

## Literacy Big 5:

<b>Concept</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finding by National Reading Panel</b>
Phonemic Awareness	Means knowing that spoken words are made up of smaller parts called phonemes. Teaching phonemic awareness gives children a basic foundation that helps them learn to read and spell.	The panel found that children who learned to read through specific instruction in phonemic awareness improved their reading skills more than those who learned without attention to phonemic awareness
Phonics	Phonic teaches students about the relationship between phonemes and printed letters and explains how to use this knowledge to read and spell.	The panel found that students show marked benefits from explicit phonics instruction, from kindergarten through 6th grade.
Fluency	Fluency means being able to read quickly, knowing what the words are and what they mean, and properly expressing certain words-putting the right feeling, emotion, or emphasis on the right word or phrase. Teaching fluency includes guided oral reading, in which students read out loud to someone who corrects their mistakes and provides them feedback, and independent silent reading where students read silently to themselves.	The panel found that reading fluently improved the students' abilities to recognize new words; read with greater speed, accuracy, and expression; and better understand what they read.
Vocabulary	Teaches students how to recognize words and understand them.	The panel found that vocabulary instruction and repeated contact with vocabulary words is important.
Comprehension	Teaches specific plans and strategies students can use to help them understand what they are reading.	The panel identified seven ways of teaching text comprehension that helped improve reading strategies in children who didn't have learning disabilities. For instance, creating and answering questions and cooperative learning helped improve reading outcomes.