## FLUENT, AUTOMATIC TEXT READING CHECKLIST

Standard-Content Knowledge The student	Classroom Learning
1. has opportunities to develop <u>automatic</u> decoding skills and word attack of multi-syllable words, along with <u>automatic</u> recall of sight words.	The student has multiple opportunities to read words related to previous phonetic, syllable, and sight word instruction, using guided and independent practice
2. is taught that <u>automatic</u> decoding/word attack and recall of sight words – along with the use of various reading strategies – leads to fluent natural text reading.	The student understands that the particular word reading skills s/he has learned are applied simultaneously while engaging text to produce fluent reading.
3. recognizes when a text is <u>Frustrational</u> , <u>Instructional</u> , or <u>Independent</u> and can explain the reasons each is true.	The student learns the qualities/components of a text that make it either Too Hard, Just Right, or Too Easy, in terms of phonetic units, sight word complexity, word analysis features, and sentence complexity.
<b>4.</b> understands the <i>grammatical</i> ( <i>morphosyntactic</i> ) structure of words and phrases in sentences, as well as the function of <i>standard punctuation</i> .	The student has learned necessary grammar units and sentence structure for his/her grade-level and level of reading.  The student has learned how the structure of a sentence conveys meaning through each group of words and phrase (e.g. each phrase in the sentence The brown bear runs through the woods at night provides a part of the overall meaning).
5. understands that the groups of words and phrases within sentences leads to fluent and natural expression of spoken language and reading of text.	The student understands how sentence meaning depends on phrasing, parsing, and intonation in both spoken language and reading.  The student has multiple opportunities to effectively read phrases and meaningful word groups, while appropriately managing standard punctuation, in sentences and text.

**6.** has the chance to learn in a way that targets his/her strengths and weaknesses as a learner (taking into account language processing, working memory, retrieval, attention, processing speed, visual processing, etc.)

## -Access Point/Entry Level

The teacher understands how much a concept needs to be broken down for the student to first learn/master it. The teacher then introduces and teaches each concept in that way.

## -Multisensory Tools

The teacher understands how to use Multisensory Tools to help a student master a skill.

## -Reinforcement

The teacher understands how much review and practice a student needs to fully understand and use a skill.

-Automatic Word Reading leading to Reading Fluency The goal is to apply skills in accurate, fluent, and natural reading and writing.

ADAPTED FROM KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE STANDARDS FOR TEACHERS OF READING INTERNATIONAL DYSLEXIA SOCIETY, 2010