

## Five of the Components of Reading

- **Phonemic Awareness:** The specific ability to focus on and manipulate sounds (phonemes) in spoken words. Phonemes are the smallest units comprising spoken language. Phonemes combine to form syllables and words. The word mat for example has three phonemes, /m/ /a/ /t/. Acquiring phonemic awareness is important because it is the foundation for spelling and word recognition skills.

(<http://www.Readingrockets.org/helping/target/phonologicalphonemic>)

- **Phonics:** The study of relationships between letters and the sounds they represent.

(LETRS Module2, Moats)

- **Fluency, which includes oral reading skills:** A reader's expression, phrasing, and speed as he/she reads a text; the term "fluent" describes a level of automaticity, accurate word recognition, and reading that is correlated with better comprehension.

(<http://www.naperville203.org/assest/literacydictionary.pdf>)

- **Vocabulary:** This refers to the stored information about the meanings and pronunciation of words necessary for communication. Four types of Vocabulary include listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

(<http://www.fcrr.org/curriculum/glossary>)

- **Comprehension:** Comprehension links what is being learned to what is already known. It is the process of constructing meaning through the dynamic interaction between the reader's existing knowledge, the information suggested by the written language, and the context of the situation in which the learning is taking place.

(MLPP K-3)