Big ideas

8 multisensory techniques for teaching reading



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<u>Multisensory instruction</u> is a way of teaching that engages more than one sense at a time. Using sight, hearing, movement, and touch gives kids more than one way to connect with what they are learning.

Here are a few examples of multisensory techniques you can use to help all kids, especially those who **struggle with reading**.



Sand or shaving cream writing

This activity lets kids use sight, touch, and sound to <u>connect letters</u> <u>and their sounds</u>. Kids start with a handful of sand on a cookie sheet or a dollop of shaving cream on a table.

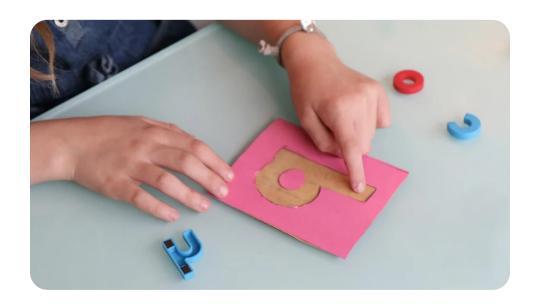
Then they spread out the sand or shaving cream and use their finger to write a letter or word in it. As they write, kids say the sound each letter makes. They then <u>blend those sounds together</u> and read the whole word aloud.



Air writing

Air writing (also called sky writing) reinforces the sound each letter makes through "<u>muscle memory</u>." It can also help reinforce commonly confused letter forms like *b* and *d*. Kids use two fingers as a pointer (keeping elbows and wrists straight) to write letters in the air. They say the sound each letter makes as they write it.

Encourage kids to imagine the letter as they write it. They can also pretend they're writing in a certain color.



Sandpaper letters

Letters cut out of sandpaper can help kids retain a tactile (touch) memory of letters and their sounds. Kids trace each letter with their fingers while saying the sound of the letter out loud. They can feel the shape of the letters as they write.

Kids can also arrange sandpaper letters on a table to spell out <u>star</u> <u>or sight words</u>. Then they lay a long piece of regular paper on top and color over the letters like a "gravestone rubbing."



Word building

Kids can build words with tiles or magnetic letters. The <u>Barton</u>

<u>Reading Program</u> uses color-coded tiles in various ways to help
kids connect sounds with letters. Kids can also use magnetic letters
that have vowels in one color and consonants in another.

Kids say each letter's sound as they lay it down. Once they've built the word, they read it out loud.

Download your own color-coded word-building tiles.



Read it, build it, write it

You can use this technique to teach sight words to one or more kids at a time. Kids each have a piece of paper with three boxes on it, labeled "Read," "Build," and "Write." They also have cards with sight words, magnetic letters (or tiles), and a marker.

Have kids read the sight word that's in the "Read" box together with you. Then have them build the word in the "Build" box, using their letters. Finally, have kids practice writing the word in the "Write" box.

Download your own Read It, Build It, Write It mat.



Tapping out sounds

Tapping gives kids a way to feel and hear how sounds are segmented and blended to make words. The <u>Wilson Reading</u>

<u>System</u> pioneered this technique. Kids break down and blend word sounds by tapping out each sound with their fingers and thumb.

Take the word *bat*. Kids tap an index finger to their thumb as they say the *b* sound. They tap their middle finger to their thumb as they say the short *a* sound. And they tap their ring finger to their thumb as they say the *t* sound. Then they put the sounds together to say *bat*.



Story sticks

Story sticks can help kids who struggle with reading comprehension visualize the elements of a story. Use a different color craft stick to represent each element. Yellow sticks might ask the question, "Who are the characters?" while blue sticks ask, "What is the setting?"

While reading together, hand kids a stick and ask them to answer the question on it. Or ask kids to highlight the elements of a printed story using the proper colors.

Print and create your own story sticks.



Shared reading

In this activity, kids join in or share the reading of a book with you. They follow along as you read aloud or while they listen to an <u>audio</u> <u>version of the book</u>. They can interact with the text by underlining sight words or circling short or long vowels.

During shared reading, kids can use printable books. Printable books leave a space for kids to write in sight words or draw pictures to match sentences.





About the Author



Amanda Morin worked as a classroom teacher and as an early intervention specialist for 10 years. She is the author of *The Everything Parent's Guide to Special Education*. Two of her children have learning differences.

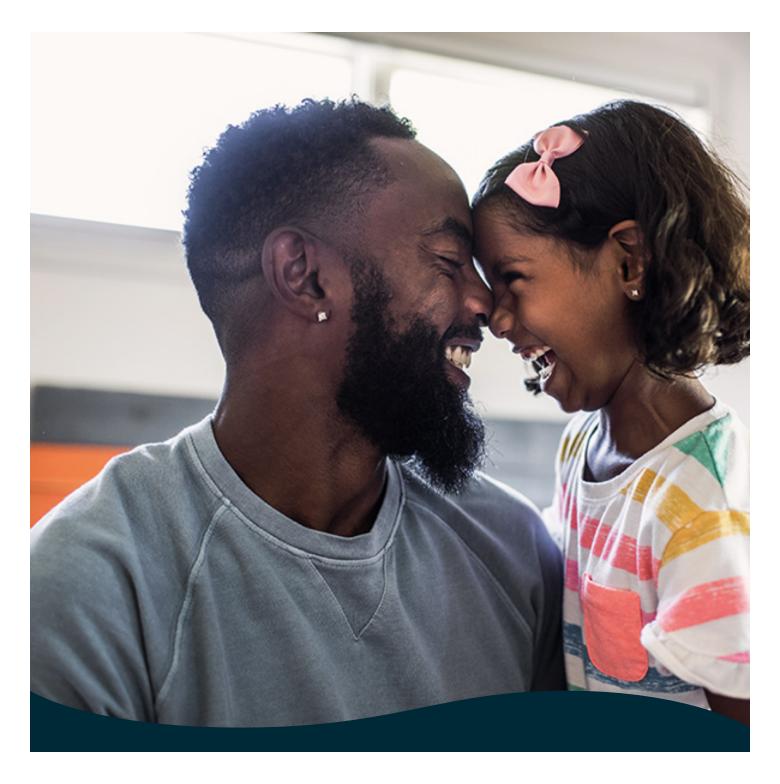
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Ginny Osewalt is a dually certified elementary and special education teacher with more than 15 years of experience in general education, inclusion, resource room, and self-contained settings.

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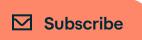




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