

K-6 Reading Framework

(updated 1.16.19)

The following Instructional Expectations are designed to guide professional learning to ensure all Spring Lake Park teachers possess the following qualities of an expert literacy teacher:

- Teachers understand reading and writing development, and believe all children can learn to read and write.
- Teachers continually assess children's individual progress and relate instruction to children's previous experience.
- Teachers know a variety of ways to teach reading, when to use each method, and how to combine methods into an effective instructional program.
- Teachers use flexible grouping strategies to tailor instruction to individual students.
- Teachers are good reading "coaches" (that is they provide help strategically).
- Teachers personalize instruction for each student.
- Teachers utilize sheltered instruction strategies to facilitate that learning of grade-level academic language and literacy skills.
- Teachers use ongoing formative assessment to identify where students are in their learning, where they are going in their learning, and the very next steps in learning

Instructional Expectations for Teaching Reading

Kindergarten: Phonological Awareness, with a specific focus on Phonemic Awareness

One of the two main predictors of student reading success is being able to apply phonemic awareness knowledge. Phonemic awareness is the ability to hear and work with the individual sounds of the spoken words. This skill is best taught in small group instruction (3-7 students for 5-10 minutes/day) and should focus on one or two elements of phonemic awareness. Teacher coaching and feedback during phonemic awareness learning benefits each child in the small group. Most children will have phonemic awareness after 5-17 hours of instruction. Teachers select several words from a text being read (to or by the students) and engage students in segmenting and blending the individual sounds in the words. Instructional strategies specifically for phonemic awareness include listening for beginning, middle, and ending sounds in words taken from text, putting together and taking apart separate sounds in words (blending and segmenting), and writing the sounds they hear in words (sound boxes). Phonemic awareness should be a learning emphasis starting at the beginning of kindergarten.

Phonological awareness is a broad skill that includes identifying and manipulating units of oral language – parts such as words, syllables, and onsets and rimes. Instructional strategies for teaching phonological awareness include listening to and making up rhymes and clapping syllables in student names and other words found in text. Children in the class who have mastered the skills involved in rhyming, segmenting, and blending should be engaged in instructional activities, which allow them to apply and extend their knowledge.

Kindergarten: Letter Identification

The second predictor of student reading success is knowing the names of the letters of the alphabet and how to write them. Teachers need to state to children that the purpose of learning letters is to become readers. Students learn letter names and sounds through using Zoophonics language and resources (letter cards and teacher guide video) inclusive of all letters starting the beginning of the school year. The learning target for kindergarteners is to be able to identify and write all upper and lower case letters by December 1 of the school year. Letter identification can also be developed through singing the alphabet song, reading and writing alphabet books, pointing out letters and identifying letter names in text, identifying letters in own and other students' names, writing letters, journal writing, and manipulating the letters through puzzles and other hands-on activities. Daily, ongoing formative assessment should allow instruction to focus on the letters students need to learn. Teachers should consider that students identified as English learners may learn letter sounds before learning letter names (both should be taught if unknown). Children in the class who have learned the letters should be engaged in instructional activities, which allow them to apply and extend their knowledge. An example includes applying letter sounds to decode words during shared, guided, and independent reading.

Kindergarten, First, and Second Grade: Phonics and Word Recognition Strategies

Phonics instruction helps beginning readers see the relationships between the sounds of spoken language and the letters of written language. Understanding these relationships gives students a tool to use to recognize familiar words quickly and to figure out unfamiliar words. Teachers use the *Spring Lake Park Phonics Framework* to provide explicit, systematic instruction to teach the most useful letter-sound relationships (approximately 20-30 minutes each day of grade level phonics) and coach students to use word recognition strategies to decode unfamiliar words in text as observing reading behaviors in small group instruction. Focus should start with one syllable words and later move on to more complex words. Word recognition strategies start with teaching letter by letter decoding, moving toward using blends and digraphs, using chunks and patterns, and ending with chunking words into syllables and blending multisyllabic words. Strategies for phonics instruction include reading and writing words, and reading books that contain words with the letter-sound relationships they are learning. Students can practice writing the letter-sound relationships in journal writing and written response to text. Students identified as English learners benefit from phonics instruction and the instruction needs to be inclusive of meaning.

Kindergarten, First, and Second Grade: High Frequency Words

Children who can read high frequency words with automaticity have increased accuracy, fluency, and comprehension of text. In Spring Lake Park we have identified high frequency words lists in Kindergarten, First, and Second Grade. Teachers need to state to students that the purpose of learning high frequency words is to become fluent readers. High frequency words are identified as words that appear frequently in text; some of the words follow a decodable pattern and some do not follow a decodable pattern. The learning target for kindergarten students is to be able to read the high frequency words with automaticity by June 1 of the school year. The learning target for first and second grade students is to be able to read their respective high frequency words with automaticity by December 1 of the school year. These words can be learned and practiced through reading and rereading text at an appropriate level during shared, guided, and independent reading. Students can also practice these words as they are engaged in writing, for example during journal writing, word study, and in written response to text.

First-Sixth Grade: Oral Reading Fluency

Fluency includes the ability to decode and comprehend text. Where the focus years ago was simply speed, the research now indicates the need for accurate reading at a conversational rate with appropriate prosody (expression). A fluent reader can maintain this performance for long periods of time, can retain the skill after long periods of no practice, and can generalize across texts. A fluent reader is also not easily distracted and reads effortlessly. Fluency can be achieved by spending time reading and rereading text at an independent reading level, close reading more complex or difficult text, through reader's theater, through reading poetry, paired reading, and teacher modeling which includes scaffolded instructional practices. An example of teacher modeling includes explicitly stating the purpose throughout the lesson of listening for: how the

words are connected, the rate of reading, and expression of the voice. Teachers do need to listen to students read aloud (in person or recording) to assess progress in reading fluency using the *Spring Lake Park Fluency Rubric*. Students benefit from recording themselves reading, listening to the recording, and reflecting on the fluency rubric.

Some students, including some identified as English Learners, who sound like fluent readers may not understand what they are reading. Adding comprehension questions and discussing what students have read brings meaning to fluency development.

Kindergarten-Sixth Grade: Vocabulary

Vocabulary refers to the words we must know to communicate effectively. Students need rich language experiences. They learn vocabulary in two ways: indirectly by hearing and seeing words as they listen, talk, and read; and directly by being taught specific word meanings and word learning strategies. Teachers need to develop students' awareness of and interest in words and their meanings – creating “word-consciousness.”

Vocabulary instruction should go beyond preteaching the words a purchased reading resource has selected as vocabulary words (ex: Houghton Mifflin identified vocab, WordMasters, etc). In Spring Lake Park, teachers should intentionally choose and teach “Tier 2” words, defined by Beck (Bringing Words to Life) as high-frequency words for mature language users- ex: coincidence, absurd, industrious. Instructional strategies include identifying and briefly defining unfamiliar words at the point of context in literature and teaching the words more explicitly following completion of reading text at end of the lesson. Teachers should relate new words to the words students already know and to students' experiences. Students should interact with the words in a variety of contexts over time.

Students identified as English Learners may need additional instruction to learn Tier 1 vocabulary words, or basic words (ex: *search, guest, tooth, answer, simple idiomatic expressions, and connecting words so, if, then, finally*) needed for everyday speech and scaffolding academic conversations. For English Learners, when selecting words for instruction consider cognates (English-Spanish), phrases, idioms, connectors, clusters, transition words, and homophones.

In contrast to teaching vocabulary in literature, content specific words that are necessary for comprehending nonfiction text should be taught prior to reading.

Students are taught to be aware of and monitor their understanding of unfamiliar words and their meanings. Students need instruction on using context clues to figure out meaning of unknown words. Word parts such as prefixes, suffixes, and root words are also used to figure out the meaning of unknown words. The *Spring Lake Park Phonics Framework* is a resource for prefixes, suffixes, and root words.

Students identified as English Learners need to see the vocabulary written, and use the vocabulary in multiple meaningful ways. Vocabulary instruction involves more than just a word. Instruction should include phonology (pronunciation), morphology (form), syntax (word order), collocations, formal and informal discourse through academic and social linguistic functions (registers), and include academic language scaffolds from texts students read, discuss, write about, and learn the content of. Students need to see words in clusters: *for example, stored energy, equivalent weight, over the course of, I agree with*. Academic vocabulary includes the type of discussion or structure/ genre being used; compare/contrast, cause/effect, oral reports and the grammatical structures that signal each type of discourse. Students identified as English Learners need to be provided word practice through listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Students will most likely retain selected vocabulary that is taught in depth and breadth rather than long lists of words.

Kindergarten-Sixth Grade: Comprehension

Comprehension is the essence of reading and the key to academic and lifelong learning. Children can build their comprehension by learning to use strategies to get meaning from what they read. Teachers provide instruction and modeling (at selected points in text) to help students learn grade level learning targets, along with comprehension strategies: predicting, clarifying, asking questions, and summarizing. Children should be taught to monitor their own comprehension through applying these and other strategies. It is important to teach, model, and scaffold instruction for students before engaging them in tasks to practice independently. Teachers should not hesitate to sustain modeling in order to meet the needs of their students.

Teachers should involve students in higher level thinking, including critiquing and critically thinking about text through discussion and written responses to higher level questioning. Students should answer and generate higher level questions/prompts about text, through substantive (collaborative) conversation and in writing.

Teachers review student comprehension learning and work and provide specific, descriptive feedback. Teachers use the knowledge of students' comprehension learning when designing the next learning experience for students.

Students identified as English Learners language proficiency should be taken into consideration. Learners at each level of English proficiency need to participate in higher level questioning. Students at the beginning levels of English will need language supports, such as partners, graphic organizers, pictures and options to clarify in their home language.

Students identified as English Learners may benefit from this sequence of skills:

- Ask and Answer questions
- Determine important information

- Summarize
- Make connections using schema
- Monitor Comprehension
- Predict
- Make Inferences

These cognitive and verbal processes are best practiced during partner reading and discussions after a teacher includes the necessary supports, such as, *word banks, sentence starters, academic discussion protocols*.

Kindergarten-Sixth Grade Text Selection

Careful attention should be given to providing all students with rich, quality literature and informational text starting in kindergarten. By fourth grade students should be reading 50% literature and 50% informational text.

Kindergarten-Sixth Grade: Read Alouds

Read alouds should be a short part of the daily schedule (consider 5-10 minutes every day). During the read aloud, the teacher reads aloud from a carefully selected piece of literature and/or informational text that promotes higher thinking, enhances language, and represents diverse and varied cultures. Read alouds engage children in the joy and power of reading and create knowledge of a wide variety of genre: literature, informational, poetry, etc. By carefully choosing texts to read aloud, teachers can introduce students to authors, characters, and topics that may motivate students to read on their own. The books selected should be high quality texts above the students' grade level (consider 1-2 years above grade level) and have appropriate content and themes. Students may need additional background knowledge if text content is unfamiliar. The teacher discusses with the whole class or with small groups before, during, and after reading. Reading aloud to students provides them with the opportunity to hear how fluent reading sounds (expression, intonation, pacing) while helping to develop a sense of story. Read alouds promote oral language development; they help build vocabulary and understanding of text structure. Read alouds encourage high levels of understanding, while sharing the reading process in a meaningful way. Read alouds are a key literacy practice for creating a community of readers and demonstrating that reading provides pleasure and is informative. In contrast to shared reading, during a read aloud it isn't necessary for each child to have access to the text.

Kindergarten-Sixth Grade: Focus Lesson

The Focus Lesson provides children with an opportunity to learn comprehension skills and strategies of proficient readers. Teachers engage students in differentiated, flexible large group instruction for 30-40 minutes a day. In addition to purposeful learning targets, language

objectives should be developed and shared with students. Knowing the English proficiency levels of students identified as English Learners will help in choosing the appropriate supports.

Shared Reading: A common text is used that all children can see, examples include a big book, chart, or each student having a copy of the text (this is in contrast to a read aloud where the teacher may have one copy of the text). The class is engaged in reading the same text with different levels of support. Throughout the lesson the teacher purposefully provides direct instruction and/or models skill and strategy development (concepts of print, word recognition, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension) as appropriate to the specific learning (ex: determining main idea and details would be modeled, defining a glossary would be direct instruction). The text is often revisited and interacted with for several days in a row, with students having access to the text so they can reference the text and apply the learning. Shared reading gives teachers the opportunity to demonstrate how to problem solve while reading. Students are coached to apply what they've learned during shared reading and to small group and independent reading.

Close Reading: Close reading is the reading and rereading of short passages of complex text, applying comprehension strategies to gain deeper understanding of the author's meaning. Complex text refers more to the complexity of ideas and thinking – not simply the difficulty of the words to decode or text formatting. This may be a stand alone text or an excerpt from a longer text (may be a part of a shared reading text).

- Teacher identifies a specific purpose for each rereading, starting with text dependent questions and moving toward higher order thinking.
- Students' thinking and understanding is documented through student annotations.
- Students should have an opportunity to engage in substantive conversation with peers between readings.
- Building background prior to reading is limited to essential information, in order to facilitate student learning through text interaction.
- Used in all content areas and with all students.

K-8 Common Annotations for Close Reading:

- Circle unknown words
- Star (*) powerful or meaningful words or phrases
- Write notes in margins (could be related to target teacher sets up in purpose for reading)
- Question Mark (?) comprehension confusion

Modeling: Teacher uses instructional talk to reveal the thought process – says everything they are thinking (related to the intended learning) aloud. Modeling is purposeful and requires intentional planning to make the invisible thinking process visible for students.

Direct Instruction: Teacher provides students information and explanation they need to know.

Substantive Conversation: Dialogue between students that builds comprehension. Student comments and questions are directly linked to other comments and questions.

Kindergarten-Sixth Grade: Small Group Reading Instruction

The purpose of small group reading is to help students develop new reading strategies and apply them flexibly. The ultimate goal is to prepare students to apply reading strategies independently on grade level text. Groups are formed based on common needs (strategy usage) and/or instructional reading level and are flexible; that is, they change as children's needs/abilities change. Small group reading gives teachers the opportunity to observe students as they process new text, so they can design instruction based on student need. The selection of text is a key factor. Text should be aligned with the skill and strategies students need and interest of students should be considered. Teachers select text for small group reading that is at an appropriate instructional level in which children can read with an accuracy rate of 80-95%. Teachers need to regularly observe students reading and processing text until they can consistently independently decode and comprehend a Fountas and Pinnell level "L" text.

In a small group reading lesson, the teacher briefly introduces the story by telling the children the title, author, the overall gist of the story and calls their attention to any unusual language. As students grow in their reading skills, the introduction must become less supportive because the students are capable of reviewing and setting purposes for reading themselves.

Following the introduction, each child reads the whole story from his/her copy of the text. The reading is usually quiet (whisper) or silent, and all members of the group are operating independently as readers. The reading is not "round robin" or choral reading. The teacher does not read the text to the students. As children read, the teacher "listens in" and intervenes with individuals as needed to teach reading strategies that they must learn in order to read more independently. The teacher records data to evaluate progress, identify instructional needs, document student development and learning.

After the reading, the teacher often makes an additional teaching point or two that directly relates to the reading just completed. The teacher also asks questions and/or has children retell the story in order to check/support students' comprehension and provide opportunities for oral language development. Students should have the opportunity to read new text as often as possible – typically a new text each 1-2 days, until they reach more sophisticated text. Students should have opportunity to reread texts from small group reading lessons during their independent learning time.

In kindergarten classrooms children will participate in differentiated small group instruction in their classrooms starting at the beginning of the year. Kindergartners able to apply phonemic awareness, phonics skills and having word knowledge are ready to start small group reading. Kindergartners need to utilize texts in small groups to apply the foundational skills as they are learning them.

In grades 3-6, to conduct a small group reading lesson with students who are reading on or above grade level, the teacher provides an introduction and then allows children to read the whole text (or portion of the text that will be read by the group that day) silently on their own. When the students have finished reading this text, the teacher meets with the students to share one or two teaching points that the text lends

itself to, to review strategy use, and to support the students in comprehension and higher level thinking. For students who are not yet reading at grade level, a small group reading lesson provides more support. In this case, the students still read the whole story or story portion, but the teacher keeps them in a common space and observes reading strategies/behaviors as they read. The teacher asks individual students to read aloud quietly and “listens in” as each child reads at his own pace. As the teacher listens, he intervenes as needed to teach reading strategies that students must learn to read more successfully independently.

Kindergarten-Sixth Grade: Application of Learning

During this learning time, students should be engaged in learning experiences that are purposeful and consistently differentiated to meet their individual needs. Application of learning is of value when learning is differentiated, based on learning targets and supported by student data. Learning experiences may include independent reading **and** responding to text via answering and/or generating higher level questions/prompts about text, through discussion and in writing. Learning experiences may also include opportunities to collaborate with others.

Teachers must review student work/learning completed during application of learning within a short time frame, return work to students with specific, descriptive feedback, and use the knowledge of student learning when planning next learning experiences for students.

Students need time to read text daily that is at their independent reading level (consider text read with 95-100% accuracy). Independent reading enables students to develop fluency as readers. It also strengthens their use of reading strategies as well as their comprehension. During reading time children read new or familiar text and respond to their reading through discussion or in a written response.

Reading is fostered by organizing collections of books that students have either read in guided reading or are new books at the students' independent reading levels. Initially, teachers should be involved in choosing books for and/or with children. As children progress in their reading, teachers should teach students to choose books for themselves so that eventually students are independently making appropriate text selections. Even though students may be selecting the texts, teachers continue to check in and monitor the comprehension and application of learning.

Students must be able to continue learning without teacher assistance, maintaining and managing their own independent learning. Teachers should spend time teaching and modeling the routines and practices necessary to working without teacher support, including the stamina needed to apply their skills and strategies independently to difficult and complex tasks. Teachers provide examples and models of strong and weak work for routines, as well as products students complete independently.

Time spent in independent reading should increase as children become more competent readers. By the end of kindergarten students should be reading independently for 15 minutes each day. As students progress through first and second grade they should be reading a minimum of

20 minutes. By third through sixth grade, students should be reading independently for a total of 30 minutes daily. These minutes are cumulative and do not have to occur all at once.

Intensive Instruction and Intervention

Students identified as at-risk readers through use of diagnostic assessments receive research-based instruction/intervention daily for 30-60 minutes. This is in addition to 90 minutes of core reading instruction with the intent to accelerate learning. Instructional decisions are made and implemented collaboratively among students' teachers (grade level, Academic Specialists, Special Ed., and/or EL) and are based on frequent, formative assessment data. Interventions for at risk students are provided at school by content strong reading teacher.

Instructional strategies that are known to be effective for students identified as English Learners.

- Begin each lesson by building background that is planned, purposeful, brief, and focused.
- Preview vocabulary orally and visually.
- Incorporate students' home language and culture.
- Oral language development activities are incorporated.
- Small group reading instruction is connected to a content theme.
- Academic language is embedded and targeted.
- Students may spend up to 3 days on a text – including reading, writing, listening, and speaking.
- Substantive Conversation and discussion are utilized, including sentence stems.
- Graphic organizers, realia, illustrations, photographs, charts, timelines, videos, etc are used.
- Clear content, language, and literacy objectives are created and shared.
- Academic Language Scaffolds are used.

Assessment data should be from multiple sources to describe student achievement in home language and in English. Students identified as English Learners need differentiated instruction based on their level of English proficiency. Alternative forms of assessment are used to gather additional information, such as portfolios, performance assessment, English language progress monitoring tools, vocabulary assessments, etc.

Spring Lake Park: Breakdown of Reading Instructional Time

This document provides guidance for structuring core and targeted reading instructional time for grades K-6 in a way that reflects the district's top priorities for reading instruction:

- Ongoing development of key reading skills, particularly mastery of phonics at the lower grades and comprehension at the upper grades, through systemic and explicit instruction
- Exposure to grade-level (or above grade-level) texts through focus lessons and read alouds to ensure students grapple with texts and meet grade-level standards
- Application and practice of reading skills and strategies through small group reading with lessons that match the right book and the right learning with the right students
- Time every day for application of learning differentiated for each student

Purpose of the map: The map of the blocks reflect best practices outlined in the National Reading Panel and from schools and districts across the country. The map is not meant to suggest that there is only one way to approach reading instruction, nor does it seek to limit the instructional choices that teachers make for the students every day. Rather, by mapping the reading block, district and school leaders seek to provide clear guidance on the components of good reading instruction as well as the suggested time for each.

It isn't simply about the time spent in reading instruction, but the quality of the experiences students are engaged in during the learning.

With clear expectations, the district can then provide targeted and focused support, resources, and professional development opportunities.

Core Grade Level Reading Kindergarten – Grade 6 (90 minutes)		
Component	Element(s)	Pacing Guide (approximate range)
Grade Level Phonemic Awareness, Phonics, and High Frequency Words	Explicit instruction of grade level phonemic awareness, phonics, high frequency words.	K-2 20-30 minutes 3-6 15-20 minutes
Core Grade Level Focus Lesson (Text selected should build so that by Grade 4 students read 50% literature and 50% informational text)	<p>Teacher models (using explicit instructional talk to reveal the teacher’s thought processes as tasks are performed at pre-selected, purposeful points in text) specific grade level reading targets and reading strategies (including summarizing, questioning, predicting, monitor/clarify, and word recognition strategies) using at or above grade-level texts</p> <p>Students practice applying specific grade level reading targets (with guidance and support from teacher) using at or above grade-level texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shared Reading ○ Close Reading ○ Substantive Conversations ○ Writing in Response to Text ○ Taking notes/asking questions while reading <p>Vocabulary Instruction - Teachers should intentionally choose and teach “Tier 2” words in text students are reading during the Focus Lesson. Teachers should relate new words to the words students already know and to students’ experiences. Students should interact with the words in a variety of contexts over time.</p> <p>Teacher Read Aloud – carefully selected high quality literature and informational text that promotes higher thinking, enhances language, represents diverse and varied cultures</p>	K-2 30--40 minutes 3-6 35-45 minutes
Core Small Group Learning	Differentiated learning experiences to build reading skills and strategies using grade level or above resources	20-40 minutes

Targeted Differentiated Reading: (30-60 minutes)

Targeted differentiated instruction – scaffolded reading instruction customized to individual needs. Learning needs to be accelerated to help students achieve at grade level.

Kindergarten: Small group instruction may start in homerooms in Mid-September, determining who is below grade level by mid-October-November

Learners who are Slightly Below, At, or Above Grade Level

Application and enriched experiences to apply reading targets and strategies.

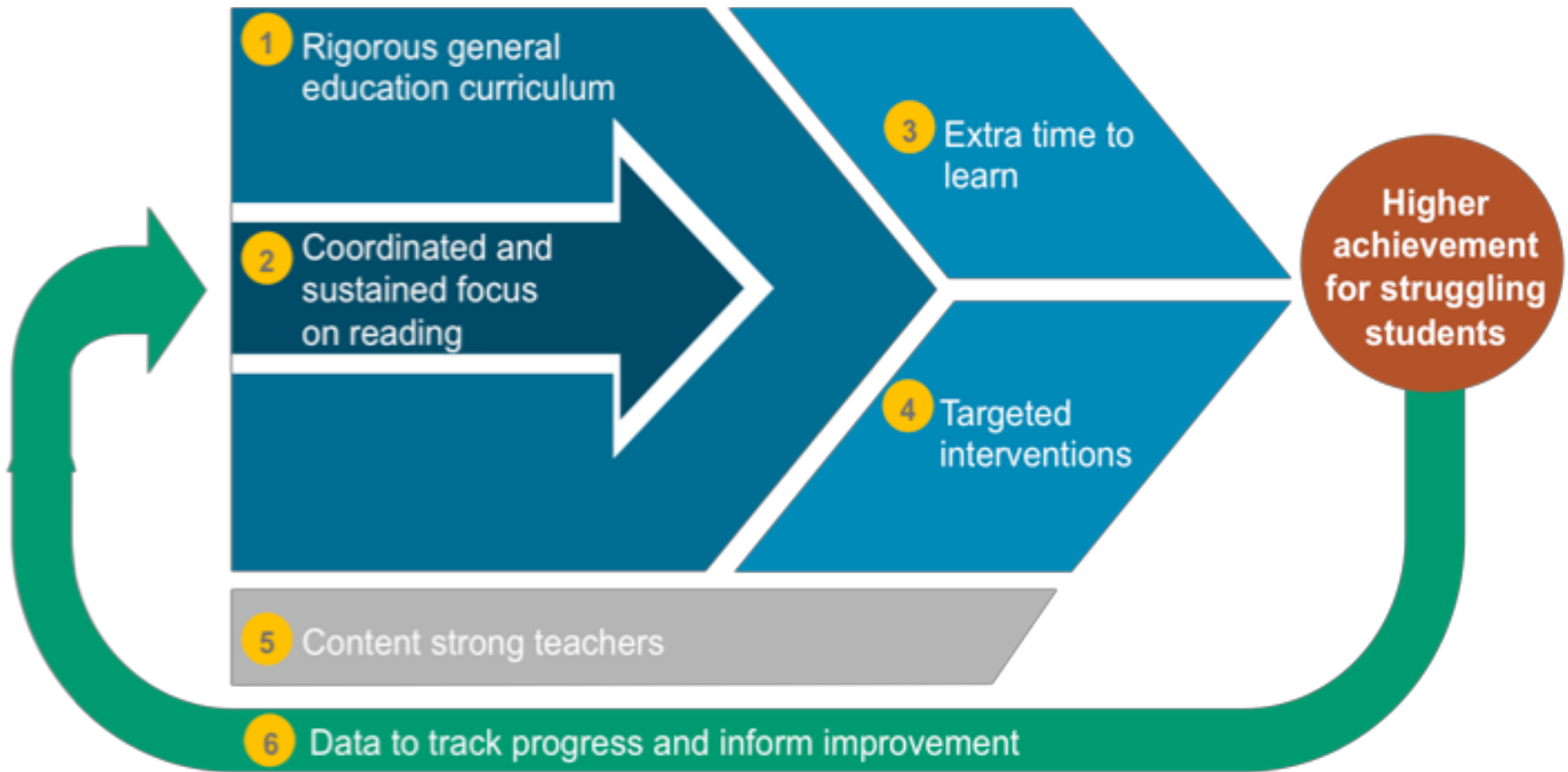
- Teachers meet with students in small groups to engage in learning experiences
- Application of targets and reading strategies using appropriate text that teachers have worked with students to select
 - Comprehension Targets and Strategies
 - Substantive Conversations
 - Writing in Response to Text
 - Taking notes/asking questions while reading
- Independent application of targets and reading strategies – reading new texts and applying reading skills and strategies
- Teachers review student work/learning completed during learning time within a short time frame, return work to students with specific, descriptive feedback, and use the knowledge of student learning when planning next learning experiences for students.

Students slightly below grade level should also receive direct intervention to accelerate learning – using diagnostic and frequent formative assessments to customize instruction based on identified, specific student need.

Learners who are Below Grade Level (30-60 minutes daily)

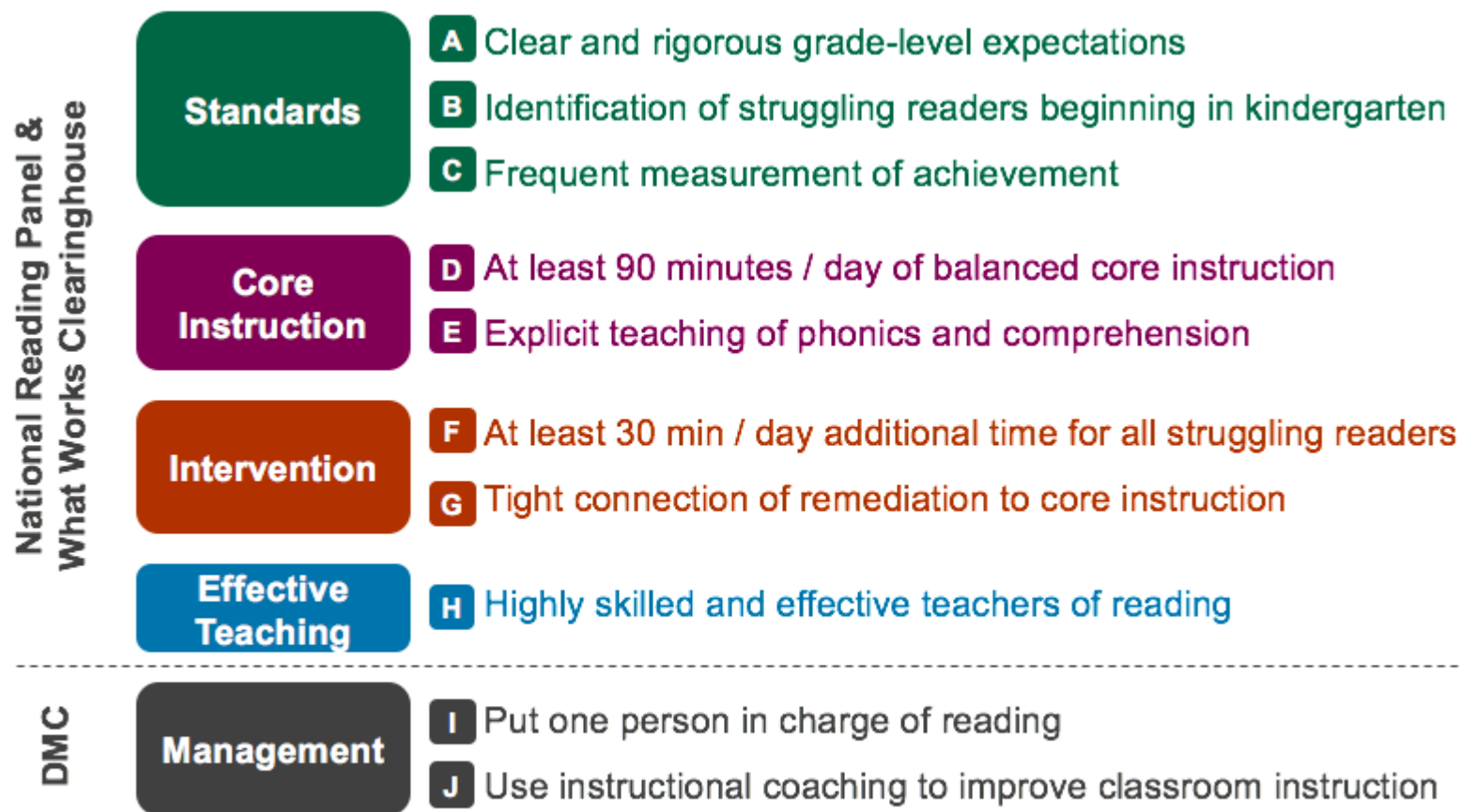
- Teachers meet with students in small groups to provide **direct, intensive instruction and intervention to accelerate learning** – using diagnostic and frequent formative assessments to customize instruction based on specific student need (While working with teacher, students need to apply skills in text at an appropriate reading level)
 - Language Experience Approach (specific to children who have had very limited experiences with text)
 - Direct Phonemic Awareness Instruction
 - Word Recognition Strategies
 - Direct, Systematic Phonics Instruction
 - High Frequency Word Instruction and application in text
 - Oral Reading Fluency
 - Comprehension Targets and Strategy Instruction
 - Writing in Response to Text

Six interconnected best practices can help learners not yet at grade level achieve at high levels.



DMC Framework for Supporting Struggling Students

These 10 best practices are common elements to effective reading programs for students both with and without IEPs.



Source: National Reading Panel, What Works Clearinghouse, experience of school systems who have dramatically improved reading scores

DMC

*Divided leadership, rigid schedules, and a desire for autonomy can prevent districts from implementing effective reading practices (DMC).

SLP Resources for Core and Targeted Reading Instruction

Core:

- Phonemic Awareness - word lists in Schoology, Daily PA lessons in Houghton Mifflin Reading (Kindergarten)
- Phonics - SLP Phonics Framework (Inclusive of Zoophonics for K), Reading A-Z, Word Study Framework
- High Frequency Words - K, 1, 2 identified lists, Word Study Framework
- Fluency - Houghton Mifflin Reading, Bookrooms, Reading A-Z
- Vocabulary - SLP Reading Units
- Comprehension - Houghton Mifflin Reading, Bookrooms, Reading A-Z

Intervention

- Language Experience Approach (specific to children who have had very limited experiences with text) - Kindergarten EIR
- Phonemic Awareness - Kindergarten EIR, Wilson Reading System (for Grades 2 and higher)
- Word Recognition Strategies - Grades 1, 2, 3 EIR, Soar to Success
- Direct, Systematic Phonics Instruction - Letter Club, SLP Phonics Framework, Grades 1 and 2 EIR, Wilson Reading System (for Grades 2 and higher)
- High Frequency Word Instruction and application in text - - incremental rehearsal, Grades 1, 2, 3 EIR
- Oral Reading Fluency - - Grades 1, 2, 3 EIR, Read Naturally, Soar to Success
- Comprehension Targets and Strategy Instruction - - Grades 1, 2, 3 EIR, Soar to Success
- Writing in Response to Text - - Grades 1, 2, 3 EIR, Soar to Success

Teaching and Learning Resources

- SLP Innovation Configurations - Assessment for Student Learning, Essential Learning Outcomes, Personalized Learning and Response, Learning Technology
- Instructional Strategies Toolkit
- Resources for Reading Instruction in Schoology - articles and readings about instructional practices
- Standard Work Modules - Phonemic Awareness, Phonics, Fluency, Vocabulary, Comprehension

SLP Reading Framework References:

National Reading Panel <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/sites/default/files/publications/pubs/nrp/Documents/report.pdf>

International Reading Association/International Literacy Association

District Management Council

Seven Strategies of Assessment for Learning (Chappuis)