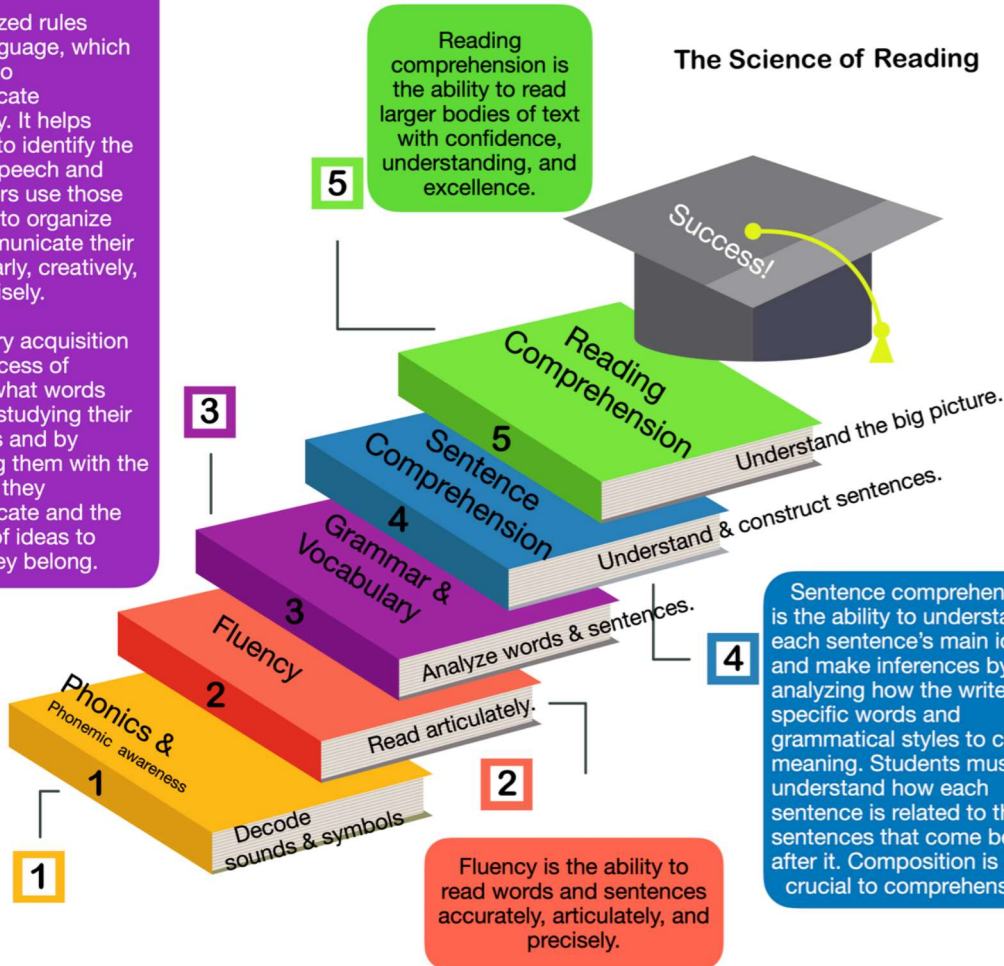


**ScholarSkills Steps to Reading Success**

**Decoding x Language Comprehension = Reading Comprehension**

Grammar is the system of standardized rules about language, which helps us to communicate coherently. It helps students to identify the parts of speech and how writers use those elements to organize and communicate their ideas clearly, creatively, and concisely.

Vocabulary acquisition is the process of learning what words mean by studying their structures and by identifying them with the concepts they communicate and the network of ideas to which they belong.



Phonics is the method of teaching reading by showing students how to associate sounds with symbols known as alphabetic letters. Students learn how to sound, say, and spell each word rapidly, accurately, and precisely by identifying its sequence of sounds and the letter-symbols that represent those sounds. Students decode spoken sounds by translating them into written letters and words, and they decode written words by translating them into sequences of sounds.

**Keep Building Word and World Knowledge**  
At each stage of development, students must continue building oral vocabulary and knowledge about the world (background knowledge) by participating in enriching cultural experiences and listening interactively to stimulating stories, poems, and conversations. They should also watch and discuss informational videos and listen actively to informational readings about science, history, music, and art.

Teaching the sequence of sounds, the sequence of words, and the sequence of sentences

Phonemic awareness is the process by which children learn how to distinguish the distinct sounds that we use to create all of the spoken words in our language. Kids learn to recognize these 44 spoken sounds or phonemes by listening to stimulating poems, rhymes, stories, and conversations.