## **How Does Phoneme Awareness Develop**

\*\*\*The <u>location of a phoneme</u> influences the ease of becoming aware of that phoneme.

## **Beginning Phoneme Awareness: External Phonemes and Medial Vowel**

1. <u>Initial phonemes in spoken words</u>

(e.g., /b/ in bed; /d/ in dancer)

2. Final phonemes in spoken one-syllable words

(e.g., /s/ in bus; /ch/ in teach)

3. Medial vowel phonemes in spoken CVC words

(e.g., /a/ in sat; /ee/ in meat)

## **Advanced Phoneme Awareness: Internal Consonants**

4. <u>Internal consonants in consonant clusters</u> (blends) in spoken one-syllable words with a single blend

e.g., /t/ in stop (CCVC), /m/ in pump (CVCC)

5. Internal consonants in spoken words with <u>two blends</u> or a <u>blend with 3</u> consonants

e.g., /r/ and /s/ in brisk (CCVCC) or /t/ and /r/ in stripe (CCCVC)

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## Phoneme Awareness Development

LEVELS+	EXAMPLES OF TYPES OF WORDS TO USE FOR ACTIVITIES
Levels 1-3: Beginning Phoneme Awareness	
Level 1:  Awareness of the  Initial Phoneme	Words that do not start with a consonant blend: see, my, aim, itch, feet, zoom, dinosaur, chocolate, bird
Level 2:  Awareness of the  Final Phoneme	One Syllable Words that do not end in a consonant blend:  in, me, tube, dish, gum, plate
Level 3:  Awareness of the  Medial Vowel  CVC	3-Phoneme Words with a medial vowel:  meat, wish, boat, head, soil, room, wait,
Levels 4-5: Advanced Phoneme Awareness	
Level 4:  Awareness of all of the Individual Phonemes in a 1-Syllable Word with a  Single Consonant Blend CCV CCVC CVCC	Words with One Consonant Blend: <u>spy, skip, snack, scoop,</u> de <u>sk, wasp, shift, pond, told, cl</u> ean, <u>cry, thank,</u> <u>bl</u> ue, <u>fr</u> ee
Level 5:  Awareness of each of the Individual Phonemes in a 1-Syllable Word with Two Consonant Blends or a Triple Blend  CCVCC CCCVC	Words with Two Consonant Blends: <u>stamp</u> , <u>brisk</u> , <u>plant</u> , <u>blast</u> Or One Triple Consonant Blend: <u>stripe</u> , <u>spl</u> ash, <u>squ</u> ash, <u>spr</u> ay

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>+</sup> Note: The layers are not rigid stages; students often bridge layers, increasing awareness of phonemes in one word position (e.g., initial) while making inroads on a different position (e.g., final). This sometimes occurs because it is easier to become aware of particular phonemes because of their acoustic and/or articulatory properties.

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