Listening and attention	Auditory discrimination
Definition Being able to listen and attend at an appropriate developmental level. **Example** Child can attend to adult led activity for a short time, dependent on age and stage of development.	**Definition** Hearing differences between a range of sounds. **Example** When two musical instruments are played, e.g. a triangle and a maraca, the child recognises these are different sounds.
Visual and auditory memory	**Word boundaries**
Definition The amount of information that a child can recall that they have seen (visual) or heard (auditory) **Example** Auditory: When the adult says 'cat, pen, ball' the child is able to say this back to the adult. Visual: When the adult shows items that they know the child would recognise, e.g. 'a cat', 'a pen', and 'a ball', and then hides these, the child is able to tell the adult what they saw.	**Definition** Hearing where one word ends and the next begins in a sentence. **Example** When the adult says the sentence, the child is able to jump out individual words in hoops or use an item, e.g. pine cone, to represent each word: I went to the park. ● ● ● ● ●
Rhyme awareness and detection	**Syllable blending**
Definition Identifying two or more words that rhyme from words heard **Example** When the adult says cat, car, hat; the child knows cat and hat rhyme.	**Definition** Being able to blend syllables heard into a whole word. **Example** When the adult says 'play – ing', this is put together by the child as 'playing'.
Syllable detection	**Rhyme production**
Definition Splitting a given word into syllables. **Example** When the adult says 'playing', this is split into 'play – ing' by the child. ▪ ▪	**Definition** Generating words that rhyme with a given word or words (these may be nonsense words). **Example** When the adult says 'cat, pat, sat', the child might add 'bat' or 'rat' etc.

Onset – rime	Phoneme discrimination
Definition Splitting a given word into the onset and the rime. Onset = sounds before the first vowel, rime = all the rest. **Example** When the adult says 'cat', the child would split this into: 'c – at'.	**Definition** Hearing and identifying differences between speech sounds. **Example** When the adult says two speech sounds the child can identify when there is a difference.
Alliteration detection	**Phoneme blending**
Definition Hearing and identifying words that begin with the same sound. **Example** The adult shows three pictures (two that have objects starting with the same sound, and one different) and shares, e.g. 'This is a bag. It starts with the 'b' sound. I wonder what else starts with a 'b' sound – 'bear' or 'cat'.	**Definition** Putting individual sounds together to make a word. **Example** When the adult says 'c – a – t', this is put together by the child as 'cat'.
Phoneme segmentation	
Definition Splitting a word into individual sounds. **Example** When the adult says the word 'cat', this is split up into individual sounds by the child as 'c – a – t'.	