Sight words- printed words stored in memory by the reader that can be read immediately "at first sight" without having to use decoding strategies

Predictable- text for beginning readers with repetitive language patterns, rhythm and rhyme, and illustrations that make it easy to read and remember

Concept of word- ability to match spoken words to printed words as demonstrated by the ability to point to the words of a memorized text while reading

High-frequency words- words that make up roughly 50% of any text- those that occur most often

Cognates- words in different languages derived from the same root

Affricates- speech sound produced when the breath stream is stopped and released at the point of articulation, usually where the tip of the tongue rubs against the roof of the mouth just behind the teeth

Stop consonants- consonant sound that is formed by obstructing air at a given place of articulation

Tense- vowel sound that is commonly known as the long vowel sound

Digraph- two letters that represent one sound

Blend- orthographic unit of two or three letters at the beginning or end of words that are blended together

Liquids- consonant sounds that do not obstruct air in the mouth

Choral reading- oral reading done in unison with other people

Echo reading- oral reading in which the student echoes or imitates the reading of the teacher or partner

Word banks- collection of known words harvested from frequently read texts such as little leveled books, dictated stories, basal pre-primers and primers

Personal reader- individual books of reading materials for beginning readers

Phonograms- (word families) end in high frequency rimes that vary only in the beginning consonant sound to make a word

Word study notebooks- notebooks in which students write their own word sorts in columns and add other words that follow similar spelling patterns throughout the week