

## 1 Chapter 3

### What children Learn

#### 2 Language of Literacy

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- Phoneme
- The smallest part of spoken language that makes a difference in the meaning of words. English has about 41 phonemes. The word “if” has two phonemes (/i/ /f/).
- The word “check” has three phonemes (/ch/ /e/ /ck/). Sometimes one phoneme is represented by more than one letter.
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- Phonemic Awareness
- The ability to hear, identify, and manipulate the individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.
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- Phonological Awareness
- The understanding that spoken language is made up of individual and separate sounds. A broad term that includes phonemic awareness in addition to work with rhymes, words, syllables, and beginning sounds.
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- 2 • Grapheme
- The smallest part of written language that represents a phoneme in the spelling of a word.
- A grapheme may be just one letter, such as b, f, p, s, or several letters such as ch, sh, ea, igh.
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- Phonics
- The understanding that there is a predictable relationship between phonemes (the sounds of the *spoken* language) and graphemes (the letters and spellings that represent those sounds in *written* language).
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- Syllable
- A word part that contains a vowel or, in spoken language, a vowel sound.
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- From *Put Reading First: The Research Building Blocks for Teaching Children to Read*, U.S. Department of Education, 2001. Downloadable at National Institute for Literacy [www.nifl.gov](http://www.nifl.gov)
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#### 5 Reading is FUN!!!!

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#### 7 Science

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- 1 • Science is not just a collection of facts. Facts are a part of science. We all need to know some basic scientific information: water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit (or 0 degrees Celsius), and the earth moves around the sun. But science is much more. It includes:
  - Observing what's happening;
  - Predicting what *might* happen;
  - Testing predictions under controlled conditions to see if they are correct; and

- Trying to make sense of our observations.
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- 2 • Components of Science
  - Physical Science
  - Life Science
  - Earth and the environment
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- 8  **Social Studies**
- 9  **Teaching In and Through the Arts**
  - Honors
  - – Individual strengths
  - – Prior Knowledge
  - –Active learning
  - Promotes
    - • Learning processes-Brain research
    - • Differentiated Instruction
    - • Learning styles and modalities
    - • Language acquisition
- 10  **Music and the Mind**
  - The relationship between musical and linguistic stimulus processing has been examined on a neurophysiological level in various studies and using various techniques, which reveal that both words and musical tones caused similar activity in the brain.
  - It has also been shown that the primary auditory regions and supplementary motor areas respond similarly to linguistic and musical stimuli. Binder, Frost, Hammeke, Rao, & Cox. 1996.function of the left planum temorale in auditory and linguistic processing. Brain, 119 (4) 1239-1247
- 11  **Technology**
- 12  **Dramatic Play**
  - Technology**
    - What other types of technology are used in the classroom?