K – 2 Curriculum Materials Review: Foundational Skills for Reading

This tool is intended to be used with curricula that have been rated green in all three gate-ways by EdReports. The goal is to identify strengths and weaknesses of foundational reading skills within Tier I curriculum and help LEAs determine if additional instructional materials will be needed.

Components to Support Decoding and Word Recognition						
	Phonological sensitivity: Students are taught that words are made of sounds, and those words can be broken down into increasingly smaller units of sound including.	Phonemic awareness, the awareness of <i>single</i> speech sounds (phonemes), is practiced. Activities are done orally and include opportunities for students to: Identify phonemes in isolation	Advanced phoneme manipulation skills are practiced. Activities are done orally and include opportunities for students to: Delete individual phonemes in words			
Phonological and Phonemic Awareness	including: Syllables Onset/rime Phonemes	 Identify phonemes in isolation Blend phonemes to create words Segment words into individual phonemes 	☐ Substitute individual phonemes in words			
	 Phonological awareness is practiced until an understanding is reached Students move to the phoneme level as soon as they are ready, usually in early Kindergarten 	 Phonemic awareness is practiced daily until automaticity is reached, usually in 1st or 2nd grade. Students are assessed on their ability to identify first, final, and medial sounds within a word (e.g., single sounds in blends) 	Advanced phoneme manipulation skills are practiced frequently until automaticity is reached, usually in 2 nd grade or beyond.			



	Phonics skills are taught using an explicit, systematic scope and sequence that: Begins with consonants and short vowels Teaches second sounds for consonants after students have automatized their first sounds Teaches sound-symbol associations from simple to complex	Syllable types are taught from simple to complex: Closed syllables (CVC) Open, vowel-consonant-e, r-controlled and vowel team syllables (not necessarily in this order) Consonant-le syllables Rule breaker syllables	High Frequency words are taught: By attending to sound-symbol associations and not by memorizing whole words Phonetically irregular high frequency words are taught by identifying the regularly spelled part and the irregularly spelled part explicitly taught (e.g., heart word approach, tricky word approach)
<u>Phonics</u>	 □ Phonics skills are taught one at a time at a reasonable pace beginning in Kindergarten □ Phonics skills are practiced to automaticity □ Phonics skills are frequently assessed and instruction adjusted based on need □ Phonics instruction includes spiraling review 	 □ Syllable types are taught one at a time at a reasonable pace □ Syllable types are learned and practiced to automaticity □ Frequent informal assessments include decoding both real and pseudo-words of all syllable types in isolation □ Syllable types instruction includes spiraling review 	 ☐ High frequency words are taught one at a time at a reasonable pace ☐ The sound-symbol associations within high frequency words are practiced to automaticity ☐ High frequency words instruction includes spiraling review
Encoding	Speech-to-Print spelling instruction: Students are taught the variety of ways in which the 44 speech sounds of English can be written with graphemes (e.g., single letters, digraphs, trigraphs)	Spelling rules and generalizations: Spelling generalizations (e.g., ai/ay, ou/ow, oi/oy) are explicitly taught Spelling rules (e.g., rules when adding a suffix to a base word) are explicitly taught	Morphology informs spelling: Morphology is used to explain common spelling patterns
	 Encoding skills are taught one at a time at a reasonable pace Encoding skills are practiced to automaticity 	 Spelling rules and generalizations are taught one at a time at a reasonable pace Spelling words and generalizations are practiced to automaticity 	 Morphemes are taught one at a time at a reasonable pace Spelling practice includes multiple related words containing the morpheme taught

	Encoding skills are assessed one	☐ Spelling rules and generalizations	Morphology instruction includes			
	concept at a time	includes spiraling review	spiraling review			
	Encoding instruction includes					
	spiraling review					
	☐ Decodable texts are controlled to practice the sound-symbol correspondences that have been explicitly taught					
	 Decodable texts included are aligned with the curriculum's content 					
<u>Decodable</u>	 Reading fluency is assessed with decodable passages and places primary importance on word-level reading automaticity and 					
<u>Texts</u>	accuracy					
	Reading is practiced in decodable texts only (i.e., an absence of predictable or leveled texts) until students can accurately decode					
	real and nonsense words of all sylla					
Components to Support Language Comprehension						
<u>Morphology</u>	Materials include explicit instruction of common morphemes including:					
	☐ Prefixes					
	□ Bases					
	□ Suffixes					
	☐ Morphemes are learned and practiced to automaticity					
	☐ Morphology instruction includes spiraling review					
	Materials include explicit instruction in:					
	☐ Clauses					
Syntax	☐ Sentence Structure					
<u>Syntax</u>	☐ Cohesive Devices (e.g., pronoun referents, connectives, conjunctions)					
	Syntactic elements are learned and practiced to automaticity					
	☐ Syntax instruction includes spiraling review					
A	dditional Components to Support	Language Comprehension with Eviden	ce Provided by EdReports			
Component	Evidence f	from EdReports	Curriculum Rating			
	Indicator 1i. Materials provide frequent opp	ortunities and protocols for evidence-based	☐ Green			
	discussions (small group, peer-to-peer, who	le class) that encourage the modeling and use of	☐ Orange			
	academic vocabulary and syntax.		☐ Red			
<u>Vocabulary</u>	•	opic or topics to build students' knowledge and	☐ Green			
	vocabulary which will over time support and help grow students' ability to comprehend		Orange			
	complex texts independently and proficient	•	Red			
	· •	ear-long plan for students to interact and build	Green			
	key academic vocabulary words in and acros	ss texts.	☐ Orange			



			Red
	Indicator 2f. Materials contain writing tasks and instruction which support students in building and communicating substantive understanding of topics and texts.		Green
			Orange
			Red
	Indicator 1a. Anchor texts (including read aloud texts in K-2 and shared reading texts in Grade		Green
	2 used to build knowledge and vocabulary) are of publishable quality and worthy of especially		Orange
	careful reading/listening and consider a range of student interests.		Red
Packground	Indicator 2a. Texts are organized around a topic or topics to build students' knowledge and		Green
Background Knowledge	vocabulary which will over time support and help grow students' ability to comprehend		Orange
	complex texts independently and proficiently.		Red
	Indicator 2g. Materials include a progression of focused shared research and writing projects		Green
	to encourage students to develop knowledge and understanding of a topic using texts and		Orange
	other source materials.		Red
<u>Grammar</u>	Indicator 1n. Materials include explicit instruction of the grammar and conventions/language		Green
	standards for the grade level as applied in increasingly sophisticated contexts, with		Orange
	opportunities for application both in and out of context.		Red
<u>Syntax</u>	Indicator 1i. Materials provide frequent opportunities and protocols for evidence-based		Green
	discussions (small group, peer-to-peer, whole class) that encourage the modeling and use of		Orange
	academic vocabulary and syntax.		Red
			Green
	Indicator 1b. Materials reflect the distribution of text types and genres required by the standards at each grade level.		Orange
			Red
	Indicator 1c. Texts (including read aloud texts and some shared reading texts used to build		
	knowledge and vocabulary) have the appropriate level of complexity for the grade level		Green
	according to quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis, and a relationship to their associated		Orange
<u>Complex</u> Texts	student task. Read-aloud texts at K-2 are above the complexity levels of what students can		Red
	read independently.		
	Indicator 1d. Materials support students' literacy skills (comprehension) over the course of		Green
	the school year through increasingly complex text to develop independence of grade level		Orange
	skills (leveled readers and series of texts should be at a variety of complexity levels).		Red
	Indicator 1f. Anchor and supporting toyts provide appartunities for students to angage in a		Green
	Indicator 1f. Anchor and supporting texts provide opportunities for students to engage in a range and volume of reading to achieve grade level reading proficiency.		Orange
			Red

