

# Phonemic Awareness

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Phoneme Isolation</b> — recognising that words are made up of phonemes e.g.: The word <i>cat</i> has three phonemes /c/ /a/ /t/.
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Phoneme Identity</b> — recognising words that have the same phonemes e.g.: The words <i>cat</i> , <i>cot</i> , and <i>cup</i> begin with /c/.
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Phoneme Categorisation</b> — recognising words that sound the same and words that sound different e.g.: The words <i>cat</i> , <i>mat</i> , and <i>sat</i> have similar sounds, but the word <i>leg</i> sounds different.
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Phoneme Blending</b> — combining spoken phonemes into words e.g.: The sounds /m/ /e/ /n/ make the word <i>men</i> .
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Phoneme Segmentation</b> — breaking words into their separate phonemes. e.g.: There are four sounds in the word <i>stop</i> — /s/ /t/ /o/ /p/.
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Phoneme Deletion</b> — identifying a new word when a phoneme is removed from another word. e.g.: If you take away /s/ from <i>stop</i> , you get the word <i>top</i> .
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Phoneme Addition</b> — identifying a new word when a phoneme is added to another word e.g.: If you add /s/ to the beginning of <i>it</i> , you get the word <i>sit</i> .
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Phoneme Substitution</b> — changing a phoneme in a word to make a new word e.g.: If you change /p/ in <i>pan</i> to /t/, you get the word <i>tan</i> .

