1. Sight words
2. Morpheme
3. Phonics
4. Phoneme isolation/separate
5. Alphabetic principle
6. Phoneme segmentation
7. Phoneme substitution
8. Phoneme identity
9. Phoneme blending
10. Phoneme addition
11. Phoneme deletion
12. Grapheme
13. Onset
14. Vowel digraph
15. Phonemes
16. Phonemic awareness
17. Rime
18. Phoneme categorization
19. Decodable text
20. Consonant blends
21. syllable

\_\_\_The smallest unit of meaning in our language.

\_\_\_Recognizing individual sounds in words (example: What is the first sound in boy?)

\_\_\_Hearing the same sound different words (example-what sound is the same in boy, bake and butter)

\_\_\_breaking a spoken word into separate speech sounds (ex: say the sounds you hear in cup slowly)

*\_\_\_the ability to create a new word by adding a phoneme (ex: if I add he* sound /s/ to the end of the word tree, what word do I have?)

\_\_\_the symbol or symbols (letters) representing the phoneme.

\_\_\_two vowel letters that make a single sound (es: ea as in meal, ai as in pain)

\_\_\_a segment in a word that contains one vowel sound

\_\_\_the understanding that spoken words are made up of individual speech sounds

\_\_\_recognizing a word having a different sound ina group of three or four words (example: which word doesn’t belong? Run, rake, toy)

\_\_\_two or more consonants appearing together in a word with each retaining its own sound (ex: st, pl, br, str)

\_\_\_controlled text that consists mostly of words that contain phonic elements that are familiar to the students as well as previously taught sight words. Provides practice for newly acquiered phonics knowledge

\_\_\_the vowel and any consonsnts that follow it in a syllable. (es. In the word hat…at)

\_\_\_individual speech sounds; there are 44 of these in the English language. (ex: cat has three /k/ /a/ /t/; cale jas tjree /k/ /a/ /k/

\_\_\_The part of the syllable that comes before the vowel (example: in the word hat…”h”.

\_\_\_recognizing that a phoneme can be removed from a spoken word and that part of that word remains. (ex: if I take away the sound /b/ in the word brook, what is left?)

\_\_\_blending sounds together to form a word (example: what is this workd? /m/ /a/ /k/)

\_\_\_exchanging a phoneme for one in a spoken word to create a new word. (ex: the word is run. Change the /n/ to a /t/)

\_\_\_the knowledge that a specific letter or letter combinations represent each of the speech sounds (phonemes) in written language.

\_\_\_The study of the relationships between letters and the sounds they represent; sound-symbol correspondences/ sounds + print

\_\_\_words that are recognized immediately. These may be phonetically regular or phonetically irregular. Dolch and Fry are common lists of these words.