#### PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS SURVEY

#### **General Instructions**

#### **Three Parts**

- 1. Instructions and Examiner Recording Form contains a suggested script for the examiner to use and room for the examiner to record the student's responses.
- 2. Student Copy materials for the student to look at
- 3. Scoring Form form for recoding student scores and identifying weaknesses.

#### **Purpose**

Many struggling readers lack phonological awareness skills. This survey provides information about the student's facility with syllables, onset-rime, and phonemes. It also provides information about the student's knowledge of the most common letter-sound correspondences.

Phonemic awareness is the highest level of phonological awareness. Many reading programs begin teaching sounds at the phoneme level. Students who have difficulty with phonemes may have to begin instruction about sounds in words at the syllable level. This survey will identify the student's strengths and weaknesses at each level of phonological awareness.

#### **Appropriate Ages**

The survey is appropriate for struggling readers of any age from kindergarten through adulthood. Eighty to ninety percent of struggling readers of all ages have weaknesses in phonemic awareness. This survey will discover any phonological awareness weaknesses in students of any age and pinpoint the weakness so that instruction can begin at the appropriate level.

#### **General Instructions**

- 1. Use the <u>Instructions and Examiner Recording Form</u> to administer the Survey.
  - This is an informal assessment, so the examiner may use whatever words he or she wants when giving the assessment. The specific words provided serve as a starting point.
  - Instructions will most likely need to be modified to be more sophisticated for students older than second grade.
  - Because this is an informal assessment designed to identify specifically where to begin instruction, the examiner may stop at any time. Suggestions for stopping are provided on the form.
  - Record the student's responses on this form, and circle the number correct for each section. You may choose to record the student's responses directly on the Scoring Form so that you don't have to transfer the answers. Often, more experienced examiners who don't need to read the script when they administer the survey record scores directly on the Scoring Form.
  - This form is consumable and a new form will be need to be used for each student.
- 2. Place the Student Copy in front of the student.
  - The Instructions and Examiner Recording Form state which page to show the student for each section.
  - These pages can be printed on card stock or laminated for repeated use.
- 3. The <u>Scoring Form</u> gives a snapshot of the student's performance.
  - Follow the directions on the Scoring Form.
  - Color-code each score to have a tool for communicating specific strengths and instructional needs with parents, teachers and students.
  - Students most likely need instruction in areas with low scores. They may need instruction in areas with emerging scores. They probably do not need instruction in areas with established scores.

#### PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS SURVEY

#### **Administration Instructions and Teacher Recording Form**

Student's Name								
Grade	Age	Circle one:	male	female				
Survey Administrate	or			Date				

## **COMPOUND WORDS** (PAGE 1 of Student Copy)

m 1 0 1 .				
Teacher Script	Directions to Administrator			
I am going to say two parts of a word. You put	Say each syllable, being careful to pause at least 2			
the parts together and tell me what the whole	seconds between syllables. With your flat hand, touch			
word is. Let's do a sample together. Rain	the first box at the top of page 1 of the Student Copy as			
(pause 2 seconds) <b>bow</b> .	you say "rain" and the second box as you say "bow".			
W/I I did did l	Will College and the college a			
When I put the parts together, they make one	With your flat hand, touch the space in the middle of the			
word – rainbow.	boxes as you say "rainbow" to indicate you are saying both syllables as one word.			
Now you say the parts after I say them.	Have the student repeat "rain" and "bow" and touch the			
Rain (pause 2 seconds) bow.	boxes after you do it.			
Now put the parts together to make a word.				
Say the following only if the student gives an	Have the student repeat "rain" and "bow" and touch the			
incorrect answer:	boxes after you do it			
Now you touch the boxes and say rain (pause 2	If this is too difficult for the student, go to Matching			
seconds) <i>bow, then say rainbow</i> (put your flat hand in the middle of the boxes).	Beginning Sounds on page 3 of these instructions.			
Assessment:	Note student's responses below if they are not accurate.			
Now you will try to put some more parts	Circle the number correct.			
together to make words. You do these by				
yourself.				
Say: <b>cup</b> (pause 2 seconds) <b>cake</b> (Touch each box while saying the word parts.) <i>What is the word?</i> (cupcake)	cup cake sun shine			
Say: sun (pause 2 seconds) shine (Touch each box while saying the word parts.) What is the word? (sunshine)				
	Number Correct: 0 1 2			

# Two Syllable Words (Page 1 of Student Copy)

Continue without giving new instructions.

Say: ta (pause 2 seconds) ble (Touch each box while saying the word parts.)  What is the whole word? (table)	Note student's responses below if they are not accurate. Circle the number correct.		
Say: sum (pause 2 seconds) er (Touch each box while saying the word parts.) (Say the /m/ sound only once.)  What is the whole word? (summer)	ta ble sum mer		
	Number Correct: 0 1 2		

## **ONSET AND RIME** (PAGE 1 of Student Copy)

Continue without giving new instructions.

Note: It is not unusual for students of any age to have difficulty with this task.

Say: v (pause 2 seconds) an	Note student's responses below if they are not
(Touch each box while saying the word parts.)	accurate. Circle the number correct.
What is the word? (van)	
	v an p art
Say: <b>p</b> (pause 2 seconds) <b>art</b>	1
(Touch each box while saying the word parts.)	
What is the word? (part)	If this is too difficult for the student, go to
	Matching Beginning Sounds on the next page of
	these instructions.
	Number Correct: 0 1 2

## PHONEME BLENDING (PAGE 1 of Student Copy)

Now I will say three sounds. You'll put the sounds together and tell me what the word is.  Let's do one together. (pause 1 second between sounds)	Use a finger to touch each box at the bottom of page 1 of the Student Copy as you say each sound.			
The sounds are: /m/ /ă/ /t/				
What is the word? (mat)				
Say the following only if the student gives an incorrect answer: (pause 1 second between sounds) "The sounds are /m/ /ă/ /t/ and the word is mat. You touch the boxes and say /m/ /ă/ /t/, mat."	Touch each box with a finger as you say each sound, then put your flat hand over the middle of the three boxes while saying "mat." The student repeats exactly what you do and say.  If this is too difficult for the student, go to Phoneme Segmentation on the next page of these instructions.			
Assessment: You tell me what the word is. (pause 1 second between sounds)	Note incorrect responses below:			
Say: sh i p What is the whole word? (ship) Say: c oa t What is the whole word? (coat) Say: d u ck What is the whole word? (duck)	/sh/ /i/ /p/ /c/ /ō/ /t / /d/ /u/ /k/			
	Number Correct: 0 1 2 3			

## PHONEME SEGMENTATION (PAGE 1 of Student Copy)

Now I am going to give you word, and you tell me the sounds. Let's do one together. The word is "seat" The sounds in seat are /s//e//t (pause 1 second between sounds).	Touch each box at the bottom of the page as you say each sound.			
Now you tell me the sounds in seat.	If the student can't do this, go to Matching Beginning Sounds below.			
Assessment: Now you will do some by yourself.	Note incorrect responses below. (One point per sound.)			
Say: fit What are the sounds? Say: take What are the sounds?	/f/ /ĭ/ /t/ /t/ /ā/ /k/			
	Number Correct: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6			

## MATCHING BEGINNING SOUNDS (PAGE 2 of Student Copy)

Put your finger on the picture of the moon. Say moon with me. Look at the pictures next to the moon. There is a pig, a ball, and a mouse.	Point to each picture as you say its name.
/m/ is the first sound in moon. Say /m/. Point to the picture here that has the same first sound as moon.	
If the student points to the correct picture (mouse), say  Yes, mouse has the same first sound as moon.	
If the student does not point to the correct picture (mouse), say  Mouse starts with the sound /m/, just like mmmmmoon starts with the sound /m/.  Say mmmmmoon. (Student repeats.)  Say mmmmmouse. (Student repeats.)	If the student can't do this, go to Letter-Sound Correspondences at the bottom of the next page.
Assessment: (The names of the pictures are to the right.)  You do the next three by yourself. Find the picture of (name the picture).	Continue with the rest of the pictures. Circle any incorrect words below. Record the score below.
Say (name the picture).  The other pictures are (name the pictures as you point to them).  Point to the picture that begins with the same	Row 1: socks – fish <u>sun</u> turtle Row 2: hat – pie monkey <u>horse</u>
sound as (name the first picture).	Row 3: car – ball five <u>cat</u>
	Number Correct: 0 1 2 3

#### **ENDING SOUNDS** (PAGE 3 of Student Copy)

Put your finger on the picture of the frog.	Point to each picture as you say its name.		
Say frog with me. Look at the pictures next to			
the frog. There is a cat, a pig, and a sun.			
/g/ is the last sound in frog. Say /g/. Point to			
the picture here (point to the three pictures)			
that has the same last sound as frog.			
If the student points to the correct picture (pig),			
1 4 6//			
say,			
Yes, pig ends with the sound /g/, just like frog			
ends with the sound /g/.			
If the student does not point to the correct	Emphasize the sound /g/ as you say "frog" and		
picture (pig), say	"pig".		
Pig ends with the sound /g/, just like frog ends			
with the sound /g/.			
Say pig /g/. (Student repeats.)	Encourage the student to emphasize the sound		
Say frog /g. (Student repeats.)	/g/ in "frog" and "pig".		
Assessment:	Continue with the rest of the pictures.		
You do the next three by yourself.	Circle any incorrect answers below.		
Touch the picture of (name the picture).			
Say (name the picture).	Row 1: bat – heart van sled		
The other pictures are (name the pictures as you point to			
them).	Row 2: horse – fan fish <u>bus</u>		
Point to the picture that ends with the same sound			
as (name the first picture.	Row 3: <b>key – bow apple <u>baby</u></b>		
	Number Correct: 0 1 2 3		

#### **<u>LETTER-Sound Correspondence</u>** (PAGE 4 of Student Copy)

This time you are going to point to each letter and say the sound it represents. (Examiner points to the first letter.) The first letter has the sound /ă/. You point to the letter and say /ă/. Continue for the vowels and consonants listed.

If the student names the long vowel sound, ask if s/he knows another sound for that vowel until (1) s/he says the short vowel sound or (2) it is clear the short vowel sound isn't known. **The student only scores correctly on short vowel sounds.** 

Circle sounds the student names correctly.

Put a slash or an x through any sounds made incorrectly and note the sound the student made.

a (practice)	E	i	O	u
c	В	g	n	j
1	M	r	S	V
W	F	У	Z	p
k	X	d	h	t

Number correct:	
1 Tullioci Collect.	

## **Scoring Form**

## **Phonological Awareness Survey**

Use this form to identify and communicate the student's skill levels.

Stude	nt's Name						Date
Grade	Age		Survey A	dministra	tor		
Direct	<del></del>						
1.	Record the student's s				•		
2.	2. Highlight low scores in one color, emerging scores in a 2nd color; advanced scores in a 3rd color. We suggest blue for low scores, yellow for emerging scores, and green for advanced scores.						
3.	Record any general co	mments	in the "co	omments"	sections.		
4.	Write recommendation	ns on the	back of	this page o	or on a sep	arate page	and staple to this form.
	Г	ı	PHO	NOLOGIC	AL AWAF	RENESS	
		#	#		Skill Level		Comments
Page	Skill Assessed	Correct	Possible	Low	Emerging	Advanced	
	Blending & Segmenting						
	Blending & Segmenting						
1-oral	Blending compound words		/2	0	1	2	
1-oral	Blending 2 syllable words		/ 2	0	1	2	
1-oral	Blending onset & rime		/ 2	0	1	2	
1-oral	Blending phonemes		/3	0-1	2	3	
1 Oldi	Biending phonemes		7.0	0 1		J	
1-oral	Segmenting phonemes		/6	0-2	3-4	5-6	
	Matching Sounds				T		
2	Matching initial sounds		/ 3	0-1	2	3	
3	Matching final sounds		/3	0-1	2	3	
70   01   2   0							
Matching Sounds & Letters							
4	Matching Sounds & Letters		/ 24	0-14	15-22	23-24	

## PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS SKILLS

## **Student Copy Page 1**

Student's name:		Date:	

# **Matching Sounds- Beginning Sounds**

## **Student Copy Page 2**

Find the picture that begins with the same sound as the first picture.

<b>☆</b>	+			
1.		°		0
2.		0		0
3.	0 0	0	<b>S</b>	

# **Matching Sounds - Ending Sounds**

## **Student Copy Page 3**

Find the picture that ends with the same sound as the first picture.

	San		
1.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0
2.		°	0
3.		°	

# **Sounds and Letters Letter-Sound Correspondence**

**Student Copy Page 4** 

Say the sound for each letter.

a	е	İ	O	U
С	f	g	h	j
I	m	r	S	V
W	b	У	Z	р
k	X	d	n	t