

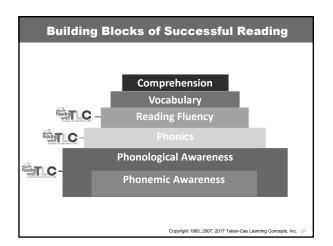
There's only ONE way kids learn to read.



According to the science, **ALL** kids learn to read with strong phonemic awareness and phonics.



It might appear that the 40% of kids who learned to read without direct instruction, don't use phonemic awareness and phonics, but they use the **proficient** phonemic awareness and phonics skills that they developed with little instruction.



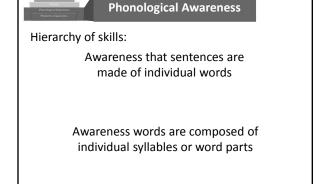
Phonological Awareness

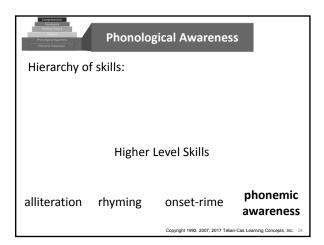
Knowledge of the sound structure at the word and syllable levels, with ability to manipulate those sounds

The bigger the chunk of sound, the easier it is to process.

"w-e d-o-n-'t s-p-ea-k

$$l-i-ke$$
 th- $i-s$ "







Awareness of the sounds structure of language at the individual sound (phoneme) level

Ability to differentiate, blend, segment, and manipulate those sounds

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.



Phonics

Understanding that letters represent sounds and the process of sounding out words for reading and spelling using the knowledge of letter sound associations

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.



Phonics

Phonological Awareness
Phonemic Awareness

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.

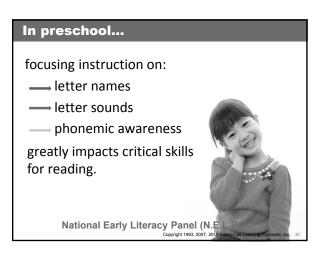
Most effective phonemic awareness intervention programs include:

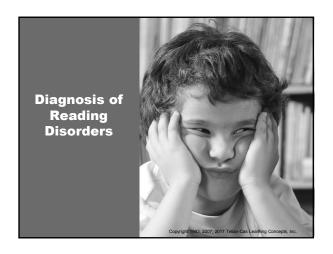
- 1 letter sound instruction
- use of letters in phonemic awareness activities

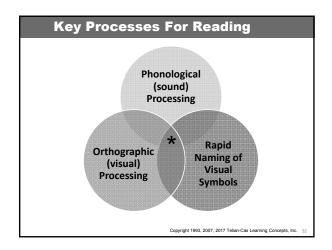
Studies showing this:

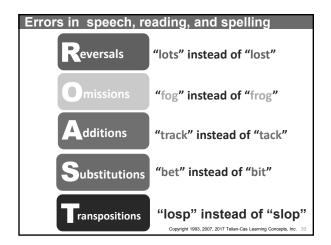
Bradley and Bryant (1983), Hohn and Ehri (1983), Blachman et al. (1991), National Reading Panel (2000), Oudeans (2003), Foorman, B. R., Chen, D., Carlson, C., Moats, L., Francis, D. J., &Fletcher, J. M. (2003)

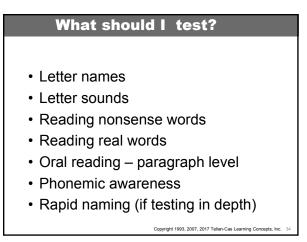


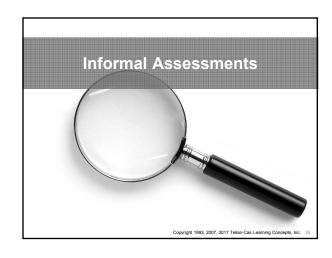


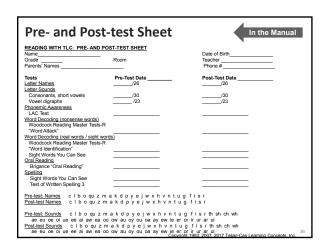


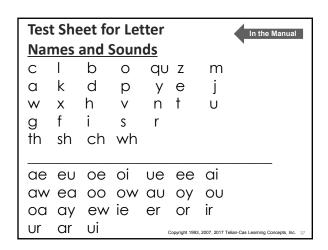












Test Sheet for	Nonsense Words In the Manual
fob liv roz habe tud jek thef sibe keam	taib prife noft plusk sprelt chast strinkt potesk plendaten
	Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 38

designed to make early predictions about risk

Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS 8th Edition)

AIMSweb Plus - *Pearson Publishing* – (Grades K-8)

Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) *PALS.virginia.edu* – (Grades K-3)

Acadience Reading

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.

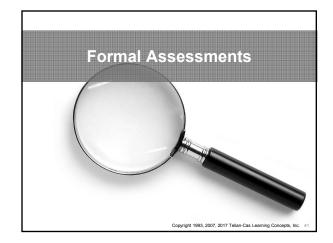
Popular PreK Tests

• PELI - From the authors of DIBELS Next

Acadiencelearning.org

- Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Preschool (PALS-PreK)
- Free: 20 item screen online at getreadytoread.org
- PASS Phonological Awareness Skills Screener
- IGDE https://www.myigdis.com/preschoolassessments/
- · Literacyresourcesinc.com

has a great free screener



Woodcock Reading Mastery Tests-3

- Word Attack (decoding nonsense words)
- Word ID (decoding real words)
- Passage Comprehension (cloze procedure)
- (3rd edition has added subtests)

Test of Word Reading Efficiency- 2

- Sight Word Efficiency
- Phonetic Decoding Efficiency

Gray Oral Reading Test-Fifth Edition

- Reading accuracy, rate, & comprehension

Rapid Naming Tests



- RAN/RAS Tests by Maryanne Wolf
 - Rapid naming of visual symbols, including letters, numbers, objects
- Comprehensive Test of Phonological Processing (CTOPP)
 - Phonological Awareness, Phonological Memory,
 Rapid Naming
- CELF- 4 "Rapid Naming"
- Woodcock Reading Mastery Tests- 3

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 43

Traditional segmentation activity without pictures or letters



Began doing phonemic awareness training without letters in Boston, with students on speech caseload

Very abstract and difficult for students with weak auditory processing skills

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Tellan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 44

To the rescue!



Mouth cues are a great back-up system for kids with weak phonological processing skills.

Pictures of mouth cues and characters embedded into letters, merging phonemic awareness & phonics.

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 45

Lively Letters Program



Developed in early 1990's in Boston Schools

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.

Lively Letters Program

multisensory approach



explicit

systematic

- Under umbrella of Structured Literacy and Orton Gillingham Approaches
- Used also with

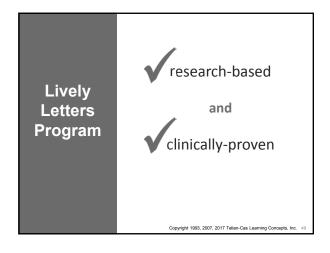
 Dyslexic Students

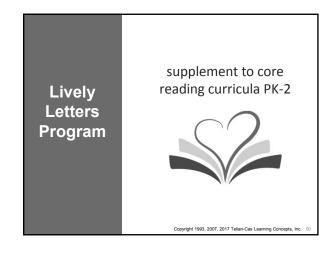
 Concrete 1988 7007, 2017 Tellan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 4/

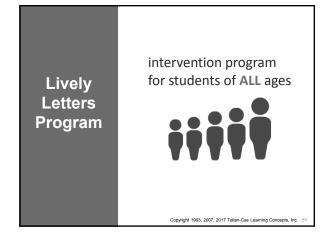
Lively Letters Program

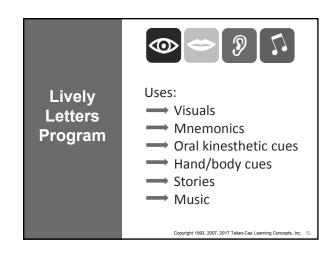
Intersensory

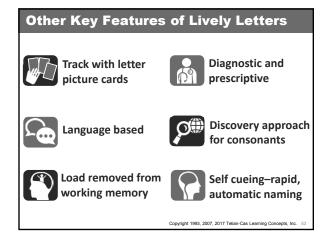




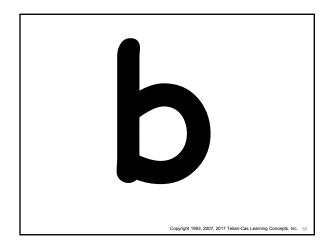


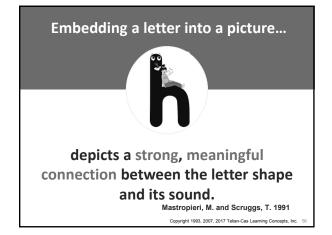




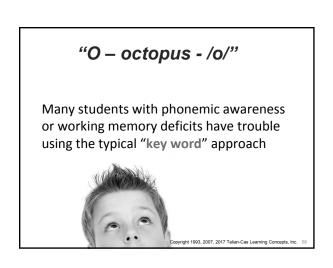






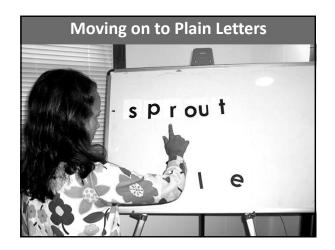




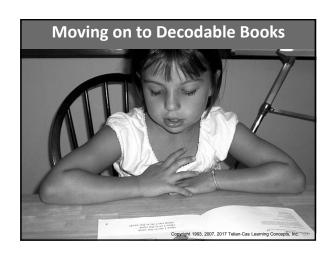




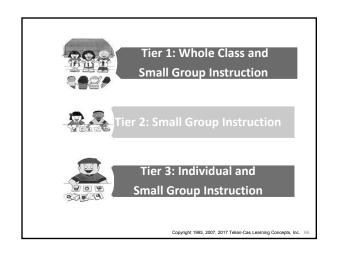


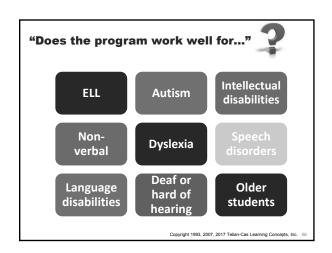


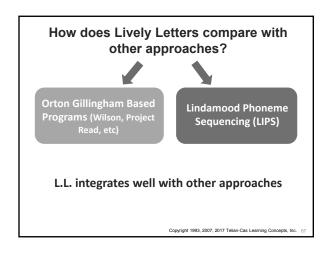


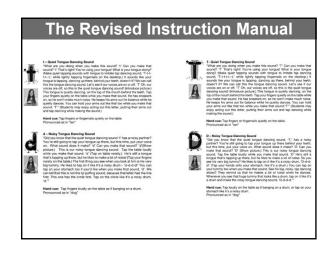






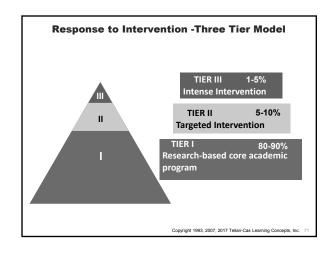


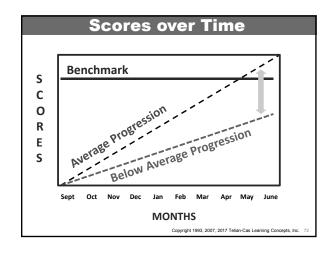


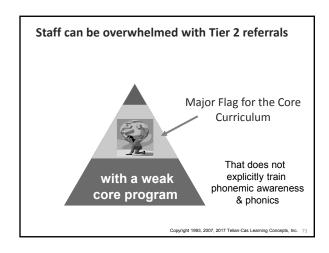


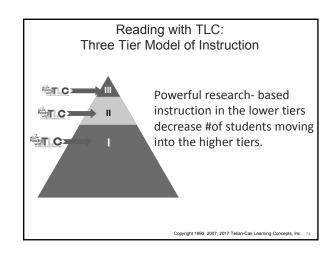


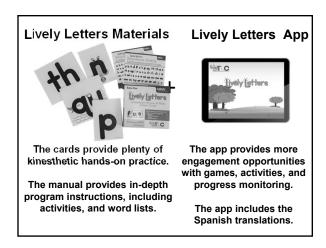




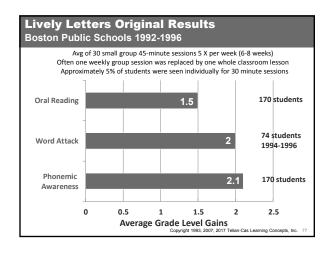












Lively Letters Initial Pilot Studies

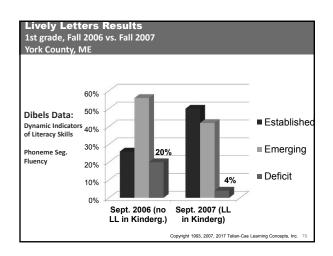
Avg. Level Gains for Phonemic Awareness

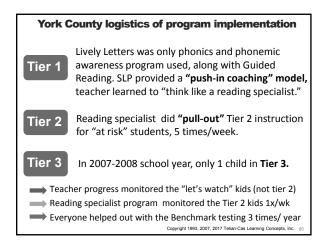
Older students — the bigger the gap,
the higher the gains.

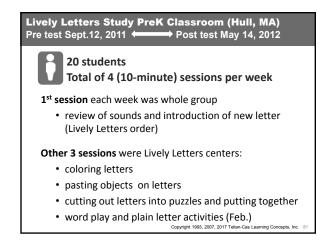
After 30 group sessions- in 6-8 weeks:

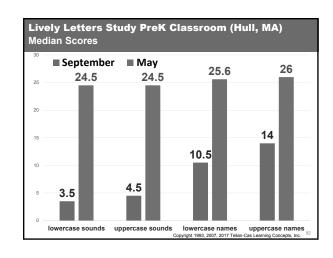
ELL students: 2.75 grade levels
Gr. 5 students: 4.0 grade levels
Gr. 4 students: 3.1 grade levels
Gr. 3 students: 2.3 grade levels

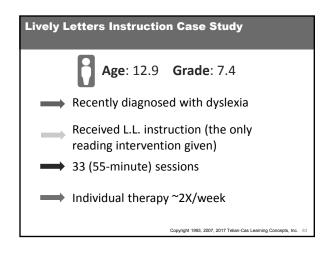
Copyright 1993, 2007. 2017 Telan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.











Lively Letters Ins Private Tutoring Fe		tudy
	Pre-Test	Post-Test
Letter Sounds Named	Incorrect: v, I, qu, w, h, n, y, short e, i, o, u, ir, ur, or, ar Knew no vowel pairs	All letter sounds correct
Woodcock Reading Mastery Tests- R "Word Attack" (% & SS by age)	• G.L 2.3 • 6th Percentile • 76 SS	G.L. 6.2 40th Percentile 96 SS 2017 Tellan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 84

Lively Letters Comparative Research Study Fall 2013, Stephen F Austin State University Tier One Kindergarten Class Instruction

Experimental class:

Lively Letters supplement 20 (30-minute) sessions, 3x/week Traditional curriculum instruction

Traditional class:

<u>Statistically significant</u> differences in:

L.L. class pre vs. post tests:

- letter names & sounds (including diphthongs)
- decoding nonsense words
- Total Literacy Score

L.L vs. Traditional post tests:

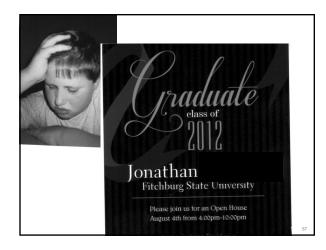
- Letter sounds
- Diphthongs
- Nonsense word decoding
- Total Literacy Score

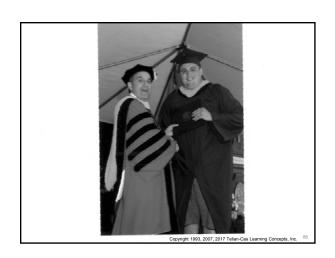
Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.

The findings from this study suggest that using Lively Letters, a multisensory approach to teaching phonics and phonemic awareness skills, has the potential to exert a significant positive influence on the reading development of general education children in the whole classroom setting.

When using interjudge reliability, reliability of the pretest and posttest reported to be $\geq .90$

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 8





Lively
Letters:

6 Skills
Taught

Letter/Sound
Associations

44 sounds of language
plus additional vowel
digraphs

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Tellen-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 20

Lively
Letters:

Rapid Naming of
Letter Sounds
Taught

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 90

Lively
Letters:

6 Skills
Taught

High Level Phonemic
Awareness

Blending
Segmenting
Manipulating

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 91

Lively
Letters:

6 Skills
Taught

Orthographic (Visual)
Awareness
Taught

Lively
Letters:

6 Skills
Taught

Phonetic
Decoding & Encoding
(Reading & Spelling

• Extensive One Syllable
Level
• Multisyllable Words

Lively
Letters:

Speech Production

Can address speech
and literacy
simultaneously

SLPs can use this
differently for speech

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Tellan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 194

10 Key Features of TLC mnemonics, imagery, Intersensory music, & mouth cues Track with letter Structured & explicit picture cards Language based Discovery approach for consonants Load removed from Self cueing-rapid, working memory automatic naming supplement to core for Diagnostic and prek-2/ intervention for prescriptive all ages

Reading Standards: Foundational Skills (K–5)
Kindergarten – Phonological Awareness
2. Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).
a. Recognize and produce rhyming words.
b. Count, pronounce, blend, and segment syllables in spoken words.
c. Blend and segment onsets and rimes of single-syllable spoken words.
d. Isolate and pronounce the initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in three-phoneme (consonant-vowel-consonant, or CVC) words.
e. Add or substitute individual sounds (phonemes) in simple, one-syllable words to make new words.

Aligned with the Common Core Standards

Common Core

Reading Standards: Foundational Skills (K–5) Kindergarten - Phonics and Word Recognition

- 3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
- Demonstrate basic knowledge of one-to-one letter-sound correspondences by producing the primary sound or many of the most frequent sounds for each consonant.
- b. Associate the **long and short sounds** with common spellings (graphemes) for the five major vowels.
- c. Read common high-frequency words by sight (e.g., the, of, to, you, she, my, is, are, do, does).
- d. Distinguish between similarly spelled words by identifying the sounds of the letters that differ 1903, 2007, 2017 Telan-Cas Learning Concepts

Common Core

Reading Standards: Foundational Skills (K–5)

Kindergarten - Phonics and Word Recognition

- 3. Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
- a. Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs.
- b. Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words.
- c. Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.
- d. Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word.
- e. Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables.
- f. Read words with inflectional endings.
- g. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.

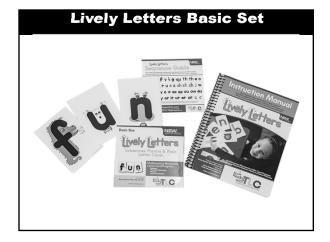
Common Core

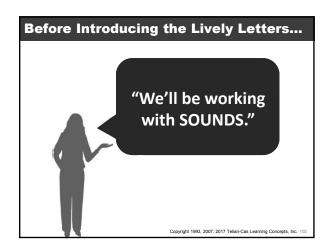
Reading Standards: Foundational Skills (K–5)
Second Grade - Phonics and Word Recognition

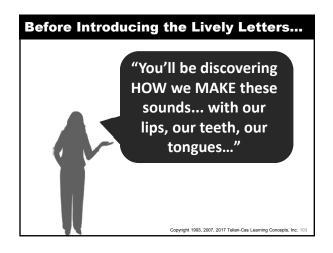
- Know and apply grade-level phonics and word
- analysis skills in decoding words.

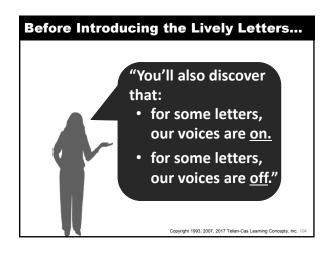
 a. Distinguish long and short vowels when reading regularly
- spelled one-syllable words.
- b. Know spelling-sound correspondences for additional common vowel teams.
- c. Decode regularly spelled two-syllable words with long vowels.
- d. Decode words with common prefixes and suffixes.
- e. Identify words with inconsistent but common spelling-sound correspondences.
- f. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.





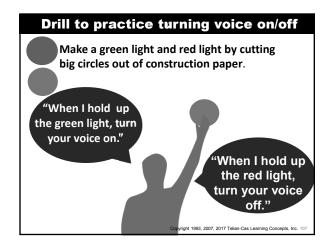


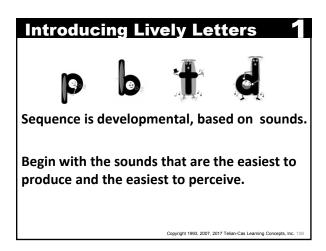


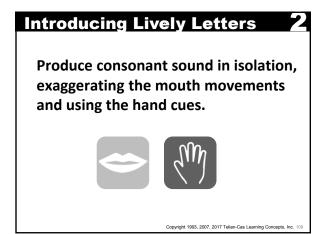


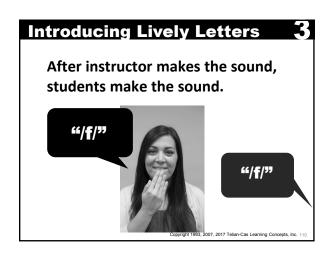


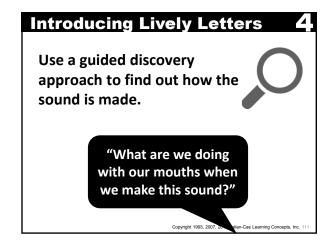


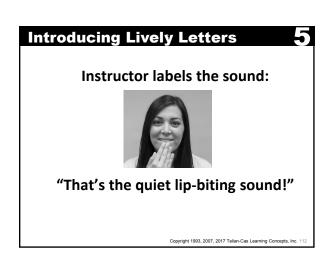


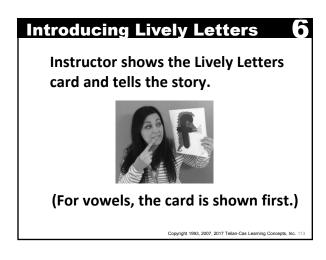


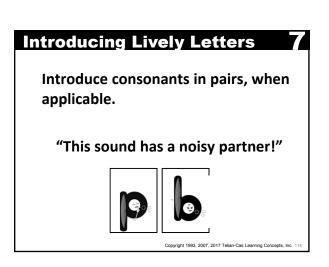


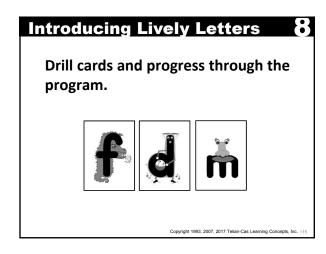


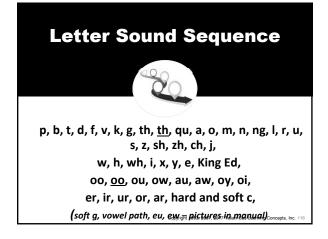


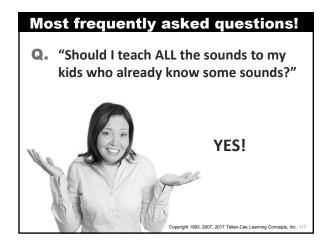


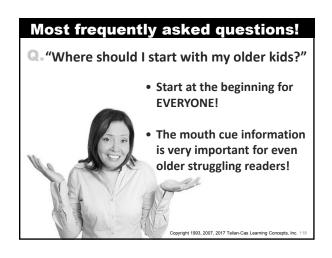




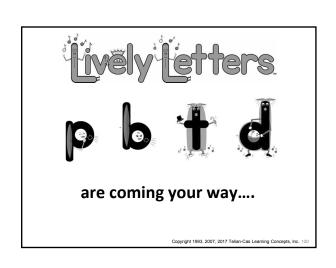




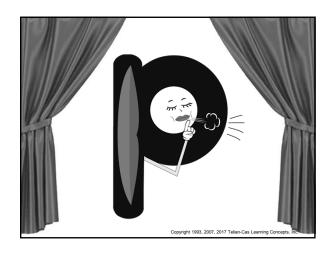


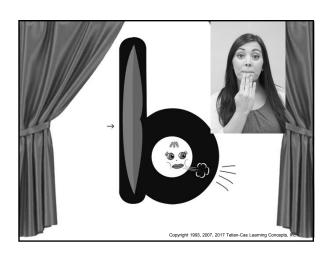


p -Quiet Lip Puffing Sound "What are we doing when we make this sound? 'p' (Produce sound, over-**Example of** exaggerating the bursting action of the lips, keeping voice off.) We're using our lips – we put them together. Put your hand **Dialogue for** Teaching in front of your mouth. Do you feel air coming out? Does it come out slowly, or is Sounds it puffing out? Right, it's puffing out! We could call this a lip puffing sound. Is your voice on or off? Oh, this must be a quiet (Found in the sound. (Show picture.) The first thing I see Instruction in this letter is the line with the lips, telling Manual) me to put my lips together. The circle is at the top to remind us of the tall mother who's always very quiet so her baby can sleep. We keep our voices off." Hand cue: Hold fingers up to closed lips and quickly move them away. Pronounced as in "pot" Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.

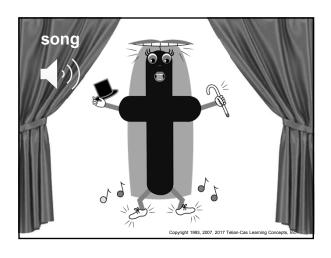


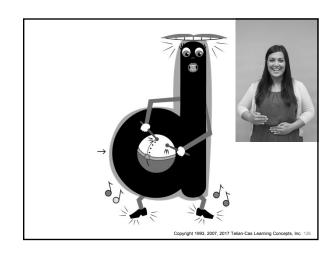


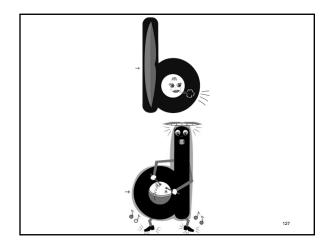




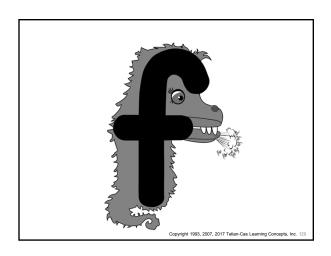


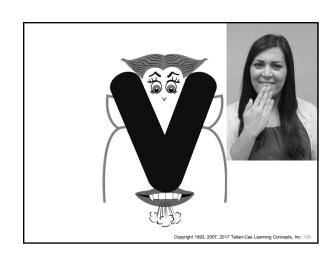


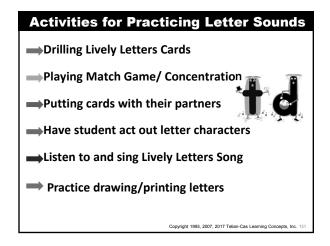


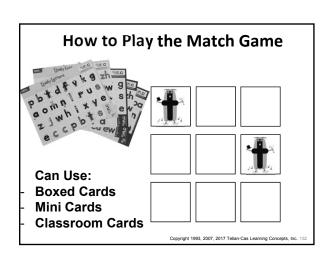


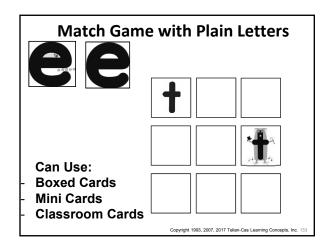


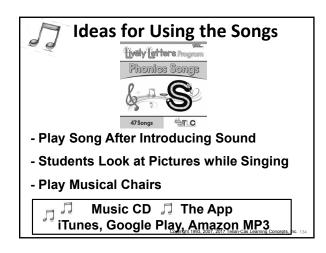


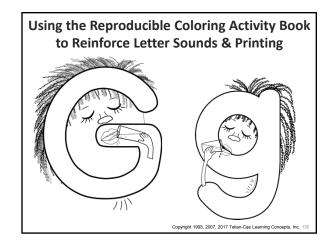


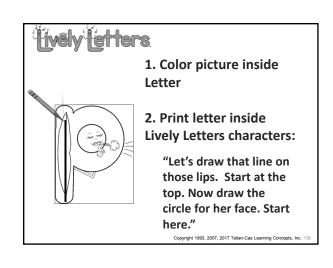


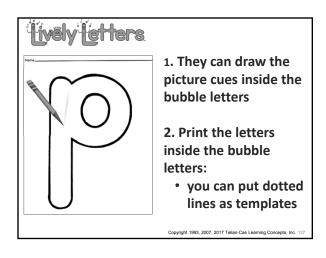


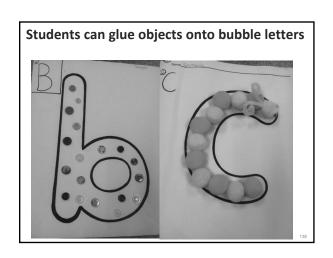


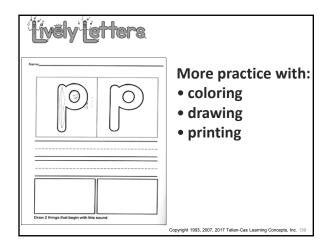


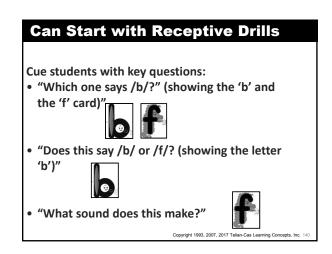


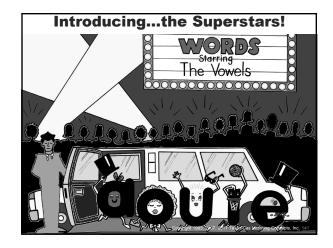


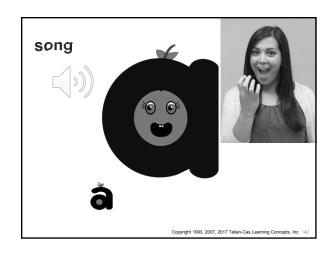




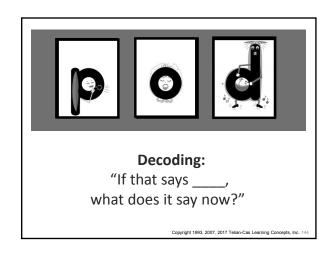


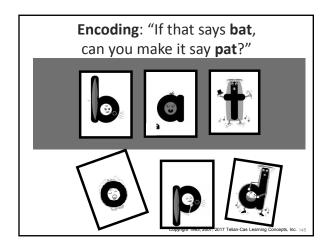












Tips for Progressing Through Lively Letters

Introduce

10-11

consonants, drilling isolated sounds.

146

Tips for Progressing Through Lively Letters

Introduce

1-2

vowels.

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 147

Tips for Progressing Through Lively Letters

Put into tracking activities.

nowinht 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concents, Inc., 145

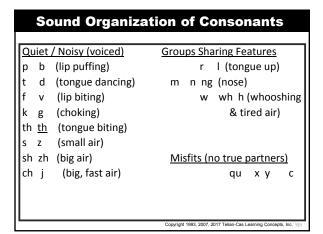
Tips for Progressing Through Lively Letters

Introduce more cards, tracking with real and non words.

Convright 1993, 2007, 2017 Tellan-Cas Learning Concents, Inc. 14

Tips for Progressing Through Lively Letters

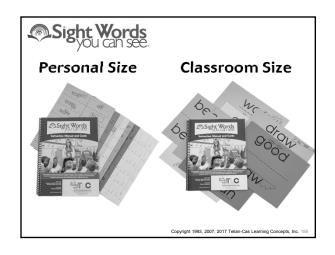
Each day, review old sounds, introduce new sounds if ready, and track with new letters.

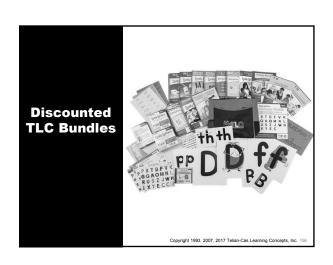




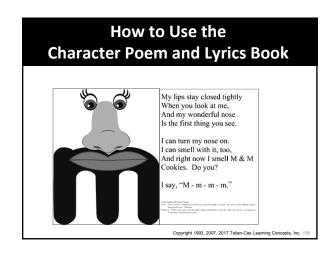




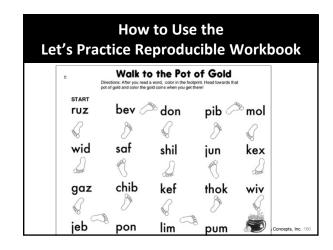


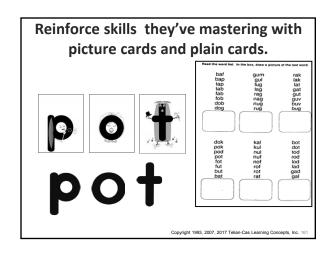


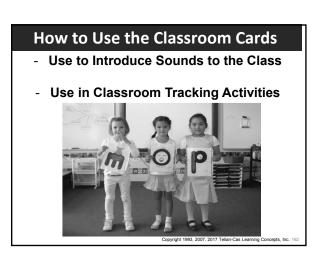


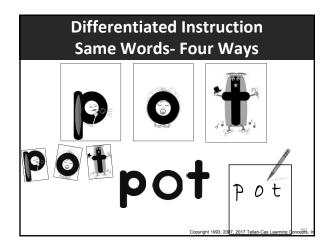


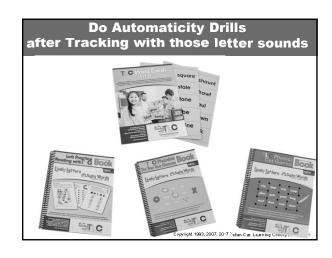
Use <u>after</u> introducing letter sound stories - Students look at the <u>pictures</u> while listening to songs - Students <u>read the poems</u> (lyrics) while listening to songs - For <u>reading fluency</u>, students who can read, practice reading poems <u>without the songs</u>

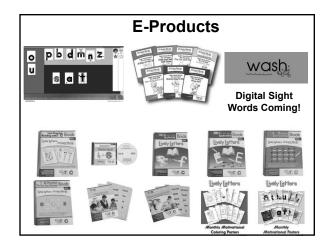




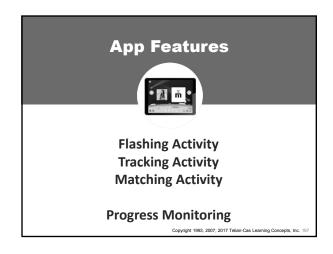


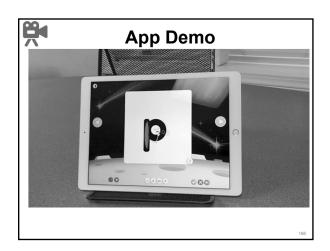














How do I get the app?

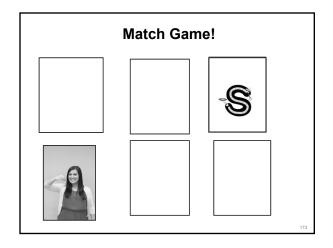
- App Store on iPad or iPhoneiTunes App Store on Computer

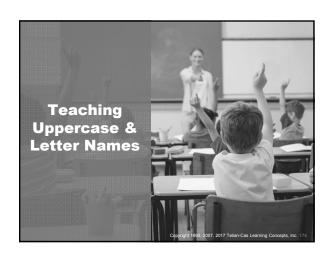
Can use computer if using Volume Purchase Program for Education 50% off for 20 or more apps









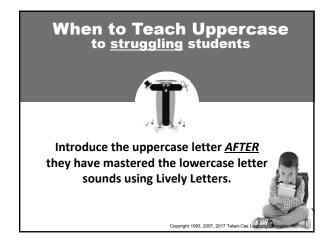






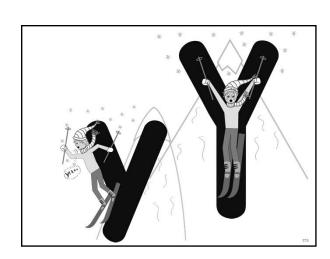
You could introduce uppercase letter sounds WHILE or BEFORE introducing lowercase letter sounds using Lively Letters.

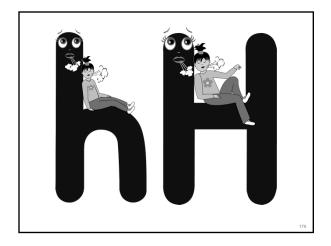
Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 1



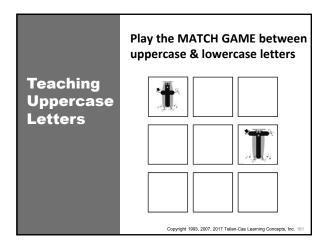
Teaching Uppercase Letters

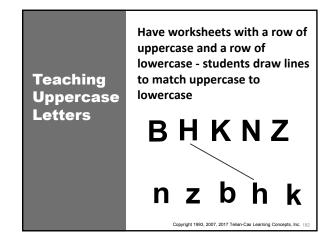
Introduce uppercase letters with the Lively Letters Uppercase Cards,

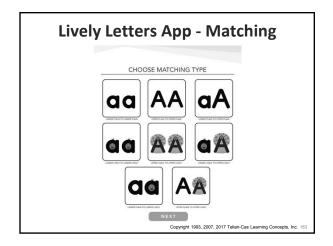


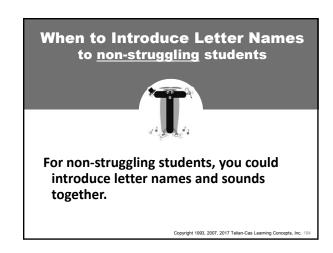


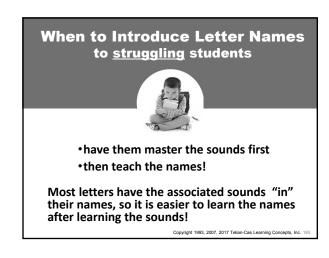


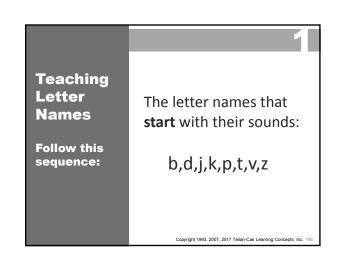


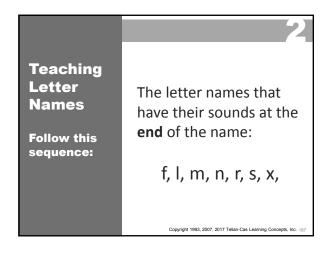


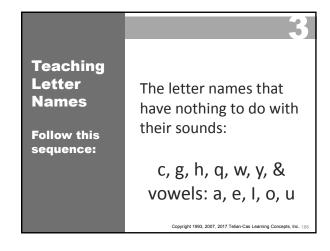


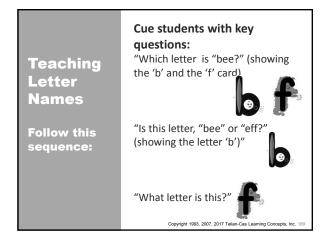




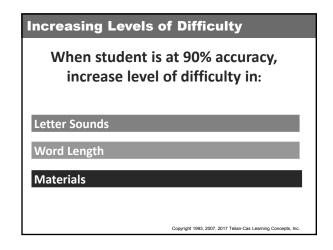










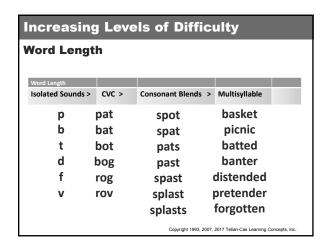


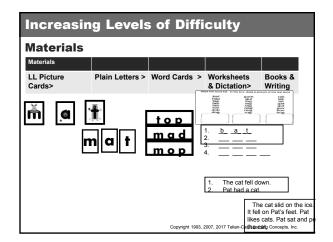
Short Vowels >				
hort Vowels >				
	King Ed	>	Vowel Digraphs & R Controlled Vowels	Difficult Letters
a o u i e	o e, i e, e e o e u e pie, tied, like		oo, <u>oo</u> ou, ow au, aw Vov oi, oy Vov er ,ir, ur or, ar	Hard & Soft c Soft g vel Path Vowel Pair ai ea oa ui ee ay ey eu, ew
	o u i	o ie, u ee i oe e ue pie, tied, like	o ie, u ee i oe e ue pie, tied, like	o ie, ou, ow u ee au, aw Vov i oe oi, oy Vov e ue er, ir, ur pie, or, ar tied,

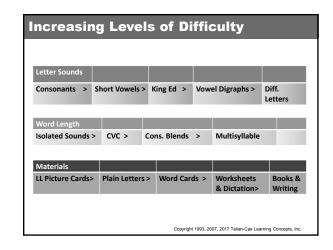
Letter Sound Sequence

p, b, t, d, f, v, k, Hard c optional, g, qu, th, <u>th</u>, a, o, m, n, w, h, wh, i, x, y, e, King Ed, oo, <u>oo</u>, ou, ow, au, aw, oy, oi, er, ir, ur, or, ar, c, soft g, vowel path vowel pairs (ai,ea,oa,ui,ee,ay,ey), eu, ew

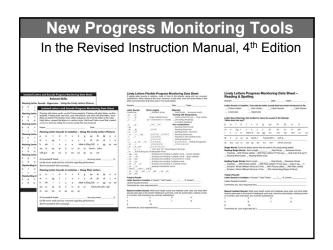
Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 1

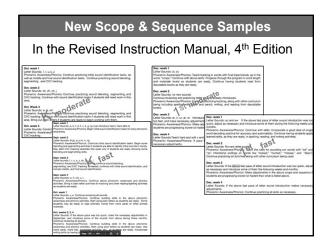


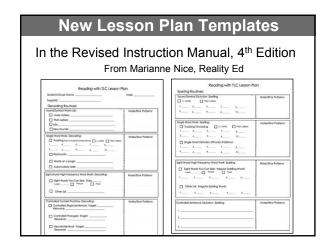


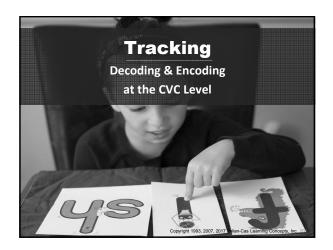


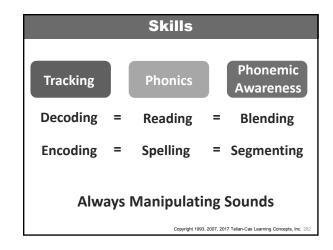
1. Letter Sound Sequence- p, b, t, d, f, v, k, g, th, th, qu, a, o, m, n, ng, l, r, u, s, z, sh, zh, ch, j, w, wh, h, x, i, y, e, king ed, oo, <u>oo</u>, ou, ow, au, aw, oy, oi, er, ir, ur, ar, or, c, soft g, Vowel Path Pairs, eu, ew 2. Word Lengths 3. Materials Used CVC Letter Picture Cards (pot, vap) (Manipulatives) CVCe Plain Letter Tiles (like, tife) (Manipulatives) CCVC, CVCC Word Cards/word (spot, list, pred, host) lists/workbooks Spelling words to dictation CCVCC. CCCVCCC **Reading Sentences** (bland, splints, scronts) Sentence Dictation Multisyllable Words **Reading Books** (conduct, rediption) Writing Stories

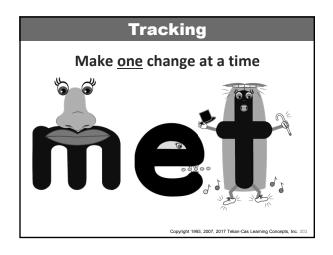


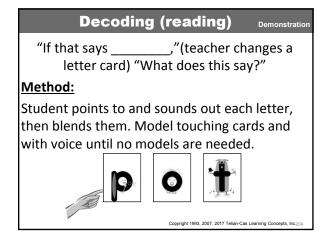


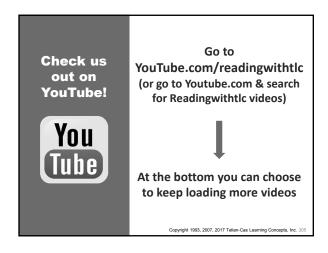


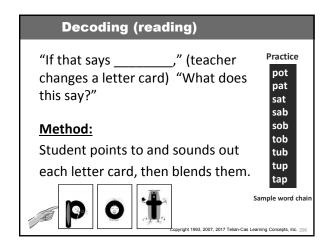




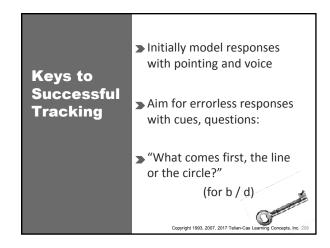




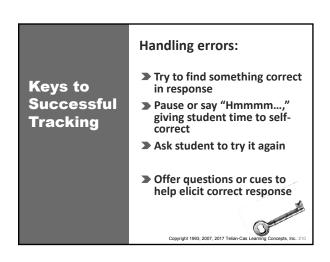


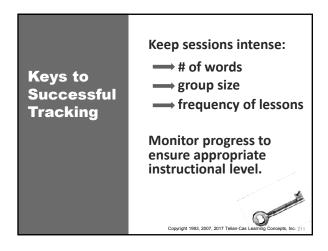


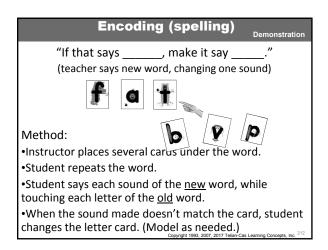


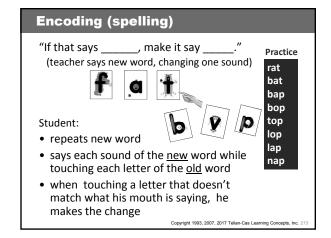


Keys to Successful Tracking
 Refer to the oral-kinesthetic cues as needed
 With plain letters, refer to picture cues as needed











"Using Lively Letters Online"

Free On Demand Webinar on www.readingwithtlc.com under Training Under On Demand & Free Webinars



How can I use my hard copy materials online?



Hold your Lively Letters cards up to the webcam.

Tell the stories. Play the songs. Do the tracking on magnetic surfaces or on table.



21

Scan pages from reproducible workbooks to use with students and email to parents.



Play songs you may have on your cell or computer. You can upload them from your CD onto your devices.

You can make selfie videos.

You can share them with your own students, classroom, school, or organization but please don't post for the general public on the internet.



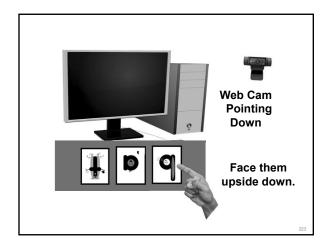
Webcam – Can use two. Point one down. If you just have one, adjust it to point down.



- Hold the cards up to webcam to teach or review.
 Use magnetic board or card holder (or even scotch tape!) to move them around.
 - 2. Put cards on your table, between keyboard and monitor. (can move keyboard to the side)

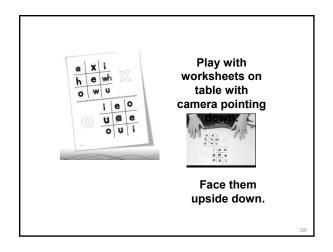
Use a magnetic board with your mini cards

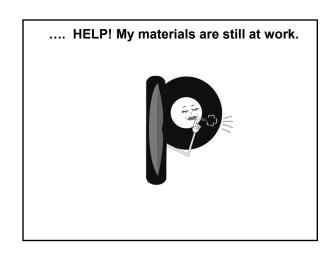
37



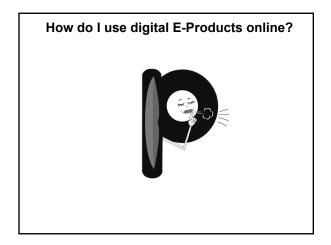




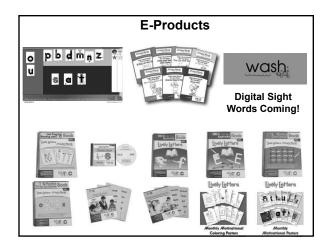




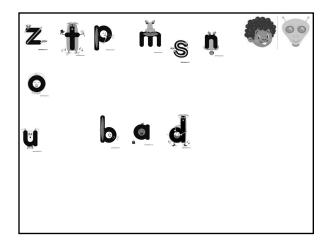


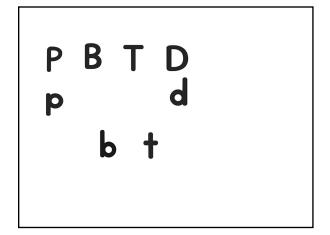


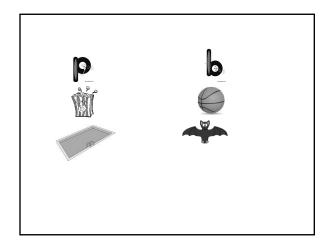


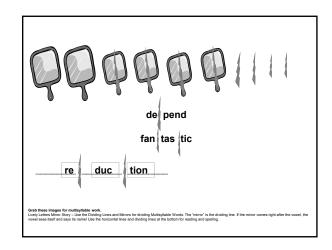


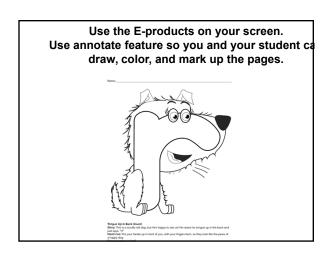


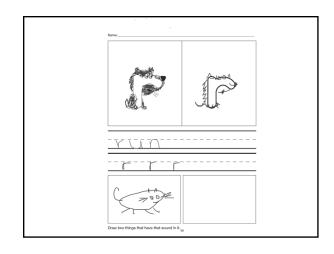


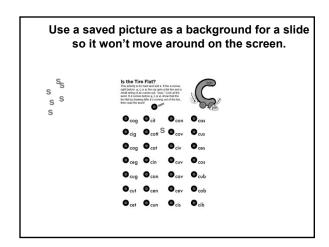


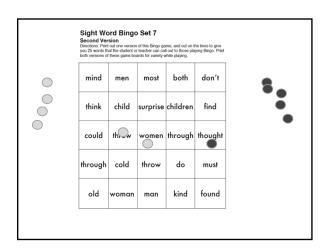






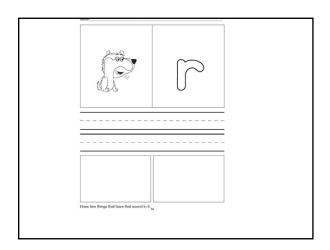






How do I or my students (and parents) make DIY LL materials for use with webcam or at home?





#livelylettersathome



#livelylettersathome



From the Coloring Books E-Products

3 activities for each letter One is for drawing, coloring printing...

Have kids color and cut out their letters.

Use them in tracking!

#livelylettersathome



#livelylettersathome

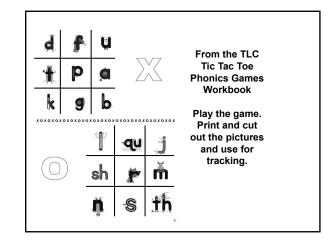


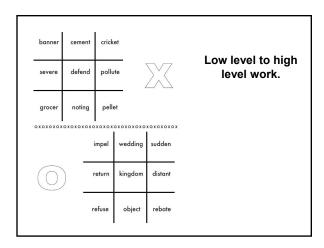
From the Let's Practice Workbook E-Product

One activity has kids drawing the picture cues onto the bubble sheets.

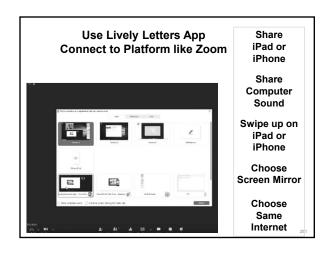
They color, cut and use in tracking!

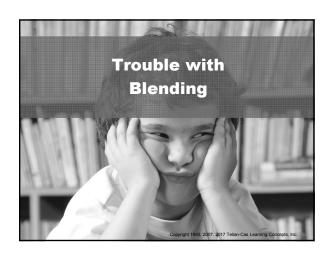






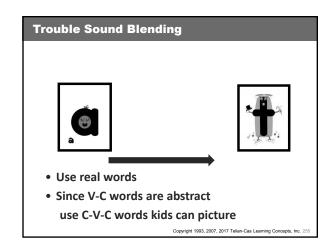


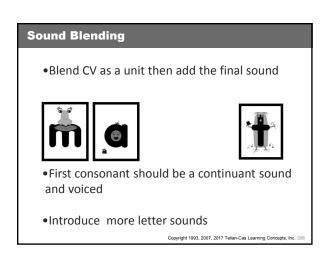




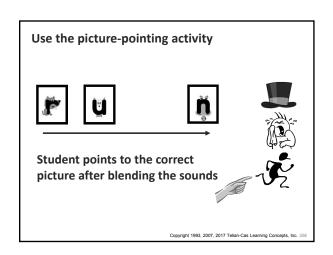
This was an auditory only sound blending activity What two strategies seemed to help him the most? Adding meaningful visual referents for the sounds makes it much easier for our students!

Sound Blending Techniques - Very Speechy! → Model the sound blending with student using your finger and voice → Elongate vowel sound; produce it loudly → First consonant should be a continuant sound and even better if it's voiced (like I, v, r, m, n, z...) → Introduce more letter sounds → Blend, and move the letter cards for the initial consonant and vowel together into the final consonant. → p instead of m----ap)





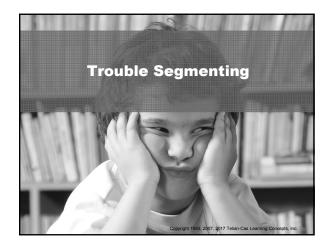




Trouble Sound Blending – more practical tips

- Have student choose picture of target word, while using the slide activity.
- If students forget first sound, make it louder.
- Cover the last sound, blend C-V as a word, add the final sound, blend the whole word.
- Make substitution changes in all positions.

Convigable 1992, 2007, 2017 Tollon Con Lograina Concepta, Inc. o



Trouble with Segmentation (Transitional Step)

- Line up the cards to spell a CVC word
- Draw arrows and lines below







- Teacher produces word, student repeats word
- Student and teacher produce each sound while pulling down its corresponding card
- Completely new word each time

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 2

Can progress to sound segmentation activities without the use of Lively Letter cards or plain letters

Teacher: "Tell me the sounds of "top"

Student: "/t/ /o/ /p/





• Tapping out with fingers, yright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 262



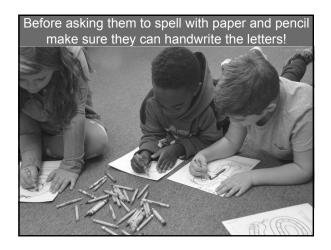
Transitioning to Spelling

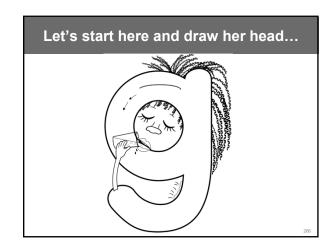
- Put out several Lively Letters cards (and later, plain letters) in front of student
- Ask student to spell a word with the letters in front of him (develops phonemic awareness and spelling).

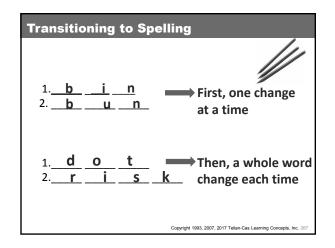




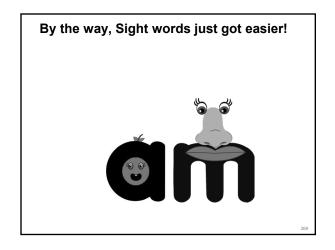


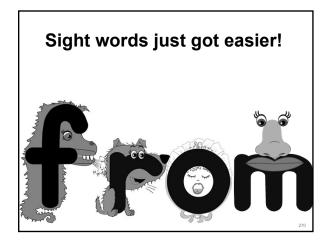


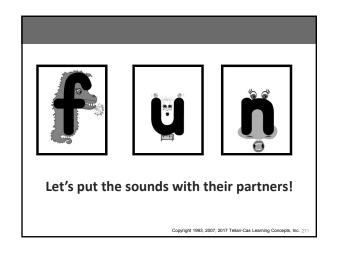


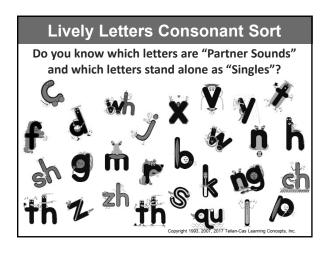


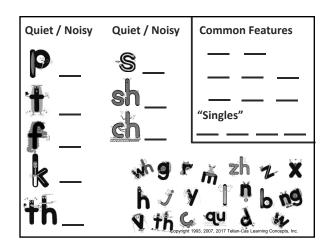


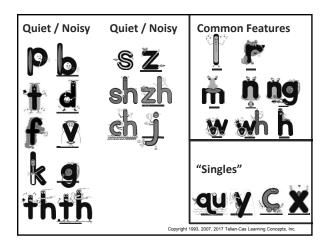


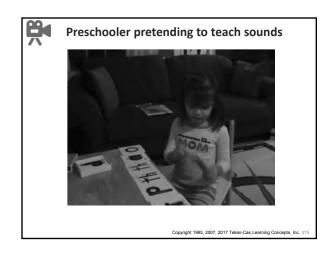














Collaborations with Others

- If you're asked to collaborate, use a notebook back and forth
- 2 If they're using TLC, you may be setting the pace
- Both share what you've done, client's performance, and what you're doing next
- 4 OK to implement a completely different program than what's used in another setting

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.

Sample logs to keep in folder

Session #1 - March 16 (example)

- Taught p, b, t, d, f, v, k, g, qu, th, th
- Had trouble with noisy quiet feature, improved with practice
- Receptive then match game for naming sounds
- Needed extra prompting for tongue biting sounds- mirror helped
- Listened to songs for p and b
- Next session: review, teach a and o, and start CVC tracking

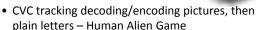
Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 27

Session #2 - March 19 (example)

- Reviewed sounds 90% (artic errors on th- spiral back to work on artic. for that)
- Taught vowels a and o
- Played slap vowel- improved with practice
- Tried CVC tracking:
 - decoding picture cards (able to blend)
 - encoding- picture cards and needs more practice using the strategy
- Listened to o song, colored the a picture
- Match game plain and picture cards
- Next session: track -pics, teach m, n, ng ,I, r

Session #9 - April 14 (example)

- Taught ch, j, and i
- Slap vowel- little trouble between sh and ch



- Read some CVC words on word cards, listened to i song, tried handwriting m, n
- Next session—try dictating cvc words for spelling (only letters we've practiced handwriting), & introduce w, h, wh

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 28



Collaborating with Parents

- Don't give homework on anything student still struggles with.
- ➤ If parents have similar difficulties, be careful what's given for homework.
- Invite parent in every few weeks at end of session to demonstrate a new strategy.
- Send home L.L. mini cards, & reproducible worksheets
- > Send a notebook back and forth



a beginning & an end

Depends on student ability & intensity of services

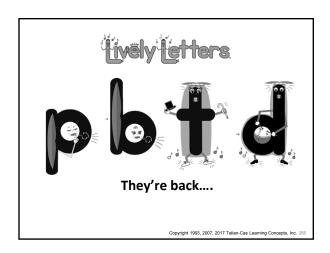
Lively Letters - typically 30-40 hours

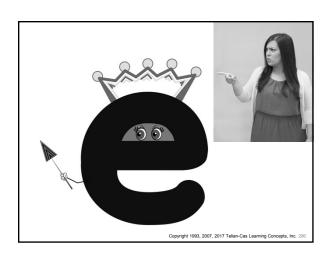
Sight Words You Can See - typically 10-15 hours

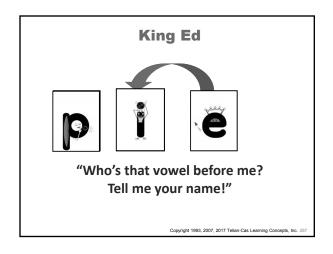
- For more severe, and multiple learning issues, could be many more sessions
- For very mild problems could be as little as 16
- Schedule as many sessions per week needed to yield significant ongoing progress

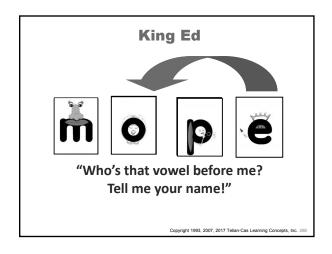
Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telia

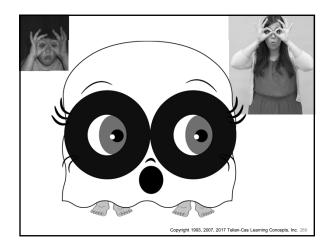


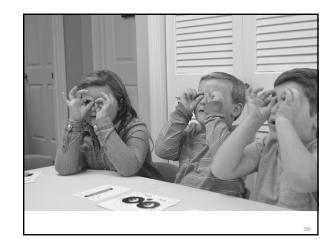


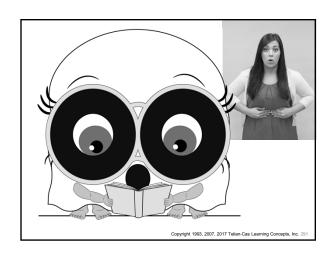


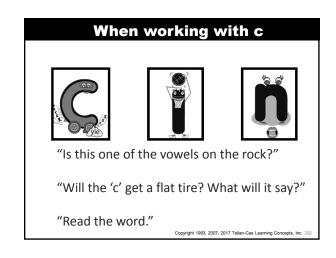


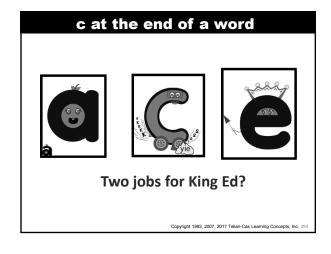


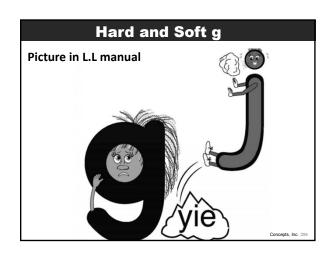


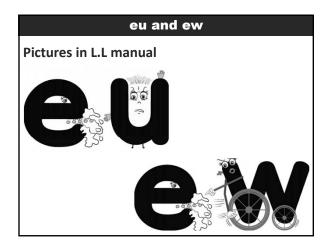


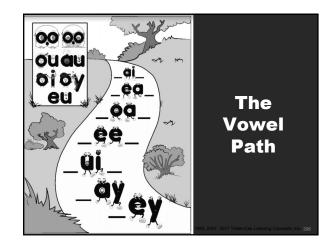


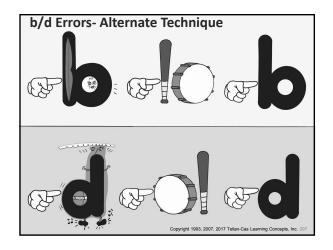


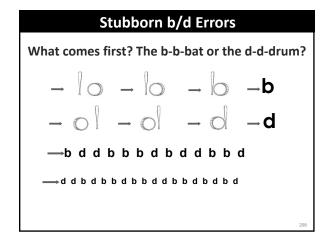












Teaching printing for "b" and "d"

- start with the part that comes first (on the left)

b - "Start at the top of that line with the lips and go down.

Now, draw that round baby's head."

d - "Let's start by drawing that round tummy (drum). Now, draw the line with the tongue."

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Tellan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 290



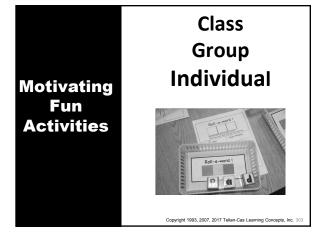
Modifications for Older Students

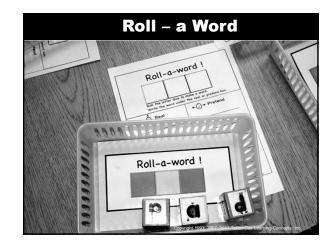
- **▶** Tame down the "cute factor"
- **▶** Use LL Mini Cards and plain letters sooner
- ➤ Lots of nonsense words (They're often real syllables!)

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.

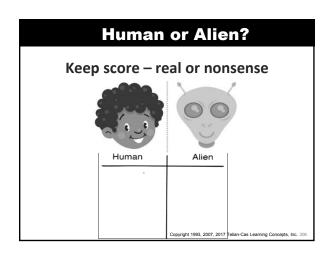
Modifications for Older Students

- ➤ Intensity need fast gains to gain confidence
- **▶** Begin longer words sooner- to "hook" them
- > Find motivators reasons to learn to read
- Watch who they're paired with...protecting intensity of session and student's ego

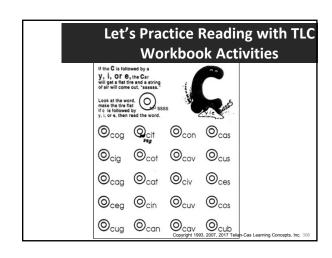


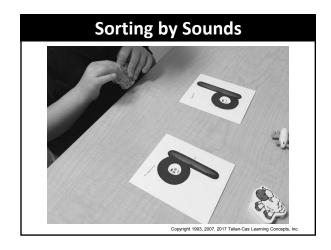


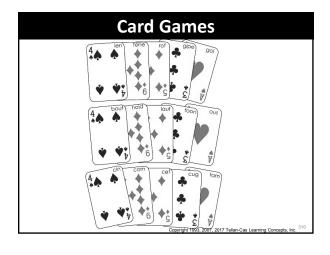


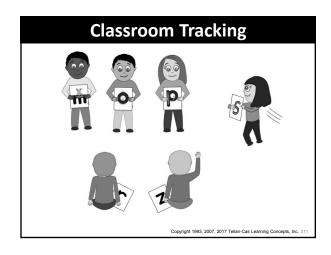


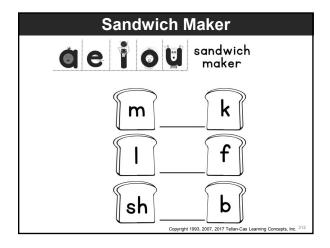




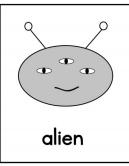


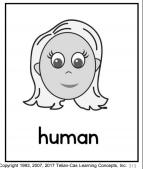






Read Silently and Vote Human or Alien?







See you after the break at 8 PM EST

The Reading with TLC Facebook page contest is up. It just welcomes you to webinar and asks if you have any aha moments. Just like the page, the post, and leave a comment to be entered to win.

Join our facebook group too! Go to facebook and under "groups" search for **reading with tlc lively letters** and ask to join

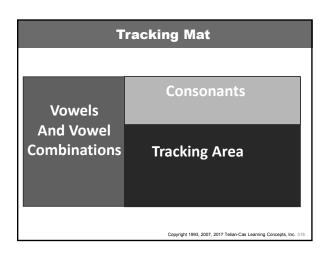
Follow us on Twitter and Instagram

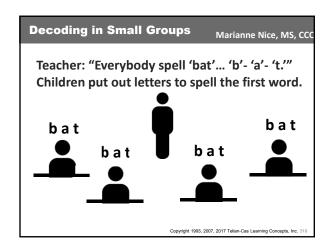
@readingwithtlc and use #livelyletters to post and to see all of the content there!

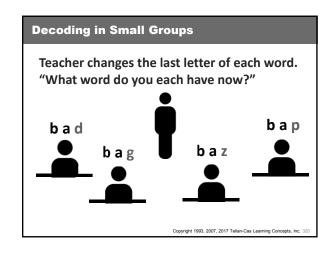
Tracking in Small Groups

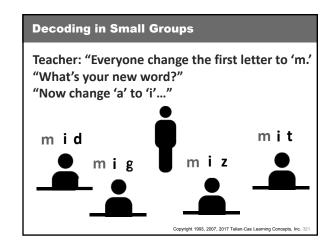
- Every student has a set of mini LL cards or plain letter cards to track with
- Use a tracking mat or limit each child to 10-12 letters at a time change periodically ... or
- Use one set of LL flash cards or mini's for students to share, taking turns tracking preferably 3-4 words in a row for each student



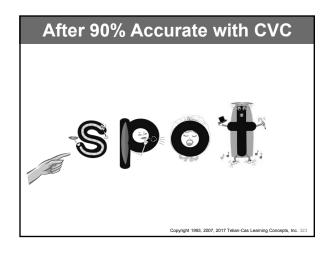


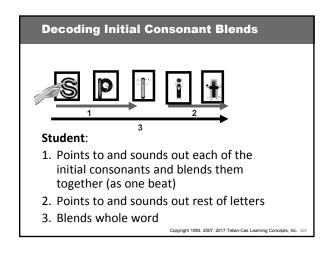


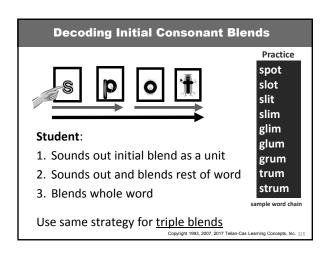


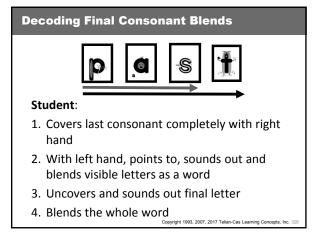


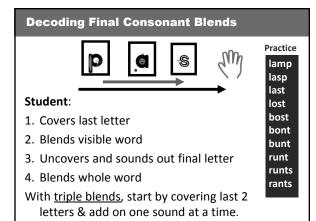










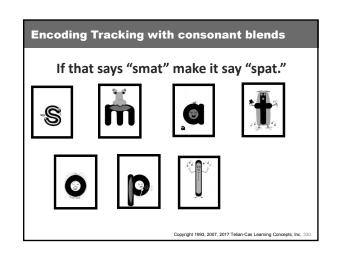


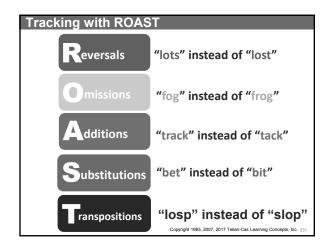
Cover the last letter Sound out initial blend Sound out rest of word (without final sound) Sound out the word with initial blend – without final sound- as a beat, loudly and quickly Uncover last letter and produce its sound Blend whole word Words like blast, trump, spent, stomps.. CCCVCCC – cover last two sounds How many REAL words are CCCVCCC?

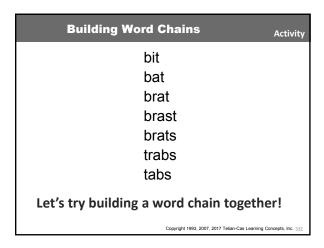
Consonant Blends in Both Positions

CCVCC

Encoding Consonant Blends Tracking Initial and Final Positions [Student makes the card change] • Do it the same as encoding with CVC words (no covering letters or blending initial blends) • Student points to each letter of the old word while saying each sound of the new word. • When he points to a letter that does not match the sound being produced, student makes a letter change. Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 329



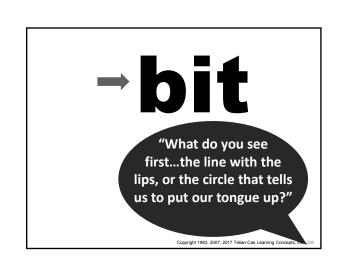


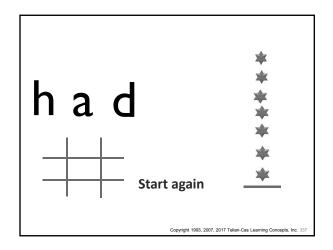


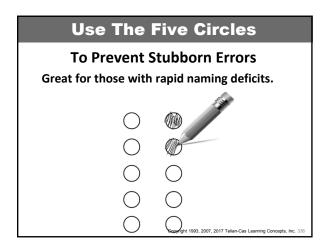
spot
spit
spat

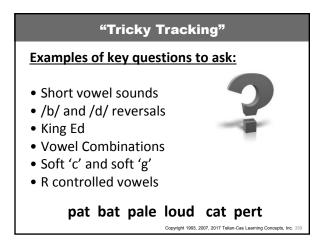
• Accuracy first, speed later! • Use powerful teaching methods initially to prevent incorrect learning in the first place • Use cues to get the responses correct - on the first try (first answer that comes out of student's mouth) - reward for each set of 10 in a row correct - if error is made, start again

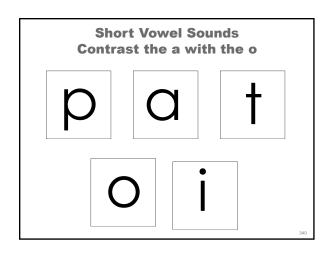
For Difficult Phonetic Concepts: • Error feedback is good... ...Errorless responses are better! • Prevent errors by asking key questions! • Contrast target and error letter patterns! - ex. Take 'b' out of word & replace with 'd'

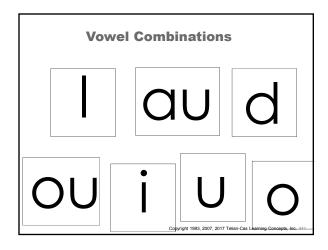


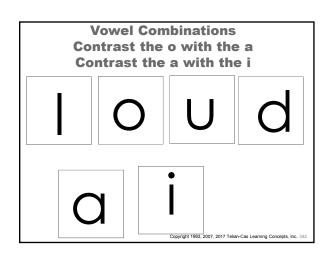


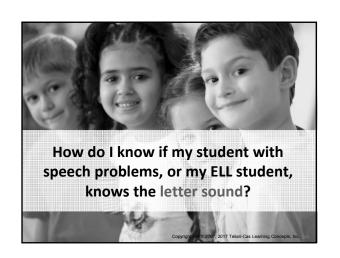












For Speech Errors

Check letter sound knowledge receptively.

f

h

- "Point to the one that says /th/"
- If knows this letter sound connection, continue ahead, and indirectly continue to work on the production of the sound

Convright 1993 2007 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concents Inc. 24

Contrast error and target sounds in manipulation spelling & reading tasks

1. "If that says <u>'baf'</u> make it say <u>'bath'"</u>
Student choose correct letter to make change

<u>...</u>

Contrast error and target sounds in manipulation spelling & reading tasks

2. "If that says <u>'bad'</u> make it say <u>'bath'"</u> (choosing from the error & the target sound)

opyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 346



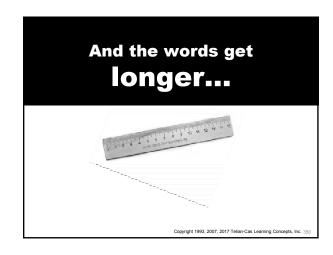
When student is at 90% accuracy, increase level of difficulty in:

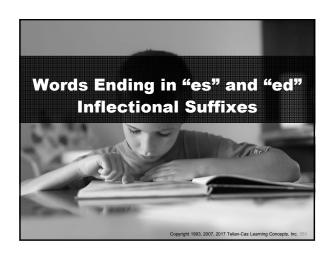
Letter Sounds

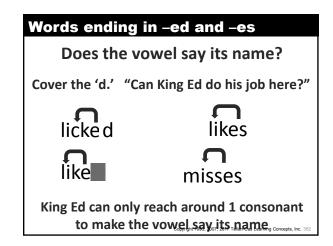
Word Length

Materials

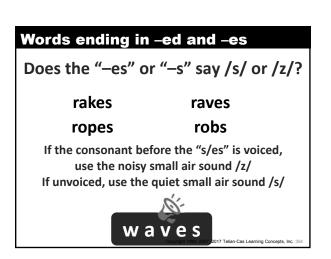
1. Letter Sound Sequence- p, b, t, d, f, v, k, g, th, th, qu, a, o, m, n, ng, l, r, u, s, z, sh, zh, ch, j, w, wh, h, i, x, y, e, king ed, oo/oo, ou, ow, au, aw, oy, oi, er, ir, ur, or, ar, c,soft g, vowel path pairs, ew, eu	
2. Word Lengths	3. Materials Used
CVC	Letter Picture Cards
(pot, vap)	(Manipulatives)
CVCe	Plain Letter Tiles
(like, tife)	(Manipulatives)
CCVC, CVCC	Word Cards/word
(spot, list, pred, host)	lists/workbooks
	Spelling words to dictation
CCVCC, CCCVCCC	Reading Sentences
(bland, splints, scronts)	Sentence Dictation
Multisyllable Words	Reading Books
(conduct, rediption)	opyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 349







Words ending in -ed and -es Does the "- ed" say /t/ or /d/? raved raked robbed roped If the consonant before the "ed" is voiced, use the noisy tongue dancing sound /d/ If unvoiced, use the quiet tongue dancing sound /t/



Words ending in -ed and -

When do "-ed" or "-es" endings have the schwa (like short "e") sound?

rated lifted needed

rounded

If the consonant before the ending is a tongue dancing sound (/d/ or /d/) we need the schwa to separate it from the ending.



Words ending in -ed and -es

When do -ed, -es endings have the schwa (like short 'e') sound?

classes

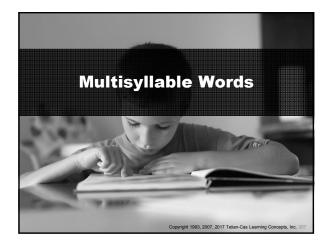
wishes punches quizzes

judges

If final consonant sound before the ending is an air sound (/s/,/z/, /sh/, /zh/, /ch/, or /j/) we need the schwa to separate it from

the ending

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.



2 syllable words divided cvc cvc

com ment

hit ting

rab bit

raf ting

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.

Dividing cvc cvc words

mitten

mot t on

running

lifting

When there are two consonants between the vowel sounds, divide between the consonants.

povright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 35

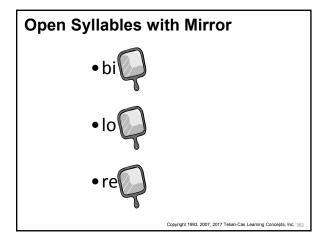
"Break it Up!"

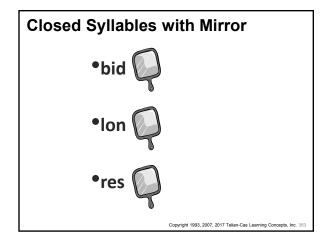


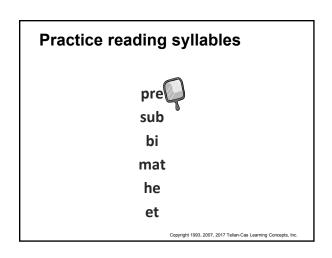
CVC CVC

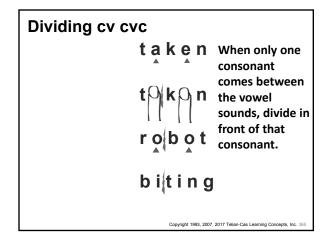
muffin batter kissing basket jub∤ben doffer melzing lendif

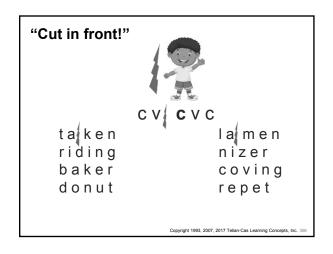












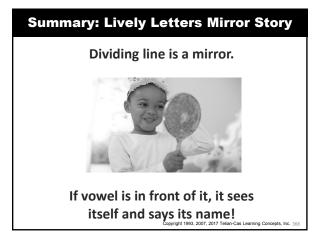
Summary: Syllable Division Rules

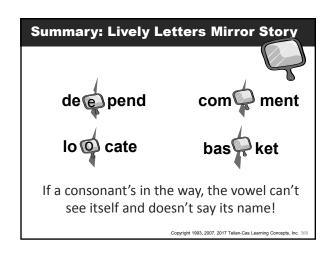
 When there are two consonants between the vowel sounds, divide between the consonants.

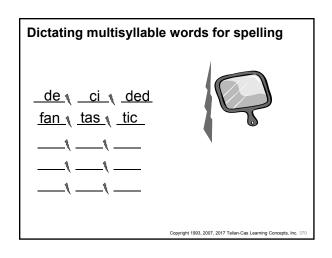
"bas / ket"

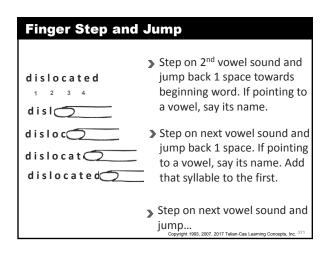
 When only one consonant comes between the vowel sounds divide in front of that consonant.

"ho / tel"

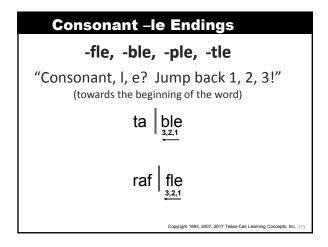


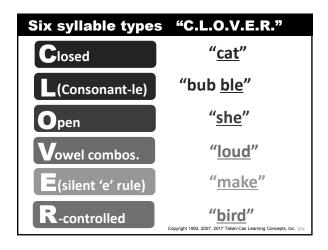




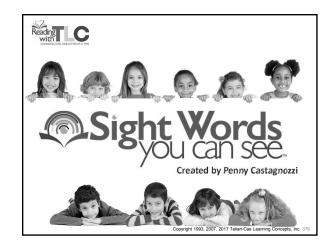


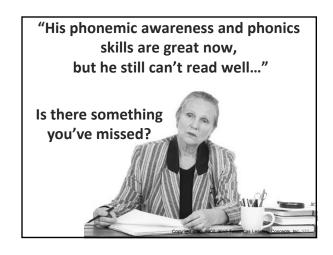
Let's try it out! Step and Jump! lomentate respotented mastolunterdize provencolatercil This is TRICKY!



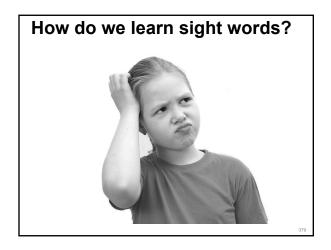


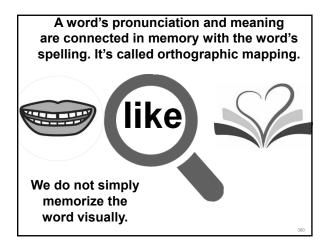


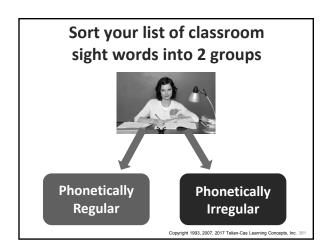












Make a Regular Sight Word Chart

Group regular words following these patterns:

- closed syllables it, can
- open syllables I, me
- final e make, like
- vowel combinations, r-controlled look, first
- consonant blends must, stop
- multi-syllable about, after

Teach these regular sight words in order – as they've learned the phonics concepts from Lively Letters

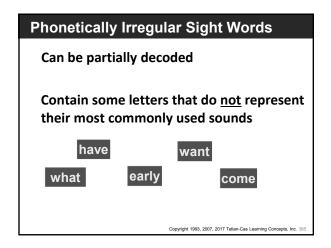
Copyright 1983, 2007, 2017 Tellan-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.





created by Penny Castagnozzi

Using imagery and mnemonics to teach phonetically irregular sight words and infrequent spelling patterns

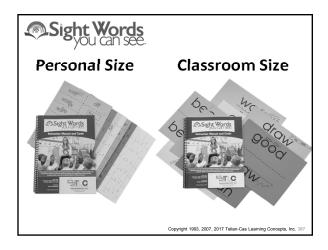




A Unique Approach

- Builds on a student's strong phonics base
- Mnemonic cues lightly drawn in and around words, focusing on irregular or infrequent spelling patterns.
- Links the spelling to the pronunciation to the meaning of the abstract word.

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 38



84 difficult (phonetically irregular) sight words Structured approach: Grouping of words with common features Presented in the order of level of difficulty Color coded for organization

Sight Words You Can See Package Contents

- 7 colored sets with mnemonics
- 7 white sets of plain words
- Instruction Manual
 - Teachers' Presentation Guide
 - Pre-test and Post-test Forms
 - Progress Check Sheet
 - Practice Sheets
 - Dialogue Boxes

Convright 1993 2007 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concents, Inc. 389

Colored Cards with Mnemonics

 Introduce 3-6 color coded cards with mnemonic stories, then drill those cards.



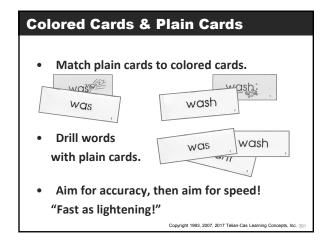


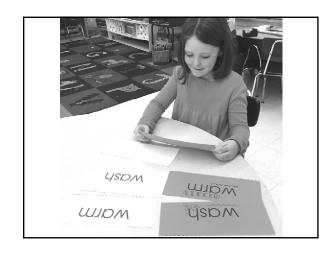


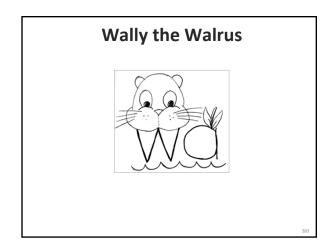
 Introduce and drill several new cards, reviewing the old ones.

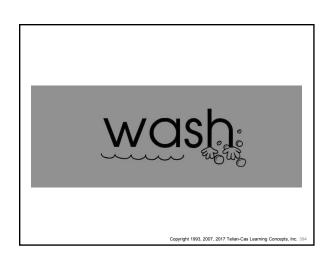
• Teach and drill colored set to automaticity. Copyright 1993, 2007, 201

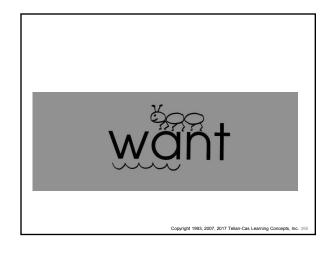
wast: [to: waffit two walk fine waffit what all!!!



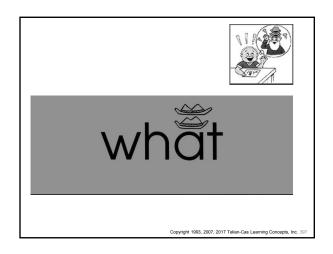


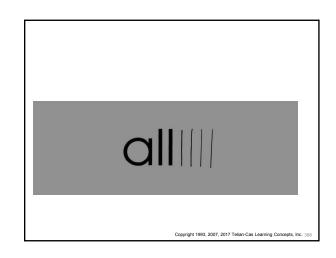


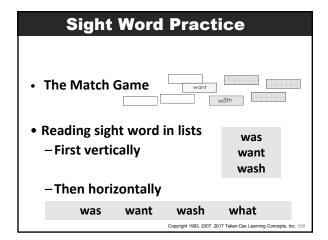


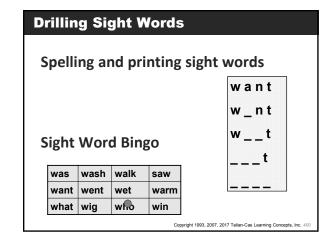




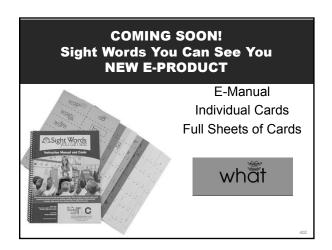


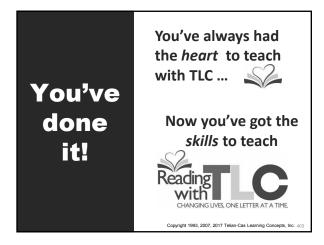


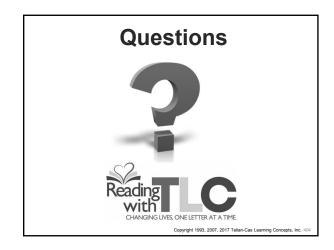












Next Events - L.L. Training Schedule

Look in our "training" section on the website. www.readingwithtlc.com



Live/Recorded Full Training Webinars
Next Trainings:

Recorded Full Training Webinars

Free Overviews

Training of Trainers

Live Webinars Seminars



Team Trainer
National Trainer

Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc. 4

Hot Topic Webinars

Check schedule under "training" on website to see who is speaking live next!

Internationally Renowned Speakers
Live and Recorded Webinars

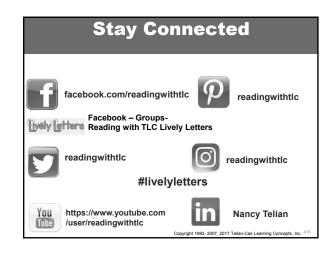
Series of Telepractice/Online Teaching Webinar On Demand Now!

Recorded Hot Topic Webinars

Free Keynote- Emily Hanford
Free Keynote- Maryanne Wolfe
Language Basis of Dyslexia- Tiffany Hogan
Executive Function – Sarah Ward
Dual Language Learners – Sally Grimes
Writing – Charles Haynes
Speech and Literacy – Marianne Nice
Dyslexia Myths, Facts, Interventions- Marianne Nice
Dyslexia Evaluations: The Assessments & the Signs
Dyslexia , Spelling, Vocabulary, Reading
Comprehension, Lively Letters Follow Up,
Technology and Children, and many more!



Copyright 1993, 2007, 2017 Telian-Cas Learning Concepts, Inc.



Contact



Nancy Telian, MS, CCC-SLP Penny Castagnozzi

www.readingwithtlc.com info@readingwithtlc.com

Phone: 781-331-7412 866.TLC.READ

Fax: 781-812-2441



References

Badian, N. (1997) Dyslexia and the double deficit hypothesis. Annals Dyslexia 47;69-87.

Bradley, L. and Bryant, P. (1983). Categorizing sounds and learning to read: A causal connection. Nature 301, 419-421.

Castagnozzzi, P. 1996. Sight Words You Can See. Weymouth, MA. Castle Learning Tools, Reading with TLC.

Chall, J. (1983). Stages of Reading Development. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Foorman, B., Beyler, N., Borradaile, K., Coyne, M., Denton, C. A., Dimino, J., Furgeson, J., Hayes, L., Henke, J., Justice, L., Keating, B., Lewis, W., Sattar, S., Streke, A., Wagner, R., & Wissel, S. (2016). Foundational skills to support reading for understanding in kindergarten through 3rd grade (NCEE 2016-4008). Washington, DC:

National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Retrieved from the NCEE website: http://whatworks.ed.gov

Fulk, B.M., Lohman, D., and Belfiore, P.J. (1997). Effects of Integrated Picture Mnemonics on the Letter Recognition and Letter-Sound Acquisition of Transitional First-Grade Students with Special Needs. Learning Disability Quarterly Vol 20, No. 1;33-42.

Fry, E. (2004). Phonics: A large phoneme-grapheme frequency count revised. Journal of Literacy Research, 36, 85-98.

Godfrey, J.J., Syrdal-Lasky, A.K., Millay, K.K., and Knox, M. (1981)
Performance of dyslexic children on speech perception tests.
Journal of Experimental Child Psychology 32:401-24.

Hohn, W. and Ehri, I. (1983). Do alphabet letters help pre-readers acquire phonemic segmentation skill? Journal of Educational Psychology 75, 752-762.

Kamhi, A. and Catts, H. (1989). Reading Disabilities: A Developmental Language Perspective. Boston / Toronto: Little, Brown and Company. Kilpatrick, D.A. (2015). Essentials of assessing, preventing, and overcoming

reading difficulties. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.

Lindamood, C. and Lindamood, P. (1975). Auditory Discrimination in Depth.

D.L.M. Teaching Resources.

Mastropieri, M. and Scruggs, T. (1991) Teaching Students Ways to Remember: Strategies for Learning Mnemonically. Cambridge: Brookline Books.

- Mather, N., & Wendling, B. J. (2012). Essentials of Dyslexia assessment and intervention. Hoboken, N.J: Wiley.
- Murray, B. A., Brabham, E. G., Villaume, S. K., & Veal, M. (2008). The Cluella study: Optimal segmentation and voicing for oral blending. Journal of Literacy Research, 40(4), 395–421. https://doi.org/10.1080/10862960802629197
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (2000). Report of the national reading panel: Teaching children to read. Reports of the subgroups (NIH Pub. No. 00-4754). Retrieved February 22, 2003, from http://www.nichd.gov/publications/nrp/report.htm.
- National Reading Panel. Teaching Children to Read: Evidence –based Assessment of the Scientific Research Literature on Reading and its Implication for Reading Instruction. US. Department of Health and Human Studies, National institute of Child Health and Human Development, NIH Pub. No. 00-4754, 2000.
- Oudeans, M.K. (2003) Integration of letter-sound correspondence and phonological awareness skills of blending and segmenting: A pilot study examining the effects of instructional sequence on word reading for kindergarten children with low phonological awareness. Learning Disabilities Quarterly, 26(4), 258-280.

- Raschle, Zuk, Gaab (2012) Functional characteristics of developmental dyslexia in left-hemispheric posterior brain regions predate reading onset. PNAS February 7, 2012 109 (6) 2156-b.
- Seidenberg, M. (2017). Language at the speed of sight: How we read, why so many can't, and what can be done about it. New York, NY: Basic Books.
- Spear-Swerling, L. (2015). The power of Rti and reading profiles: a blueprint for solving reading problems. Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
- Telian, N., 1993. Telian Multisensory Mnemonic Letter Card Program, Lively Letters. Stoughton: Telian Learning Concepts.
- Torgesen, J. (1985) Memory processes in reading disordered children. Journal of Learning Disabilities, 18: 350-357.
- Torgesen, J. and Goldman, T. (1977) Verbal rehearsal and short-term memory in reading disabled children. Child Development. 48:56-60.
- Wexler, N. (2019). The knowledge gap: The hidden cause of America's broken education system--and how to fix it. Random House, Avery Publishing Group.
- Wolf, M. (1999) What Time May Tell: Towards a New Conceptualization of Developmental Dyslexia. Annals of Dyslexia Vol XLID, 3-28.ements in s speech production skills have also been conducted.