

## **Approaches to Phonics Instruction**

**Synthetic phonics.** Children learn how to convert letters or letter combinations into sounds, and then how to blend the sounds together to form recognizable words.

**Analytic phonics.** Children learn to analyze letter-sound relationships in previously learned words. They do not pronounce sounds in isolation.

**Analogy-based phonics.** Children learn to use parts of word families they know to identify words they don't know that have similar parts.

**Phonics through spelling.** Children learn to segment words into phonemes and to make word into phonemes and to make words by writing letters for phonemes.

**Embedded phonics.** Children are taught letter-sound relationships during the reading of connected text. (Since children encounter different letter-sound relationships as they read, this approach is not systematic or explicit.)

**Onset-rime phonics instruction.** Children learn to identify the sound of the letter or letters before the first vowel (the onset) in a one-syllable word and the sound of the remaining part of the word.