

Further Reading**1. Phonemic Awareness**

- The ability to recognize and manipulate individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.
- Example: Identifying rhyming words, segmenting sounds in “cat” as /c/ /a/ /t/.
- Why Important? Builds the foundation for decoding and spelling.

2. Phonics

- Understanding the relationship between letters and their sounds (graphemes and phonemes).
- Example: Learning that “c” can sound like /k/ in “cat” but /s/ in “ceiling.”
- Why Important? Helps with word recognition and reading fluency.

3. Fluency

- Reading with speed, accuracy, and proper expression.
- Example: Reading aloud smoothly, pausing at punctuation, and using intonation.
- Why Important? Improves comprehension by reducing cognitive load.

4. Vocabulary

- Knowing and understanding a variety of words and their meanings.
- Example: Learning synonyms for “happy” (joyful, content) to improve expression.
- Why Important? Expands comprehension and communication skills.

5. Comprehension

- The ability to understand, interpret, and analyze texts.
- Example: Summarizing a passage, making predictions, or drawing inferences.
- Why Important? Helps readers engage with and learn from texts effectively.