

Checklist of Foundational Literacy Skills

This checklist provides one possible sequence for teaching foundational literacy skills from simple to complex and may be used as an individualized student checklist of skills mastered. Instructional materials vary in the order in which these skills are taught, so please align this checklist with the scope and sequence within your High-Quality Curriculum or intervention materials. If your materials do not include an order of skills taught, however, this resource may serve as a scope and sequence. This checklist aligns with the Orton-Gillingham approach as well as guidance from Dr. Louisa Moats (Moats, 2020). Furthermore, this checklist is aligned with RIDE's Curriculum Materials Review: Foundational Reading Skills Tool. To ensure automaticity, skills should be taught explicitly, systematically, and in a cumulative manner, "As quick as you can, but as slowly as you must,"-Anna Gillingham (King, 1996).

Alphabet Knowledge and Letter Formation Skills

Alphabet knowledge

Student is able to:

- □ Say the alphabet
- □ Name upper-case letters
- □ Name lower-case letters
- **G** Sequence letters in alphabet order
- □ Write upper case letters
- Write lower-case letters

Phonological Awareness

Phonological Sensitivity:

In Pre-K or early K, student is able to auditorily:

- □ Identify syllables, onsets, and rimes in isolation
- Blend syllables or onset/rime pairs to create words

Phoneme Awareness:

In early to mid-K, student is able to:

- □ Identify individual phonemes in isolation
 - o Initial phoneme
 - Final phoneme
 - o Medial phoneme
 - o Individual phonemes in blends
- □ Blend individual phonemes to create words
- □ Segment words into individual phonemes

Phoneme Manipulation:

- Delete individual phonemes in words
- □ Substitute individual phonemes in words

Phoneme-Graphe	eme Correspond	lences:				
Student is able to produce the correct phonemes for the following graphe mes:						
	r			r		
□ a /ă/ □ m □ s □ t □ p □ l	□ i /ĭ/ □ r □ n □ c/k/ □ d □ am	□ o/ŏ/ □ k □ b □ j □ f □ h	 e/ě/ w v th (voiced) <u>this</u> g/g/ an 	 u /ŭ/ ch y /y/ z wh <u>wh</u>ich sh 		
 □ a /ā/ □ e /ē/ □ i /ī/ □ o /ō/ □ u /ū/ music □ u /oo/ ruby □ th (unvoiced) thin 	 _ng sang, sing, song, sung _nk sank, sink, sunk, honk qu /kw/ x /ks/ s/z/ bugs y /ē/ candy 	 a-e/ā/ e-e/ē/ i-e/ī/ o-e o /ō/ u-e/ū/ mule u-e/oo/ rule y/ī/ my 	 □ y-e /ī/ st<u>yle</u> □ y /i/ gym □ c/s/ (before i, e, y) <u>cent</u> □ g/j/ (before i, e, y) <u>gem</u> □ ai /ā/ <u>aim,</u> tr<u>ain</u> □ ay /ā/ pl<u>ay</u> □ ee /ē/ tr<u>ee</u> 	 ea /ē/ <u>eat</u> _all t<u>all</u> _ck /k/ ba<u>ck</u> oa /ō/ b<u>oa</u>t ow /ō/ sn<u>ow</u> igh /ī/ s<u>igh</u> 		
 er /er/ her ir /er/ bird ur /er/ burn ar /ar/ car or /or/ horn ore/or/ more 	 oi /oy/ oil, soil oy /oy/ toy ou /ow/ <u>out</u>, ab<u>out</u> ow /ow/ pl<u>ow</u> au /aw/ <u>August</u> aw /aw/ s<u>aw</u> 	 oo /oo/ s<u>oon</u> ph /f/ <u>ph</u>one _tch /ch/ <u>itch</u> ey /ā/ th<u>ey</u> ey /ē/ vall<u>ey</u> ch /k/ a<u>ch</u>e 	 □ _tion /shun/ /chun/ action, question □ _sion /shun/ mission, /zhun/ mission, vision □ ie /ē/ chief □ ie /ī/ pie □ ea /ā/ steak □ schwa /ə/ banana, blanket 	☐ _ge ga <u>ge</u> ☐ _dge e <u>dge</u> ☐ ew /u/ f <u>ew</u> , /oo/ bl <u>ew</u> ☐ ue /ū/ resc <u>ue</u> /oo/ d <u>ue</u> ☐ eu /u/ <u>feu</u> d		

Image:	 our /er/ journey _ard wizard ine /ēn/ machine /ĭn/ engine ou /ŭ/ young cian /shun/ musician _ate / ĭt/ private 	 t/ch/ fortune eau/ō/ plateau ui/oo/ fruit i/ē/ scorpion /y/onion _ace/ĭs/ furnace que/k/ unique
Student is able to decode real and nonsense words of the following sy Closed Open Vowel-consonant-e R-controlled Vowel team Consonant-le	yllable types:	
Student is able to decode real and nonsense words of the following sy Closed Open Vowel-consonant-e R-controlled Vowel team Consonant-le	yllable types:	
Rule breakers (-ild –old –ind –ost, final stable syllables, schwa	a)	
Dividing Multisyllable Words	naadadı	
 Student is able to use the following syllable division strategies when n VCCV VCCCV VCCCCV -Cle VV Layering 	necucu.	
Student is able to recognize and draw a box around common: Prefixes Suffixes		
Student is able to recognize and underline common: Bases or Combining Forms		

Spelling Generalizations							
Student applies the following generalizations correctly when spelling:							
<k> says /k/ before e, i, and y whereas <c> says /k/ before a, o, and u</c></k>							
		/llable words and /ē/					
• • • •		middle of words and		end of words			
		one-syllable word a					
Use <y> to spend</y>	ell /ē/ at the end of r	most words, use <ey:< td=""><td>> to spell /ē/ after abo</td><td>out 40 common</td></ey:<>	> to spell /ē/ after abo	out 40 common			
	ell /ch/ at the end o	f a one-syllable word	lafter a short vowel				
		middle of a word and		eend of a word			
		f a word, <ow> says /</ow>					
el, er, and d.							
	/ in the beginning o	fa word, <aw> says /</aw>	aw/at the end of a w	ord or before <i>n. l.</i>			
and <i>k</i> .	,						
use <a> to spe	ll the schwa sound	when it is an individu	al first or final syllabl	e (e.g., <u>a</u> bout,			
magm <u>a</u>)	magm <u>a</u>)						
Spelling Rules							
Student applies the fo	llowing rules correct	tly when spelling:					
□ _ff,_ll,_ss							
Doubling the f	inal consonant in a s	single syllable word w	when adding a vowel	suffix			
E-Rule							
Y-Rule							
📮 ie/ei Rule							
	inal consonant in a i	multisyllabic word wh	nen adding a vowel s	uffix			
Morphemes							
Student understands t	-						
containing the following	-	s. Students should co	ntinue studying <u>addi</u>	tional morphemes			
as they progress throu Inflections:	Prefixes:	Bases:	Derivational	Combining			
innections.	FIEIIXES.	(Advanced)	suffixes:	Forms:			
	🔲 Un-	cent	Surfixes.	(Very Advanced)			
u -s □ -es	Re-	☐ dic/dict	🛛 -у	(rery/lavancea)			
□ -ing	Pre-	□ duc/duct	□ -ful	🗖 anti			
	🛛 Mis-	☐ fic/fac/fec	-less	🖵 bio			
and /t/	🗖 Sub-	form	🗖 -ly	🗖 graph			
	🔲 In- (into)	🗖 fort	🖵 -er	🖵 geo			
	Dis-	frag/fract	🖵 -ion	🗖 logy			
🖵 -est	🖵 E-/Ex-	🔲 ject	🗖 -ous	🖵 phon			
	🖵 In- (not)	mit/mis	🖵 -en				
		🔲 multi	🔲 -ment				
		D port	-ness				
		□ rupt	🔲 -ible				
		scribstruct	-able				
		structvis	🖵 -al				

Syntax					
Student understands the difference between phrases and complete clauses					
Student can accurately write sentences of the following types:					
 Simple sentence with compound subjects Simple sentence with compound predicates Simple sentence with both compound subjects and predicates Complete clause Declarative sentence Interrogative sentence Exclamatory sentence Imperative sentence 					
Student can accurately write and punctuate the following:					
 Independent clauses Compound sentences using all coordinate conjunctions (e.g., for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) Dependent clauses using subordinate conjunctions Complex sentences 					
Student shows mastery of cohesive devices:					
 Pronoun referents Synonym substitution Connectives Transition words 					

Works Cited

King, D.H. (July, 1996), "Remembering Miss Gillingham." *AOGPE Newsletter*. Retrieved from <u>https://www.ortonacademy.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Remembering-Miss-Gillingham_King-1.pdf</u>

Moats, L. (2020). *Speech to Print, 3rd Edition*. Baltimore, London, Sydney: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.