

Phonological Awareness Examples

Rhyme

Example 1:

I'll say two words. You tell me if they rhyme:

<i>fight—might</i>	<i>(yes)</i>
<i>punch—badge</i>	<i>(no)</i>
<i>way—rug</i>	<i>(no)</i>
<i>one—done</i>	<i>(yes)</i>

In Spanish: Voy a decir dos palabras. Díganme si riman: *tío—mío (sí)*

Example 2:

Tell me which one of the words I say does not rhyme with the other three: *play, wave, away, stay*. Which word doesn't rhyme? (*wave*)

In Spanish: ¿Cuál palabra no rima con las demás? *cana, hermana, pato, lana (pato)*

Example 3:

We're going to think of rhyming words. Which word rhymes with *fun*: *any, bet, sun, was*? (*sun*)

In Spanish: ¿Qué palabra rima con *sol*? *canción, caracol, cama, cabello (caracol)*

Example 4:

Let's say some rhyming words. Tell me some words that rhyme with *frog*.

In Spanish: Díganme palabras que riman con *olor*. (*color, dolor, sabor*)

Alliteration

Example 1:

I'll say three words. Tell me which words begin with the same sound:
garden, girl, share (garden, girl); rush, caught, call (caught, call).

In Spanish: Voy a decir tres palabras. Díganme cuáles palabras empiezan con el mismo sonido: *mío, mula, casa (mío, mula).*

Example 2:

I'll say a word. Tell me two more words that begin with the same sound as
pet.

[Continue using other words: *move, soon, top.*]

In Spanish: Voy a decir una palabra. Díganme dos palabras más que empiecen con el mismo sonido: *papalote (papa, piso)*

Example 3:

I'll say a sentence: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*

Say the sentence with me.

Let's say it again faster.

[Repeat the tongue twister several times.]

In Spanish: Voy a decir un trabalenguas. Traten de decir el trabalenguas conmigo: *Tres tristes tigres tragaban trigo en un trigal . . . en un trigal tragaban trigo tres tristes tigres Bien. Ahora vamos a decirlo otra vez más rápido.*

Example 4:

Let's make a sentence about big brown bears using two more words that begin with the /b/ sound. *Big brown bears buy berries.*

In Spanish: Voy a decir una frase: *camellos cafés.* Vamos a intentar hacer una oración acerca de los camellos cafés usando dos palabras más que empiecen con el sonido /k/. *Los camellos cafés comen cacahuates.*

Sentence Segmentation

Example 1:

I'm going to say a sentence: *He had to move away.* Say part of the sentence. (*He had to move*) Good. Now say part of that. (*He had to*) Good. Now say part of that.

[Continue until only one word in the sentence is left.]

Example 2:

I'm going to say a sentence: *John gave me the book.*

[Children echo the sentence pointing to or moving a manipulative as they say each word: *John . . . gave . . . me . . . the . . . book.*]

How many words are in the sentence?

[Children count the manipulatives and say: There are five words in the sentence.]

In Spanish: *Juan . . . me . . . dio . . . el . . . libro.*

Syllables

Example 1:

We're going to make a word by putting two parts of a word together.

Tad-poles. What's the word? (*tadpoles*)

Gar-den. What's the word? (*garden*)

In Spanish: Vamos a formar una palabra juntando dos partes de una palabra.
Me-sa. ¿Cuál es la palabra? (*mesa*)

Example 2:

We're going to leave out syllables, or parts of words.

Say *someone* without *some*. (*one*)

Say *lonely* without *lone*. (*ly*)

In Spanish: Vamos a eliminar sílabas, o partes de una palabra. Digan *pelota* sin *pe*. (*lota*)

Example 3:

Now let's add syllables or parts of words.

Add *any* to the beginning of *more*. (*anymore*)

Add *er* to the end of *let*. (*letter*)

In Spanish: Ahora vamos a añadir sílabas o partes de palabras. Añadan *posa* al final de *mari*. (*mariposa*)

Example 4:

We're going to change syllables, or word parts, around.

Add *ing* to the beginning of *play*. (*ing-play*)

What do you think the word was before we changed the parts? (*playing*)

Add *member* to the beginning of *re*. (*member-re*)

What do you think the word was before we changed the parts? (*remember*)

In Spanish: Añadan *sica* al principio de *mu*. (*sica-mu*) ¿Cuál creen que era la palabra antes de cambiar las partes? (*música*)

Onset and Rime Blending and Segmentation

Example 1:

Listen to the two parts in *cat*: /k/ –at. Put these sounds together to make a word: /k/ –at. What's the word? (*cat*) Good.

Example 2:

Pull these sounds apart. Say the first sound you hear and then the rest of the word. If I say *bat*, you say /b/ –at.
[Repeat with the word: *pit* (/p/ –it).]

Phoneme Blending and Segmentation

Example 1:

Tell me the sounds you hear in the word *cat*. (/k/ /a/ /t/)

In Spanish: Díganme los sonidos que oyen en la palabra *mi*. (/m/ /i/)

Example 2:

Listen to the sound I say. Which word begins with the /s/ sound: *letter*, *friend*, *send*, *away*? (*send*)

In Spanish: ¿Qué palabra empieza con el sonido /f/: *foca*, *mesa*, *llave*, *gato*? (*foca*)

Example 3:

Let's think of words that start with certain sounds. Tell me a word that starts with the /p/ sound.

[After a teacher read aloud] Tell me all the words you can remember from the story that start with the /m/ sound.

In Spanish: Díganme todas las palabras que recuerden del cuento que empiezan con el sonido /m/.

Example 4:

Listen to the sounds at the beginning of the word. Does the word *letter* start with /l/ or /t/? (/l/)

In Spanish: ¿La palabra *beso* empieza con /b/ o /s/? (/b/)

Example 5:

Let's think about the sounds at the end of words. Does *go* end with /g/ or /o/? (/o/) Does *fun* end with /m/ or /n/? (/n/)

In Spanish: ¿La palabra *azul* termina con /l/ o /m/? (/l/)

Example 6:

Listen to the word I say and tell me the middle sound in the word. What's the middle sound in the word *did*? (/i/)

In Spanish: ¿Cuál es el sonido de en medio en la palabra *sol*? (/o/)

Phoneme Manipulation

Example 1:

I want you to listen to two words I say and then tell me what sound is missing.
What sound do you hear in *seat* that is missing in *eat*? (/s/)
What sound do you hear in *tall* that is missing in *all*? (/t/)

In Spanish: ¿Qué sonido oyen en *boca* que falta en *oca*? (/b/)

Example 2:

We're going to change sounds in words. Say *pet*. (*pet*) Instead of /p/ say /m/. What's your new word? (*met*) What word do you have if you change the /i/ sound in *lip* to the /a/ sound? (*lap*)

In Spanish: Digan *soy*. En lugar de /s/ digan /d/. ¿Cuál es la palabra nueva? (*doy*) ¿Qué palabra tenemos si cambiamos el sonido /p/ en *pato* por el sonido /g/? (*gato*)

Example 3:

What word do you have if you add the /s/ sound to the beginning of the word *pin*? (*spin*) What word do you have when you take away the /s/ sound at the beginning of *spy*? (*pie*)

In Spanish: ¿Qué palabra se crea si añaden el sonido /l/ al principio de la palabra *oro*? (*loro*) ¿Qué palabra se crea si quitamos el sonido /d/ de la palabra *daño*? (*año*)

Example 4:

We're going to leave out sounds in words. Say the word *lived* without the /d/. (*live*) *Live* is a real word. Sometimes the word we have left may not be a real word. Say the word *mean* without the /n/. (*me*) Say the word *much* without the /m/. What's the word? (*uch*) *Uch*, that's a silly word!

In Spanish: Digan la palabra *uno*. Ahora digan la palabra *uno* sin el sonido /u/. ¿Qué palabra quedó? (*no*)