INFORMAL PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS ASSESSMENT (devised by Julie Pout, C and L Folkestone and Hythe STLS)						
Name of child:		School:			Date of assessment:	
D.o.B.:		Chronological age:			Assessed by:	
section. It should be carried ou Write down what the c There should be no wri such as phoneme grid: These short assessment	t in a quiet of thild says and tten words so sor sound be sor sound be sore to help tohonologico bet Arc act	area with mad does (streen the shown to the souttons. The souttons is a continuation of the south of the souttons is a continuation of the south of t	inimal distro engths and e child but t nether a ch s). Weak pl	actions. difficulties). hey may be ild is experie nonological	how a child approaches each enefit from some visual support encing difficulties with hearing and skills will make reading and tent.	
Identify if phonemes are the same or different (hide mouth from view).	a/e o/u i/i b/p u/y m/n		j/j v/th qu/k k/t s/z g/g		Comments:	
Identify if two words are the same or different (hide mouth from view).	car/tar pin/pin sell/shell bug/bud badge/badge win/wind king/king bag/bug		J. J			
Auditory Memory	bag/bag				L	
Say words, child to remember them and repeat back. Space them out evenly.	ball, cat, van biscuit, pen, house hat, potato, cow ship, table, dog					
Counting words in sent	-		awareness		,	
Count the words in a sentence (first three are single syllable words, second three have multi-syllabic words). Syllable Blending	He is nice. I like to run. We went to the park. Apples are nice to eat My cat is silly. She loves her sister.		t.			
Put these words back	apple					
together for me.	rabbit trousers picnic fantas cater					
Syllable Segmenting/D	T					
How many beats (syllables) are in these words? Children could clap or place blocks on a table to show. rainbow (2) ant (1) computer (3) shop (1) television (4) sunflower (3)						

Syllable Deletion			
I'm going to say a word then ask you to take off a part and say what is left, e.g. say starfish without star (fish).	tooth brush w/o brush seesaw w/o see icecream w/o cream bedroom w/o bed parrot w/o rot table w/o ta(y)		
Rhyme Detection			
Tell me if these words rhyme. Example – can/man, to/up	fat/sat cake/shake it/on play/stop ill/well belly/telly		
Rhyme Production (no			
Rhyming words sound the same at the end. Think of words to finish the list. Tell me a word that rhymes with	log, frog, mog cat, mat, sat pin, thin, bin far, car, bar toe bake found top		
Onset and rime	100		
I can say sounds and blend them together, e.g. book (book), train (train).	dog (dog) bash (bash) cheese (cheese) snake (snake) spoon (spoon)		
Phoneme discrimination	scream (scream) n/alliteration		
Can you think of words that start with these sounds?	f p g s		
Initial sound identificat	ion – a visual representa	ition of the flow of the w	vord may be useful
Tell me the first (or beginning) sound you hear in these words.	tin (t) apple (a) sank (s) wipe (w) think (th) caterpillar (c)		
Final sound identification	on – a visual representa	tion of the flow of the w	ord may be useful
Tell me the last (or final) sound you hear in these words.	some (m) tip (p) cake (k) laugh (f) with (th) thing (ng)		
Medial vowel identifica	ation – a visual represen	tation of the flow of the	word may be useful
Tell me the sound you hear in the middle of these words.	bun (u) set (e) top (o) page (ay) keep (ee) fight (igh)		

Phoneme blending – a visual representation such as sliding finger along blocks or a phoneme grid					
may be useful for some	e children.				
Put these sounds	pen (pen)	You could also try long vowel sounds or			
together to make a	mat (mat)	5-sound words, e.g. spoon,			
word, e.g. cat	bug (bug)	clamp			
(pause) cat	flop (flop)				
(64030) 641	snack (snack)				
	swim (swim)				
	just (just)				
	camp (camp)				
	wind (wind)				
Phoneme segmentatio some children	n – a visual representati	on such as blocks or phoneme grid may be useful for			
Say the sounds that	bed (bed)	Again, you could try long vowel sounds			
you hear in these	cup (cu,p)				
words.	sit (sit)				
	clam (clam)				
	frog (frog)				
	twin (twin)				
	pond (pond)				
	test (test)				
	sand (sand)				
Phoneme deletion	Jana (3ana)				
	1				
Can you say the	Say pig w/o the /p/				
word but without a	(ig)				
sound, e.g. say pink	Say fun w/o the /n/				
without the /p/ (ink)?	(fu)				
γρ, (, .	Say camp w/o the /p/				
	1				
	Say flag w/o the /f/				
	(lag)				
	Say friend w/o the /r/				
	(fend)				
	Say best w/o the /s/				
	(bet)				
Phoneme substitution	(
		_			
Can you give a new	mat change the /m/ t	0			
word by changing	/b/ (bat)				
one sound?	dog change the /o/ to				
	/i/ (dig)				
	ring change the /r/ to				
	/st/ (sting)				
	sheet change the /ee				
A	to /oo/ (shoot)				
Awareness of the Alph	upei				
Make use of an alphak	pet arc.				
Can child arrange the					
order?					
How do they do this?					
-					
Do they have to start for	rom the				
beginning each time?					
Can they identify the v	owels?				
Are they able to identify the sounds when you point to certain letters?					

Can they give letter names when you point to certain letters?			
Build CVC words by pulling down each letter. Do	Build CVCC/CCVC words by pulling down each		
they return them to the correct place? Do they require a phoneme grid?	letter. Do they return them to the correct place? Do they require a phoneme grid?		
	,		
Build CVC words (could also try CVCC/CCVC word:	s) then change one sound at a time, e.g. change		
sun to bun, bun to bin, bin to pin, pin to pit etc. Do t			
they try to put all the letters away or just the one?			
If the child struggled with some of the phonological			
with the alphabet arc as a visual aid (initial, final and phoneme segmenting, and phoneme deletion).	a medial sound identification, phoneme blending,		
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