MORE THAN PHONICS TO TEACH



- Spelling poses the greatest difficulty for students with literacy learning difficulties.

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- This persists even after students make significant gains in decoding skills.
- After year 3, students' rate of progress slows down.
- Metacognition is less developed in these students

SPELLING

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Explicit teaching of metacognition and self regulation have been shown to improve skills in comprehension.

Metacognition supports the generalisation of knowledge



(Let's spell) - wee	or The little
of principle gmp Little	
ogs nation mb p	_ wilder to
metal agion bag	x III
rozz ariou I p d	TO CALL
of or ariou mbp	Mean
won't awlou mat I'm	Lifeni

Methodology

Document analyses using grounded theory
The question, "What is happening in the lesson?" was
asked to form initial low inference labels.
Further coding revealed the concepts of teacher and
student behaviour.

The purpose of these behaviours was then examined within a framework of metacognition as part of self regulation.

Motivation	Motivation infiltrates all aspects of self regulation and metacognition.				
Phases of self -regulation	Phases of SR are cyclical	Metacognitive Knowledge (MK)	Metacognitive Experience (ME)	Metacognitive Skills (MS)	Motivation & Emotion
Planning Analysing the task Goal setting	Λ	Declarative knowledge of self, task goals, task knowledge, task strategy knowledge and conditions for their use, strategies	What the person is aware of – task features, progress towards the goal, effort required and cognitive processing	Deliberate use of strategies for: orientation, planning. Metacognitive tracking of performance, regulation of	Metacognition requires effort. Attitudes and beliefs will act as an affect process Motivation is linked to the
Monitoring & control of cognition, emotions and behaviour, goal striving strategic task engagement	11	for control of cognition. Procedural knowledge – knowledge – knowledge about achieving goal Conditional	This awareness impacts on attitudes which greatly impact on self- regulation of motivation. What the person feels like when	cognition, regulation of emotions, use of procedural and conditional knowledge.	imitation and ceasing of the Self- regulating behaviours motivation for the preservation of self (Etklides 2008, 2011)
Evaluating Reflecting on performance and making decisions about where to next.	V	knowledge – when and why to use strategies and skills.	approaching the task. Accessing prior knowledge		
	Metacogniti is involved all aspects of SR and is influenced?	in		=	



So

Could instruction in metacognition and self regulation also improve skills in spelling?



Is there evidence of instruction in metacognition and self regulation in current spelling lessons?



- All four documents analysed included instruction in phonics
- Three included phonological skills
- Two included planning monitoring and evaluating
- · One included thinking strategically

Conclusions

- Approaches to teaching spelling are not consistent
- Teacher training is needed in skills required to spell and how to apply those skills using metacognitive knowledge, skills and experiences.

References: Shaywitz, Morris & Shaywitz, (2008); Wong, Graham, Hoskin & Berman (2011), Pintrich, 2002; Snowling and Hume, (2012), Efklides, (2008 2011), Boerkharts (1997), Zimmerman & Shunk (2004)