Assessing, Preventing, and Overcoming Reading Difficulties

A professional learning series presented by David Kilpatrick, Ph.D.

Module 10 Session 2

Sponsored by the Exceptional Student Services Unit (ESSU) and created in collaboration with Specific Learning Disability Specialists Jill Marshall and Veronica Fiedler



COLORADO Department of Education Module 10: Effective Approaches for Preventing Reading Difficulties

Session 2: Instructional Practices that Help Prevent Reading Difficulties

Objective:

Through engagement in this series of 13 on-demand webinars, participants will understand the current research, implications, and the essential elements necessary for assessing, preventing, and overcoming reading difficulties.





Assessing, Preventing, and Overcoming Reading Difficulties

Webinar Series Modules

- **Module 1:** Reading Research and the Research to Practice Gap
- **Module 2:** Current Approaches to Reading Instruction: Why Many Learners Still Struggle
- Module 3: The Simple View of Reading
- Module 4: Word-Level Reading
- Module 5: Reading Comprehension
- **Module 6:** Introduction to Reading Assessment; Assessing Phonological Skills
- Module 7: Assessing Phonics Skills

Module 8: Assessing Word Identification and Reading Fluency

Module 9: Assessing Reading Comprehension and Related Skills

MODULE 10: Effective Approaches for Preventing Reading Difficulties

Module 11: Effective Interventions for Reading Difficulties

Module 12: Case Examples of Reading Disabilities

Module 13: Specific Learning Disability Identification



Module 10: Effective Approaches for Prevention Reading Difficulties

- 10.1 Evidence for the Prevention of Reading Difficulties (incl. origins of RTI)
- **10.2 Instructional Practices that Prevent Reading Difficulties**



Learning Intentions



Module 10 Session 2: Instructional Practices That Help Prevent Reading Difficulties

Participants will be able to:

✓ Identify specific instructional practices that reduce the likelihood of difficulties



Foundational Instructional Practices

- The two foundational instructional Tier 1 teaching practices for kindergarten and first grade are
 - Explicit and systematic letter-sound instruction
 - Explicit and systematic phonological awareness instruction
- These had the greatest prevention effects for word-level reading difficulties
- The meaning of *explicit* and *systematic*
- Letter-sound instruction is not enough
 - Studies including letter-sound instruction without phonemic awareness did not do as well



Double Dose for Students At-Risk

- Most studies with the best outcomes focused on Tier 1 or Tier 2, not both in conjunction with one another
- However, best practice would suggest starting Tier 1 instruction in letter-sound skills and phonological skills early and supplement that with at-risk students in small group



Using Letters to Teach Phonemic Awareness

- A statement by the National Reading Panel (NRP; 2000) has been interpreted by many to say phonemic awareness should be taught using letters
 - "... explicitly and systematically teaching children to manipulate phonemes with letters..."
- This was not the intent of the NRP
 - Examining the studies which "used letters" vs. "did not use letters"
 - Examining the Panel's example study to illustrate their point
 - Directly asking the chair of that section of the NRP
- · Phonemic skills must be eventually oral and automatic
 - Teaching the skills may involve multisensory prompts, however



Using Teaching Phonological/Phonemic Awareness

- Phonological awareness includes
 - Rhyming, first sound awareness, syllable segmentation
 - Onset-rime awareness
 - Phoneme awareness
 - It is *phoneme* awareness that interacts with reading because alphabetic writing uses phoneme-based characters (i.e., letters); the other levels are preparatory for phoneme-level awareness
- Multiple tasks have been successfully used at K-1
 - Segmentation, blending, categorizing, identifying, manipulation
 - Phoneme manipulation more important for remediation (See Module 11)



Learning the Code - Letters

- Teach letter names or sounds first
 - People have very strong opinions the research is equivocal
 - Sounds needed for blending, names already known from alphabet and can be helpful instructionally for reading and spelling
- Teaching diagraphs and blends
 - Digraphs function like individual letters
 - Blends extremely common in English
- Precisely pronounce letter sounds in isolation
 - T does not say "tuh"!
 - Imprecise letter sound instruction affects blending for at-risk students



Teaching the Code – Additional Concepts

- Teaching phonic rules
 - The basic rules are useful
 - Teaching all the exeptions to the rules have not been shown to help students catch up
- Combine with spelling
- Use distributed practice
- Embedded Picture Mnemonics



Summary: Module 10 Session 2

- There are many features and factors that make early word-reading effective
- It is most effective to directly and systematically teach phonological skills to the point where those skills are automatic and oral only
- Also most effective is direct teaching of letter-sound relationships, using precise pronunciations, and given many distributed practice opportunities





Reflect and Connect:

What reading comprehension subtests do you use? How might you use or interpret them differently?

Wrap Up

What was your biggest takeaway?

What questions do you still have?

Up Next

Module 11.1 How Do We Determine What is Effective?





Please visit the CDE Specific Learning Disability Website for more information:

https://www.cde.state.co.us/cdesped/SD-SLD

