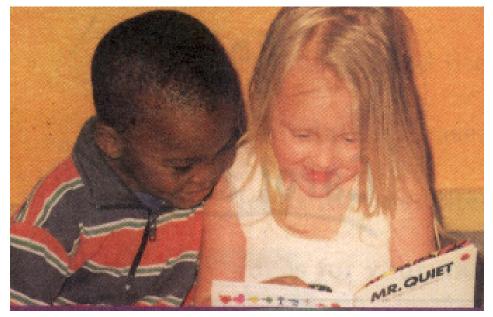
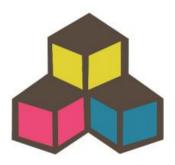


### Presented By: Dr. Louis Benjamin



#### THE CAPE TEACHING AND LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE 24 September 2013

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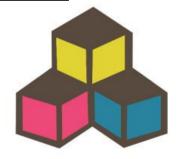


Twice in your life you know you are approved of by everyone- when you learn to walk and when you learn to read.

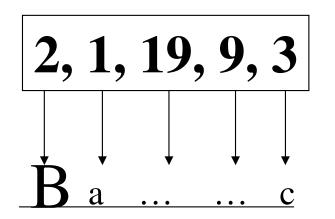


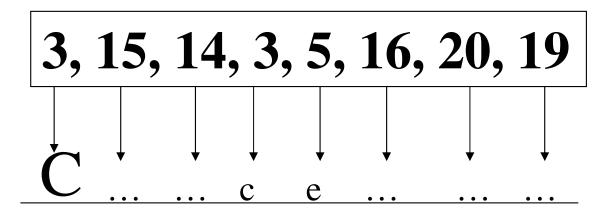


It took our species roughly 2000 years to make the cognitive breakthrough to learn to read with an alphabet, but today our children have to learn to reach those same insights about print in roughly 2000 days. (Maryanne Wolf)



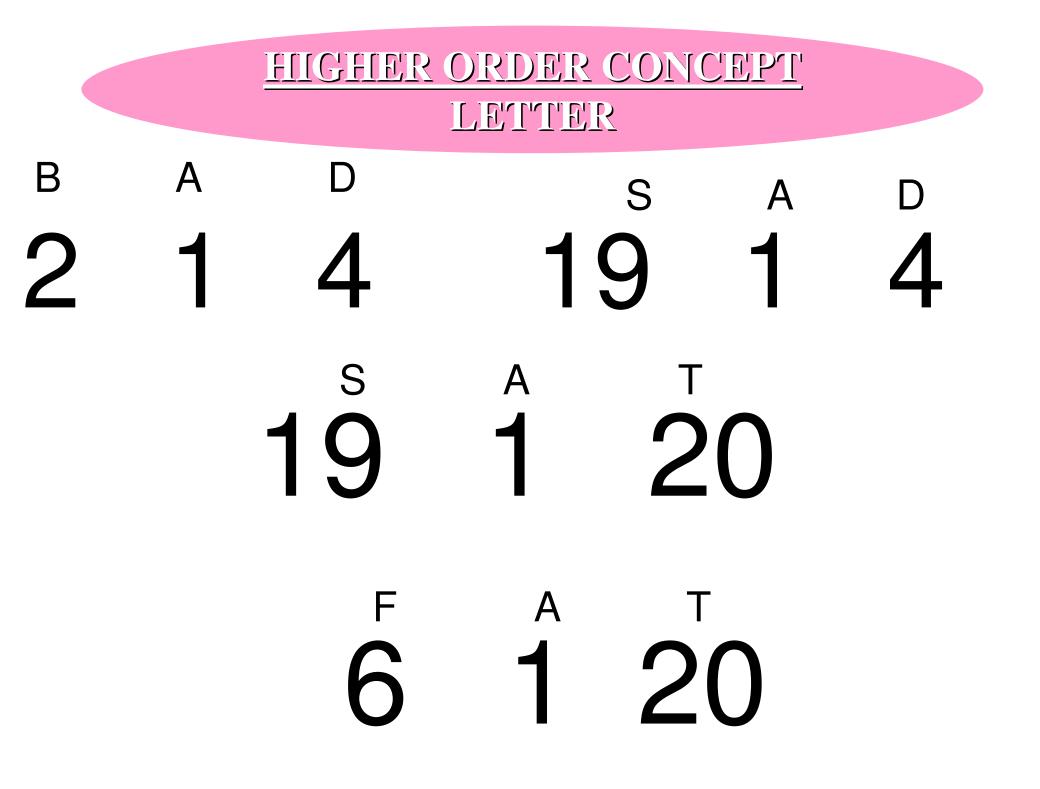
### HIGHER ORDER CONCEPT LETTER



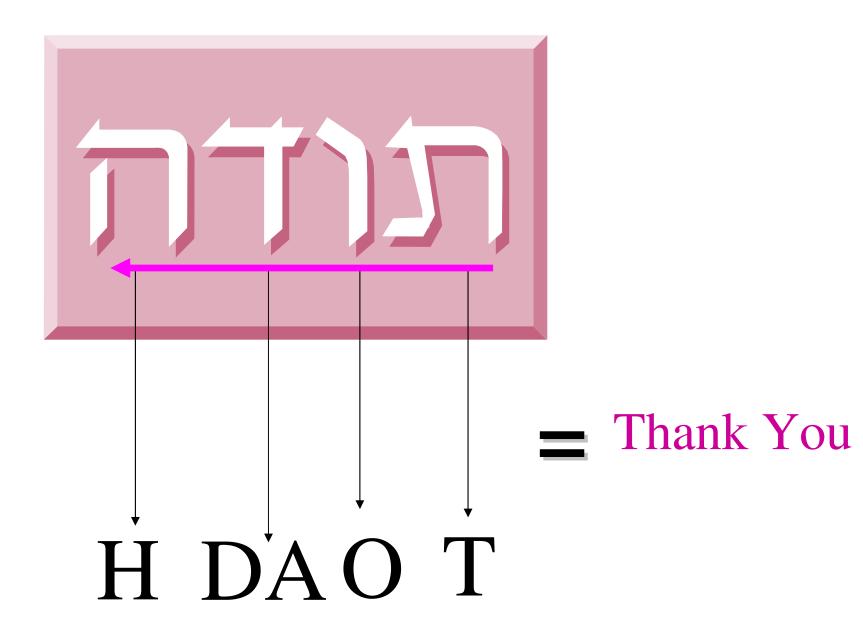


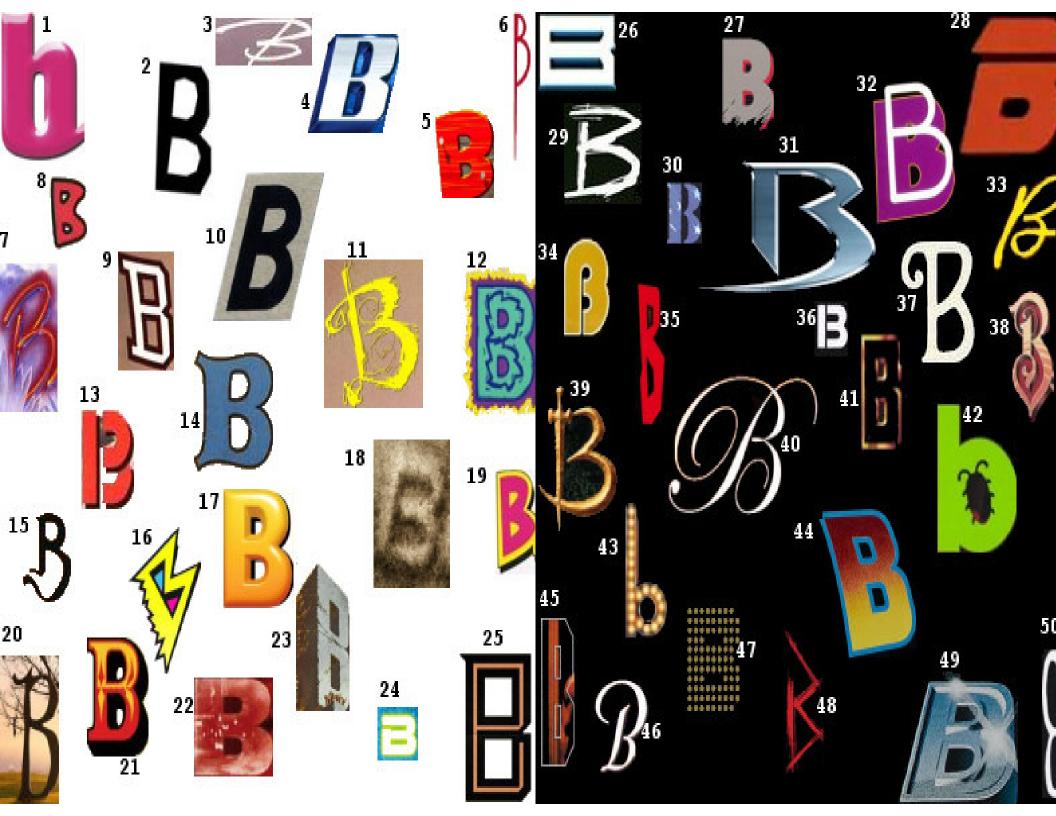
### **Letters are verbal codes:** <u>the letter A/a = AHEH sound</u>

Letters make words and words make sentences and sentences makes paragraphs and paragraphs make: stories, books, chapters, articles, letters, ideas, etc. Prereading and pre-writing activities ... are important.











Reading depends on the brain's ability to connect and integrate various sources of information-especially visual with auditory, linguistic and conceptual areas.



### A tale of two children



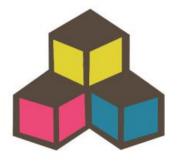






## Reading never just happens.

Not a word, a concept or a social routine is wasted in the 2000 days that prepare the very young brain to use all the developing parts that go into reading acquisition.



## Estimated Number of Words Children Hear By Age 3

#### **Poor Kids Hear 30 Million Fewer**

#### Words by Time they Reach 4 Years

(Thomas Boyce, University of California, Berkeley)

Socio- economic status	Size of vocabulary at age 3	Number of words heard per hour
Professional	1100	2153
Working Class	750	1251
Poverty	520	616

Source: Hart & Risley, 2003



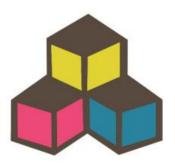
Children who begin kindergarten having heard and used thousands of words. whose meanings are already understood, classified and stored away ... have the advantage in the playing field of education.



# The bow on the

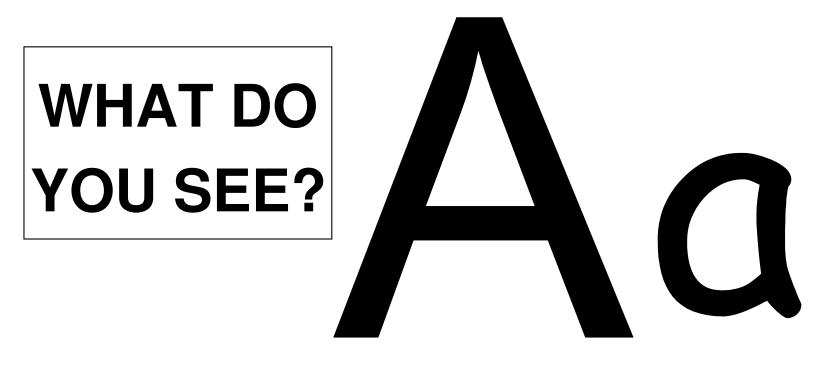
# boat was covered by a

# huge red bow.



### HIGHER ORDER CONCEPT LETTER

#### **STEP 1: FOCUSSING & NAMING**



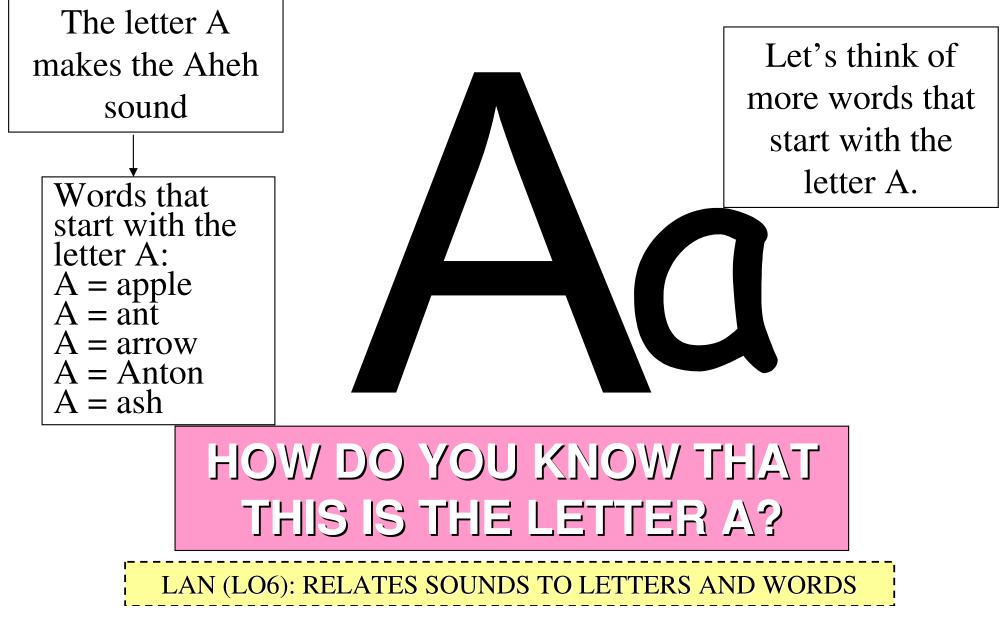
# This is the letter A

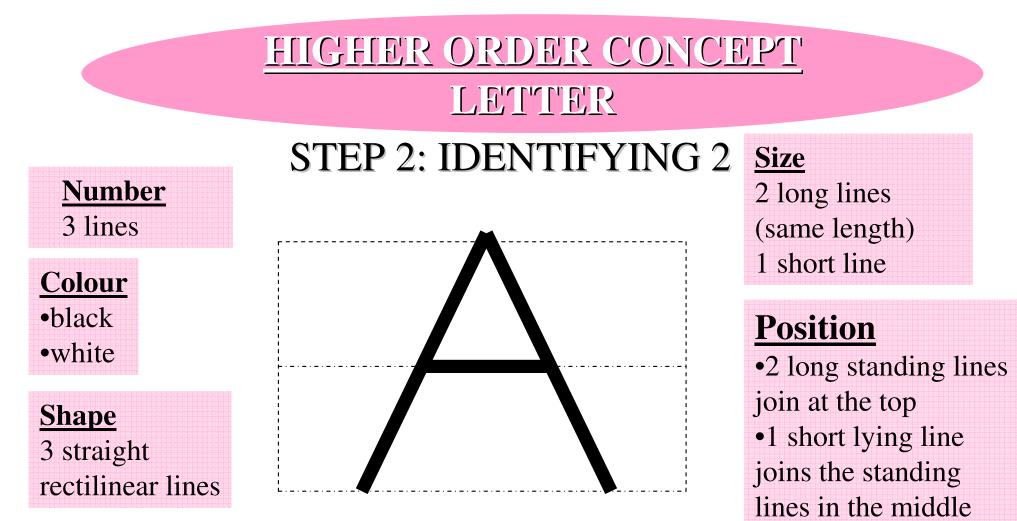
LAN (LO6): IDENTIFIES A WORD, LETTER AND SPACE IN PRINT

Video Segment 2: 6:39

### HIGHER ORDER CONCEPT LETTER

### STEP 2: IDENTIFYING 1





## HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT THIS IS THE LETTER A?

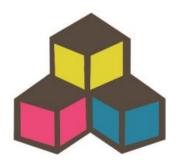
LAN (LO4): MANIPULATES WRITING TOOLS + FORMS LETTERS IN DIFFERENT WAYS +SHOWS AWARENESS OF DIRECTIONALITY + USES KNOWN LETTERS AND NUMERALS+ *TALKS ABOUT OWN 'WRITING'* 

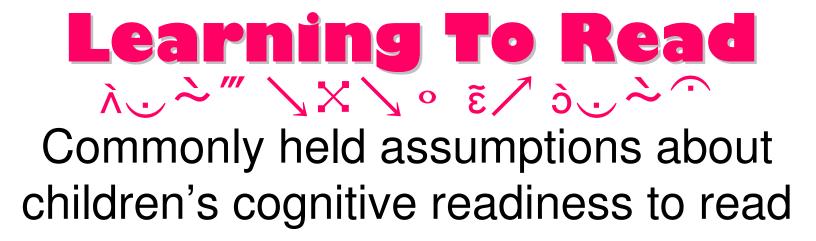
HIGHER ORDER CONCEPT <u>LETTER</u> LOWER ORDER CONCEPTS DECODING LETTERS What do you have to do? start here ∗M-A-N What sound does this letter make? What sound do these letters make? Can you say that again? What word does that sound like? You read that word very well.



The cognitive tasks that are needed when learning to read:-

- Attend
- Compare and contrast information
- Classify information
- Successive processing
- Conserve information
- Derive meaning
- Make Inferences

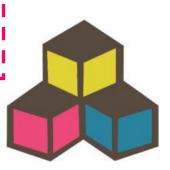




- All children are ready to learn to read when they start school
- •Learning to read is not something particularly complex and can be taught quickly
- •Reading is mainly about learning how to decode... and not how to make sense of what you are reading.
- It does not matter if children take a very long time to read something as long as they read it.
- •Children who come from poor language environments have difficulties learning to read because they are not always taught in their mother tongue.



The more young children are engaged in *conversation*, the more they will acquire words and concepts. The more young children are read to, the more they will understand the language of books and increase their vocabulary, their knowledge of grammar, and their awareness of the tiny but very important sounds inside words.





#### THE BASIC CONCEPTS PROGRAMME (BCP)



A metacognitive programme for young children (5yrs-8yrs) who experience learning difficulties. A programme to develop the THINKING, REASONING and SCHOLASTIC FUNCTIONING of young children. The programme promotes thinking skills considered important for success in all school learning areas, particularly reading, writing spelling and mathematics.

A programme developed by Louis Benjamin, PhD.

http://www.basicconcepts.co.za/