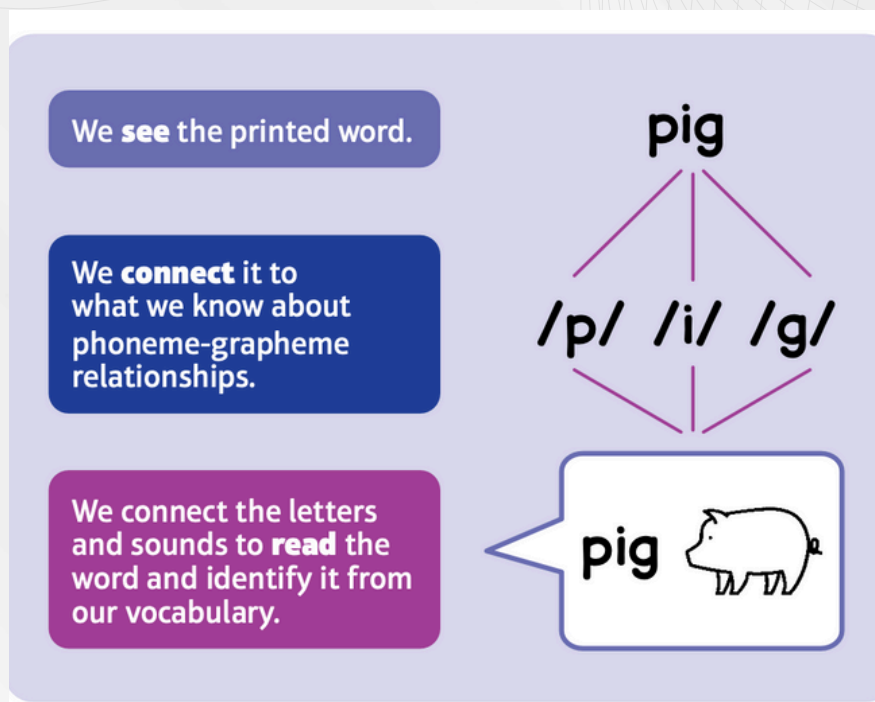


Making Words Stick

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Phase	Predominant Representation
Pre-Alphabetic	No mappings
Partial Alphabetic	
Full Alphabetic	
Consolidated Alphabetic	

Understanding Ehri's phases of reading development lets us know where students are in their ability to make words stick in memory. Their letter-sound skills serve as the glue that sticks the word in memory, and the meaning more securely anchors it there.

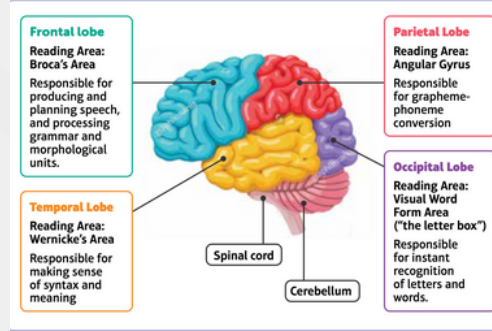
What is OM? Why does it Matter?

ORTHOGRAPHIC MAPPING

OM is the process by which the letters in the spelling of a word are bound to the sounds those letters make. This spelling-to-pronunciation connection is the glue. Orthographic mapping is the key to fluent reading; it enables students to read words by sight and to work towards comprehension.

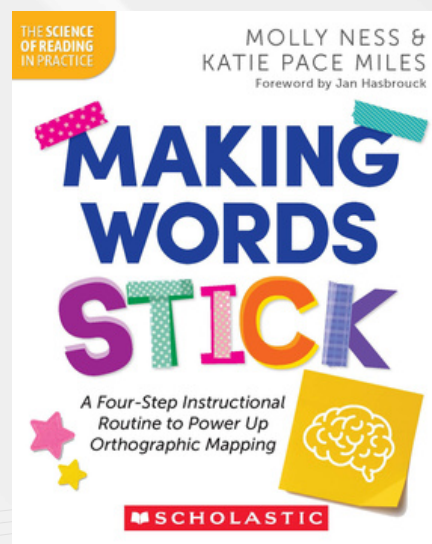
The more we build our students' orthographic mapping, the more we increase their ability to understand what they read. If students have not mapped words, they expend precious cognitive energy on decoding - and as a result their comprehension may suffer. We've devised a four-step process (below) to assist students in making words stick.

Step	Goal
1 See & Say	Students see the word and then make a phonological representation of the word, in order to access the word's sound structure. Simply put, they hear the word and say the word aloud while looking at it.
2 Segment & Spell	Students identify the word's grapheme-phoneme correspondences by mapping the word's sounds to its letters.
3 Study & Suss Out	Students explore the meaning of the word and its usage. They understand multiple meanings of the words, as well as its syntax and semantics.
4 Search & Stick	Students move toward automatically recognizing the word, as well as instantly retrieving the word when it appears in text.



The Reading Brain

Multiple regions of the brain connect so that we instantly recognize and map words!



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