of print, the sounds in words and how the sounds connect with letters. For the most part, children also control the writing of the text as well as the ideas that are written down. The teacher guides this process and provides appropriate pacing, assistance and instruction when needed.

Automaticity in reading is the ability to read without consciously thinking about it.

directional text is text containing text in both text directionalities, both right-to-left (RTL) and left-to-right (LTR). It generally involves text containing different types of alphabets

Reading comprehension is defined as the level of understanding of a text/message.

Phonics is a method for teaching reading and writing the English language by developing learners' phonemic awareness—the ability to hear, identify, and manipulate phonemes—in order to teach the correspondence between these sounds and the spelling patterns (graphemes) that represent them

Letter formation skills are Improving letter formation, even spacing, and overall legibility.

Auditory discrimination is the brain's ability to organize and make sense of language sounds.

Implicit instruction occurs in instructional tasks that do not provide specific guidance on what is to be learned from the task.

Word families, also known as phonograms, rimes, or chunks, are letter patterns that are more stable than individual vowel sounds. Readers can use word families to decode by analogy-use what they know about one word to decode another.

Syntactic cues are using the clues about sentence structure to determine the meaning of the word.

Final consonants are voiced or voiceless ends of words.

A long vowel sound is the same as its name.

Digraph is a pair of characters used together to represent a single sound, such as "sh

The term "miscue" was initiated by Ken Goodman to describe an observed response in the reading process that does not match the expected response.

When children encounter an unfamiliar word in reading, they may make use of context cues, that is, information from pictures or from sentences surrounding the unknown word.

Compound words are words, particularly adjectives and nouns, are combined into compound structures in a variety of ways.

Structural analysis (in reading) is where you will break words down into their base components, root, prefix, and suffix, to try to better understand them.

The root word is the primary lexical unit of a word.

Phonics Generalizations are phonics rules that are taught to emerging readers to help them learn letter combination sounds to increase reading skills.

Genre is the term for any category of literature or other forms of art or entertainment, e.g. music, whether written or spoken, aural or visual.

Synonyms are words with the same or similar meanings.

Receptive vocabulary is all the words a person recognizes and understands on hearing or reading them.

Syntactic cues are using the clues about sentence structure to determine the meaning of the word.

idiomatic expression - an expression whose meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that make it up.

A concept map is a diagram that depicts suggested relationships between concepts.

Independent reading is a term used in educational settings, where students are involved in choosing and reading material.

Metacognition is defined as "cognition about cognition", or "knowing about knowing". It can take many forms

Plot Structure. Plot is the literary element that describes the structure of a story

Whenever you describe something by comparing it with something else, you are using figurative language

Trade books" is another way of describing published literature, the kind often referred to as library books.

Inferring is To conclude from evidence or premises. 2. To reason from circumstance; surmise:

Story Elements- These five components are: the characters, the setting, the plot, the conflict, and the resolution.

The main purpose of expository text is to inform or describe. Authors who write expository texts research the topic to gain information.

Skimming — getting the essence from reading material without reading all the words — boils down to knowing what parts to read and what parts to pass by.

Bibliography as a discipline, is traditionally the academic study of books as physical, cultural objects; in this sense, it is also known as bibliology

A table of contents, usually headed simply "Contents" and abbreviated informally as TOC, is a list of the parts of a book or document organized in the order in which the parts appear. The contents usually includes the titles or descriptions of the first-level headers, such as chapter titles in longer works, and often includes second-level or section titles (A-heads) within the chapters as well, and occasionally even third-level titles (subsections or B-heads)

A Venn diagram or set diagram is a diagram that shows all possible logical relations between a finite collection of sets

Self-correction occurs when a child realizes her or his error and corrects it.

Reading Miscue Inventory--RMI--opens avenues of dealing with the reading process in a scientific and process-oriented fashion which can lead to further refining of the theoretical base upon which reading is founded as well as providing diagnostic information for use by reading specialists.

Morphemic structure of English words. The morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of form.

Recognizing a syllable pattern will help you to figure out how to read a word.

An open syllable ends with a vowel, the end of the syllables is long it says its name, tie,ta/ble,, pa/per,

The term visualization or visualization may refer to: ... Information graphics, visual representations of information

Text structure refers to how the information within a written text is organized.

Content Area is is this a general term that refers to any content or does it refer to specific content.

A homograph (from the Greek: ὁμός, homós, "same" and γράφω, gráphō, "write") is a word that shares the same written form as another word but has a different meaning

Expressive vocabulary refers to words that a person can express or produce, for example, by speaking or writing.

Word Derivation- the formation of a word from another word or base (as by the addition of a usually noninflectional affix) (2) : an act of ascertaining or stating the derivation of a word

Listening comprehension is more than just hearing what is said; rather, it is a child's ability to understand the meaning of the words he hears and to relate to it.

Semantic mapping, in literacy, is a strategy for graphically representing concepts by constructing a semantic map.[1] In the literacy context, a semantic map is a graphical model designed to help students identify important ideas and how these ideas fit together in a text.

The Story Map is designed to assist students in prewriting and postreading activities by focusing on the key elements of character, setting, conflict, etc..

The purpose of Teaching Metacognitive Strategies is to provide students explicit teacher instruction for a specific metacognitive (learning) strategy.

Point of view, sometimes used interchangeably with viewpoint, may refer to: Point of view (literature) or narrative mode, the perspective of the narrative voice

Chronology is the order in which a series of events happened.

Personal interpretation of a text (especially of the Bible) using your own ideas. exegesis - an explanation or critical interpretation

Predicting is to say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something

Literary Allusion is An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to, or a representation of, people, places, events, literary work.

Persuasive writing is a form of nonfiction writing that encourages careful word choice, the development of logical arguments, and a cohesive summary

The CCSS defines "informational text" as a broad category of nonfiction resources, including: biographies; autobiographies; books about history, social studies, science, and the arts; technical texts (including how-to books and procedural books); and literary nonfiction.

glossary is an alphabetical list of terms and their definitions index is a list of topics in alphabetical order with page numbers

A KWL table, or KWL chart, is a graphical organizer designed to help in learning. The letters KWL are an acronym, for what students, in the course of a lesson, already know, want to know, and ultimately learn. A KWL table is typically divided into three columns titled Know, Want and Learned.

The term visualization or visualisation may refer to: ... Information graphics, visual representations of information, data, or knowledge

Summarizes the use of a norm-referenced test which provides information on the relative standing of students.

Diagnostic Portfolios-to create diagnostic reflective learning portfolios that help children become better aware of their own strategies for meaning construction.

Test validity is the extent to which a test (such as a chemical, physical, or scholastic test) accurately measures what it purports to measure.

A reliable test is one that consistently produces the same results when administered to.

An independent reading level is the level at which a child can read a text on his/her own with ease. The child makes hardly any errors when reading the text and has excellent comprehension of the story. The child can read the story alone with confidence.

An instructional reading level is the level at which a child needs the support of a teacher, parent, or tutor. This is the level where students are introduced to new vocabulary and is where the greatest progress in reading occurs. Children are reading with 90-95 percent accuracy or better and possess at least 80 percent comprehension on simple recall questions about the story.

Frustration Reading Level occurs when the accuracy of the reading goes below 90 percent.

In education terminology, scoring rubric means "a standard of performance for a defined population.

Leveled Texts-Encourage literacy through leveled reading instruction that respects students' unique learning paths and support.

The Informal Reading Inventory (IRI) is an individually administered survey designed to help you determine a student's reading instructional needs to each one's needs.

Portfolio-Outlined is the contents of a portfolio teachers can keep to record the progress of a student's reading throughout the year.

Retelling-tell (a story) again or differently.

Predictable texts are those that have recurring language patterns, include the repetition of words or language elements

Aural Discrimination-Of, relating to, or perceived by the ear, hearing