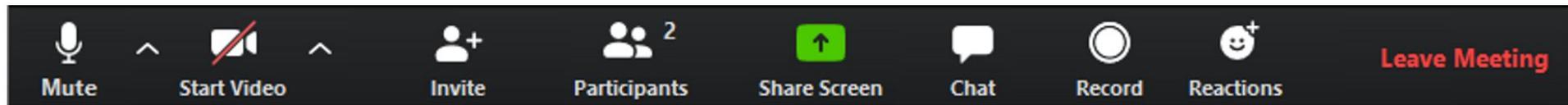


# Welcome & Warm-Up

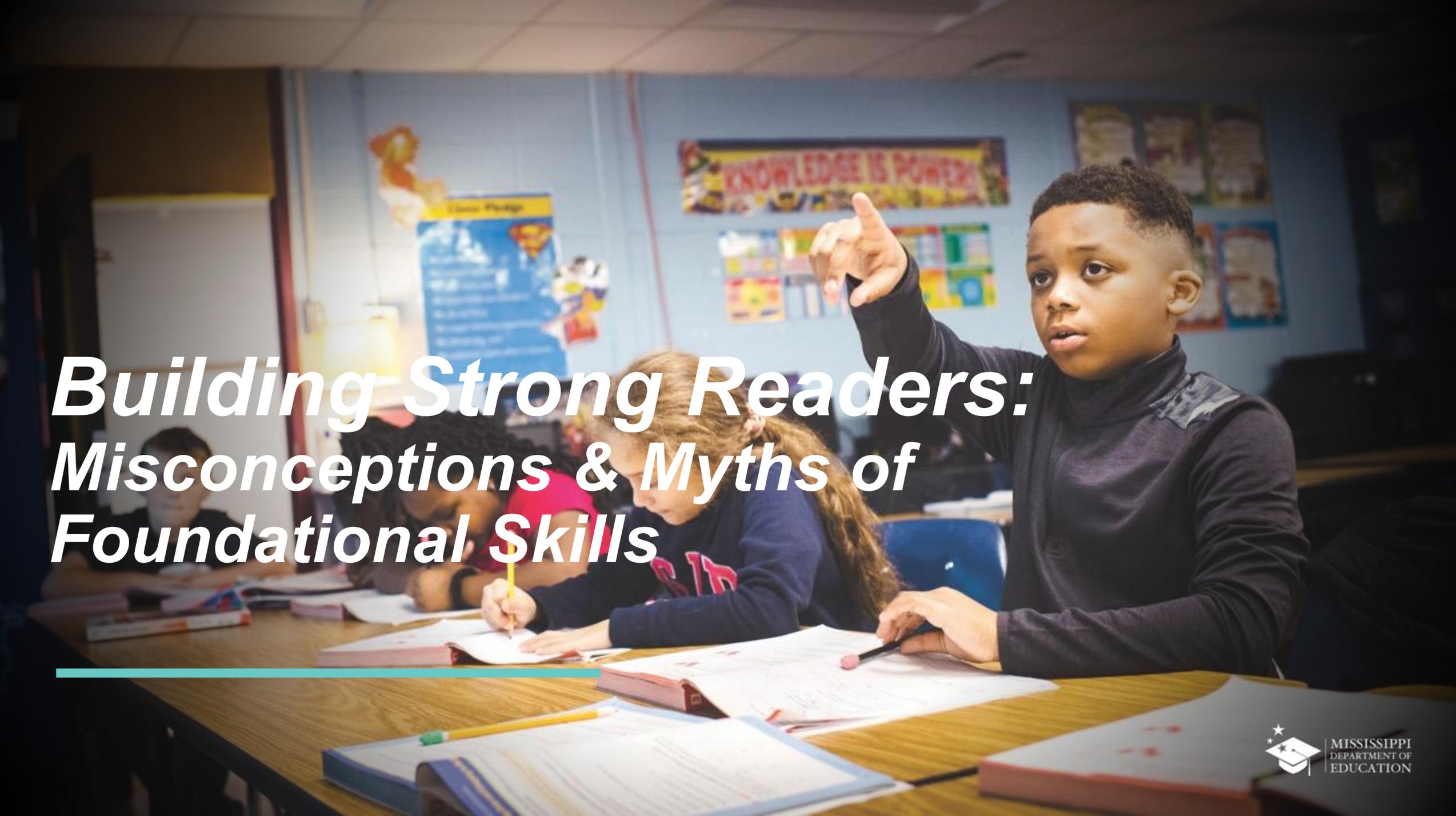
Welcome to today's session!

Take a moment to locate the chat box and answer the question below:



What are your plans for the summer?





***Building Strong Readers:  
Misconceptions & Myths of  
Foundational Skills***





1

**ALL** Students Proficient and Showing Growth in All Assessed Areas



2

**EVERY** Student Graduates from High School and is Ready for College and Career



3

**EVERY** Child Has Access to a High-Quality Early Childhood Program

**EVERY** School Has Effective Teachers and Leaders

4



**EVERY** Community Effectively Uses a World-Class Data System to Improve Student Outcomes

5



**EVERY** School and District is Rated “C” or Higher

6



## VISION

To create a world-class educational system that gives students the knowledge and skills to be successful in college and the workforce, and to flourish as parents and citizens



## MISSION

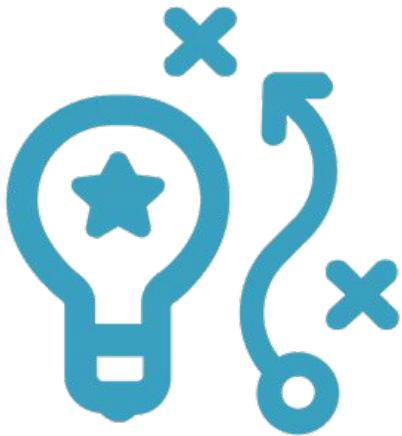
To provide leadership through the development of policy and accountability systems so that all students are prepared to compete in the global community

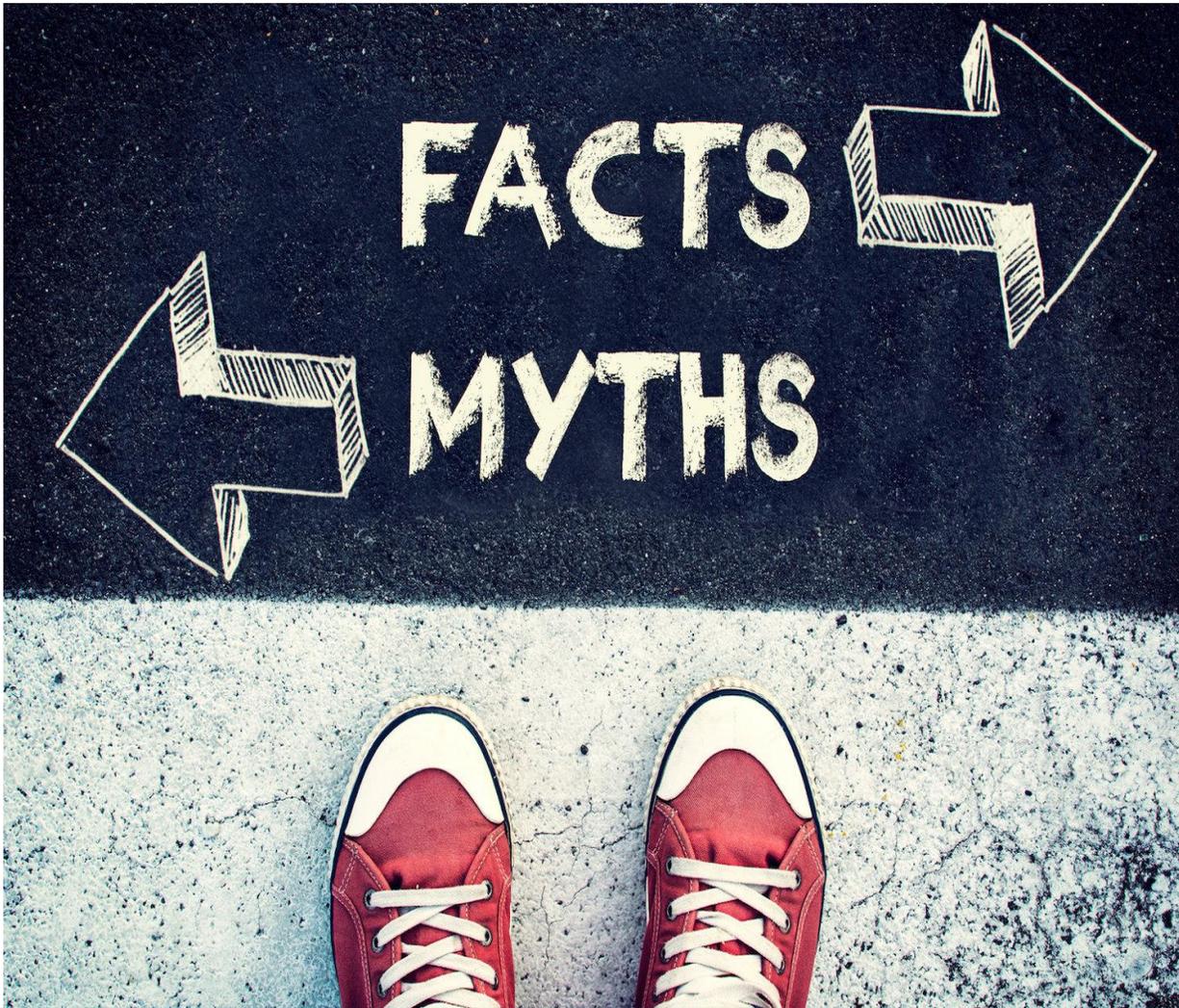
## GOAL 1

Dismantle the myths and misconceptions of foundational skills instruction

## GOAL 2

Build knowledge to effectively support the implementation of foundational skills instruction





**Misconception is** a wrong or inaccurate idea or concept

**Myth is** a widely held but false belief or idea

# Let's Play!

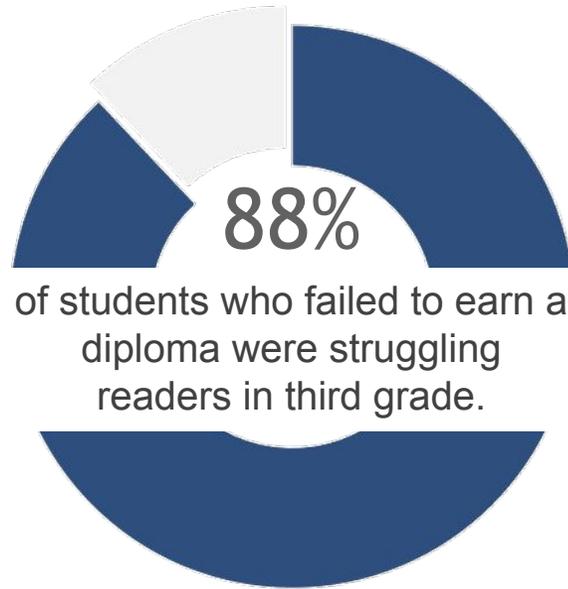


## Foundational Skills Trivia

# A Nation of Readers

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The Importance of Foundational Skills Instruction



Students who are not reading proficiently in third grade:

4 x  Are four times more likely not to graduate high school.

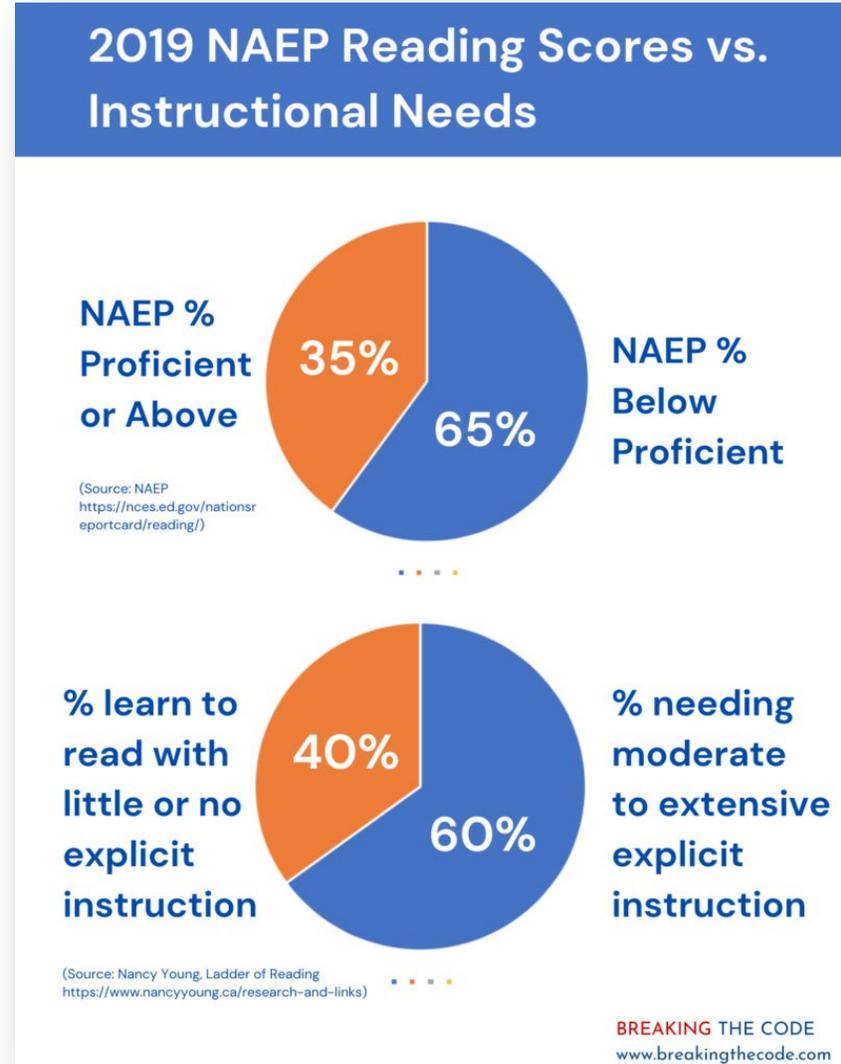
6 x  Are six times more likely to drop out or fail to graduate from high school, if African American or Hispanic.

8 x  Are eight times more likely to drop out or fail to graduate from high school, if low-income minority.

## High School Dropouts:

- Are not eligible for 90% of the jobs in the economy.
- Have yearly earnings that are less than 50% of someone who earns a Bachelor's Degree.
- Make-up nearly 50% of all heads-of-households on welfare.

Annie E. Casey Foundation, [Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade Reading Skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation](#), 2011. Begin to Read, [Literacy Statistics](#), 2014



# A Nation of Readers



Using the link provided in the chat, complete the following task:

Read *Struggling Readers Score Lower on Foundational Skills, Analysis of National Test Finds*

After reading the article, add ONE or TWO key takeaways from the article in the chat box



$$D \times LC = RC$$

**Decoding**  
*(word-level reading)*

**Language Comprehension**  
*(ability to understand spoken language)*

**Reading Comprehension**

1

x

0

=

0

0

x

1

=

0

# Foundational Skills Instruction

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Look-Fors for Leaders



**Foundational skills**, together with **Knowledge and Vocabulary**, form the **Early Reading Accelerators**.



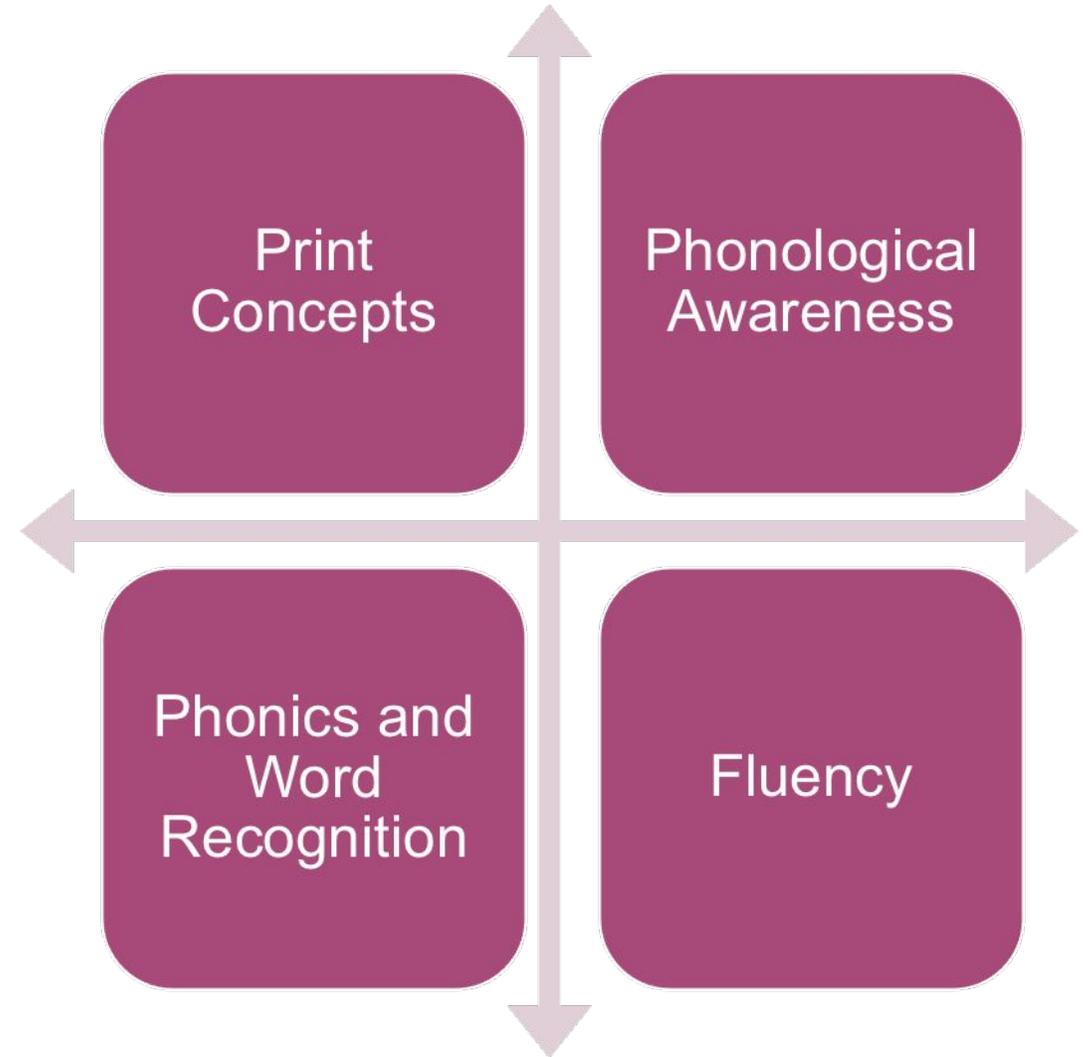
**The Early Reading Accelerators**



**Knowledge & Vocabulary**

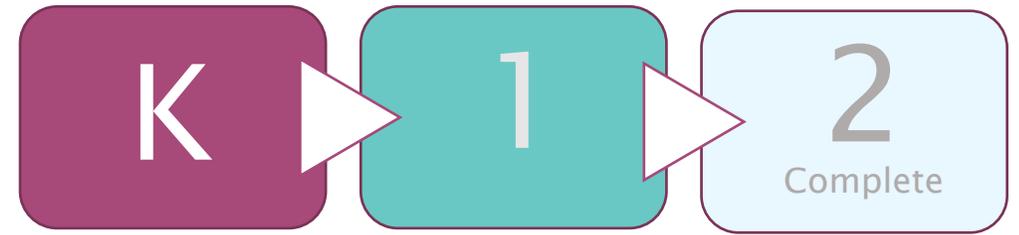
# Foundational Reading Skills 15

- A robust body of research identifies systematic, explicit foundational skills instruction as a critical part of early literacy development.
- Structured foundational skills instruction moves young readers and writers along a **continuum of skills in four key areas:**



## Description:

The organization and basic features of print.



## Kindergarten:

*Knowledge of words* – the use of letters to represent spoken words, the words go from left to right, top to bottom and are separated by spaces on the page.

*Knowledge of letters* – how they (the letters) look in print and the sounds they make.

## First grade:

*Knowledge of sentences* – capitalization and punctuation.

## Kindergarten

- Familiarity will vary based on past experience.
- Should not take much teaching time in isolation
- Reinforce with all book-based experiences, including read aloud

## First Grade

Very limited teaching time – print concepts are embedded into other instruction



## Examples of Reinforcement



- *“Boys and girls, I’m going to read you this letter from the principal. Let’s see – here’s the top line where I begin.”*
- *“Whoops, I skipped this section. I see there are still words under the picture before I move to the next page.”*

## Description:

Understanding of **spoken** words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).

## Kindergarten:

**Knowledge of rhyme, syllables, and onset/rime**

**Knowledge of phonemes** – identify/pronounce the initial, medial, and final sounds of consonant-vowel-consonant words; add/substitute phonemes.



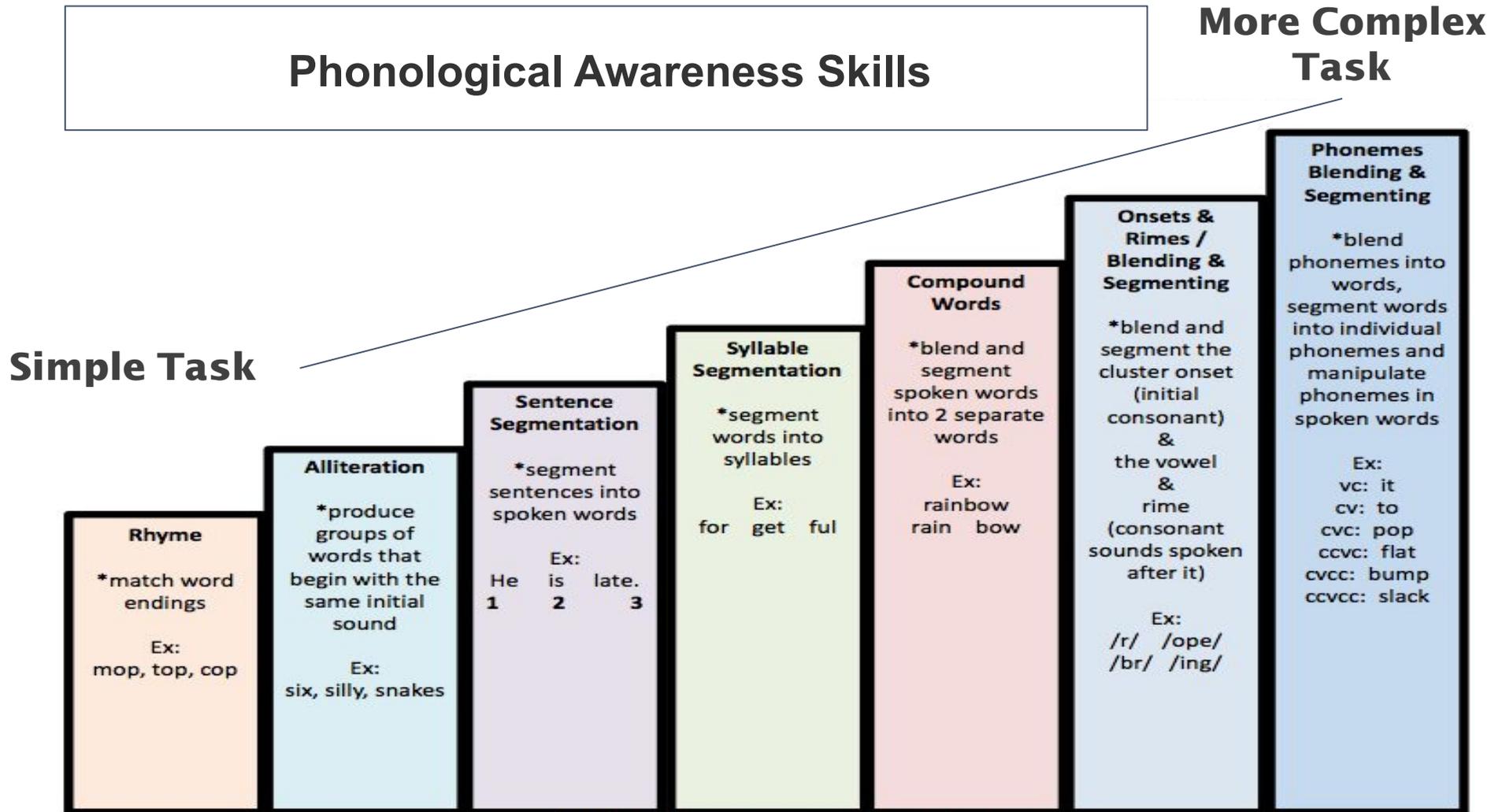
## First grade:

**Knowledge of syllables** – blending and segmenting.

**Knowledge of phonemes** – distinguishing short/long vowels, isolating/identifying initial, medial, and final sounds.

**Goal:** Phoneme Proficiency





© Jen Bradshaw ♥ Apple Tree Learning



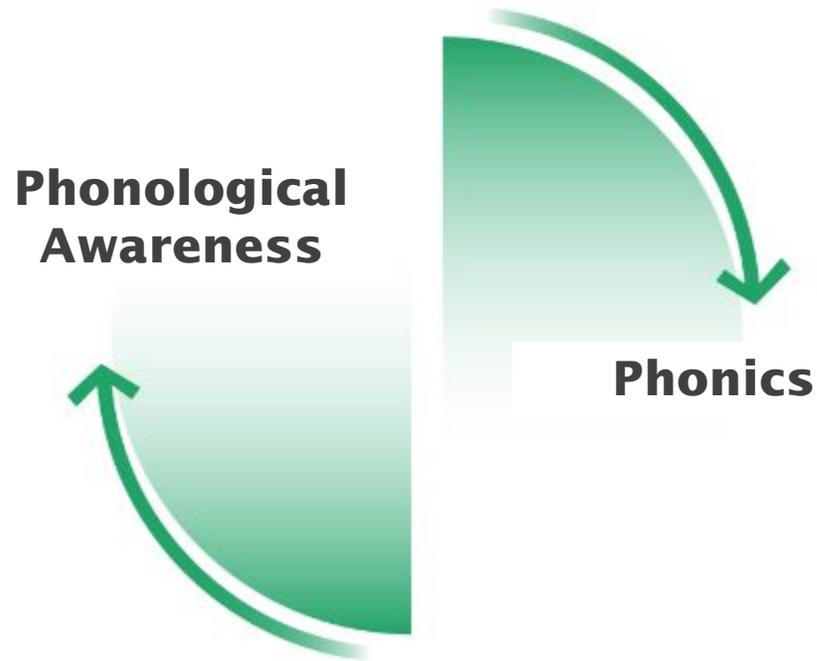
3 phonemes – /k/ /a/ /t/



2 phonemes – /sh/ /ow/  
(also written  $\bar{o}$ )



4 phonemes – /s/ /l/ /ee/ /p/



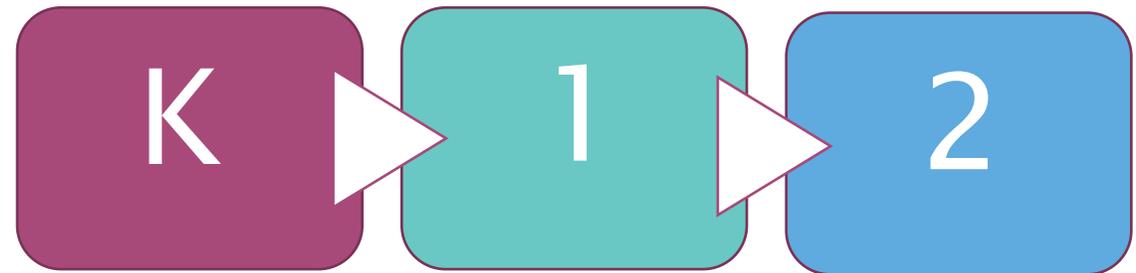
- . Learning to decode means asking students to connect sounds to graphemes.
- . If students have not learned to hear sounds, WE have made it far more difficult for them to decode!

## Description:

.Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.

## Kindergarten:

.**Knowledge of phonemes/sounds connect to knowledge of graphemes/spelling.**



First grade:

**Knowledge of sound and spelling patterns** for digraphs, long vowels, some endings/irregular spellings.

**Decoding** regularly spelled one syllable and basic patterned two syllable words.

Second grade:

**Knowledge of sound and spelling patterns** for vowels and vowel teams and common regular and irregular spelling.

**Decoding** regularly spelled two syllable words and common prefixes/suffixes.

All – **Reading/Recognizing** grade level high-frequency words.

## Description:

Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.

## Kindergarten:

**Reading** emergent reader texts with **purpose and understanding**.



First grade:

**Reading** emergent reader texts with **purpose and understanding.**

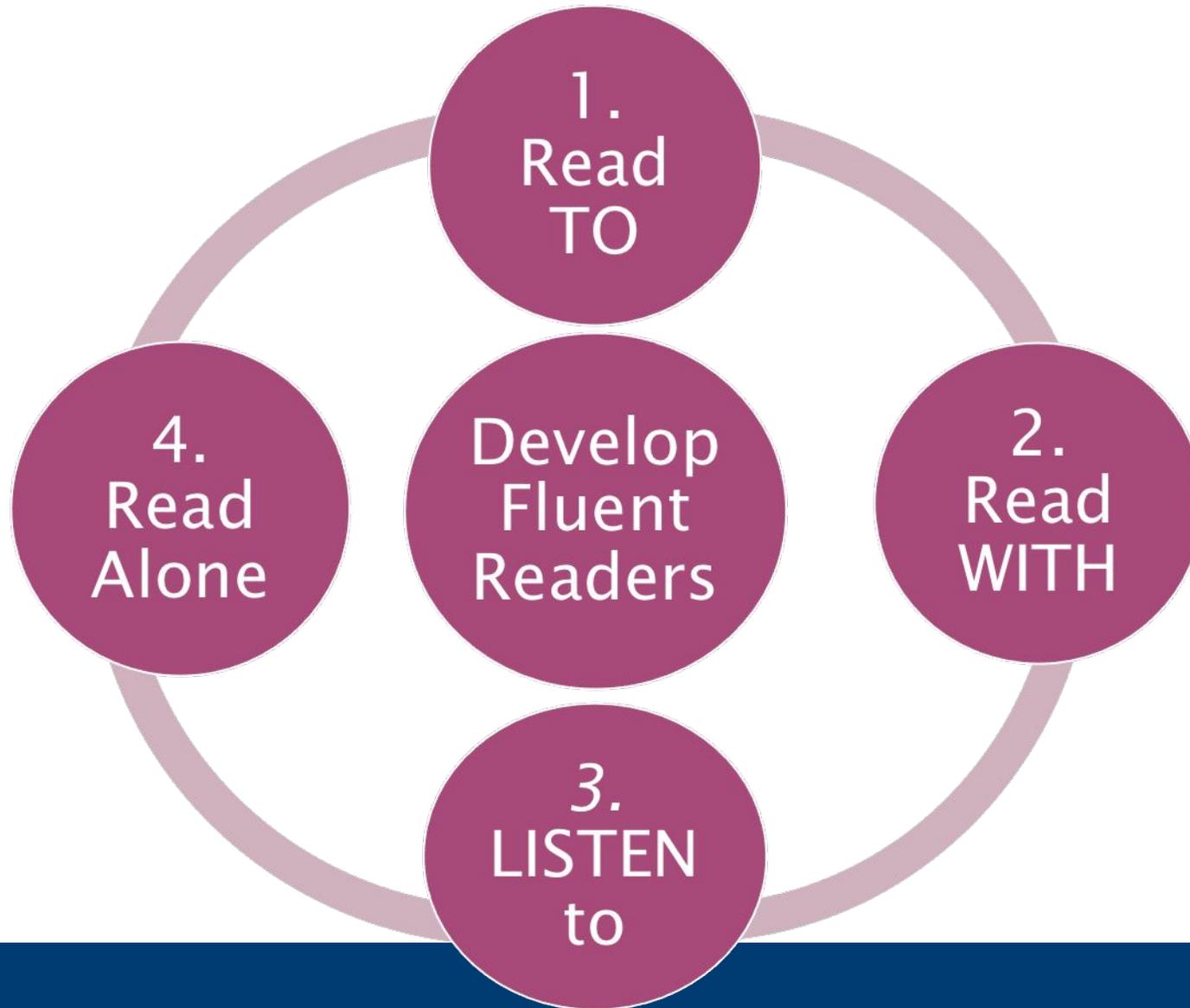
**Reading orally** with **accuracy.**

Second grade:

**Reading** grade-level text\* with **purpose and understanding.**

**Reading orally** with **accuracy, rate, and expression.**

\*Grade level complexity requirements begin in **2<sup>nd</sup> grade**



## Kindergarten Mid-First Grade

- Decodable Readers
- Goal: Accuracy—automatic decoding

## Late First and Second Grade

- Decodable Readers
- Goal: Accuracy, rate, and prosody

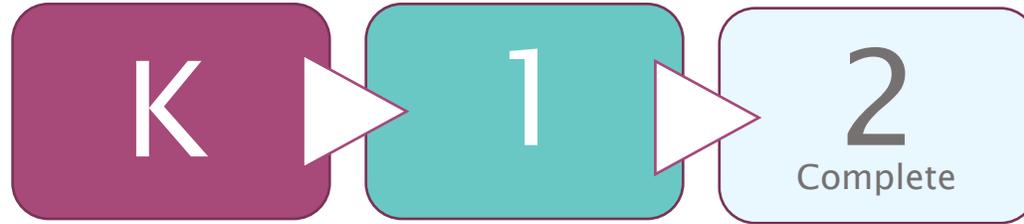
## Second and Above:

- Close Reading – reading for evidence
- Choral Reading & rereading of complex, grade-level text

**Print Concepts**



**Phonological Awareness**



**Phonics and Word Recognition**



**Fluency**



## Rule of Thumb:

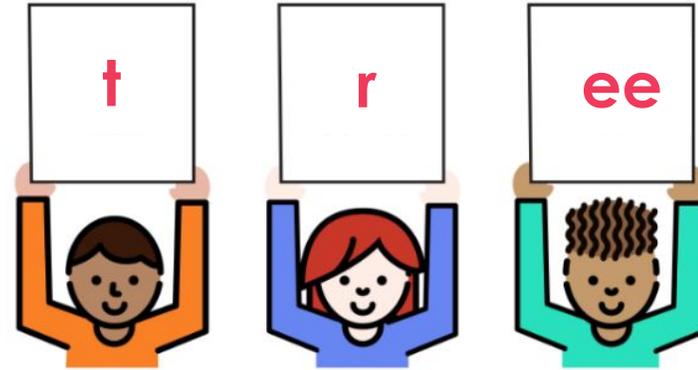
- **Students need *at least five practice opportunities*** for each new sound and spelling pattern (though some students may need far more).

**PRACTICE  
MAKES  
PROGRESS**

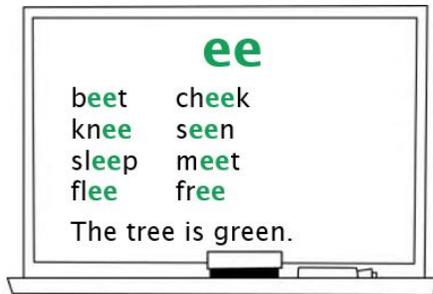
# Practice Can Mean Many Different Things...



Oral



Games/Movement/Songs



Decoding Words or Sentences



Decodable Readers

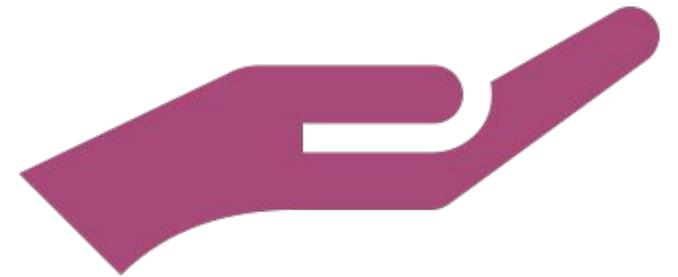


Encoding



# Supporting Readers Beyond 2<sup>nd</sup> grade

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3	<p>Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Identify and know the meaning of the most common prefixes and derivational suffixes</li><li>b. Decode words with common Latin suffixes</li><li>c. Decode multi-syllable words</li><li>d. Read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words</li></ul>
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4	<p>Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multi-syllabic words in context and out of context</li></ul>
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5	<p>Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multi-syllabic words in context and out of context</li></ul>
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# Why do Older Students Struggle to Read?



Using the link provided in the chat, complete the following:

Read *A dangerous misconception about older struggling readers*.

In the chat, provide a response to the following statement:

“There is no shortage of misinformation about *why* students are struggling to read, but the most problematic misconception that plagues the hallways and classrooms of high, middle, and upper elementary schools is that students and their families are to blame for students not-yet being proficient readers.”



# Foundational Skills: Materials Matter

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*Are the instructional materials teachers use to teach foundational skills standards-aligned and evidence-based?*

Foundational skills materials should follow a clear scope and sequence of skills based on what is needed for learning to read and write in English--including print concepts, phonological awareness, phonics, and fluency--and provide ample opportunities for student practice.

[Features of Structured Foundational Skills Checklist](#)



# Leveraging Leadership

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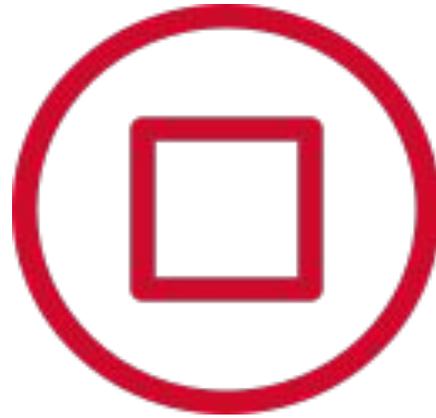
Supporting Foundational Skills Instruction

# Foundational Skills Observation Tool



Take a moment to review the *Foundational Skills Observation Tool*. After reviewing the tool, drop your response to one of the questions below in the chat.

- *How might this tool be used to provide feedback to teachers?*
- *What features of the tool do you find most beneficial?*
- *What additional supports or trainings are need for effective implementation and use?*





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