Auditory Temporal Sampling Activation and Phonological Awareness Three Year Longitudinal Study 5 to 12 Years Old

Auditory Temporal Sampling Framework helps modulate inner ear sound frequencies through a subfunction of Amplitude Rise Time (ART).



When individuals have a higher than average ART, it takes them longer to perceive and act on incoming sounds leading to the phonological differences found in Dyslexia, Dysgraphia, and Written **Expression difficulties.**



Ideally, all phonemes (or sounds) are then mapped to graphemes (letters or symbols) with reading, writing or math processing.

Phonological awareness becomes automatic for optimal fluency in academic areas.

Movement Learning Solutions



- with hydration
- Worldwide success



Equipped for Reading Success Builds Advanced Phonemic Awareness (APA)

- Explicitly taught for those that need APA as part of **Structured Literacy**
- Add movement with a minitrampoline, balance ball or balance beam



Auditory balance **Temporal Sampling Framework activation**



Notice how all planes intersect the body and neural midline. Therefore all planes are activated by movement.

Since Reading, Writing and Math share phonologic areas of the brain with assistive focus elements, all areas benefit from movement activating the **Temporal Sampling Framework.**



Novel Engineering www.novelengineering.org/

- Combines Literature and STEAM
- **Developed by Tufts University**
- Multi-sensory and
- exploratory learning
- **Develop inter-disciplinary** connections easily



Movement crossing the midline activates three imaginary planes representing auditory balance, proprioception and focus. Auditory Temporal **Sampling Framework** is activated as a result, then phonological awareness, and finally improved academic performance.

Research Proposal [Presentation]

[Abstract below]

The purpose of this project is to validate how

- and phonology

Groups include

- gifted IQ

Students aged 5-12 from three different SES groups suburban, urban, and rural, 1600 per group in up to three areas of the country are part of the study. St Louis, MO | Fairfax, VA | Santa Barbara, CA districts

Testing occurs outside school hours in a homework help center with occupational therapy (i.e. homework/movement), speech and language services (i.e. homework/audiology). We hope to find improved academic scores expected after *Brain* Gym movements and the autoregressor studies verify data.

This will build on

- differences
- exercises

Karaoke for Fluency Development

- When students sing they are forced to keep their voices up to a certain rate. **Amplitude Rise Time [a measurement** of time to perceive sound] leads to successful phonologic development.
- Speech therapists use this technique for phonologic development.
- Kaminski reports a group of elementary students improving their reading scores by a year when participating in only three months of after school Karaoke Club instruction (2021).



1) Dennison's Brain Gym movements activate 2) Temporal Sampling Framework (TSF) 3) and increased academic fluency

1) Students with learning differences/average or gifted IQ 2) Control groups have students *without* learning

differences/average IQ

3) and students without learning differences/

1) prevention/intervention techniques

2) meta-analysis of learning differences

a) movement/TSF functions underlying Dyslexia/learning

b) auditory-specific and occupational therapy movement

c) more effective phonological screeners—infants through adulthood, and English speakers/native languages.

talkingfingers.com/read-write-type/ **Students develop fluency as they** hear the computer's phoneme sounds, and see the letters they type.

Kinesthetic and tactile keyboarding

Helps students master Advanced **Phonemic Awareness**

Reading, writing, spelling, vocabulary, punctuation and keyboarding are taught simultaneously.



