

Phonemic Awareness

 One-on-One Instruction: Tailor to individual needs, focusing on specific gaps in phonemic awareness

- **Small Group Sound Games:** Deliver more intensive practice with blending, segmenting, and manipulating sounds
- **Sound/Elkonin Boxes:** Represent sounds in words visually by using manipulatives to represent each sound

- **Sound Games:** Play games that require rhyming, blending, and segmenting
- Songs and Chants: Incorporate rhythm and rhyme to reinforce sound manipulation
 - **Sound/Elkonin Boxes:** Represent sounds in words visually by using manipulatives to represent each sound

- Free Printable Elkonin Boxes and How to Use Them | We Are Teachers
- 20 phonemic awareness activities for students | The 95 Percent Group



Phonics

- **Intensive Phonics Tutoring:** Offer systematic, explicit instruction on phonics patterns with frequent feedback
- **Specialized Interventions:** Explore specific, data-driven methods for students with dyslexia or other reading difficulties (e.g., Orton-Gillingham)
- Word Study: Target instruction on specific phonics patterns based on individual student needs
- **Multi-sensory Phonics Activities:** Incorporate visual, auditory, and kinesthetic elements to reinforce learning

- Systematic, Explicit Instruction: Follow a logical progression of phonics skills, starting with letter-sound relationships and progressing to complex phonics patterns.
- **Decodable Texts:** Provide lots of practice with texts that facilitate the application of taught phonics skills.
 - Hands-on Activities: Practice phonics with letter tiles, magnetic letters, and word-building games

- <u>The Orton-Gillingham Approach | Orton-Gillingham.com</u>
- <u>Classroom accommodations for dyslexia | Understood.org</u>
- Decodable Text Sources | The Reading League
- How To Set Up a Sound Wall in Your Classroom | We Are Teachers



Vocabulary

- **Targeted Vocabulary Instruction:** Explicitly identify keywords from texts and provide frequent opportunities to use those words in context
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- Visualization and Hands-on Models: Enhance understanding and build connections to prior learning with visual aids and concrete objects
- **Personalized Vocabulary Practice:** Use flashcards, word games, and other activities to build vocabulary
- **Targeted Vocabulary Instruction:** Explicitly identify keywords from texts and provide frequent opportunities to use those words in context
- Vocabulary to Know: Provide a short list of relevant academic vocabulary words needed to understand the text; add/note these words to the text or display/highlight them in the classroom for easy access
 - Semantic Mapping: Use graphic organizers and word maps to deepen understanding of word relationships
- **Direct Instruction of Academic Vocabulary:** Front-load units of study with vocabulary needed to access the content
- **Core Vocabulary Boards:** Display academic vocabulary with images for visual representation
- Word Sorts: Categorize words by meaning, spelling patterns, or other features
 - Rich Read-Alouds: Expose students to a wide variety of vocabularyrich texts

- <u>Connecting Word Meanings Through Semantic Mapping | Reading</u>
 <u>Rockets</u>
- Core Vocabulary and How to Teach It



Fluency

- **One-on-One Fluency Practice:** Offer immediate corrective feedback while student reads a familiar text aloud
- **Technology-based Fluency Practice:** Similar to One-on-One Fluency Practice, but done with the support of technology (e.g., students read aloud to software that provides feedback).
- **Partner-reading/Reading Buddies:** Pair struggling readers with fluent readers to model appropriate pacing and expression
- **Readers Theater:** Practice reading with expression and fluency through dramatic performance
 - **Repeated Oral Reading:** Listen and provide feedback and support while the student reads a familiar text aloud
 - **Repeated Reading:** Practice reading familiar texts multiple times for speed and accuracy
 - **Choral Reading:** Ease reading anxieties by reading an entire passage together, out loud, as teacher and class
- **Teacher Read-aloud:** Model correct pronunciation, fluency, and comprehension strategies (e.g. think-alouds, defining word in context, etc.)
 - **Partner Reading:** Take turns reading with a partner; meet daily to discuss the previous day's reading

- What Is Readers Theater | Scholastic.com
- Individualized, High-Impact Virtual Tutoring | OnYourMark Education
- <u>4 Reading Strategies to Retire This Year (Plus 6 to Try Out!) | Edutopia</u>



Comprehension

- **One-on-One Comprehension Support:** Targeted instruction on specific comprehension strategies, with a focus on explicit modeling and think-alouds.
- Assistive Technology: Use of assistive technology (e.g., textto-speech software) to support reading access and comprehension.
- **Close Reading:** Guide students through careful examination of texts, focusing on key details and the author's craft
- Graphic Organizers: Support understanding with visual representations
 - Small Group Discussions: Deepen understanding through collaborative text analysis
 - **Build Background Knowledge:** Pre-teach important vocabulary and concepts and make connections to prior learning
- Think-Alouds: Model comprehension strategies (e.g., predicting, questioning, summarizing)
 - **Graphic Organizers:** Support understanding with visual representations
 - **Retelling:** Encourage students to summarize and retell stories in their own words

- <u>Reading Graphic Organizers | Iowa Reading Research Center</u>
- How to Teach Close Reading to Elementary Students | Edutopia