November PTA Meeting

November 14th, 2023



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<u>Today, we will talk about</u>

LANGUAGE 01 COMPREHENSION

PHONOLOGICALO2 AWARENESS

What it looks like, why it matters, and what we can do

VOTE: There is a difference between learning and play

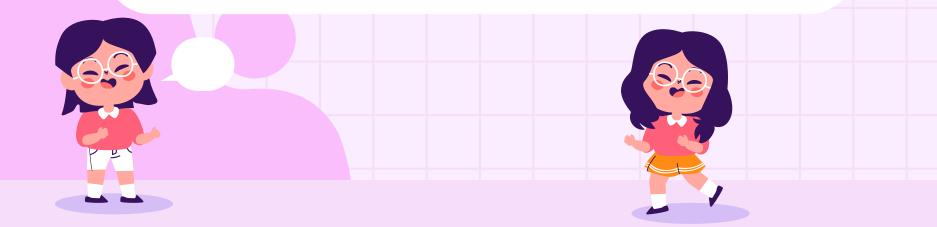
FALSE

It takes approximately 400 repetitions to create a new synapse in the brain, unless it **done in play, in which case it only takes 10-20 repetitions.** (Purvis et al., 2019)

PLAY = LEARNING

Children cannot help but remember the concepts being taught when the teaching experience involves seeing it, building it, singing or dancing about it, having a snack related to it, hearing a story read aloud (about it) and then having a discussion or doing dramatic or pretend play related to it

01 LANGUAGE(Listening) COMPREHENSION



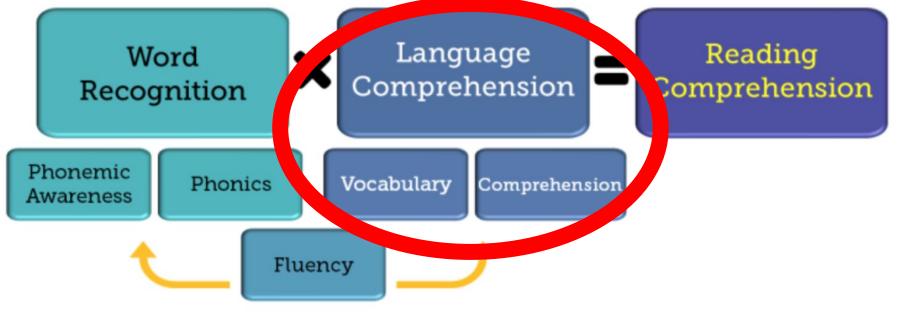
The ability to understand the language in your environment both through speaking and through printed text.

What does it look like?

and it was certainly the longest thing I'd ever heard.

Why does it matter?

THE SIMPLE VIEW OF READING





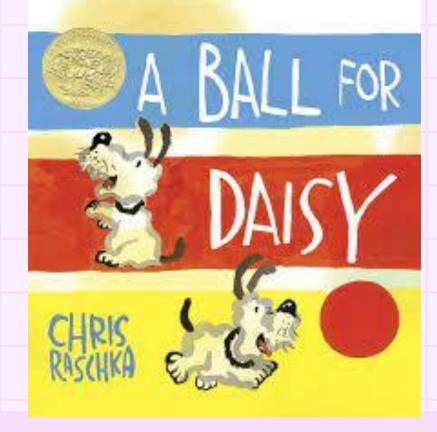


What can we do?

Wordless Pixar Shorts



Wordless Picture Books



Story Retell Activities



Heads Up!/Headbanz/Guess in 10 Jr.

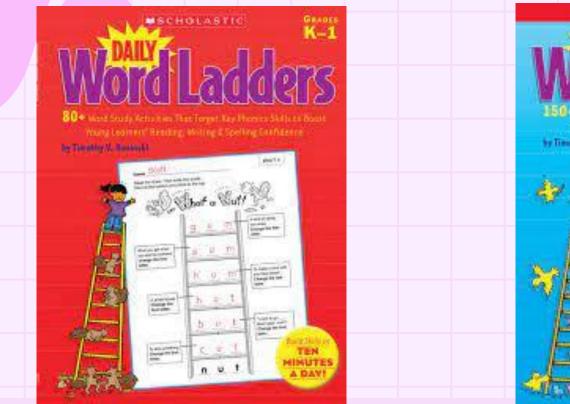


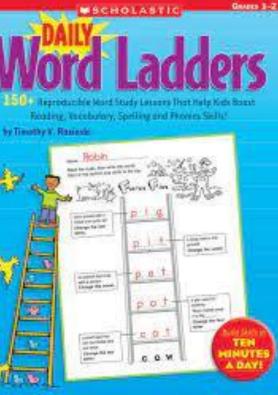
Automaticity/Speed





Word Ladders





Jokes and Riddles

• Telling age-appropriate puns will also help foster good humour and creativity in children. This also encourages wordplay and imagination. You can read through kid-friendly joke books and take turns telling witty stories. **Puns will only be funny to children who understand multiple meaning words.**

 Riddles are fun ways to use words and paint pictures of scenes or situations. Read or say riddles aloud to each other and explain to your children the different definitions of a single word, .g. school as in a place of learning or school as in a group of fish to help them understand the riddle better.

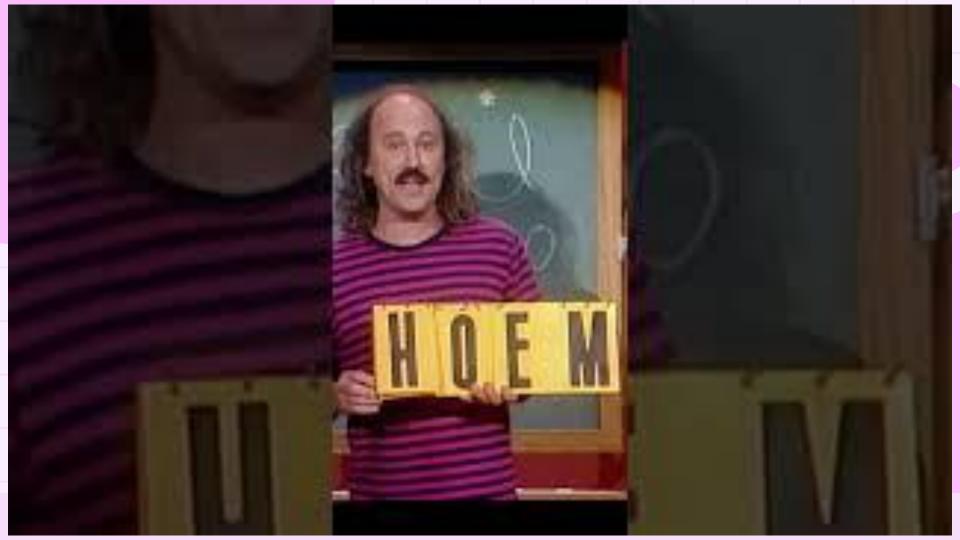
Language Rich Conversations: Out and About!

- At Starbucks
- At a restaurant
- At a drive-thru
- On the phone with family
- At the library
- At the doctors office

02 PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS



What does it look like?



VOTE: The English language is mostly irregular (That's what makes it so hard to learn)

FALSE

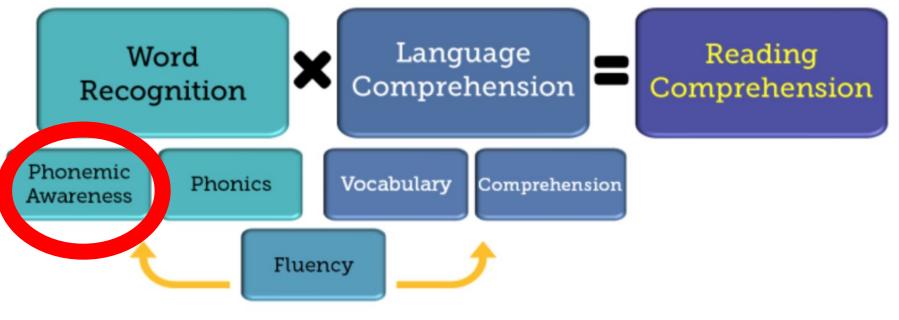
ONLY **4%** OF ENGLISH WORDS ARE TRULY IRREGULAR (Moats & Tomlin, 2009).

REGULAR (phonetic) OR IRREGULAR (non phonetic)?



Why does it matter?

THE SIMPLE VIEW OF READING



"A children's level of **phonological awareness** at the end of kindergarten is one of the strongest predictors of future *reading success* in Grade 1 and beyond."

(Sylvia Smith et al., 2001)

"Griffith (1991) found that children who had been classified as having *high phonemic awareness* skills were **better spellers** than children who had been classified as having low phonemic awareness skills in both first and third grades."

COMPONENTS OF PA

RHYME BLENDING

SYLLABLES

SEGMENTATION

SOUND IDENTIFICATION

MANIPULATION

EVEN AS ADULTS, WE RELY ON SOUNDS MORE THAN WE REALIZE ANAPPLE

AN HONOR AN UMBRELLA AN EGG AN HOUD

AUSER

Training in PA and the alphabet together generally has a much higher impact on later reading achievement than PA teaching alone (NELP, 2008). In other words, for some reason, the inclusion of letters in a PA curriculum has a multiplier impact on its outcome.





Blending (Reading)



Segmenting (Spelling)



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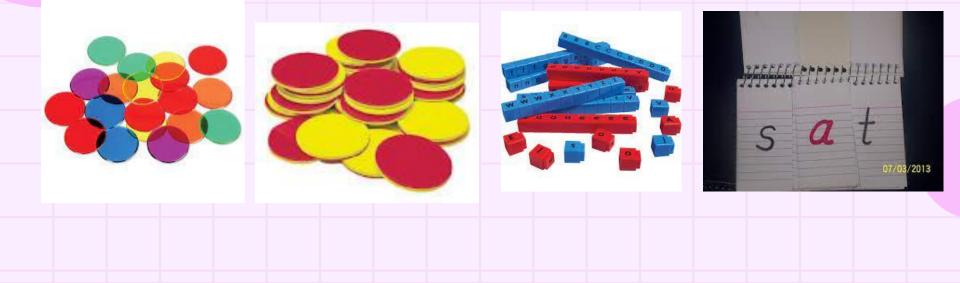




Letter Sound Identification



Phoneme Manipulation https://www.dyslexiclogic.com/blending





Before you go..





Sticky note feedback at the back table

Check out some books,games,activities, and old newsletters



THANK YOU!

Email me your questions: <u>kleinr@gcufsd.net</u>



https://sites.google.com/gardencity.k12.ny.us/speechlan guage/home

Bi-weekly newsletter published by the principals on Parent Square. **Newsletter #4 coming this Friday, 11/17!**