

Essential Components of Reading

According to the National Reading Panel, the ability to read requires proficiency in a number of language domains: phonemic awareness, phonics (sound-symbol correspondence), fluency, vocabulary, and text comprehension.

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Phonemic awareness: The ability to distinguish and manipulate the individual sounds of language. The broader term, phonological awareness, also includes rhymes, syllables, and onsets and rimes.

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Phonics: Method that stresses the acquisition of letter-sound correspondences and their use in reading and spelling. This helps beginning readers understand how letters are linked to sounds (phonemes), patterns of letter-sound correspondences and spelling in English, and how to apply this knowledge when they read.

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When we speak,

we make sounds.
When we write,
we write these sounds.
English has an alphabet 26 letters.
We use these letters to write the
sounds that we speak.

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What I can think about,
I can talk about.
What I can say, I can write.
What I can write, I can read.
I can read what I write and what other people can write for me to read.

---Marilyn J. Adams

Essential Components of Reading The importance of phonics

One of the best ways to learn English successfully is through reading. To read, one must have the ability to decode words and the strategy to comprehend the reading. Phonics instruction can help all children learn to read because phonics knowledge has a powerful effect on decoding ability.

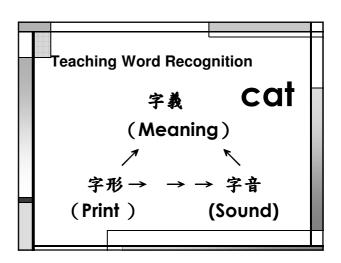
1 最早的英文拼音規則一第七世紀
2. 西元1066年法國入侵英國
上流社會停用英語長達300年
3. 十四世紀中葉英法百年戰爭開始,英國人決定重新使用英文,英文的拼法已深受法語和拉丁語影響。
4. 十七世紀中葉英語字典出現
5. 二十世紀改革與建議
-- Mark Twain
- "c" replaced by "k" or "s". No "x". "
- "y" replaced by "i". "wh" replaced by "w".
- "c" for "ch", "y" for "sh", "x" for "th".

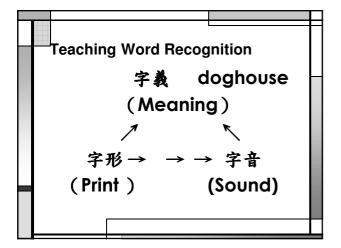
Teaching Word Recognition
字義
(Meaning)

字形→ → 字音
(Print) (Sound)

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How are words recognized?

- 1. By sight (whole word)
- 2. By decoding (phonics)
- 3. By contextual guessing

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Fluency: The ability to read orally with speed, accuracy, and vocal expression. The ability to read fluently is one of several critical factors necessary for reading comprehension. If a reader is not fluent, it may be difficult to remember what has been read and to relate the ideas expressed in the text to his or her background knowledge. This accuracy and automaticity of reading serves as a bridge between decoding and comprehension

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Vocabulary: A critical aspect of reading comprehension is vocabulary development. When a reader encounters an unfamiliar word in print and decodes it to derive its spoken pronunciation, the reader understands the word if it is in the reader's spoken vocabulary. Otherwise, the reader must derive the meaning of the word using another strategy, such as context.

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Reading Comprehension: The NRP describes comprehension as a complex cognitive process in which a reader intentionally and interactively engages with the text. Reading comprehension is heavily dependent on skilled word recognition and decoding, oral reading fluency, a well-developed vocabulary and active engagement with the text.

