

Questions? Just Ask...

Our friendly consultant team is here to answer your questions, M-F, 8:30-5 CT.



888.841.3456



LiveChat from rainbowresource.com



consultants@rainbowresource.com





The more that you learn, the more places you'll go."

-Dr. Seuss

Timeline:

• 1500-1700	"Horn Books" one page with alphabet, simple syllabary, Lord's Prayer
• 1700s	Bible, Pilgrim's Progress and Shakespeare used to teach reading
• 1783	Noah Webster Blue Back Speller
• 1836	Original McGuffey's Readers
• 1844	Horace Mann's Seventh Report advocates whole word methods for teaching reading
• 1879	McGuffey's Eclectic Readers (1836) revised
1900	Progressive Education Movement first part 20th century
• 1900-1930	Whole word methods continue, but supplementary phonics were used as well, resulting in excellent spelling and reading abilities
1930-1970	Dick and Jane
• 1955	Why Johnny Can't Read
1950-2000	Last half 20th century debate between phonics and whole language
• 1980-1990s	Explosion of whole word approach—becomes known as whole language
2000	National Reading Panel research
• 2001	"No Child Left Behind" mandates Phonics instruction
• 2006	Fascinating study found that dyslexics that were taught spelling in a phonetic manner improved their spelling. The study also found that this type of teaching "can actually change their brains' activity patterns to better resemble the brains of normal spellers."
• 2010	Common Core Language Arts Standards

Methods to Develop A Child's Pre-Reading Skills:

- ☐ **READ for yourself!** Your child should see you reading.
- ☐ **READ Aloud!** Beneficial even through high school.
- ☐ **Use picture books** for conversation starters. Have the child tell a story about the picture and describe what's happening.
- □ Alphabet Learning and Reinforcement
 - Learn/Sing the Alphabet: use letters/manipulatives.
 - Play the "I Spy" game to practice beginning letter sounds.
- □ Play Rhyming Games
 - Make a Rhyming Basket: Put rhyming items in a large basket. (For example: a hat, a bat, a toy rat, maybe the cat, and so on). Have your child select rhyming items from the created basket.
- ☐ **Visual Discrimination**: Have your child walk forwards/backwards/sideways. Once your child becomes comfortable, add height with a balance beam.
 - Balance Beam
 - Dribble a Ball
- □ Crossing Midline Activities
 - Lazy 8
 - Ball Relay
- ☐ Incorporate Reading Games
 - The Reading Game
 - Phonics Bingo
 - 3-D Alphabet Bingo
 - Games for Reading by Peggy Kaye
 - Super Genius Reading Games
 - Word Shark Games
 - Bob Books Happy Hats Game
 - Zingo! Sight Words & Word Builder Games



Notes:			

CHECKLIST: Is my child ready to read?

- ☐ Knows the alphabet.
- Recognizes most letters (including both uppercase & lowercase letters).
- Recognizes letters on everyday objects such as "S-T-O-P" on a stop sign.
- ☐ Spells his or her own name.
- Pretends to read a book, holding it in the right position, turning pages right to left.
- Able to retell favorite stories in own words.

Leveled Readers:

Leveling in books is similar between publishers.

Bob Books

Easy for Me Readers

I Can Read Books

DK Readers

Zondervan's I Can Read Books

Step Into Reading

National Geographic Readers

Penguin All Aboard Readers/Young Readers

Fantail Readers

Readers Clubhouse

eading aloud
with children
is known to be
the single most
important
activity for

SACAJAWEA

building the knowledge and skills they will eventually require for learning to read."

- Marilyn Jager Adams



Dr. Suess

Curious George

Richard Scarry

Thornton Burgess

Robert McCloskey





I Can Read!

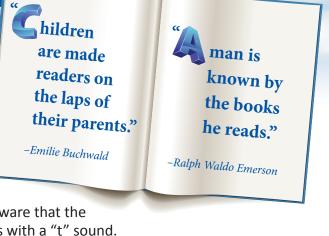
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Notes: _

Definitions:

- Phonemes (Phonograms): the sounds that letters or combinations of letters make ("d", "t", "st", "ng" or "thr" or "dge").
- Phonemic Awareness: the ability to consciously recognize that words are made up of phonemes. For example: being aware that the word BAT starts with a "buh" sound and ends with a "t" sound.
- Reading Comprehension: to understand the meanings in written language.
- **Decoding:** the ability to look at a word and correctly pronounce it. For instance, "s-t-o-p" is pronounced "stop".
- Fluency: being able to read smoothly, without interruption.
- **Systematic Phonics Instruction:** is a set of phonics elements—or phonemes—that are identified and taught in a specific order.
 - Synthetic Phonics: a form of systematic phonics where students are taught to link an individual letter or letter combination with its appropriate sound and then blend the sounds to form words. In other words, the sounds are being synthesized into words. Curricula examples: Horizon's Phonics and Reading; Phonics Pathways; Sing, Spell, Read & Write; Teach Your Child to Read in 100 Easy Lessons
 - Analogy Phonics (Word Families Approach): a form of systematic phonics that teaches students unfamiliar words by analogy to known words (e.g. recognizing that the rhyme segment of an unfamiliar word is identical to that of a familiar word, and then blending the known rhyme—word family—with the new word onset—the beginning sound—such as reading brick by recognizing that—"ick" is contained in the known word "kick". Curricula examples: Alpha Phonics; Ordinary Parent's Guide to Teaching Reading; Reading Made Easy.
 - Intensive Phonics: teaches all letter combinations as rules and they are taught in a specific sequence. The child consciously learns each rule and practices reading words derived from the rules. Curricula examples: All About Reading; Phonics Road to Reading; Spell to Read and Write; Veritas Phonics Museum.
 - Basic Phonics: teaches few basic rules to get the student reading stories more quickly. These might or might not be taught in any specific order. Additional reading vocabulary is developed by exploring word families and adding phonemes as the student is learning to read. Most programs fit in this category.



"ă" PHONICS	Cl	K		UL	.U/\	Λ (JUM			Л	۱KI			©202
A PHONICS		Grades					Religiou	s Content	Pri	ce Rai	nge	Арр	roach	
Programs	PK	К	1	2	3	4	Remedial	Christian	N/Secular	\$	\$\$	\$\$\$	Basic	Intensiv
Adventures in Phonics		•	•	•				•		•			•	
All About Reading	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•			•
Alpha-Phonics	•	•	•	•					•	•			•	
American Language Series		•							•		•		•	
Bob Jones Phonics & English / K5 Beginning		•	•					•				•	•	
Easy for Me Reading		•	•	•	•				•			•	•	
First Start Reading (Memoria Press)		•	•					•		•			•	
Foundational Phonics	•	•	•	•	•				•		•		•	
From Phonics to Reading		•	•	•	•				•	•			•	
Fun-Time Phonics	•	•	•	•					•	•			•	
Happy Cheetah		•	•	•					•		•		•	$\overline{}$
Happy Phonics	•	•	•	•	•				•	•			•	
Hooked on Phonics (Learn to Read)	•	•	•	•					•		•		•	
Horizons Phonics & Reading		•	•	•	•			•			•		•	
I Can Read It!	•	•	•	•					•	•			•	
Jolly Phonics	•	•	•	•					•	•	•		•	
Learning to Read (CLE)			•							•			•	
LLATL Blue & Red		•	•	•				•					•	
MCP Plaid Phonics		•	•	•	•	•			•	•			•	
McOmber Readers		•	•	•	•		•		•		•		•	
Ordinary Parent's Guide to Teaching Reading	•	•	•	•					•	•				
Pathway Reading	+	•	•	•	•	•		•		•			•	-
PhonicBooks®					•	•	•		•		•		•	
Phonics for Reading & Spelling		•	•	•	ľ				•	•	<u> </u>		_	•
				•	•		•							<u> </u>
Phonics Pathways	•	•	•			•	•		•	•			•	<u> </u>
Preventing Academic Failure (PAF)	•	•	•	•	•				•		•			•
Primary Arts of Language		•	•						•	•			•	
Primary Phonics	-	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	-		•	-
Reading and Spelling Pure and Simple		•	•	•	•	•	•		•		-	•	•	
Reading Complete		•	•	•				•				•	•	
Reading Lesson (The)	•	•	•	•	•				•	•			•	
Reading and Spelling Through Literature	_	•	•	•	•	•		•		•				•
Recipe for Reading		•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•			•
Right Brain Phonics			•	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	
Shiller Learning Language Arts	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•	•	
Sound Bytes Reading: Teach Anyone to Read	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	ļ	•	•				•
Spell to Write & Read	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•			•
Teach a Child to Read with Children's Books		•	•	•	•				•	•			•	
Teach Your Child to Read in 100 Easy Lessons	•	•	•	•	•				•	•			•	
TouchPhonics		•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•		•	
Veritas Press Phonics Museum		•	•					•				•		•
Words Their Way Classroom K-5		•	•	•	•	•			•		•		•	
Writing Road to Reading		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•				•



This chart was assembled by Rainbow Resource Curriculum Consultants and is intended to be a comparative tool based on our own perceptions and understanding of the programs and not necessarily reflective of the publishers' opinions. Some designations are "best fit," not absolute.

		Skills	Covered	©202								
	Spelling	G.U.M.	Reading								DVDs	Notes
	Spenning	G.U.IVI.		панижини	KILS		neaders		Manipulatives	Audio	DVDS	Ontional Flack course
1.			•		•	•	•	•	•	•		Optional Flashcards.
2.			•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Orton Gillingham (OG) method.
 4. 	•		•	•	•	•	•	•			_	Teacher Manual is PDF.
5.		•	•		•	•		•				reactiet Maridal is FDI.
6.			•		•		•	•	•			Multi-sensory.
7.			•	•		•	_	•				mana sensory.
8.			•	•		•						Based on Orton Gillingham.
9.	•		•	•		•		•				
0.			•			•						Teacher instruction in workbooks.
1.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			Teacher instruction in workbooks.
2.			•					•	•			Coordinates with Explode the Code.
3.			•		•	•	•				•	
4.		•	•		•	•	•	•	•			Manipulatives in K.
5.			•				•					
6.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Use economical handbook by itself OR the kits.
7.			•			•	•	•				
8.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			Supplemental Read Aloud library.
9.			•			•		•				Includes through Grade 6.
0.			•	•	•	•	•	•				Can use for remedial.
1.			•		•			•	•	•		Multi-sensory. Flashcards.
22.			•		•	•		•				
3.	•		•	•		•	•					Teacher instruction in readers & workbooks.
4.	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•		Activity sheets rather than workbooks.
25.	•	•	•					•				Multi-sensory.
6.	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			Phonogram cards. OG method.
7.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	Readers & Teacher Manual (TM) are PDF. Uses AAS.
8.			•	•		•	•	•		•		
9.	•		•	•		•		•				Use manual w/ or w/out workbooks. ELL appropriate.
0.	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•			
1.			•					•				Supplements available from publisher.
2.	•		•				•	•				Incorporates Elson Readers.
3.	•		•	•		•	•	•		•		Orton Gillingham (OG) method.
4.			•		•		•	•	•			Flashcards. For struggling readers.
5.		•	•		•				•	•		Montessori approach.
6.	•		•	•				•	•			Also ELL appropriate.
7.	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	Phonogram cards. Lots of add ons.
8.			•					•				Readers of your choice.
9.			•					•				
0.	•		•		•	•	•	•	•			
11.	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		Adds art appreciation/projects. App available.
12.	•		•		•	•		•				Online word sorts.
3.	•	•	•	•				•				Spalding method. comparative tool based on our own perceptions and



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