Week	Phonological awareness Skills	Lesson component
1	Rhyme Repetition	Rhyme repetition- Students
		will gain an understanding of
		rhyme by hearing and
		repeating rhyming word
		pairs-same middle and end
		sounds. Students give
		thumbs up or thumbs down
		to indicate if words rhyme or
		not.
	Initial Phoneme Isolation	
		 Initial sound -Students will
		isolate the initial sound in
		spoken words with focused
		consonant sounds.
	Blending two words into a	
	<u> </u>	Blending-Students will learn
	_	to blend two words into a
	Symatrics,	compound word.revise
		blending hand motion
		1 • Rhyme Repetition 2 3 4 5

Phoneme Isolation- Final	Segmenting-
sound	Students will isolate the final sound they hear in a spoken word with focused consonant sounds.(final sound hand motion introduced) Students will learn to segment a compound word into two individual words.
• Adding Words	Students will hear and repeat a word. Students will then be given another word to add at the end and say the new compound word.
Deleting words	 Students will hear and repeat a compound word. Students will be told to delete or take away the last word and say what is left.
Substituting words	 Students will hear and repeat a compound word. In Week 1:students will change

		the second next of a
		the second part of a
		compound word to make a
		new word. In week 2:
		students will change the first
		part of a compound word to
		make a new word.
		Week3-6: Students will
		complete a sentence starter.
		Once students have added to
		a sentence, they will repeat
		the sentence and count the
		number of words.
	Early Literacy skills:	
	 Alphabet Knowledge 	
		 Students will sing the
		alphabet to help learn the
		letter names. Students will
		build automaticity with letter
		names and letter sounds
		through practice with
	Language awareness	alphabet flashcards.
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		• Students will listen to a
		sentence spoken aloud and

			repeat it. Then, teachers and students will repeat it while counting the number of words. Weeks 1-2 will target monosyllabic words. • Sing Nursery Rhymes-Star Light, Star Bright One, Two,buckle my shoe
October/ November	7 8 9 10	Rhyme repetition and recognition	 Rhyme repetition and recognition-Gain an understanding of rhyme by hearing and repeating rhyming word pairs Begin to recognise rhyming and non-rhyming words Rhyme categorization
		 Initial Phoneme Isolation 	 Initial sound in words beginning with specific focused sounds-Blend two words and two syllables into a compound word Focus on short vowel sounds and consonant sounds

	Blending two syllables	 Isolate the initial sound in spoken words and Isolate the final phoneme in a spoken word -Introduction of final sound isolation in words with hand motion Focus on onset and rime(onset-all the sounds before the vowel, rimevowel and everything after)
	 Phoneme Isolation-final sounds 	 segmenting whole words into two syllables-Segment a compound word and spoken word into two individual words. Focus on isolating the final sound in two words.

Segmenting a word into onset and rime	Students will segment a word into two parts (onset and rime.
Adding final syllables	 Adding- Add syllables to spoken word, focus on saying the sound not the letter name.
Deleting final syllables	Deleting Final Syllables- delete syllables to spoken words (use of deleting final hand motion)
Early Literacy skills:	
● Alphabet Knowledge	 Students will sing the alphabet to help learn the letter names. Students will build automaticity with letter

			names and letter sounds through practice with alphabet flashcards.
		Language awareness	 Count words in a sentence Sing Nursery Rhymes- Incey Wincey spider Little Miss Muffet Twinkle Twinkle little star Mary had a little Lamb
December/January	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	● Rhyme recognition	We are listening for the sound we hear in the middle of a word. This is called a vowel sound. Students will learn to isolate the vowel sound in a spoken word, with specific short vowel sounds
		Initial Phoneme Isolation	 When we segment, we listen to a whole word and separate it into two parts. Segmenting separates a spoken word into two parts, starting with consonant, then short vowel sounds then long vowel sounds

	Blending(Coda)	 When we blend, we put two parts together to make a word. Blending combines two small parts into one word. The teacher says a word in two parts, and then blends the two parts together into one word. Body-Coda Blending combines the body of the word (the first two sounds) and the final sound into a spoken word. Students can be instructed to "say it fast"
		when blending the two parts together. • Blending Onset - Rime combines the onset (the first sound) and the rime (the vowel and all the letters or sounds after) into a single syllable spoken word. • Blending one phoneme and two phoneme words.

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	Phoneme Isolation- medial
	sound and final sounds
	We are listening for the sound we hear in the middle of a word. This is called a vowel sound. Students will learn to isolate the
	 Segmenting a word into phonemes Segmenting a word into
	When we segment, we listen to a whole word and separate it into two parts.
	Segmenting separates a spoken word into two parts, the onset (first sound) and the rime (the vowel and all the sounds after). Students hear and say the whole word aloud, and then separate the word into the two parts.
	We can add a sound at the beginning of a word or word part to make a new word.

		Students will make a new word by adding an initial phoneme to a word or word part that is said aloud. Explicit teacher language is provided in the lessons to scaffold support for students by saying the initial sound and the rime, and blending the two parts into a whole word.
	Deleting- Initial phonemes	
	Early Literacy skills: • Alphabet Knowledge	We can take away the first sound from a word and say what is left. Students will delete the initial phoneme from the words that were used for the Adding Initial Phonemes activity. Explicit teacher language is provided in the lessons to scaffold support for students when deleting the initial phoneme.

	 Phoneme Grapheme connection 	Students will sing the alphabet to help learn the letter names. Students will build automaticity with letter names and letter sounds through practice with alphabet flashcards.
	 Language awareness 	Understanding the connection between sounds we hear in speech (phonemes) and the letters (graphemes) that represent the sounds. Use of Elkonin boxes with 3 squares.
		 Sing Nursery Rhymes- Humpty Dumpty Star light, star bright One, two, buckle my shoe Hey Diddle Diddle It's Raining, its pouring.

February/March/April	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Rhyme production When words rhyme, we hear the same middle and final sounds. Students will work with rhyme recognition and then learn to produce a rhyming word.
		 Initial Phoneme isolation- We are listening for the first sound we hear in a word. When we blend, we put two sounds together to make a word.
		Blending Phonemes Blending combines individual phonemes into one word. The two phonemes are said first and then students are blending the sounds into a whole word. Students can be instructed to "say it fast" when blending the sounds together.

	are listening for the last
 Stude of we soun Phoneme isolation-medial sounds 	nd we hear in a word. Ients will hear and repeat a pair ords that end with the same and, isolating the final sound hear.
or vo spok • Stude vowe	are listening for the middle owel sound we hear in a ken word. lents will isolate the short el sound they hear in the dle of a spoken word.
 Segmenting a word into phonemes 	
a who into the segretary of the segreta	en we segment, we listen to nole word and separate it the sounds we hear. menting separates a spoken d into two individual sounds.
	dents hear and say the le word aloud, and then

	Adding initial phonemes	separate the word into two phonemes.
		 We can add a sound to the beginning of a word or word part to make a new word.
	Deleting initial phonemes	
	 Substituting initial phonemes 	 We can delete or take away the first sound from a word and say what is left. The students are deleting the initial phoneme from the words that were used for the Adding Initial Phonemes activity.
	Early Literacy skills: ● Alphabet Knowledge	 We can change the first sound in a word to make a new word. When we change the first sound, we make words that rhyme.

		 Phoneme Grapheme connection 	 Students will sing the alphabet to help learn the letter names. Each letter has a name and a sound.
		 Language awareness 	Using letters to represent the first/last and vowel sounds in words. CVC words. The teacher will show students the letters using letter cards, magnetic letters, or a white board marker to write the letters in Elkonin Boxes.
			 Count words in a sentence Finish the sentence and count the words Sing Nursery Rhymes- Pat a cake It's Raining, it's pouring Roses are red Rain, Rain go away Jack and Jill
April/May/June	25		

26		
27		
28	 Blending Phonemes 	
29		Blending combines individual
30		phonemes into one word.
31		The three phonemes are said
32		first and then students are
33		blending the sounds into a
34		whole word. Students can be
35		instructed to "say it fast"
		when blending the sounds
		together
		Students will blend four
		phonemes into a word.
		phonemes into a word.
	 Phoneme isolation-final 	
	sounds and medial sounds	
		Students identify words that
		end with the same sound with an
		activity called, "Which word ends
		like?" The teacher says a word
		and provides two words, one word
		has the same final sound and the
		other word has a different final
		sound.
		 Students identify the word
		with the same final sound.
		Teachers may choose to use
		the Final Sound hand motion
		to emphasize and isolate the
		final sound in each word

 Segmenting a word into phonemes 	Students will listen to a word and isolate the short or long vowel sound they hear in the middle of the word We are listening for the middle or vowel sound we hear in a word. Roller coaster hand motion: Teacher and students move one arm like a roller coaster going over a hill. The bottom of the hill is the beginning of the word; top of the hill is the middle of the word.
 Adding initial phonemes and final phonemes 	 When we segment, we listen to a whole word and separate it into the sounds we hear. Segmenting separates a spoken word into individual sounds. Students hear and say the whole word aloud, and then separate the word into three phonemes. Students will segment a word into four phonemes.

		 We can add a sound at the beginning of a word or word part to make a new word We can add a sound at the end to make a new word.
	 Substituting initial, medial and final phonemes. 	
	Early Literacy skills: • Alphabet Knowledge	 We can change a sound(initial/medial/final) to make a new word.
	 Phoneme Grapheme connection 	 Students will sing the alphabet to help learn the letter names. Each letter has a name and a sound
		Students identify words that

 		
		end with the same sound with an
		activity called, "Which word ends
		like?" The teacher says a word
		and provides two words, one word
		has the same final sound and the
		other word has a different final
		sound.
		 Students identify the word
		with the same final sound.
		Teachers may choose to use
		the Final Sound hand motion
		to emphasize and isolate the
		final sound in each word
		 Students will listen to a
		word and isolate the
		short or long vowel
		sound they hear in the
		middle of the word
		We are listening for the middle
		or vowel sound we hear in a
		word.
		Roller coaster hand motion: Teacher and
		students move one arm like a roller coaster
		going over a hill. The bottom of the hill is the
	 Language awareness 	beginning of the word; top of the hill is the
		middle of the word; bottom of the hill is the
		end of the word.

	Count words in a sentence
	 Finish the sentence and
	count the words
	 Sing Nursery Rhymes-
	Humpty Dumpty
	Three little kittens
	Little Bo Peep
	Jack and Jill
	Little Jack Horner
	Hickory Dickory Dock
	Little Boy blue
	Pease porridge hot
	Favourite nursery rhyme

Phonological Awareness-Senior Infants Kindergarten Heggerty		