

**District:** 





#### K-3 Core Insructional Analysis Tool

Date:
K-3 Core Instructional Resource(s):
K-3 Core Instructional Analysis Tool
The Core Instruction Analysis Tool provides a framework for districts and schools to analyze the pres

The Core Instruction Analysis Tool provides a framework for districts and schools to analyze the presence of research-based components of core instruction. It can be used to analyze current core instructional approaches or to analyze approaches a district or school is considering for future use. Additionally, the tool can be used to help determine whether instructional materials and approaches consider the needs of all students, including students with disabilities and English Language Learners.

#### **PART 1: STRUCTURE**

When evaluating a core literacy program's structure, key areas to consider are proof of efficacy based on evidence, the scope and sequence, the design of instruction and its ease of use.

Evidence-Based	Present?	Notes
The Core program is based on prior scientific studies that prove efficacy through:		
Current and confirmed research in reading	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>The program was tested in schools and classrooms with similar demographic and learner profiles as your school</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	
Scope and Sequence		Notes
The program is aligned to the most current version of the	□Yes	







	ELA standards	□No	
•	Program pacing is structured in a way that allows time to implement topics effectively within the district's literacy blocks	□Yes □No	
In	structional Design		Notes
•	The program provides explicit, systematic instruction in the primary grades (K-3) on the following dimensions:		
	o Phonemic awareness	□Yes □No	
	<ul> <li>Phonics and word analysis</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	
	o Fluency	□Yes □No	
	<ul> <li>Vocabulary</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	
	Comprehension (listening and reading)	□Yes □No	
•	Lesson plans allow time for:		
	Short review of previous learning	□Yes □No	
	o Presentation of new material	□Yes □No	
	<ul> <li>Opportunities for questions/discussions</li> </ul>	□Yes	







		□No	
	<ul> <li>Time for modeling and examples</li> </ul>	□Yes	
		□No	
	Guided student practice	□Yes	
		□No	
	<ul> <li>Checking for student understanding</li> </ul>	□Yes	
		□No	
	<ul> <li>Provides scaffolds for difficult tasks</li> </ul>	□Yes	
		□No	
	<ul> <li>Require and monitor independent practice</li> </ul>	□Yes	
		□No	
•	Supplementary materials are available, such as:		
	Online activities (i.e. an accompanying website with	□Yes	
	activities and assessments for students)	□No	
	<ul> <li>Accompanying reading materials (i.e. leveled readers,</li> </ul>	□Yes	
	current event magazines)	□No	
•	Differentiated activities are provided for:		
	<ul> <li>English Language Learners (ELLs)</li> </ul>	□Yes	
		□No	 
	<ul> <li>Gifted and Talented</li> </ul>	□Yes	
		□No	







Struggling learners	□Yes □No
Home/School Connection activities that extend learning at home are provided.	□Yes □No
Structur	re Findings







#### **PART 2: PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS**

Phonological awareness is the starting point for students' understanding of the alphabetic principle. The major focus of this skill development occurs in kindergarten and continues into 1st grade as students apply phonemic awareness skills to more complex letter patterns.

In	struction	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
•	Phonological awareness skills are taught to mastery using the features of effective instruction:					
	Explicit instruction with modeling	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
	Systematic instruction with scaffolding	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
	<ul> <li>Multiple opportunities for practice of new and previously taught skills</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
	o Immediate corrective feedback	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
•	Manipulatives are used to scaffold student awareness of word parts and sounds. (e.g., Students watch their mouth in a mirror while they make words and letter sounds, put their hand under their chin to feel it drop as they say syllables, and use tokens or sticky notes to represent word parts or letter sounds.).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
•	Chants, poetry, songs, and rhymes are incorporated to engage students' curiosity about language and to develop metalinguistic awareness.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			







Word Awareness	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
Word Awareness is explicitly and systematically taught to mastery through:					
<ul> <li>Sentence Segmentation (e.g., "Tap one time for every word you hear in the sentence: <i>I like cookies</i>.")</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
<ul> <li>Blending (e.g., "Listen as I say two small words:         rain bow. Put the two words together to make a         bigger word." [rainbow])</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
<ul> <li>Segmentation (e.g., "Clap the word parts in <i>rainbow</i>.         How many times did you clap?" [two])</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
<ul> <li>Deletion (e.g., "Say rainbow. Now say rainbow without the bow." [rain])</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
Syllable Awareness	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
Syllable Awareness is explicitly and systematically taught to mastery through:					
<ul> <li>Blending (e.g., "Put these word parts together to make a whole word: rock•et. [rocket])</li> </ul>	□Yes □No				
<ul> <li>Segmentation (e.g., "Clap the word parts in <i>rocket</i>. [roc•ket])</li> </ul>	□Yes □No				
<ul> <li>Deletion (e.g., "Say pepper. Now say pepper without the /er/ [pep])</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			







Onset-Rime Awareness	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
• Onset-Rime Awareness is explicitly and systematically taught to mastery through:					
<ul><li>Blending (e.g., "What word am I saying? /b/ /ig/?"</li><li>[big])</li></ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
<ul><li>Segmentation (e.g., "Say big in two parts." [/b/ /ig/])</li></ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
Phonemic Awareness	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
• Phonemic Awareness is explicitly and systematically taught to mastery through:					
<ul><li>Rhyme (e.g., "Do these two words rhyme: ham, jam?" [yes])</li></ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
<ul> <li>Isolation (e.g., "What is the first sound in fan?" [/f/],</li> <li>"What is the last sound in fan?" [/n/], and "What is the middle sound in fan?" [/a/])</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
O Blending (e.g., "What word am I saying /b//t//g/?" [big])	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
<ul> <li>Segmentation (e.g., "How many sounds in big?"</li> <li>[three] and "Say the sounds in big." [/b//ĭ//g/])</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
<ul> <li>Manipulation (e.g., "The word is <i>mug</i>.</li> <li>Change /m/ to /r/. What is the new word? [rug]).</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			







Assessment	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
Assessments with explicit criteria are used for determining student mastery of phonological awareness skills taught during a particular unit of study.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No			
Phonological Aw	areness I	Findings			







#### **PART 3: PHONICS and WORD RECOGNITION**

Phonics and word recognition skill development begins in kindergarten and continues into 1st grade as students apply letter-sound correspondence understanding to more complex letter patterns.

Instruction	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
Phonics and Word Recognition skills are explicitly and systematically taught to mastery using the features of effective instruction:					
Explicit instruction with modeling	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Systematic instruction with scaffolding	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Decoding instruction with encoding taught as a reciprocal skill</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Multiple opportunities for practice of new and previously taught skills in isolation and in text</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Immediate corrective feedback	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Letter-Sound Correspondence	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
Letter-Sound Correspondence is explicitly and systematically taught to mastery through decoding (reading) and encoding (spelling) of common sound-spelling patterns.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	







• Each letter of the alphabet and its corresponding sound (e.g., the letter <u>b</u> says /b/, and /b/ is spelled <u>b</u> ) is explicitly and systematically taught to mastery.	□Yes □No		
• Common and complex letter patterns are explicitly and systematically taught to mastery, such as:			
<ul><li>Consonant patterns:</li></ul>			
<ul><li>consonant digraphs and trigraphs (e.g., ch, sh, ng, tch)</li></ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
blends (e.g., sl, scr, ft). Blends are taught as individual sounds blended together, not as a single unit.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
O Silent-letter combinations (e.g., kn, wr, gn)	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Vowel patterns:</li> </ul>			
■ vowel team (e.g., oa, ea, ee, ai)	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
■ vowel dipthongs (e.g., oi, ou)	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
■ r-controlled vowels (e.g., ar, er, ir, or, ur)	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
■ long <i>e</i> (e.g., <i>ee</i> , <i>ie</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>e_e</i> )	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	_







• long $a$ (e.g., $a_e$ , $ai$ , $ay$ )		□Yes □No	□Yes □No		
<ul><li>complex vowel-sound letter patterns (e.g., eigh, eight)</li></ul>				□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Syllable-construction patterns - teaches syllable rules as a means of identifying vowel sounds:</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Closed (VC, CVC) - a short vowel spelled with a single vowel letter and ending in one or more consonants, (e.g., men)</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
■ VCe – a long vowel spelled with one vowel + one consonant + silent <i>e</i> , (e.g., <i>bake</i> )	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Open – ending with a long vowel sound, spelled with a single vowel letter, (e.g., me)</li> </ul>		□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Vowel team – multiple letters spelling the vowel, (e.g., rain, green)</li> </ul>		□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>r-Controlled – vowel pronunciation changing before /r/, (e.g., sar)</li> </ul>		□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Consonant –le – unaccented final syllable containing a consonant before <i>l</i> followed by a silent <i>e</i>, (e.g., <i>apple</i>, <i>table</i>)</li> </ul>		□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
• Skill development increases in difficulty as reading proficiency increases (e.g., instruction progresses from VC words (e.g., <i>at</i> ); to CVC words (e.g., <i>pad</i> ); to CVCC words, (e.g., <i>task</i> ); to CCVC words, (e.g., <i>slide</i> ).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	







•	Phonetically controlled (decodable) text with examples of recently taught sound-spelling patterns are incorporated into lesson instruction.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
W	ord Analysis	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
•	Regular and irregular high-frequency words are explicitly and systematically taught to mastery.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
•	Common word parts, their meanings, and how they combine to create words are explicitly and systematically taught to mastery, such as:					
	O Suffixes (e.g., -s, -ed, -ing, -est)	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
	O Prefixes (e.g., dis, mis-, pre-)		□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
	<ul> <li>Contractions (e.g., aren't, it's)</li> </ul>		□Yes □No			
•	Syllabication strategies to decode multisyllabic words are explicitly and systematically taught, such as:					
	<ul> <li>Compound words – identify small words within a larger word</li> </ul>		□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
	<ul> <li>Syllable splitting patterns, such as VC/CV, V/CV, VC/V, and V/V to split words into syllables</li> </ul>		□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
_						







• Assessments with explicit criteria are used for determining student mastery of phonics and word recognition skills taught	Assessment	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
during a particular unit of study.	student mastery of phonics and word recognition skills taught	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	

Phonics and Word Recognition Findings







# **PART 4: FLUENCY**

Fluency instruction begins in kindergarten as soon as students can identify a few words, and increase as reading connected text expectations expand.

Instruction	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
• Fluency skills are explicitly and systematically taught to mastery using the features of effective instruction:					
Explicit instruction with modeling	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Systematic instruction with scaffolding	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Multiple opportunities for practice of new and previously taught skills in isolation and in text</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Immediate corrective feedback	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Explicit feedback approaches are provided to correct oral reading errors (accuracy and fluency).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Strategies for self-correction of word reading errors, are explicitly taught.					
Connected Text	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
Opportunities are provided for reading connected text daily.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Opportunities are provided for student interaction with a variety of connected texts, such as:					







Varied reading levels	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Diverse genres	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Wide-ranging content	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Informational and narrative text	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Instructional-level text with examples of recently taught sound-spelling patterns</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
• Practice reading connected text is incorporated into decoding instruction (e.g., Once a particular sound-spelling pattern has been taught and presented in isolated words, texts featuring words that contain the given pattern are provided.).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Oral and Silent Reading	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
• Instruction provides opportunities for oral reading practice with feedback, (e.g., choral reading; echo reading; repeated reading; individual reading into a device; and/or wide reading - a variety of text on a similar topic).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Lesson structure provides opportunities for teachers to hear individual students read to check for fluency.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	







•											
	Text mechanics such as punctuation marks, quotation marks and italicized text are explicitly taught as to what they mean and how they impact the reading of the text.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No						
•	Word-reading challenges presented in new texts are identified and practiced before reading.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No						
•	Self-monitoring word-reading strategies are explicitly taught, (e.g., identify known sound-spelling patterns; sound it out; check for sense).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No						
As	ssessment	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes					
•	Assessments with explicit criteria are used for determining student mastery of fluency skills taught during a particular unit of study.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No						
	Fluenc	y Finding	DS .								







#### **PART 5: VOCABULARY**

Vocabulary instruction progresses from the use of selected words from read-aloud texts to the use of connected texts. Instruction also progresses from teacher- to student-led.

	1 8					
Instructi	on	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
	nitions are phrased in grade-appropriate,	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
	uction incorporates oral vocabulary teaching egies, such as:					
0	Modeling of positive and negative examples, (e.g., "This is a <i>mitten</i> ." or "This is not a <i>mitten</i> .")	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
0	Using synonyms to equate a new word with a known word	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
	rmining the meaning of unknown words is explicitly nt to mastery through strategies and tools such as:					
0	Inferring or predicting a word from the context in which it appears (contextual analysis)	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
0	Determining the meaning of a word from its parts (i.e., prefixes, suffixes, roots) (morphemic analysis)	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
0	Using a semantic web or graphic organizer to make connections between prior knowledge (known words) and new vocabulary.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	







Word Awareness	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
<ul> <li>Opportunities are provided for teachers to model "word awareness" to illustrate that words are important for providing meaning to text</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
• Instruction for pre-teaching meanings of words prior to text reading is provided (e.g., examples, synonyms, and definitions).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
• Opportunities for reading literary and informational texts are provided regularly for exposure to vocabulary.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Explicit instruction is provided for reinforcement of word meanings by asking students to:</li> </ul>					
Find a synonym or antonym	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
O Restate a word definition in a student's own words	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Make up a novel sentence with a word</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Classify the word with other words	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Relate the definition to personal experiences	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	







Oral Language	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
• Opportunities are provided to practice words multiple times in multiple ways (e.g., question prompts for vocabulary-related conversations).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Assessment	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
• Assessments with explicit criteria are used for determining student mastery of vocabulary skills taught during a particular unit of study.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Vocabula	rv Findii	1gs			







#### **PART 6: COMPREHENSION**

Comprehension instruction progresses from the use of read-aloud texts to the use of student-read texts.

Instruction	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
Comprehension skills are explicitly and systematically taught to mastery using the features of effective instruction:					
Explicit instruction with modeling	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
Explicit instruction with modeling	□No	□No	□No	□No	
- Createment is in atmost in with a soft ald in a	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
<ul> <li>Systematic instruction with scaffolding</li> </ul>	□No	□No	□No	□No	
Multiple opportunities for practice of new and	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
previously taught skills in isolation and in text	□No	□No	□No	□No	
Immediate corrective feedback	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
Immediate corrective feedback	□No	□No	□No	□No	
Comprehension: Read for Understanding	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
• Comprehension strategies are explicitly and systematically taught, such as:					
Establishing a numaca fan nadin a	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
<ul> <li>Establishing a purpose for reading</li> </ul>	□No	□No	□No	□No	
A ativatina maior la avalada a an madiatina	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
Activating prior knowledge or predicting	□No	□No	□No	□No	
- Overting in a	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
o Questioning	□No	□No	□No	□No	







<ul> <li>Visualization</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Monitoring, clarifying, or fix-up strategies	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Drawing inferences</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Summarizing/retelling	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Comprehension: Text Structures	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr.2	Gr.3	Notes
<ul> <li>Text structures are explicitly and systematically taught to mastery to help students to identify and use the texts' organizational structure to comprehend, learn, and remember content, such as:</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>Identifying and connecting the parts of narrative texts (i.e., characters; setting; goal; problem; plot or action; resolution; theme)</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Tools are provided for identifying and connecting the parts of narrative texts (e.g., mnemonics; graphic organizers; charts)</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
<ul> <li>Identifying and connecting common structures of informational texts (i.e., description; sequences; problem and solution; cause and effect; compare and contrast)</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	







<ul> <li>Tools are provided tools for identifying and connecting the parts of informational texts (e.g., outlines; graphic organizers; charts)</li> </ul>	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
• Mentor texts are provided to support the purpose of instruction (e.g., character development [literary]; problem and solution [informational])	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Comprehension: Oral Discussion	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
• Question prompts and opportunities are provided to help move students from <i>locate</i> and <i>recall</i> discussions to higher-order thinking discussions during which they <i>integrate and interpret</i> and <i>critique and evaluate</i> what they have read, or in the earlier grades, what has been read to them.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Comprehension: Range of Texts	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
comprehension runge of rema	- '	- '	- '		
Multiple genres of literary texts are included (e.g., fairy tales, folktales, historical fiction, poetry).	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Multiple genres of literary texts are included (e.g., fairy tales,	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
<ul> <li>Multiple genres of literary texts are included (e.g., fairy tales, folktales, historical fiction, poetry).</li> <li>Multiple genres of informational texts are included (e.g., biographies, articles, persuasive writings, procedural texts,</li> </ul>	□Yes □No □Yes	□Yes □No □Yes	□Yes □No □Yes	□Yes □No □Yes	







Instructional-level texts are included.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Comprehension: Write about Reading	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
• Instruction for written response to reading is provided, such as:					
<ul> <li>Summarizing of a text</li> </ul>	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
	□No	□No	□No	$\square$ No	
o Answer questions about a text in writing, or create and	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
answer written questions about a text	□No	□No	□No	□No	
<ul> <li>Responding to a text (e.g., writing personal reactions,</li> </ul>	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
analyzing, and interpreting the text)	□No	□No	□No	$\square$ No	
Assessment	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
Assessments with explicit criteria are used for determining	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
student mastery of comprehension skills taught during a particular unit of study.	□No	□No	□No	$\square$ No	
Comprehensio	n Finding	gs			







#### PART 7: ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNER CONSIDERATIONS

Instructional materials and approaches take into account the needs of English Language Learners.

Explicit Vocabulary Instruction	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
Includes a focus on explicit instruction of vocabulary daily.	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
	□No	□No	□No	□No	
• Focuses on no more than 2-3 vocabulary words per day to allow for intensive study.	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
	□No	□No	□No	□No	
Focuses on vocabulary words already known by native speakers (e.g., bank, take, sink, can).	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
	□No	□No	□No	□No	
Vocabulary instruction is provided both before and after text reading.	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
	□No	□No	□No	□No	
Development of Academic Language/English	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
• Includes explicit instruction in academic English (e.g., use of "power" or "fault" as science terms) to increase understanding of words that acquire different meanings in context.	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
	□No	□No	□No	□No	
Peer Involvement	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
Devotes 90 minutes per week to pairing students of different English Language Proficiency (ELP) levels to work on oral reading fluency, vocabulary development, syntax, and comprehension strategies.	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	□Yes □No	
Native Language Literacy	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
Has materials for providing reading instruction in students'  notice language.	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
native language.	□No	□No	□No	□No	







Consideration of Background Knowledge	Gr. K	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Notes
Texts and stories take into account the cultural background knowledge of the ELLs.	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	
	□No	□No	□No	$\square$ No	
English Language Learner Considerations Findings					







#### Resources

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  <a href="https://na01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.readingrockets.org%2Farticle%2Fearly-reading-assessment-guiding-tool-instruction&data=02%7C01%7Ccm1267%40gsapp.rutgers.edu%7C2c5bc0d3aa874b8e837608d57dfa1446%7Cb92d2b234d35</a>
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