



Diagnosis and Correction of Reading Difficulties

READ 4223 Section X10

Fall 2025

Contact Information

Instructor: Dr. Suhua Huang

Office: BH214

Office hours: Mondays (11:00am-1:00pm), Wednesdays (11:00am-1:00pm), and Thursdays (10:00am-11:00am)

Office phone: (940)3974763

E-mail: suhua.huang@msutexas.edu

Textbook & Instructional Materials

Required:

Erekson, J., Optiz, M., & Schendel, R. (2020). Understanding, assessing, and teaching: A diagnostic approach (8thed). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Supplemental:

Elish-Piper, L, Matthews, M. W., & Risko V. J. (2022). Reading assessment to promote equitable learning: An empowering approach for Grades K-5. New York: The Guilford Press.

Course Description

To assess EC-6 students' reading ability in ten areas: oral language development, print awareness, phonological and phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary development, comprehension of literacy and informational texts, reading comprehension skills, and writing development.

Course Objectives

1. Students will demonstrate knowledge of informal assessment and will select and use various assessment instruments appropriate for Prek-6 students (including English Language Learners) they are tutoring (ILA standards 3 & 7, CTPS b), (c) and d), STR standards, STR Competency 2, 13, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10).
2. Students will demonstrate knowledge of how to use a child's literacy strengths to meet his/her literacy needs as the students plan and carry out appropriate literacy lessons for the children they are tutoring (ILA standards 3 & 7, CTPS(d), STR standards, EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR

- Standards and competencies STR competency 2, 13, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10).
3. Students will demonstrate knowledge of reading and writing processes and will select appropriate literacy methods, strategies, and materials for the children (including English Language Learners) they are tutoring (STR standards, CTPS (b), (c) and d), EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Standards and competencies, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10)
 4. Students will analyze and interpret informal diagnostic data in order to develop tutoring lessons appropriate for the strengths and needs of the children (including English Language Learners) they are tutoring (ILA standard 3 & 7, CTPS (c) and (d), STR standards, STR competency 2, 13 and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5 PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10).
 5. Students will demonstrate knowledge of how to document and monitor children's literacy progress (ILA standard 3 & 7, CTPS (b), (c) and d, STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10).
 6. Students will analyze and adjust their own instruction as needed to assist children to develop their literacy abilities (ILA standard 3 & 7, CTPS(b), (c) and d, STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10).
 7. Students will demonstrate knowledge of a variety of reading teaching methods, reading and writing strategies, and materials to assist children with reading and writing including technology implementation plans (ILA standards 1-3, 4, and 7, CTPS (b), (c) and d, STR standards, EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Standards and competencies, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10).
 8. Students will synthesize diagnostic data obtained from informal assessments, lesson plans, and lesson reflections in a case study report and presentation (ILA standards 3 & 7, CTPS (b), (c) and d, EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Standards and competencies STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10).
 9. Students will engage with classroom teachers and parents by sharing their case study report about the children's learning progress (ILA standard 3 & 7, CTPS (b), (c) and d STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10)

Standards

The course learning objectives and framework are aligned with the International Literacy Association (2017) Standards for Literacy Professionals, the Science of Teaching Reading (STR) standards/ examination framework (competency 1-13), TExES EC-6 Core subject ELAR standards/examination framework (competency 1-10), Exam Framework Pedagogy and Professional Responsibilities EC-12 (160), Texas Teacher Standard, Early Childhood-Grade 12 (TAC Chapter 149), Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards-early Childhood-Grade 12, and Chapter 110 Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for Elementary English Language Arts and Reading. The detailed competency (or competencies) and standards for each assignment are listed on Appendix A to J.

Campus Carry Policy

Active Shooter:

The safety and security of our campus is the responsibility of everyone in our community. Each of us has an obligation to be prepared to appropriately respond to threats to our campus, such as an active aggressor. Please review the information provided by MSU Police Department regarding the options and strategies we can all use to stay safe during difficult situations. For more information, visit [Safety / Emergency Procedures](#). Students are encouraged to watch the video entitled "*Run. Hide. Fight.*" which may be electronically accessed via the University police department's webpage: "[Run. Hide. Fight.](#)"

Campus Carry:

Effective August 1, 2016, the Campus Carry law (Senate Bill 11) allows those licensed individuals to carry a concealed handgun in buildings on public university campuses, except in locations the University establishes has prohibited. The new Constitutional Carry law does not change this process. Concealed carry still requires a License to Carry permit, and openly carrying handguns is not allowed on college campuses. For more information, visit [Campus Carry](#).

Moffett Library

Moffett Library provides resources and services to support student's studies and assignments, including books, peer-reviewed journals, databases, and multimedia materials accessible both on campus and remotely. The library offers media equipment checkout, reservable study rooms, and research assistance from librarians to help students effectively find, evaluate, and use information. Get started on this [Moffett Library webpage](#) to explore these resources and learn how to best utilize the library

Obligation to Report Sex Discrimination under State and Federal Law
Midwestern State University is committed to providing and strengthening an educational, working, and living environment where students, faculty, staff, and visitors are free from sex discrimination of any kind. State and federal law require University employees to report sex discrimination and sexual misconduct to the University's Office of Title IX. As a faculty member, I am required to report to the Title IX Coordinator any allegations, personally observed behavior, or other direct or indirect knowledge of conduct that reasonably may constitute sex discrimination or sexual misconduct, which includes sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, or stalking, involving a student or employee. After a report is made, the office of Title IX will reach out to the affected student or employee in an effort to connect such person(s) with resources and options in addressing the allegations made in the report. You are also encouraged to report any incidents to the office of Title IX. You may do so by contacting:
Laura Hetrick

Title IX Coordinator
Sunwatcher Village Clubhouse
940-397-4213
laura.hetrick@msutexas.edu

Disability Support Services
Student Wellness Center
Phone: 940-397-4140
Email: disabilityservices@msutexas.edu
Website: [DSS Webpage](#)

Academic Honesty

Honesty is a fundamental precept in all academic activities, and those privileged to be members of a university community have a special obligation to observe the highest standards of honesty and a right to expect the same standards of all others. Academic misconduct in any form is inimical to the purposes and functions of the university and therefore is unacceptable and rigorously proscribed. Academic dishonesty may result in a failing grade for the semester and will be reported to the appropriate authorities within the College. This policy applies to the issue of plagiarism, in particular. It is critical that you cite your sources and give people the credit they deserve.

Plagiarism Statement

Plagiarism is academic dishonesty. Plagiarism will be considered grounds for failing this course. You are required to use the APA citation properly and you are not allowed to directly quote the textbook or any other books without proper citation.

Note: By enrolling in this course, the student expressly grants MSU a "limited right" in all intellectual property created by the student for the purpose of this course. The "limited right" shall include but shall not be limited to the right to reproduce the student's work product in order to verify originality and authenticity and for educational purposes (Student Handbook).

AI /Chat GPT Policy

The MSU Student Handbook covers Academic Honesty under University Policies and procedures. Academic dishonesty is defined as cheating, collusion, and plagiarism.

- Cheating is (1) the use of any unauthorized assistance, (2) dependence upon the aid of sources beyond those authorized by the instructor, or (3) acquisition without permission, of tests or other academic materials.
- Plagiarism is the use of another person's published or unpublished work without full and clear acknowledgement.
- Collusion is collaboration with another person in preparing work offered for credit if the faculty member in charge does not authorize that collaboration.

AI/Chat GPT are relevant to the academic domain. All writing assignments should be well-prepared and created by the students for this course. Writing, analytical, and critical thinking skills are part of the learning outcomes of this course. Developing strong competencies in these areas will prepare you for a competitive workplace. Therefore, AI-generated submissions are not permitted and will be treated as plagiarism (Source from Texas Tech University).

Instructor Class Policies

Students are expected to assist in maintaining a classroom environment which is conducive to learning. Inappropriate behavior in the D2L online classroom shall result, minimally, in a request to drop the class and a Professional Fitness Form will be filed for review with the college. If the instructor must file a Fitness Alert Form for any reason, including failure to demonstrate appropriate classroom behaviors, the student may receive an instructor drop with an "F" for the course.

An instructor may drop a student any time during the semester for failure to participate, for consistently failing to meet class assignments, for an indifferent attitude, or for disruptive conduct. The instructor must give the student a verbal or written warning prior to dropping the student from the class. An instructor's drop of a student takes precedence over the student-initiated course drop of a later date. The instructor will assign a grade of either WF or F through the first 8 weeks of a long semester, the first 6 weeks

of a 10-week summer term, or on the 11th class day of a 4- or 5-week summer term consisting of 20 days. After these periods the grade will be an F. The date the instructor drop form is received in the Office of the Registrar is the official drop date.

Disability Access: In accordance with the law, MSU provides academic accommodations for students with documented disabilities. Students with documented disabilities who believe they may need accommodations in this class are encouraged to notify the instructor and to contact the MSU Disability Support Services, Clark Student Center, Room 168, phone: 940 – 397 – 4140.

Late Assignment Policy

No late work is acceptable. 50 points per day will be deducted for late assignments. Arrangements for exceptional cases must be made AT LEAST two days prior to the due date, but only one time per semester. You need to turn in all course assignments to D2L.

Accommodation Policy

Any student in this course who has a disability that may prevent him or her from fully demonstrating his or her abilities should contact the professor as soon as possible so we can discuss accommodation necessary to ensure your full participation in the course and to facilitate educational opportunities

Special Trainings

Throughout the semester, students will receive on-line training activities that are related to how to diagnose students' reading challenges and provide effective strategies to improve their instructional needs. House Bill (HB), 86th Texas Legislature, 2019, requires that all educators that teach any grade level from prekindergarten through grade six demonstrate proficiency in the science of teaching reading on a certification examination beginning January 1, 2021. The instructor will provide the Science of Teaching Reading (STR) training on the Week 10 (Nov.27th to Nov.2nd)

Key Assessments

Final tutoring report and case study report presentation.

Assignments

Clinical Experience: Tutoring Performance

a. During the semester, you will design and carry out 8 tutoring lessons of 90 minutes each, starting with Week 5. You need to work with two children and spend 45 minutes per each child. It is a very intense schedule since you need to work with two children. Effective time management is needed. You can arrange

your tutoring sessions according to your own schedule. You also need to submit your tutoring hours to the TK-20 system. Please let me know if you need any assistance to find tutees. You need to video one of your tutoring sessions and create a link and upload to D2L if you can get permission. Since the D2L has limited data, it will be better for you to create a link after videotaping, therefore, the instructor can easily access your videos.

b. You must finish the Child Protection Training before working with children. You do not need to do it again if you have already done this training for other courses. However, you need to submit your certification to D2L by Sept.14th.

Child Protection Training

<https://training.msutexas.edu/?id=37a9bfea0a0008954a19954cef9a1aa5>

c. You must have a lesson plan for each tutoring session (Draft only-For teaching preparation purposes). Take anecdotal notes during and after your tutoring sessions to record your observations of student engagement in reading and writing activities.

d. Demonstrate professionalism in your speech and action at all times when interacting with children and parents.

e. Write thoughtful reflective journals after each tutoring session and submit it to D2L. (See all due days on Dropbox).

Double Entry Journal (Group Project)

Each group needs four students. You will write a journal entry outside of class in response to each chapter's reading, which will be based on the Erikson, Opitz & Schendel textbook (Reading Diagnosis and Improvement 8th edition). Each journal entry has two columns. On one side, you'll write at least 5 quotes that strike you during the reading; on the other side, you should write your personal responses to these quotes. The response can be related to your prior knowledge on this topic, other readings you have done, your own schooling/learning experiences, and/or how this quote makes you feel and why, etc. You are expected to bring your journal to each class for sharing in small groups or with the whole class. You need to turn in your journal entry after every 5 chapters (**Due days are Oct.12th, Nov.16th and Dec.7th**). An example of a Double Entry is listed on page number 17.

Teaching Resource Notebook (Group Project)

You need to create or compile a notebook of 30 teaching strategies that you could use to support Prek-3/Prek-6 students' literacy development. The strategies should be divided into the following categories: phonics (5), phonological and phonemic awareness (5), fluency (5), vocabulary (5), reading comprehension strategies for narrative and expository texts (5), and writing process (5). Each entry should use the following format:

A. Heading: Name of strategy

- B. Purpose: What will the students learn? Why do the routine?
- C. Description of the procedures: How would you do this in a classroom or tell someone else how to do this?
- D. Materials needed.
- E. Activities that could extend the learning.
- F. Reference: Where did you get this idea?

You may cross-reference strategies if you feel that they fit into more than one category, however each strategy will be counted only once. An example of a Teaching Strategy Notebook will be uploaded to D2L.

Lesson Plan (Individual Project)

The reason for conducting reading diagnosis is to ascertain one or two children's reading strengths and needs in order to adjust your instruction to benefit their learning. In order to learn how to diagnose the children's strengths and needs and how to adjust instruction, you will assess and tutor two children. On the basis of your analysis of the data from the assessments you administer and from your observations, you will design and implement approximately seven, 60-90-minute tutoring sessions in which you will utilize the children's literacy strengths to improve their literacy needs. To conduct instructional sessions, you need to collect assessment data to assist you in planning for instruction. Based on the data you collect, you create a data-driven lesson plans for each tutoring session. You will need to determine what data to collect and what instruction you must provide. You must make decisions about the reading strengths and needs of the children you are tutoring. You are to write a weekly tutoring lesson plan for each tutoring session. The format of the lesson will be discussed in class, and a form for writing the lesson plan is provided.

There are two lesson plan formats listed in the syllabus (pp.18-19). Session#1 (pre-test) will be focused on using a variety of assessments; you will apply different strategies to meet each child's need after the tutoring session # 2. Each lesson plan is due after each tutoring session. The sessions 2-7 are a treatment period. This means that you not only provide a variety of strategies to meet the students' instructional needs, but also include some informal assessments such as taking observation notes, asking questions, etc. Assessment and instruction are always tied together during your tutoring sessions. The final session will be an overview to determine whether the students have made improvement, and it is more like a post-test. An example of lesson plan will be posted to the D2L.

Other Reading Assessment Tools

(1) Interest Inventory

Several interest inventories are available. You will administer the one most appropriate for the child you are tutoring. Administer the interest inventory during the first tutoring session. Following the tutoring session (do not take

tutoring time to analyze the form), summarize in your lesson plan what you learned about the child from the interest inventory. In the written lesson reflection, reflect on that information. How will it affect your tutoring?

(2) Garfield, Burke's, or the Metacognitive Reading Interview

You will be introduced to several reading interview forms during class. The objective of a reading interview is to discover how the child you are tutoring views reading. You will administer the most appropriate interview for the child you are tutoring. Administer the reading inventory during the first tutoring session. Following the tutoring session (do not take tutoring time to analyze the form), summarize in your lesson plans what you learned about the child's views of reading from the interview. In the written lesson reflection, reflect on that information. How will it affect your tutoring?

(3) Writing Sample

During one of the first tutoring sessions and during one of the last tutoring sessions (3 times), collect a writing sample from the children you are tutoring. Do not use tutoring time to do the analysis, use the form handed out in class to analyze each child's writing in terms of syntactic usage, semantic usage, graphophonic usage, writing mechanics usage (capitalization, punctuation, spacing, and legibility/penmanship). In your lesson plan summarize what you learned about the children's writing from the writing sample. In the written lesson reflection, reflect on that information. How will it affect your tutoring? How can you help each child with writing during the tutoring lessons?

(4) Writing Interview

During one of the first tutoring sessions, administer the writing interview to the children you are tutoring. You may need to reword some of the items for younger children. In your lesson plan summarize what you learned about the children's views of writing from the writing interview. In the written lesson reflection, reflect on that information. How will it affect your tutoring? How can you help each child with writing during the tutoring lessons?

(5) Spelling Inventory

You will be introduced to more than one spelling inventory form during class. During one of the first tutoring sessions, administer the appropriate spelling inventory to the children you are tutoring. In your lesson plan summarize what you learned about their spelling from the spelling inventory. In the written lesson reflection, reflect on that information. How will it affect your tutoring? What are each child's spelling strengths? What is each child's spelling needs? What patterns do you see? How can you help the children with spelling during the tutoring lessons, or is spelling a strength on which you do not need to focus?

(6) Informal Reading Inventory (IRI) Summary Sheets

Administer the various parts of the Informal Reading Inventory. This includes the word lists and oral reading passages. The instructor will provide (IRI) pretest and posttest (oral language reading lists, word lists, and silent reading lists from the first grade to seventh grade) and Early Literacy Assessment especially designed for kindergartners and upload them to D2L. After administering the IRI, score each part and complete the appropriate summary forms. Following the tutoring session, analyze the information from the forms (do not take tutoring time to do

your analysis). Provide a brief summary of the information from each part of the IRI in your lesson plan for that tutoring session. In the written lesson reflection, reflect on that information. How will the IRI information affect your tutoring? What is each child's reading level? What are their reading strengths—word ID or comprehension? What are their reading needs? What patterns do you see in their reading? How can you help each child with reading during the tutoring lessons?

Written Reflections (Individual Project)

Following each tutoring lesson, you will write a 1-1 ½ page written reflection of the lesson—what went well, what went wrong, why did it go well, why didn't it go well, what might you have done differently, and so on. You also need to analyze the results of any assessments you administered during the lesson and write up your final tutoring report by the end of the semester. Written reflections are due on Mondays with the typed lesson (double-spaced, 12 fonts, Times New Roman) A reflective indicator includes: (a) things that worked; (b) things that did not work; (c) things to be done differently; (d) plans for future lessons; (e) strengths and weaknesses of the child; (f) anything that stands out/unique/interesting; (g) reasons for lesson activity development; materials selections; (h) student progress in strategy use; (i) request for support of instructional materials and teaching strategies/activities. An example of a reflection will be posted on the D2L.

Final Tutoring Report (Individual Project)

At the end of your tutoring experience, you need to write 6-8 pages report. You will synthesize all of the data you have gathered about the children you tutored into a case report presentation. Utilizing information from the assessment data, the tutoring lessons, and your written journal reflections, you will describe what you discovered about the tutored students' reading/ learning process, strengths and needs, useful instructional strategies, and so on. You will write a tutoring report and, in this report, you will describe the instructional strategies that you used with the student. Discuss the effectiveness of the different instructional strategies on the learner's literacy development (i.e. word identification, vocabulary fluency, comprehension/meaning construction, writing), and include recommendations for continued literacy learning. **Writing Tips:** 1. Summary of Instruction (a) Describe briefly the student's background and interest. (b) your teaching theory (c) Compare both pretest and posttest (d) Describe student progress and the instructional strategies used to address student needs in the following areas: motivation, word identification, fluency, vocabulary development, comprehension, & writing 2. Recommendation (a) Future goals, (b) Classroom instructional support, and (c) Home support. 3. Summary of teaching materials used in tutoring sessions. 4. Quality of writing (Clarity,

organization, grammar, spelling, and neatness. Final tutoring report's evaluation and rubric are uploaded to D2L.

Comprehensive Tutoring Report Presentation (Individual Project)

In order to assist you in preparing your presentation, keep detailed and accurate notes and information from each assessment and tutoring session. Your lesson plans will also provide you with valuable information as you prepare your presentation. Plan to describe two instructional strategies that you have used with your tutoring student during the semester. Your presentation will include a complete explanation of the strategies with PowerPoint visual aids. An evaluation criterion is listed on D2L. Please upload your power point to D2L.

Comprehensive Case Study Portfolio Folder But not for grading

On the first day of tutoring, begin to collect and store in a folder the materials from each tutoring session. Materials should be arranged chronologically with the most recent materials on top. The folder will include the original assessments, copies of your lesson plans, and copies of your written reflections. The folder and its contents will become part of the reading clinic files.

Constructed Response Question Analysis (Individual Project)

Direction:

Using your knowledge of reading pedagogy and the developmental profession of foundational reading skills and reading comprehension as described in the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for English Language Arts and Reading (ELAR), analyze the information provided and write a response of approximately 400-600 words in which you:

Writing Tips

1. Identify one significant need that the case student demonstrates related to foundational reading skills (e.g., phonemic awareness skills, phonics skills, recognition of high-frequency words, syllabication skills, morphemic analysis skills, automaticity, reading fluency (accuracy rate, and prosody), citing specific evidence from the exhibits, particularly the Oral Reading Fluency Assessment, Fluency Rubric, to support your analysis.
2. Describe an appropriate, effective instructional strategy or activity that would address the case student's need you identified related to foundational reading skills and help the student achieve relevant grade-level standards;
3. Identify one significant need that the student demonstrates related to reading comprehension (e.g., vocabulary knowledge; knowledge of sentence and grammatical structures; application of literal; inferential, or evaluative comprehension skills; use of comprehension strategies; application of text analysis skills to literary or informational text), citing specific evidence from the exhibits, particularly the Comprehension Assessment, to support your analysis;

4. Describe one appropriate, effective instructional strategy or activity that would address the need you identified related to the case student's reading comprehension and help the student achieve relevant grade-level standards; and
5. Explain why each of the instructional strategies or activities you described would be effective in addressing the needs you identified and in helping the student achieve grade-level reading standards as described in the TEKS for ELAR.

Scenario

Larry is ten years old and in fourth grade. He is in the slowest-paced group in the class, which reads from third-grade materials. Larry's teacher has almost immediately noted his difficulty in reading aloud. Although Larry has developed familiarity with some common words, he will wait for the teacher to assist him on many other words, particularly those that are multisyllabic. His comprehension of stories that he reads silently is extremely low, however. He comprehends well when the others in his group read aloud. He also demonstrates good understanding of key words in the reading selection; indeed, he is one of the most knowledgeable class members when it comes to science activities and social studies discussion. Larry's teacher, Mrs. Holidays, talked to RTI specialist, Mr. Lee about Larry's reading performance. Mr. Lee decides to use informal reading assessment to identify Larry's reading strengths and weakens. The below chart is Larry's pretest result. Here is the summary of performance on IRI Larry.

Larry's Reading Performance

Level	Word List (%)	Oral Reading Task (accuracy) (%)	Oral-Reading Task (comprehension) (%)	Reading Fluency Rate (WPM)	Silent Reading (Comprehension) (%)	Listening Comprehension (%)
First	100	97	100	95		
Second	90	95	100	81	100	
Third	90	95	75	73	80	
Fourth	80	85	50	62	50	

(WPM: Word per minutes)

Theory into Practice Project- (Pair Project)

Listed below are 30 terms/concepts in random order that you have encountered, read about or discussed in class.

- (1). Group the terms into ten clusters with each cluster containing terms that you think go together in some way. Each cluster can have a few as 2 items or as many as 4 items. You can use each term/concept more than once, but you must use all of them.
- (2) Put a label on each cluster and describe why you chose the

label and why the terms go together. (3) Briefly discuss why each cluster is important to literacy instruction in classrooms.

Theory into Practice: 30 terminologies

Sound substitution	Prosody
Aesthetic reading	Vygotsky
Phonemic awareness	Affixes
Zone of proximal development	Phonemes
Morphemes	Diphthongs
Sociolinguistic theory	Schema
Blends	Efferent reading
Piaget	Graphemes
Word sorts	Scaffolding
Root words	Phonics
Digraphs	Onset
Rime	Decoding skills
Social interaction	Fluency
Phonological system	Constructivist theory
Prefixes	Semantic system

Format

Name of the Cluster (Label):

Terms:

Describe why you chose the label and why the terms go together

Discussion of why each cluster is important to literacy instruction in classrooms.

An example of a theory into practice project will be uploaded to D2L

Scoring for Each Reading Core Component

As a future elementary educator, you need to understand and know how to teach the five core components of scientifically based reading instruction throughout this course. Scientifically based reading instruction (SBRI) is grounded in the research on how students learn to read, which builds off the [2000 National Reading Panel report](#) (synthesizing decades of research) that emphasized the importance of alphabets (phonemic awareness and phonics), fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension.

- **Phonemic awareness:** The ability to focus on and manipulate the sounds made by spoken words.
- **Phonics:** The relationship between the sound of spoken words and the individual letters or groups of letters representing those sounds in written words.
- **Fluency:** The ability to read a text accurately and quickly while using phrasing and emphasis to make what is read sound like spoken language.

- **Vocabulary:** Knowledge about the meanings, uses, and pronunciation of words.
- **Comprehension:** Constructing meaning that is reasonable and accurate by connecting what has been read to what the reader already knows.

Each of the five core components (Phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension) is assessed separately based on all four instructional approaches within the course, earning up to 100 points per component.

Reading Core Components

Instructional Approach	Component Analysis (Across the course)	Points Earned for each component
Instructional Hours	(1) Phonemic Awareness-2 hours;(2) Phonics- 2 hours (3) Vocabulary- 3 hours; (4) Comprehension- 4 hours, (5) Fluency-2hours	20
Objective Measure of Knowledge	Reflective journal, Teaching Strategy Notebook, Lesson plans and written reflection, Final tutoring report	30
Practice/Application	Clinical Experience- tutoring sessions, Final Tutoring Report Presentation	30
Background Materials	One Textbook, five supplementary materials, and five video teaching demonstrations.	20
Total Points earned for Each Component		100

Final Grades

It is very important that you complete all tutoring lesson plans, assessments, and written reflections in a timely manner in order to prepare for the next tutoring lesson; therefore, late work will not be accepted. If you have any unfinished assignment, you will receive "incomplete" on your final grades till you completely finish all course required assignments. Grades are determined by weighing the course requirements in the following manner.

If you have any unfinished assignment, you will receive "incomplete" on your final grades till you completely finish all course required assignments. Meanwhile you will lose 100 points for your final grade. Grades are determined by weighing the course requirements in the following manner.

Table 1: Scores for Each Assignment

Assignment	Points
Participation/Tutoring Performance	100

Assignment	Points
Reflective Journal	150
Teaching Resource Notebook	50
Theory into Practice	50
Lesson Plans	160
Written Reflections	160
Final Tutoring Report	130
Final Tutoring Report Presentation	100
Constructed Response Case Study Analysis	100
Total	1000

Table 2 Total points for final grade

Grade	Points
A	900 to 1000
B	800 to 899
C	700 to 799
D	600 to 699
F	Less than 600

Course Schedule

**** Indicates due dates for each assignment. Lesson plan and written reflection due on Sundays after your finishing each tutoring session. Please follow weekly module on D2L carefully.**

Module	Topics	Reading Assignments/ Assignment Due
Week 1 Aug.25 to Aug. 31	1. Course Introduction Syllabus Background Check/Child Protection training	Review Course Syllabus / Background Check/Child Protection training
Week 2 Sept. 1 to Sept. 7	2.Introduction to a diagnostic reading and improvement program	Chapter 1 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text
Week 3 Sept.8 to Sept.14	3. Factors that affect reading performance	Chapter 2 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text ** Background Check/Child Protection training Due by Sept. 14th by 11:59pm
Week 4 Sept.15 to Sept.21	4. Classroom Assessments	Chapter 3 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text
Week 5 Sept. 22 to Sept.28	5.Oral Reading Assessment	Chapter 4 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text
Week 6 Sept.29 to Oct.5	6.Overview Informal Reading Inventory: How to Determine the Students' Three Reading levels: Independent, instructional, and frustration	Download Assessment materials from D2L Video Training
Week 7 Oct.6 to Oct.12	7. Commercial Tests	Chapter 5 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text # Double Entry Journal 1(Chapter 1-5) Due Oct.12th by 11:59pm **Tutoring Session 1
Week 8 Oct.13 to Oct.19	8. Becoming the Teachers with a Diagnostic Mindset	Chapter 6 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text **Tutoring Session 2
Week 9 Oct.20 to Oct.26	9. Teaching with Texts	Chapter 7 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text **Tutoring Session 3
Week 10 Oct.27 to Nov.2	10. Teaching Writing	Chapter 13 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text **Tutoring Session 4 ** STR Virtual Training

Date	Topics	Reading Assignments/ Assignment Due
Week 11 Nov.3 to Nov.9	11. Comprehension	Chapter 9 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text **Tutoring Session 5 ** Teaching resource book due on Nov.9th by 11:59pm.
Week 12 Nov.10 to Nov.16	12. Vocabulary	Chapter 10 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text ** Double Entry Journal # 2 (Chapter 6,7,9,10, & 13) Due Nov.16th by 11:59pm **Tutoring Session 6
Week 13 Nov.17 to Nov.23	13. Phonics	Chapter 11 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text **Tutoring Session 7
Week 14 Nov.24 to Nov.30	14. Fluency Nov.25 to Nov.30- Thanksgiving Holidays	Chapter 12 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text **Tutoring Session 8 ** Constructed Response Case Study Analysis due on Nov.30th by 11:59pm
Week 15 Dec. 1 to Dec.7	15. Early Literacy; Patterning with families, teachers, and community	Chapter 8 & 14 Erikson, Opitz & Schendel Text ** Double Entry Journal # 3 (Chapter 8,11, 12, & 14) Due Dec.7th by 11:59pm
Week 16 Dec.8 to Dec.12	16. Wrap Up: Comprehensive Tutoring Report Video Presentation	**Final Tutoring Report Power Point slides and Video Presentation due on Dec.10th by 11:59pm **Final Tutoring Report (Written Part) due on Dec.11th by 11:59pm.

READ 4223: An Example of a Double Entry Journal

1) "A broad definition is that reading is a dynamic, complex act that involves the bringing to and the getting of meaning from the printed page. This definition implies that readers bring their backgrounds, their experiences, as well as their emotions, into play." Reading Diagnosis and Improvement, pg. 6. 2) "Many times, the 'pull-out' program becomes the complete reading program for readers with severe reading problems, and rather than spending more time, the students spend less time in reading." Reading Diagnosis and Improvement, pg. 10. 3) "A diagnostic-reading and improvement program can help to stop the 'failure cycle'. If children continually have reading difficulties, they begin to see themselves as failures; their self-concept is destroyed. The more they perceive themselves as failures, the more they fail." Reading Diagnosis and Improvement, pg. 11-12. 4) "Some educators are disturbed by the term diagnosis because it seems to connote illness or disease, and they do not like the analogies that are often made between medicine and education." Reading Diagnosis and Improvement, pg. 5 5) "Early diagnosis is essential in order to ameliorate reading problems from the start." Reading Diagnosis and Improvement, pg. 6.	1) I agree. I believe the more background knowledge, experiences, and emotions students bring into the classroom, the better readers they will become. They will be able to relate and understand more topics the teacher introduces to the class. 2) I think students with reading problems should receive extra help, but I think the students should spend as much time in their reading class listening, observing, and reading with good readers. Students learn much by others' example. 3) If I am failing at something, it's hard for me to continue trying at it. We need to discover each student's ability level and make sure every student finds success at reading, or they will give up and always hate to read. Once they have success at reading, we can build on it and challenge it. 4) This is a ridiculous statement to me. If reading difficulties are not diagnosed, the student may develop a real medical illness like depression. We need to be positive to help students and parents see that diagnosis will lead to a better reader. 5) I agree the earlier we can diagnose a reading problem, the faster we can solve the problem. As students become older, the more demand for understanding content comes into play. If the student is having problems reading, they definitely are having problems comprehending content.
--	--

READ 4223: Lesson Plan Format (Pre/Post Test) - First Section and Last Section

Date: _____

Tutor's Name: _____ Child's Name _____

Grade Level: _____ Session #: _____ Date: _____

Independent Level: _____ Instructional Level: ____ Frustration Level: _____

Lesson Objective

Procedures

A. Getting-to-know-you activity

B. Interest/motivation Assessment: Interest inventories or teacher prepared questions

C. Reading Assessment (Informal)

- ✓ Oral reading assessment
- ✓ Reading Inventory to check the word identification and fluency
- ✓ Reading comprehension assessment. Use retelling checklist and comprehension questions
- ✓ Vocabulary assessment through observation and use Basic Reading Inventory

D. Writing Activities

- ✓ Teaching sentence structures and making word games for writing purpose- etc.

E. Assessment/Evaluation of Learning (Assessment methods or tools to be used, e.g. observation notes, interest inventory, checklist, rubrics, student writing samples, etc.)

F. Materials (books and other instructional materials)

G. Analysis of Results for each section- you may keep each section's results until your final report.

READ 4223: Lesson Plan Format (Instructional Practice): from the second week through the seventh week

Date: _____

Tutor's Name: _____ Child's Name: _____

Grade Level: _____ Session #: _____ Date: _____

Independent Level: _____ Instructional Level: ____ Frustration Level: _____

Lesson Objective:

Teaching Procedures

A. Your lessons should cover these following areas, but not all in a single lesson.

- ✓ Reading activities
 - ✓ Writing activities
 - ✓ Fluency activities
 - ✓ Comprehension activities
 - ✓ Phonic activities
 - ✓ Vocabulary activities
- Assessment/Evaluation of Learning (Assessment methods or tools to be used, e.g. observation notes, checklist, rubrics, student writing samples, etc.)

B. Materials (books and other instructional materials)

C. Analysis of Results for each section

Appendix A: Standards/Competencies & Appendix B: Required assignment/standard alignment matrix

Required alignment to all applicable state/national standards (including IN-TASC/TEExES test framework competencies for certification courses-grad and undergrad.

Course Objectives or Student Learning Outcomes	Standard or Competency
Students will demonstrate knowledge of informal assessment measures and will select and use various assessment instruments appropriate for children they are tutoring.	ILA standards 3 & 7, CTPS b), (c) and d), STR standards, STR Competency 2, 13, and PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10
Students will demonstrate knowledge of how to use a child's literacy strengths to meet his/her literacy needs as the students plan and carry out appropriate literacy lessons for the children they are tutoring.	ILA standards 3 & 7, CTPS(d), STR standards, EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Standards and competencies STR competency 2, 13, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10.
Students will demonstrate knowledge of reading and writing processes and will select appropriate literacy methods, strategies, and materials for the children they are tutoring.	STR standards, CTPS (b), (c) and d), EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Standards and competencies, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10
Students will analyze and interpret informal diagnostic data in order to develop tutoring lessons appropriate for the strengths and needs of the children they are tutoring.	ILA standard 3 & 7, CTPS (c) and (d), STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10.
Students will demonstrate knowledge of how to document and monitor children's literacy progress.	ILA standard 3 & 7, CTPS (b), (c) and d, STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10
Students will analyze and adjust their own instruction as needed to assist children to develop their literacy abilities.	ILA standard 3 & 7, CTPS(b), (c) and d, STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, InTASC standards, and PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10

Course Objectives or Student Learning Outcomes	Standard or Competency
Students will demonstrate knowledge of a variety of reading teaching methods, reading and writing strategies, and materials to assist children with reading and writing including technology implementation plans.	ILA standards 1-3, 4, and 7, CTPS (b), (c) and d, STR standards, EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Standards and competencies, Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10 and InTASC standards.
Students will synthesize diagnostic data obtained from informal assessments, lesson plans, and lesson reflections in a case study report and presentation.	ILA standards 3 & 7, CTPS (b), (c) and d, EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Standards and competencies, STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10, and Texas Teacher Standards 1-3, and 4-5.
Students will engage with classroom teachers and parents by sharing their case study report about the children's learning progress.	ILA standard 3 & 7, CTPS (b), (c) and d STR standards, STR competency 2, 13, PPR Exam Framework, competency 1-10, and Texas Teacher Standards1-3, and 4-5.

Assignment/Module/ Course Activities	Standard or Competency
Clinical Tutoring Experience	ILA (2017) Standards 3 (Assessment and Evaluation) and 7(Practicum/Clinical Experiences), Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards (CTPS) , STR: designing and executing developmentally appropriate, standards-driven instruction that reflects evidence-based best practices, STR competency 13, Technology Applications for EC-12 standards, and InTASC standards
Journal Entry	ILA Standards 1-3 and 5; Science of Teaching Reading (STR) standards/ examination framework (competency 1-13), TExES EC-6 Core subject ELAR standards/examination framework (competency 1-10), Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards (CTPS) , and InTASC standards
Weekly lesson plan and written reflection	ILA (2017) Standards 1-3, and 5, the Science of Teaching Reading (STR) standards/ examination framework (competency 1-13), TExES EC-6 Core subject ELAR standards/examination framework (competency 1-10), Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards (CTPS) , and InTASC standards; and TEKS §110.2- §110.7
Teaching Strategy Notebook	ILA (2017) Standards 1-3, and 5, the Science of Teaching Reading (STR) standards/ examination framework (competency 1-13), TExES EC-6 Core subject ELAR standards/examination framework (competency 1-10), Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards (CTPS) (a-e), and InTASC standards.
Theory into Practice	ILA (2017) Standards 1-3, TExES EC-6 Core subject ELAR standards/examination framework (competency 1-10), Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards (CTPS) (a-e), and InTASC standards.
Final Tutoring Report Presentation	ILA (2017) Standards 1-3, Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards (CTPS), STR standards and examination framework(competence 1-13) TEKS §110.2- §110.7 .

Final Tutoring Report	ILA (2017) Standards 1-7, the Science of Teaching Reading (STR) standards/ examination framework (competency 1-13), TExES EC-6 Core subject ELAR standards/examination framework (competency 1-10), Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards (CTPS) (a-f) and §110.2- §110.7
Constructed Response Case Study Analysis	the Science of Teaching Reading (STR) standards/ examination framework (competency 1-13); TExES EC-6 Core subject ELAR standards/examination framework (competency 1-10), and TEKS §110.2- §110.7

Appendix C: WCOE Conceptual Framework/ Standards (InTASC):

The outcomes for graduates of professional programs are based upon knowledge, skills, and dispositions in the following elements:

- Learner Development - understand how learners grow and develop, recognizing that patterns of learning and development vary individually within and across the cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional, and physical areas, and design and implements developmentally appropriate and challenging learning experiences.
- Learning Differences - understand individual differences to ensure inclusive learning environments that enable each learner to meet high standards.
- Learning Environment - work with others to create environments that support individual and collaborative learning, and that encourage positive social interaction, active engagement in learning, and self-motivation.
- Content Knowledge - understand the central concepts, tools of inquiry, and structures of the discipline(s) he or she teaches and creates learning experiences that make the discipline accessible and meaningful for learners to assure mastery of the content.
- Application of Content - understand how to connect concepts and use differing perspectives to engage learners in critical thinking, creativity, and collaborative problem solving related to authentic local and global issues.
- Assessment - understand and use multiple methods of assessment to engage learners in their own growth, to monitor learner progress, and to guide the teacher's and learner's decision making.
- Planning for Instruction - plan instruction that supports every student in meeting rigorous learning goals by drawing upon knowledge of content areas, curriculum, cross-disciplinary skills, and pedagogy, as well as knowledge of learners and the community context.
- Instructional Strategies - understand and use a variety of instructional strategies to encourage learners to develop deep understanding of content areas and their connections, and to build skills to apply knowledge in meaningful ways.

- Professional Learning and Ethical Practice - engage in ongoing professional learning and use evidence to continually evaluate his or her practice, particularly the effects of his or her choices and actions on others (learners, families, other professionals, and the community), and adapts practice to meet the needs of each learner.
- Leadership and Collaboration - seek appropriate leadership roles and opportunities to take responsibility for student learning, to collaborate with learners, families, colleagues, other school professionals, and community members to ensure learner growth, and to advance the profession.

Appendix D: International Literacy Association (2017) Standards for Literacy Professionals

Standard 1: Foundational Knowledge

Teacher candidates demonstrate knowledge of the theoretical, historical, and evidence-based foundations of literacy and language and the ways in which they interrelate and the role of literacy professionals in schools.

Standard 2: Curriculum and Instruction

Teacher candidates use foundational knowledge to critique and implement literacy curricula to meet the needs of all learners and to design, implement, and evaluate evidence-based literacy instruction for all learners.

Standard 3: Assessment and Evaluation

Teacher candidates understand, select, and use valid, reliable, fair, and appropriate assessment tools to screen, diagnose, and measure student literacy achievement; inform instruction and evaluate interventions; participate in professional learning experiences; explain assessment results and advocate for appropriate literacy practices to relevant stakeholders.

Standard 5: Learners and the Literacy Environment

Teacher candidates meet the developmental needs of all learners and collaborate with school personnel to use a variety of print and digital materials to engage and motivate all learners; integrate digital technologies in appropriate, safe, and effective ways; foster a positive climate that supports a literacy-rich learning environment.

Standard 6: Professional Learning and Leadership

Teacher candidates recognize the importance of, participate in, and facilitate ongoing professional learning as part of career-long leadership roles and responsibilities.

Standard 7: Practicum/Clinical Experiences (for specialized literacy professionals only). Teacher candidates apply theory and best practice in multiple supervised practicum/clinical experiences.

Assignments: Journal Entry; Lesson plans & written reflections; Constructed response questions; Final tutoring report and presentation; case study analysis

Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards, Early Childhood-Grade 12

§ 235.21 (a) The standards identified in this section are targeted for classroom teachers in Early Childhood-Grade 12. The standards emphasize the knowledge and skills required for teachers to select, evaluate, internalize, and implement high-quality instructional materials. They assume that practicing teachers are aware of the Open Education Resource Instructional Materials (OER), customize materials as directed by their district, and engage in initial lesson plan design when they are directed by their school district to do so. The standards describe the knowledge and skills required for teachers to prepare, deliver, and assess instruction that results in positive outcomes for all students; describe the knowledge and skills required for teachers to build positive relationships with and among students in a safe and productive learning environment; reflect research and evidenced-based practices that ensure all students are held to rigorous grade-level academic and nonacademic standards; and define a teacher's role as a professional, ethical, and reflective practitioner

(b) Instructional Preparation. Teachers understand how students learn and prepare for instructional delivery by designing lessons, evaluating instructional materials, leveraging their knowledge of students, and engaging in a thorough process for lesson internalization. (1) Teachers apply basic principles of lesson plan design from the learning sciences to prepare for instruction. (2) Teachers evaluate instructional materials and select or customize the highest quality district- approved option to prepare for instruction. (4) Teachers ensure lesson sequence and materials meet the needs of all learners and adapt methods when appropriate. (5) Teachers recognize students' backgrounds (familial, educational, linguistic, and developmental) as assets and apply knowledge of students to engage them in meaningful learning. (6) Teachers engage in a thorough process of lesson internalization to prepare well-organized, sequential instruction that builds on students' prior knowledge.

(c) Instructional Delivery and Assessment. Teachers intentionally apply their knowledge of students and the learning process to implement high-quality instruction and assessment practices that are research and evidence-based and informed by student work. (1) Teachers deliver research and evidence-based instruction to meet the needs of all learners and adapt methods when appropriate. (2) Teachers scaffold instruction, from initial knowledge and skill development, through automaticity, toward complex, higher-order thinking, providing opportunities for deeper learning. (3) Teachers consistently check for understanding, give feedback, and make lesson adjustments as necessary. (4) Teachers implement formative and summative methods of measuring and monitoring student progress through the regular collection, review, and analysis of data.

(d) Content Pedagogy Knowledge and Skills. Teachers show a full understanding of their content and related pedagogy, and the appropriate grade-level Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS). (1) Teachers understand the major concepts, key themes, multiple perspectives, assumptions, processes of

inquiry, structure, and real-world applications of their grade-level and subject-area content. (3) Teachers demonstrate research and evidence-based best practices specific to planning, instruction, and assessment of language arts and reading.

(e) Learning Environment. Teachers maintain a safe and supportive learning environment that is characterized by respectful interactions with students, consistent routines, high expectations, and the development of students' self-regulation skills. (1) Teachers establish, implement, and communicate consistent routines for effective classroom management, including clear expectations for student behavior and positive interventions, that maintain a productive learning environment for all students. (2) Teachers lead and maintain classroom environments in which students are motivated and cognitively engaged in learning.

(f) Professional Practices and Responsibilities. Teachers are self-aware and consistently hold themselves to a high standard for individual development. They collaborate with other educational professionals, communicate regularly with stakeholders, maintain professional relationships, comply with federal, state, and local laws, and conduct themselves ethically and with integrity. (1) Teachers model ethical and respectful behavior and demonstrate integrity in all settings and situations. (2) Teachers actively self-reflect upon their practice and collaborate with other educational professionals to deepen knowledge, demonstrate leadership, and improve their instructional effectiveness. (3) Teachers communicate consistently, clearly, and respectfully with all community stakeholders, including students, parents and families, colleagues, administrators, and staff.

Assignments: Case Study Analysis; Final tutoring report & presentation; Teaching Strategy Notebook; Reflective Journals; Theory into Practice Project

Appendix F: Technology Applications for EC-12 Standards (August 2025 Updated)

Standard I. All teachers use and promote creative thinking and innovative processes to construct knowledge, generate new ideas, and create products.

Standard II. All teachers collaborate and communicate both locally and globally using digital tools and resources to reinforce and promote learning.

Standard III. All teachers acquire, analyze, and manage content from digital resources.

Standard IV. All teachers make informed decisions by applying critical-thinking and problem-solving skills.

Standard V. All teachers practice and promote safe, responsible, legal, and ethical behavior while using technology tools and resources.

Standard VI. All teachers demonstrate a thorough understanding of technology concepts, systems, and operations.

Standard VII. All teachers know how to plan, organize, deliver, and evaluate instruction for all students that incorporates the effective use of current technology for teaching and integrating the Technology Applications Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) into the curriculum.

Standard X. The digital art/animation teacher has the knowledge and skills needed to teach the creativity and innovation; communication and collaboration; research and information fluency; critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making; digital citizenship; and technology operations and concepts strands of the Technology Applications Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) in digital art/animation, in addition to the content described in Technology Applications Standards I–VII.

Standard XIV. The game/application development teacher has the knowledge and skills needed to teach the creativity and innovation; communication and collaboration; research and information fluency; critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making; digital citizenship; and technology operations and concepts strands of the Technology Applications Texas Essential Knowledge and Skill (TEKS) in game/application development, in addition to the content described in Technology applications Standards I-VII.

Assignment: Case Study Analysis/Lesson plans & written reflections

Appendix G: Science of Teaching Reading (STR) Standards

Standard 19 §TAC 235.101 (a) Early Childhood: PreK-Grade 6 standards: The STR standards identified in this section are targeted for classroom teachers of early learners (birth through age eight). The standards address the discipline that deals with the theory and practice of teaching early reading. The standards inform proper teaching techniques, strategies, teacher actions, teacher judgments, and decisions by taking into consideration theories of learning, understandings of students and their needs, and the backgrounds and interests of individual students.

Assignments: Reflective Journals, Case Study Analysis

Standard 19 §TAC 235.101 (b) Knowledge of Reading Development: Demonstrate understanding of Kindergarten-Grade 6 Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) and *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* pertaining to reading and apply knowledge of developmentally appropriate, research- and evidence-based assessment and instructional practices to promote students' development of grade level skills within the following components of reading (1) oral language development; (2) print awareness and alphabet knowledge ; (3) phonological and phonemic awareness; (4) phonics (decoding and encoding); (5) reading fluency; (6) vocabulary development; (7) syllabication and morphemic analysis; (8) comprehension of literary text; (9) comprehension of informational text; and (10) beginning strategies and reading comprehension skills.

Assignments: Case Study Report Analysis; Teaching Strategy Notebook

Standard 19 §TAC 235.101 (c) Reading Pedagogy: Demonstrate understanding of the principles of reading instruction and assessment and use a range of instructional strategies and assessment methods to promote students'

development of foundational reading skills, including: (1) implementing both formal and informal methods of measuring student progress in early reading development; (2) designing and executing developmentally appropriate, standards-driven instruction that reflects evidence-based best practices; and (3) acquiring, analyzing, and using background information (familial, educational, linguistic, and developmental characteristics) to engage all students in reading, including students with exceptional needs and English language learners.

Assignments: Case Study Analysis; final tutoring report and presentation; lesson plans and written reflections

Appendix H: Science of Teaching Reading (STR) Examination Framework TEST 293

Domain I: Reading Pedagogy

Competency 001: Foundations of the Science of Teaching Reading Demonstrate knowledge of scientifically based reading research.

- A. Demonstrate knowledge of scientifically based reading research (e.g., key findings of the National Reading Panel, the National Early Literacy Panel, the National Literacy Panel for Language Minority Children and Youth), including the key research-based components of reading instruction (i.e., phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and text comprehension) and the essential roles that oral language, writing, and motivation play in promoting reading development for students in prekindergarten through grade 3
- B. Demonstrate knowledge of the Texas Prekindergarten guidelines related to reading and the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for English Language Arts and Reading (ELAR), (Kindergarten through Grade 5.)
- C. Apply knowledge of the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking by planning reading instruction that reflects an integrated and recursive model of literacy.
- D. Demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics of students at various stages of reading development from learning to read, including emergent, beginning, and transitional and advanced in order to help inform instructional planning and management of reading instruction.
- E. Recognize that decoding and encoding skills are reciprocal and develop synchronously during the early stages of literacy development, and demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics of students at various stages of spelling development (e.g., pre-communicative or pre-phonetic, semi-phonetic, phonetic, transitional, conventional).
- F. Demonstrate knowledge of the interrelationships between the various components of reading and the importance of promoting young children's development of both foundational reading skills and various dimensions of reading comprehension at all stages of reading development.
- G. Recognize the importance of planning and managing reading instruction in ways that not only promote students' learning and skill development in reading but also nurture their development as lifelong readers and their self-concept as

readers by creating strong associations between reading and feelings of enjoyment, engagement, and self-efficacy and by promoting increased awareness of their own thoughts, feelings, likes, and dislikes with regard to texts.

H. Demonstrate knowledge of key principles of research-based and evidence-based reading instruction, including basing instruction on the standards outlined in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 5); making instructional decisions based on ongoing assessment results; designing and implementing developmentally appropriate, standards-driven instruction that reflects evidence-based best practices; and ensuring that reading instruction is systematic, sequential, explicit, and strategic and promotes the prevention of reading difficulties.

H. Demonstrate Knowledge of key principles of research-based and evidence-based reading instruction, including basing instruction on the standards outlined in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 6); making instructional decisions based on ongoing assessment results; designing and implementing developmentally appropriate, standards-driven instruction that reflects evidence-based best practices; and ensuring that reading instruction is systematic, sequential, explicit, and strategic and promotes the prevention of reading difficulties.

J. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of using an assets-based approach when acquiring, analyzing, and using background information about students to inform instructional planning and engage all students in learning.

K. Demonstrate knowledge of key factors to consider in planning and delivering differentiated instruction and flexible grouping, including students' assessed strengths and needs in the area(s) of reading to be addressed in a lesson, the prerequisite knowledge and skills required for students to be able to benefit from instruction, the pacing of instruction, the complexity of the content or skills to be taught, and the scaffolds needed to support all students' learning.

L. Demonstrate knowledge of key factors to consider in planning and delivering differentiated instruction and flexible grouping, including students' assessed strengths and needs in the area(s) of reading to be addressed in a lesson, the prerequisite knowledge and skills required for students to be able to benefit from instruction, the pacing of instruction, the complexity of the content or skills to be taught, and the scaffolds needed to support all students' learning.

M. Demonstrate knowledge of tiered instructional models used in Texas classrooms (e.g., Multi-Tiered Systems of Support [MTSS], including Response to Intervention [RtI]) and basic components of these models (e.g., universal screening, evidence-based practices, research-based core curriculum and interventions, progress monitoring, data-based decision making, fidelity of implementation).

N. Recognize that individual variations in literacy development occur and may require additional support and monitoring in the early childhood education classroom and warrant in-depth evaluation and/or collaboration with other professionals, if growth is not achieved through classroom interventions.

- O. Recognize that decoding-related difficulties and disabilities represent the most common source of reading difficulty; demonstrate knowledge of distinguishing characteristics of dyslexia and dysgraphia, including early indicators of dyslexia and dysgraphia; and demonstrate familiarity with evidence-based instructional strategies and best practices that general education teachers in pre-kindergarten through grade-3 classrooms can use to help support the literacy development of students with identified delays in decoding and spelling.
- P. Demonstrate knowledge of the critical role that families play in students' reading development, strategies for promoting collaboration with families to support all students' development in reading, and ways to empower families to engage in at-home reading with their child and to facilitate their child's reading development in various areas (e.g., using new vocabulary, practicing decoding skills and oral reading fluency).
- Q. Demonstrate knowledge of basic linguistic terminology and concepts used in reading instruction (e.g., phoneme, morpheme, inflectional suffix, derivational affix, prosody), including identifying the role of various language systems (e.g., phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, discourse, pragmatics) involved in oral language and literacy development.
- R. Demonstrate knowledge of various instructional technologies (e.g., hardware, software, applications) that may be used to support students' reading development, reading engagement, and motivation to read.
- S. Demonstrate knowledge of criteria for evaluating and selecting curricular resources (e.g., evidence of effectiveness, appropriateness for students' age and developmental levels) and research-based strategies and best practices for teaching students how to select, view, and share books and other reading materials for independent reading

Competency 002: Competency 002 -- Foundations of Reading Assessment

- A. Demonstrate knowledge of the role of assessment in standards-based reading instruction, including basing reading assessment on relevant grade-level standards in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* or TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 6), and using data from ongoing reading assessments to inform instruction, to plan differentiated instruction, and to adjust instructional planning and delivery to meet all students' reading needs.
- B. Demonstrate knowledge of key purposes and characteristics of different types of reading assessment, including screening or entry-level assessments, formative or progress-monitoring assessments, summative assessments, diagnostic assessments, and pre- and post-assessments.
- C. Demonstrate understanding of the importance of using both code-based and meaning-based classroom reading assessments to inform instructional planning, and identify techniques for assessing various decoding skills (e.g., using word lists to assess recognition of high-frequency words; using word pattern surveys, pseudo-word assessments, phonics surveys, writing samples, or spelling surveys to assess phonics knowledge and skills; using structural analysis surveys to as-

sess syllabication and morphemic analysis skills) and various dimensions of reading comprehension (e.g., using oral retellings, written responses, or text-based questioning to assess reading comprehension and vocabulary knowledge; using oral language and writing samples to analyze academic language and vocabulary development).

E. Demonstrate knowledge of key assessment concepts (e.g., validity, reliability, equity in testing) and the characteristics, uses, and limitations of standardized criterion-referenced and norm-referenced tests to assess reading development and identify reading difficulties.

F. Demonstrate knowledge of the distinctions between group and individual classroom reading assessments and the characteristics, uses, and limitations of various formal and informal reading assessments (e.g., reading-error analyses, phonics surveys, spelling surveys, retellings, oral reading fluency measures, use of rubrics).

G. Demonstrate knowledge of techniques for determining students' independent, instructional, and frustration reading levels and how to use the results for various purposes (e.g., selecting appropriate instructional materials for a given lesson, including for differentiated instruction; supporting students' selection of independent reading materials).

H. Demonstrate knowledge of assessment strategies for monitoring and supporting students' independent reading, including conferencing with individual students about their interests, text selections, and responses to specific texts.

I. Demonstrate knowledge of strategies for communicating a student's progress to stakeholders, including the student, when appropriate, and apply knowledge of strategies for providing feedback to students that encourages, supports, and motivates their continued growth in reading.

J. Demonstrate knowledge of various instructional technologies (e.g., hardware, software, applications) that may be used to support the assessment of reading development.

K. Recognize that accommodations may be necessary to ensure that an assessment accurately measures all students' progress toward and attainment of the relevant grade-level TEKS.

Domain 2: Reading Development: Foundational Skills

Competency 003 (Oral Language Foundations of Reading Development)

A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing various aspects of students' oral language development, including their academic language development (e.g., knowledge and usage of sentences and grammatical structures of increasing complexity).

B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in oral language development, including sentence and grammatical complexity, and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.

C. Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of oral language development as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kin-

dergarten through Grade 6), including basic stages of oral language development; characteristic features of children's oral language at different stages of development; and the importance of providing students with frequent, repeated, incremental exposures to and opportunities to use new academic language structures in meaningful contexts, including providing opportunities for low-risk oral language rehearsal.

D. Recognize that individual variations in oral language development occur and that speech or language delays require additional support and monitoring in the early childhood education classroom and may warrant in-depth evaluation and/or collaboration with other professionals, if improvement is not achieved through classroom interventions.

E. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' understanding and use of sentences and grammatical structures of increasing complexity (e.g., compound sentences, complex sentences, relative clauses).

F. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' understanding and use of grade-level instructional language, including terminology and sentence structures used to label and describe people, things, places, and locations and to name, describe, and explain actions, directions, positions, sequences, locations, and categories (e.g., colors, shapes, textures).

G. Demonstrate knowledge of the interrelationships between oral language and literacy development and various ways in which oral language provides a critical foundation for reading skills and comprehension development, particularly for young children at the emergent and beginning stages of reading development, including factors that affect oral language development (e.g., familial, educational, socioeconomic, linguistic, and developmental characteristics).

H. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of English learners' home language as an asset that provides an essential foundation for their oral language and literacy development in English, and apply knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for facilitating language transfer by helping English learners make cross-language connections (e.g., explicitly pointing out words that are cognates in English and the home language, using objects or pictures from students' home to connect new English words with familiar meanings).

I. Demonstrate knowledge of basic concepts related to second-language acquisition as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 6) (e.g., recognizing that general education teachers have a shared responsibility in promoting English learners' English language development, that an English learner's English language proficiency level does not relate to the student's grade level, that beginning-level English learners may experience a "silent period" during which they are listening actively without producing oral language, that English learners acquire a new language best when they are provided with multiple, incremental opportunities to expand and extend their English language skills as they build on their strengths in the home language).

- J. Demonstrate knowledge of the characteristic features of the four English language proficiency levels as described in the Texas English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) (i.e., beginning, intermediate, advanced, and high advanced) in order to plan appropriate language and literacy instruction for English learners.
- L. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for differentiating instruction in oral language development, including in sentence and grammatical structures, in order to address the assessed needs of all students.

Competency 004(Phonological and Phonemic Awareness) planning and delivery including differentiation strategies and interventions.

- A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing students' development of phonological and phonemic awareness skills.
- B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in phonological and phonemic awareness and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.
- C. Demonstrate knowledge of the role of phonological and phonemic awareness in the development of literacy in an alphabetic language.
- D. Demonstrate understanding of the distinctions between phonological awareness and phonemic awareness and the distinctions between phonemic awareness and the alphabetic principle.
- E. Demonstrate knowledge of key concepts related to the development of phonological and phonemic awareness (e.g., recognizing that young children naturally attend to the meaning of language rather than its sounds and that larger units of sound are easier to detect and manipulate than smaller units of sound).
- F. Demonstrate knowledge of the phonological awareness continuum as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 2) and apply knowledge of the phonological awareness continuum in order to plan and deliver instruction that is systematic and sequential.
- G. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting young children's development of phonological awareness skills.
- H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting development of phonemic awareness skills, including strategies that help make the concept of phonemes more concrete for young children (e.g., using manipulatives).
- I. Recognize that a student's home language or language variety may not include all the sounds used in standard English and that English learners and speakers of various dialects or regional styles of English may require explicit, linguistically appropriate support in order to perceive and manipulate some of the phonemes of standard English.
- J. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for differentiating instruction in phonological and phonemic awareness skills in order to address the assessed needs of all students.

Competency 005 (Print Concept and Alphabet Knowledge)

A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing various aspects of students' development in print concepts and alphabet knowledge, including their understanding of the alphabetic principle.

B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in print concepts, alphabet knowledge, and the alphabetic principle, and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.

C. Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of development of knowledge and skills related to print concepts, alphabet knowledge, and the alphabetic principle as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 3).

D. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting young children's development of print concepts (e.g., understanding that illustrations and print carry meaning; distinguishing between illustrations and print and between a letter and a word; identifying key conventions of print that contribute to meaning) and print and digital book-handling skills (e.g., identifying a book's front cover, back cover, and title page; turning pages correctly).

E. Demonstrate understanding of the role of alphabet knowledge in reading development (e.g., recognizing that phonemic awareness and alphabet knowledge are key predictors of early reading success because phonemic awareness skills, letter recognition, and letter-sound correspondence provide the foundation for decoding and spelling development).

F. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting young children's development of alphabet knowledge, including strategies for reinforcing alphabet knowledge (e.g., using multimodal techniques).

G. Demonstrate knowledge of the alphabetic principle (i.e., the understanding that letters and combinations of letters represent the sounds of spoken language and that phonemes have a predictable, systematic relationship to those letters and letter combinations) and the role of the alphabetic principle in reading development (e.g., interrelationships between letter-sound correspondence, phonemic awareness, and beginning decoding).

H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting young children's development of the alphabetic principle (e.g., identifying the most common sound or sounds associated with each letter of the alphabet), including strategies for reinforcing the alphabetic principle (e.g., using articulatory feedback when teaching letter-sound relationships, encouraging engagement in meaningful writing using phonetic spelling).

I. Demonstrate understanding of the role of predictable texts in promoting young children's development of print concepts and alphabet knowledge.

J. Demonstrate understanding that not all written languages are alphabetic, that many alphabetic languages are more phonetically regular than English, and that English learners' literacy development in English is affected by these factors.

K. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for differentiating instruction in print concepts, alphabet knowledge, and the alphabetic principle in order to address the assessed needs of all students

Competency 006 (Phonics and Other Word Identification Skills)

A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing various aspects of students' development in phonics and other word identification skills, including related spelling skills.

B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in phonics and other word identification skills, including related spelling skills, and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.

C. Demonstrate knowledge of key concepts related to beginning reading, including the role of phonics and other word identification skills in students' development of accurate, automatic decoding; the role of accurate, automatic decoding in reading fluency and comprehension; the reciprocity between decoding and encoding; the importance of sequencing instruction in phonics according to the increasing complexity and relative utility of linguistic units; and the importance of providing students with explicit, systematic instruction in phonics and frequent practice applying new decoding skills in connected text.

D. Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of phonics skills as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 5), from sounding out and blending each letter in decodable words, to recognizing VC and CVC words as units, to decoding more advanced words that contain increasingly complex letter combinations and/or less common phonics elements.

E. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for delivering explicit, systematic phonics instruction (e.g., short vowels in VC and CVC words; short vowels in CVCC and CCVC words, first with consonant digraphs, then with consonant blends; long-vowel words spelled with silent e [VCe and CVCe]; long-vowel words spelled with vowel teams [CVVC]; words with an *r*-controlled vowel [CVrC]; words with vowel teams that are diphthongs; words with consonant trigraphs or complex consonant clusters [CCVC, CVCCC]).

F. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for teaching common word patterns (e.g., word families), including explicitly teaching related spelling skills and patterns once students have developed basic phonics skills and orthographic knowledge.

G. Demonstrate knowledge of the role of high-frequency words in accurate, automatic decoding of grade-level text and knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' accurate, automatic decoding and spelling of grade-level high-frequency words, including high-frequency words that are not phonetically regular.

H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' accurate, automatic decoding and spelling of words that contain common inflectional endings (e.g., *-s*, *-ed*, *-ing*, *-er*, *-est*), including teaching common orthographic guidelines related to inflections and connecting an inflectional ending to its grammatical meaning.

- I. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' accurate, automatic decoding and spelling of common homophones, homographs, and contractions.
- J. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for teaching students how to self-monitor when reading connected text in order to confirm accurate decoding and comprehension, including how to use semantic and syntactic clues to verify the meaning and pronunciation of homographs.
- K. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for reinforcing students' development of beginning reading skills (e.g., reading and rereading decodable texts that feature elements already taught, practicing applying newly taught elements in their writing).
- L. Recognize that a student's home language or language variety may not include all the sounds or sound sequences used in standard English and that English learners and speakers of various dialects or regional styles of English may require additional support in order to perceive, produce, read, or spell certain phonics elements (e.g., consonant clusters) or inflectional endings.
- M. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for differentiating instruction in phonics and other word identification skills in order to address the assessed needs of all students.

Competency 007 (Syllabication and Morphemic Analysis Skills)

- A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing various aspects of students' development in syllabication and morphemic analysis skills, including related spelling skills.
- B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in syllabication and morphemic analysis skills, including related spelling skills, and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.
- C. Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of knowledge and skills related to syllabication and morphemic analysis skills as described in the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 6).
- D. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for teaching accurate, automatic decoding and spelling of compound words.
- E. Demonstrate knowledge of common syllable types in English (e.g., closed, silent e, open, vowel team, *r*-controlled, consonant + /e); common syllable division patterns (e.g., VC/CV, V/CV); and research-based strategies and best practices for developing students' accurate, automatic decoding and spelling of multisyllabic words.
- F. Demonstrate knowledge of common morphemes in English (e.g., base words, roots, inflections, derivational affixes), including the distinction between inflectional and derivational suffixes, and research-based strategies and best practices for developing students' accurate, automatic decoding and spelling of multisyllabic words that contain two or more morphemes.
- G. Demonstrate understanding of the importance of teaching students to read common syllable types and morphemes as chunks in order to promote accurate, automatic decoding of multisyllabic and multimorphemic words and to support their ability to read increasingly complex texts with fluency.

H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for teaching accurate, automatic decoding and spelling of less common syllable types and morphemes, as well as other more advanced elements, including multisyllabic words with multiple sound-spelling patterns.

I. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for teaching students how to use print and digital resources to determine syllabication, pronunciation, meaning, and word origin, including how to alphabetize a series of words to the third letter in order to facilitate their ability to use a variety of print resources.

J. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practice for differentiating instruction in syllabication and morphemic analysis skills in order to address the assessed needs of all students.

Competency 008 (Reading Fluency)

A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing various aspects of students' development of reading fluency.

B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in reading fluency and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.

C. Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of fluency development as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 6), from accurate, automatic letter naming, to word reading, to reading connected text, to reading increasingly complex connected text.

D. Demonstrate knowledge of key concepts related to reading fluency, including the key indicators of fluency (i.e., accuracy, rate, and prosody); the role of automaticity in reading fluency; interrelationships between accuracy, rate, and automaticity; the role of fluency in reading comprehension; interrelationships between prosody and comprehension; the importance of providing explicit and frequent instruction in fluency to students at all stages of reading development; and the importance of varying fluency instruction for students at different stages of development in decoding.

E. Demonstrate knowledge of common factors that disrupt reading fluency (e.g., limited phonics knowledge; lack of automaticity in key decoding skills; limited recognition of grade-level, high-frequency words; unfamiliarity with a text's content, vocabulary, and/or grammatical structures), and apply knowledge of strategies for addressing these factors.

F. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' accuracy in order to enhance reading fluency and comprehension (e.g., reteaching grade-level decoding skills or high-frequency words not yet mastered).

G. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' reading rate and automaticity in order to enhance reading fluency and comprehension (e.g., engaging students whose decoding skills are not yet automatic in oral reading or whisper reading with teacher monitoring for accuracy and feedback; engaging students whose decoding skills are accurate and automatic in silent reading with accountability for comprehension).

- H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' prosody (i.e., reading with appropriate phrasing, expression, and intonation) in order to enhance reading fluency and comprehension (e.g., providing explicit teacher modeling of prosody, engaging students in echo reading and phrase-cued reading, preteaching unfamiliar vocabulary and grammatical structures prior to assigning a text, engaging in readers' theatre).
- I. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for selecting texts for fluency practice (e.g., using decodable texts with students who are acquiring basic phonics skills, transitioning students to a broader range of appropriate texts as they progress in their decoding skills, using both literary and informational texts for fluency practice).
- J. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based str

Assignments: Case Study Analysis; Teaching Strategy Notebook; Reflective Journals; Lesson plans & written reflections

Domain 3: Reading Development: Comprehension

Competency 009 (Vocabulary Development)

- A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing students' development of vocabulary knowledge and skills in the context of authentic and meaningful reading.
- B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in vocabulary development and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.
- C. Demonstrate knowledge of the essential role of vocabulary in supporting students' oral language development, reading comprehension, and ability to engage in self-sustained reading, including the interrelationships between vocabulary knowledge, reading achievement, and overall academic achievement.
- D. Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of vocabulary development as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 6), including the importance of providing students with frequent, repeated, incremental exposures to and opportunities to use new vocabulary in meaningful contexts.
- E. Demonstrate knowledge of factors that affect vocabulary development (e.g., familial, educational, socioeconomic, linguistic, and developmental characteristics), including the role of frequent and wide reading in vocabulary development.
- F. Demonstrate knowledge of the distinctions between various tiers of vocabulary (Tier One—everyday, Tier Two—general academic, and Tier Three—discipline-specific) and the importance of explicitly teaching all students new Tier Two and Tier Three words that are key to understanding a new concept or comprehending a new text, while also identifying any relevant Tier One words with which students may be unfamiliar and explicitly teaching these words.
- G. Demonstrate knowledge of criteria for selecting words for explicit word study (e.g., a word's utility and frequency within a discipline or across disciplines) and apply knowledge of strategies for providing students with multiple opportunities to use new Tier Two and Tier Three words in a variety of settings.

- H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' ability to identify, use, and explain the meaning of grade-level antonyms, synonyms, idioms, adages, and puns.
- I. Demonstrate understanding of the importance of teaching students independent word-learning strategies, including structural/morphemic analysis, contextual analysis, and use of print and digital resources, in order to promote their ability to engage in self-sustained reading of assigned or self-selected grade-level texts in multiple genres.
- J. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' ability to use structural/morphemic analysis skills, including etymology, to help them determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- K. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' ability to use context within and beyond a sentence to help infer the meaning of an unfamiliar word or to determine the meaning of a multiple-meaning word, including using different types of context clues (e.g., syntax, punctuation, embedded definition/explanation, apposition, restatement/synonym, contrast/antonym).
- L. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' word consciousness and motivation to learn new words and for supporting their retention of new words (e.g., providing student-friendly definitions and meaningful, contextualized examples; grouping words based on conceptual categories and associative meanings; developing semantic maps).
- M. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices For differentiating instruction in vocabulary development in order to address the assessed needs of all students.

Competency 010 (Comprehension Development)

- A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing students' ability to gain and enhance their understanding of appropriately complex texts.
- B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in reading comprehension, including reading comprehension strategies and trends in student work that provide insights into possible misconceptions, and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.
- C. Demonstrate knowledge of factors affecting reading comprehension (e.g., oral language development, including listening comprehension skills; academic language development, including vocabulary and grammatical knowledge and skills; decoding skills; reading fluency; ability to monitor for understanding; background knowledge relevant to a text's topic or setting; level of English language proficiency; prior literacy experiences with other texts of the same genre or text type; specific text characteristics).
- D. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of and strategies for providing students with multiple opportunities to listen to, independently read, and respond to a wide range of appropriately complex literary and informational texts and to in-

interact with others about texts in order to support and enhance their comprehension development and to gain, clarify, and deepen their understanding of a given text, including providing young children with frequent opportunities to repeat key parts of predictable or patterned texts during read-alouds and to reenact stories using a variety of strategies (e.g., using puppets and character voices, using student illustrations, using digital applications).

E. Demonstrate knowledge of the challenges and supports in a text (e.g., pictures, predictability, decodability, text structure) and strategies for evaluating and sequencing texts for reading instruction according to text complexity (e.g., quantitative dimensions, qualitative dimensions, reader and task variables), including strategies that promote students' self-sustained reading of increasingly complex texts and their ability to self-select appropriately complex texts for independent reading, inquiry, and research.

F. Demonstrate knowledge of different levels of comprehension, including literal comprehension skills, inferential comprehension skills, and evaluative comprehension skills.

G. Recognize the essential role background knowledge (including vocabulary knowledge) plays in a reader's ability to make inferences from text, to make connections within and across texts, and to learn through reading; and apply knowledge of strategies for systematically supporting students in accumulating background knowledge through the reading of informational texts (e.g., reading aloud and discussing a wide range of informational texts with students, having students read and discuss multiple informational texts related to a given topic, helping English learners connect background knowledge from their home language and experiences to reading contexts in English, providing explicit explanations of content and Tier Three vocabulary relevant to a text, engaging students in hands-on learning and academic discussions related to a text's topic, encouraging and supporting students' independent reading of informational texts) to promote students' reading comprehension and deepen their understanding of appropriately complex texts.

H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' ability to apply metacognitive reading comprehension strategies to literary and informational texts in order to gain, clarify, and deepen their understanding of appropriately complex texts (e.g., establishing a purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts; generating questions about a text before, during, and after reading; making predictions about a text and then confirming or correcting the predictions; creating mental images; making connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society; monitoring comprehension and making adjustments such as rereading, using background knowledge, asking questions, and annotating when understanding breaks down).

I. Demonstrate knowledge of the importance of developing students' ability to comprehend increasingly complex literary and informational texts by engaging students in focused rereadings of complex grade-level texts and applying research-based best practices to support their understanding of the texts (e.g., using text-dependent questions; demonstrating how to use annotation to help con-

struct meaning from and clarify ideas about a text; supporting students in deconstructing grammatically complex sentences; rereading the text with students for different levels of meaning; engaging students in collaborative conversations about and written responses to the text).

J. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' ability to engage in independent self-sustained reading with comprehension for increasing periods of time (e.g., by explicitly teaching students self-monitoring skills, comprehension repair strategies, and strategies for self-selecting appropriate texts).

K. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for teaching students how to vary approaches to reading a text according to the purpose for reading (e.g., skimming for gist, scanning for specific information, focused reading and rereading for deep understanding).

M. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for differentiating instruction in text comprehension in order to address the assessed needs of all students.

Competency 011 (Comprehension of Literary Texts)

A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing students' reading comprehension and analysis of appropriately complex literary texts.

B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in reading comprehension and analysis of literary texts and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.

D. Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of development in the comprehension and analysis of literary texts as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 6).

E. Demonstrate understanding of the importance of reading aloud high-quality, appropriately complex literary texts on a regular basis to develop young children's familiarity with literary texts and basic story structures, and apply knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices related to using read-alouds for this purpose (e.g., asking questions about a story as it is being read aloud; providing props for children to use while acting out the story; helping children construct a story map with a clear beginning, middle, and end; providing story cards to assist children in sequencing retellings of the story; encouraging children to provide sound effects through musical instruments or environmental noises that fit what is happening in the story; extending the story into centers for children to continue to explore the story in other ways).

F. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' ability to comprehend and analyze a range of appropriately complex literary texts, including identifying a text's key ideas and details; analyzing an author's purpose for writing; identifying story elements, such as characters, plot, setting, and theme; analyzing an author's craft, such as word choice and use of imagery and figurative language; and using evidence from a literary text to support responses.

- G. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' comprehension of appropriately complex literary texts at all three comprehension levels (i.e., literal, inferential, and evaluative) and for promoting critical thinking about literary texts (e.g., synthesizing information to create new understandings; asking and having students generate questions related to bias, such as which voices and perspectives are present and absent in a text).
- H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for differentiating instruction in the comprehension and analysis of appropriately complex literary texts in order to address the assessed needs of all students.

Competency 012 (Comprehension of Informational Texts)

- A. Demonstrate knowledge of explicit, research-based strategies, tools, and techniques for assessing students' reading comprehension and analysis of appropriately complex informational texts.
- B. Demonstrate ability to accurately interpret the results of ongoing assessments in reading comprehension and analysis of informational texts and to use the results to inform instructional planning and delivery, including differentiation strategies and interventions.
- C. Demonstrate knowledge of distinguishing characteristics and structures of informational, persuasive, multimodal, and digital texts.
- D. Demonstrate knowledge of the continuum of development in the comprehension and analysis of informational texts as described in the *Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines* and the TEKS for ELAR (Kindergarten through Grade 6).
- E. Demonstrate understanding of the importance of reading aloud high-quality, appropriately complex informational texts on a regular basis to develop young children's familiarity with informational texts, and demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices related to using read-alouds for this purpose, including asking questions about a text as it is being read aloud, engaging students in activities related to the text's content, and extending an informational text into centers to continue students' interactions with the text's content.
- F. Demonstrate understanding of the importance of scaffolding students' comprehension and analysis of informational texts, and apply knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices related to this purpose (e.g., using strategic questioning and engaging students in academic conversations about a text's content, teaching text annotation and note-taking skills, helping students develop semantic maps and other graphic organizers to help clarify or reinforce a text's content or organizational structure, helping students generate and respond to peer questioning about a text).
- G. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' ability to comprehend and analyze appropriately complex informational texts, including identifying different informational text structures (e.g., descriptive, comparison/contrast, cause/effect, sequential, chronological), identifying and summarizing a text's central ideas and supporting evidence, using textual features (e.g., subtitles, bold or italicized text) and graphic features (e.g., charts, diagrams) to gain information, comparing and contrasting the con-

tent presented in a book's text with that presented in its graphic features, identifying a sequence of steps or events in a text, recognizing the characteristics of multimodal and digital texts, identifying an author's purpose and intended audience, analyzing an author's craft (e.g., choice of words, evidence, and rhetorical devices), distinguishing facts from opinions, and identifying the claim in an argumentative text.

H. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' comprehension of appropriately complex informational texts at all three comprehension levels and for promoting critical thinking about informational texts (e.g., synthesizing information to create new understandings; asking and having students generate higher-order questions about a text, such as questions related to voices or perspectives present and absent in a text or questions about the credibility of a text).

I. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for promoting students' development of disciplinary-literacy skills, including distinguishing discipline-specific meanings of words (e.g., *ruler* in mathematics [a measuring device] versus *ruler* in social studies [a monarch or government leader]), and recognizing text structures commonly used in a discipline.

J. Demonstrate knowledge of research-based strategies and best practices for differentiating instruction in the comprehension and analysis of appropriately complex informational texts in order to address the assessed needs of all students.

Domain IV-Analysis and Response

Competency 13 (Analysis and Response): Analyze assessment data related to reading development in foundational reading skills and reading comprehension, and prepare an organized, development written response based on the data and information presented.

A. Demonstrate the ability to analyze, interpret, and discuss accurately and appropriately the results of a reading assessment for an individual student.

B. Demonstrate the ability to identify a significant need that a student demonstrates related to foundational reading skills (e.g., phonemic awareness skills, phonics skills, recognition of high-frequency words, syllabication skills, morphemic analysis skills, automaticity, reading fluency [i.e., accuracy, rate, and prosody]) and to support the analysis with specific, appropriate examples from the student's reading performance.

C. Demonstrate the ability to select and accurately describe an appropriate, effective instructional strategy or intervention to address a student's identified need in foundational reading skills.

D. Using sound reasoning and knowledge of foundational reading skills, demonstrate the ability to explain the effectiveness of the selected instructional strategy or intervention to address a student's identified need in foundational reading skills.

E. Demonstrate the ability to identify a significant need that a student demonstrates related to reading comprehension (e.g., vocabulary knowledge;

knowledge of sentence and grammatical structures; application of literal, inferential, or evaluative comprehension skills; use of comprehension strategies; application of text analysis skills to a literary or informational text) and to support the analysis with specific, appropriate examples from the student's reading performance.

F. Demonstrate the ability to select and accurately describe an appropriate, effective instructional strategy or intervention to address a student's identified need in reading comprehension.

G. Using sound reasoning and knowledge of reading comprehension, demonstrate the ability to explain the effectiveness of the selected instructional strategy or intervention to address a student's identified need in reading comprehension.

Assignments: Case Study Analysis; Teaching Strategy Notebook; Reflective Journals; Lesson plans & written reflections; Constructed Response Questions (CRQ); Final tutoring report and presentation

Appendix I: TExES EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Standards [TAC§228.30]

Standard 1: Oral Language: Teachers of young students understand the importance of oral language, know the developmental processes of oral language, and provide a variety of instructional opportunities for young students to develop listening and speaking skills.

- 1.1k: Basic linguistic concepts (e.g., phonemes, segmentation) and developmental stages in acquiring oral language, including stages in phonology, semantics, syntax, and pragmatics, recognizing that individual variations occur;
- 1.2k: How to build on students' linguistic, and home backgrounds to enhance their oral language development;
- 1.3k: The relationship between the development of oral language and the development of reading;
- 1.4k: Skills for speaking to different audiences for various purposes;
- 1.5k: Active, purposeful listening in a variety of contexts;
- 1.6k: The use of critical listening to analyze and evaluate a speaker's
- 1.7k: Listening skills for enjoying and appreciating spoken language;
- 1.9k: How to use effective informal and formal assessments to evaluate students' oral language skills, and recognize when speech or language delays or differences warrant in-depth evaluations and additional help or intervention;
- 1.10k: Similarities and differences between oral and written language conventions and how to promote young students' awareness of these similarities and differences; and
- 1.11k: How to use instruction that interrelates oral and written languages to promote student reading and learning (e.g., preview-review, discussions, and
- 1.1s: Acknowledge students' current oral language skills and build on these skills to increase students' oral language proficiency through specific language instruction using such activities as meaningful and purposeful conversations,

dramatic play, songs, rhymes, stories, games, language play, discussions, questioning, and sharing information;

1.5s: Help students learn how to adapt students' spoken language to various audiences, purposes, and occasions;

1.6s: Help students learn how to evaluate the content of their own spoken messages and the content and effectiveness of the messages of others;

1.7s: Plan, implement, and monitor instruction that is focused on individual students' needs, strengths, and interests and is based on informal and formal assessment of students' progress in oral language development;

1.9s: Provide opportunities for students to engage in active purposeful listening

1.11s: Support students' development of communication skills through the use of technology.

Standard II: Phonological and Phonemic Awareness: Teachers of young students understand the components of phonological and phonemic awareness and utilize a variety of approaches to help young students develop this awareness and its relationship to written language.

2.1k: The concept of phonological awareness, its relationship to the ability to read an alphabetic language, and the development of phonological awareness in students (a student who has phonological awareness hears distinct words, syllables, and sounds in language separate from print);

2.2k: The significance of phonological and phonemic awareness for reading and typical patterns in the development of phonological and phonemic awareness, and recognizes that individual variations occur (A student who has phonological awareness hears distinct words, syllables, and sounds in language separate from print. A student who has phonemic awareness can identify individual sounds in spoken words, blend together the separated sounds of spoken words to form words, and play with the sounds of spoken language by adding or taking away sounds from words.); and

2.3k: Effective formal and informal assessments of phonological and phonemic awareness and be able to analyze results, and identifying appropriate instructional strategies for teaching phonological and phonemic awareness to individual student.

2.1s: Plan, implement, and monitor instruction that is focused on individual students' needs and is based on continuous use of formal and informal assessments of individual students' phonological development;

2.2s: Use instructional approaches, including language games, activities, materials, and direct teacher instruction, that promote students' phonological awareness;

2.3s: Select and use instructional materials that promote students' phonological and phonemic awareness and build on students' current language skills;

2.4s: Inform parents of their child's phonological development and its importance to reading and communicate with families about ways to encourage students' phonological awareness at home; and

2.5s: Communicate with other professionals and continually seek implications for practice from current research about phonological awareness.

Standard 3: Alphabetic Principle: Teachers of young students understand the importance of the alphabetic principle to reading English, know the elements of the alphabetic principle, and provide instruction that helps students understand that printed words consist of graphic representations that relate to the sounds of spoken language in conventional and intentional ways.

3.1k: The importance of the elements of the alphabetic principle, including letter names, graphophonemic knowledge, and the relationship of the letters in printed words to spoken language;

3.2k: Expected patterns of students' alphabetic skills development and knowledge that individual variations may occur;

3.4k: How to select, administer, and analyze results from informal and formal assessments of alphabetic knowledge

3.1s: Respond to individual student's needs by providing focused instruction on the letters of the alphabet and the relationships of sounds and letters;

3.2s: Select and use instructional materials and strategies, including multisensory techniques (e.g., letter names, graphophonemic knowledge, and the relationship of letters and printed words to spoken language) to promote students' understanding of the elements of the alphabetic principle;

3.3s: Use formal and informal assessments to analyze individual student's alphabetic skills, monitor learning, and plan instruction;

3.4s: Communicate with parents about ways to increase students' alphabetic knowledge;

3.5s: Communicate with other professionals and continually seek implications for practice from current research about the development of alphabetic knowledge; and

3.6s: Provide learning experiences that promote students' ability to read critically and evaluate information presented in nonliterary texts.

Standard 4: Literacy Development and Practice: Teachers of young students understand that literacy develops over time and progresses from emergent to proficient stages. Teachers use a variety of contexts to support the development of young students' literacy.

4.6k: The difference between guided and independent practice in reading;

4.7k: The importance of reading as a skill in all content areas;

4.2s: Assist young students in distinguishing letter forms from number forms and text from pictures;

4.3s: Provide multiple opportunities for young students to listen to and respond to a wide variety of student literature, both fiction and non-fiction, and to recognize characteristics of various types of narrative and expository texts;

4.4s: Talk with students about their favorite books;

4.5s: Engage students in story reading experiences and encourage young students to interact with others about stories;

4.6s: Provide many opportunities for students to read and write in order to develop an extensive reading and writing vocabulary;

4.7s: Assist young readers in selecting their own books for independent reading;

4.8s: Teach students about authors and their purposes for writing;

4.9s: Use formal and informal assessments of individual student's literacy development to plan, implement, and monitor instruction;
4.11s: Communicate with other professionals and continually seek implications for practice from current research on literacy acquisition; and
4.12s: Use technology to help students access a wide range of narrative and expository texts.

Standard 5: Word Analysis and Decoding: Teachers understand the importance of word analysis and decoding to reading and provide many opportunities for students to improve word analysis and decoding abilities.

5.3k: The norms for reading fluency that have been established for various age and grade levels;
5.6k: The importance of word recognition skills (e.g., decoding, blending, structural analysis, sight word vocabulary) to reading comprehension and know a variety of
5.7k: Differences in students' development of word analysis skills and know how to adjust instruction in response to various students' needs;
5.8k: A variety of formal and informal procedures for assessing students' word identification and decoding skills; and
5.9k: Instructional practices to meet students' individual needs in decoding and word identification.
5.1s: Teach the analysis of phonetically regular words in a simple-to-complex progression, i.e., phonemes, blending onsets and rimes, short vowels, consonant blends, other common vowel and consonant patterns, and syllables;
5.2s: Teach students to read passages using decodable texts and provide opportunities for students to progress from sounding out words orally to decoding words silently;
5.3s: Teach students to recognize high-frequency irregular words by selecting words that appear frequently in students' books and reviewing difficult words often;
5.4s: Teach students ways to identify vowel sound combinations and multisyllabic words;
5.5s: Provide instruction in how to use structural cues to recognize compound words, base words, and inflections (e.g., prefixes and suffixes);
5.6s: Teach students to use knowledge of word order (English syntax) and context to support word identification and confirm word meaning;
5.7s: Use formal and informal assessments to analyze individual student's word identification and decoding skills in order to plan and monitor instruction;
5.9s: Communicate with other professionals and continually seek implications for practice from current research about the development of decoding and word identification.

Standard 6: Reading Fluency: Teachers understand the importance of fluency to reading comprehension and provide many opportunities for students to improve reading fluency.

6.1k: How students' reading rate and fluency affect comprehension;

6.2k: How young students develop reading fluency and that fluency involves rate, accuracy, and intonation;

6.3k: How to assess students' reading fluency on an ongoing basis and know the norms that have been established for various age and grade levels;

6.4k: Instructional practices that enhance the development of fluency, including providing opportunities for students to read regularly, both orally and silently, in independent-level materials and to do repeated reading and partner reading;

6.5k: Instructional strategies and practices for promoting students' word analysis skills and reading fluency;

6.6k: Differences in students' development of word analysis skills and reading fluency, and instructional practices for meeting students' individual needs in these areas; and

6.7k: A variety of informal and formal procedures for assessing on an ongoing basis students' reading fluency.

6.1s: Identify and monitor on an ongoing basis young students' fluency levels by using leveled passages or reading materials on a daily basis;

6.2s: Provide frequent opportunities for fluency development through reading in independent-level materials, reading orally from familiar text, repeated reading activities, and silent reading for increasingly longer periods;

6.3s: Apply norms for reading fluency to evaluate students' reading fluency;

6.5s: Communicate with other professionals and continually seek implications from current research about the development of students' reading fluency; and

6.6s: Provide opportunities for students to improve reading fluency through self-correction.

Standard 7: Reading Comprehension: Teachers understand the importance of reading for understanding, know the components of comprehension, and teach young students strategies for improving comprehension.

7.1k: That reading comprehension begins with listening comprehension and knows strategies to help students improve listening comprehension;

7.2k: How to model and teach literal comprehension skills (e.g., identifying stated main idea, details, sequence, and cause-and-effect relationships);

7.3k: The continuum of reading comprehension skills and grade-level expectations for these skills;

7.4k: Reading comprehension as an active process of constructing meaning;

7.5k: Factors affecting students' reading comprehension, such as oral language development, word analysis skills, prior knowledge, previous reading experiences, fluency, ability to monitor understanding, and the characteristics of specific texts (e.g., structure and vocabulary);

7.6k: The role of visualization skills in reading comprehension;

7.7k: The relationship between extensive reading, vocabulary development, and reading comprehension;

7.8k: The use of metacognitive skills in reading comprehension;

7.9k: Various literary genres (e.g., historical fiction, poetry, myths, and fables) and their characteristics;

7.10k: How to model and teach inferential comprehension skills (e.g., inferring main ideas, comparisons, unstated and stated cause-and-effect relationships; summarizing; making predictions; drawing conclusions; making generalizations);

7.11k: Know to model and teach evaluative comprehension skills (e.g., distinguishing between fact and opinion; detecting faulty reason reacting to a text's content, characters, and use of language);

7.12k: How comprehension can be improved through wide reading, the importance of allocating time to wide reading, and how to develop and maintain classroom libraries and "sending home" libraries;

7.13k: The importance of vocabulary development through wide reading and experiences, such as interpreting idioms, multiple-meaning words and analogies;

7.14k: A variety of formal and informal procedures for monitoring students' reading comprehension and instructional practices to meet individual student's needs;

7.15k: Comprehension skills and strategies for understanding and interpreting different types of written materials, including narratives, expository texts, technical writing, and content-area textbooks;

7.16k: Different purposes for reading and associated reading strategies;

7.17k: How to interpret and evaluate information presented in various formats (e.g., maps, tables, and graphs);

7.18k: The importance of providing students with direct, explicit instruction in the use of comprehension strategies;

7.19k: A range of strategies that students can use to facilitate comprehension before, during, and after reading (e.g., previewing, making predictions, questioning, self-monitoring, rereading, mapping, using reading journals, and discussing texts);

7.20k: The importance of locating the meanings, pronunciations, and derivations of unfamiliar words using dictionaries, glossaries, other sources;

7.21k: Literary response and analysis and ways to promote students' development of literary response and analysis;

7.22k: Strategies for helping students comprehend abstract content and ideas materials (e.g., by using manipulatives, examples, and diagrams);

7.23k: The reading comprehension needs of students with different needs (e.g., English Language Learners and students with disabilities) a how to provide instruction for those students; and

7.24k: The use of technology in promoting reading comprehension.

7.1s: Formally and informally assess students' reading comprehension and provide focused instruction in reading comprehension based on individual student's needs;

7.2s: Use a variety of instructional strategies to enhance students' listening and reading comprehension, including helping students link the content of texts to students' lives and connect related ideas across different texts;

7.3s: Guide students in developing and using metacognitive skills;

7.4s: Model strategies for improving reading comprehension such as previewing texts, self-monitoring, and retelling;

7.5s: Provide frequent opportunities for students to engage in silent reading, both at school and at home;

7.6s: Guide students to generate questions and apply research about topics introduced in reading selections, both fiction and nonfiction;

7.7s: Provide time for extended reading of a wide range of materials, including expository texts;

7.8s: Use instructional strategies that help increase students' reading vocabulary;

7.10s: Provide instruction in how to use graphics (e.g., tables, charts, and signs) and other informational texts and technologies (e.g., the Internet) to acquire information;

7.11s: Provide opportunities for students to apply comprehension strategies to literature and to respond to literature in a variety of ways (e.g., using reading journals and discussions), including relating background knowledge to literary texts;

7.12s: Teach elements of literary analysis, such as story elements and features of different literary genres;

7.13s: Provide instruction in comprehension skills that support students' transition from "learning to read" to "reading to learn," (e.g., recognizing different types and functions of texts and matching comprehension strategies to the type of text) and teach students how to locate, retrieve, and retain information from a range of content-area and expository texts;

7.14s: Provide frequent opportunities for students to engage in silent reading at school and encourage opportunities for silent reading at home through the development and maintenance of classroom libraries and home libraries;

7.16s: Communicate with other professionals and seek implications for practice from ongoing research about the development of students' reading comprehension.

Standard 8: Development of Written Communication: Teachers understand that writing to communicate is a developmental process and provide instruction that helps young students develop competence in written communication.

8.1k: Predictable stages in the development of written language and writing conventions, including the physical and cognitive processes involved in letter formation, word writing, sentence construction, spelling, punctuation, and grammatical expression, while recognizing that individual variations occur;

8.2k: Writing processes, including the use of self-assessment in writing;

8.3k: Writing for a variety of audiences, purposes, and settings;

8.4k: The differences between first draft writing and writing for publication;

8.5k: Appropriate instructional strategies and sequences for developing students' writing skills;

8.6k: The development of writing in relation to listening, speaking, and reading, and know instructional strategies that connect these various aspects of language;

8.1s: Create an environment in which students are motivated to express ideas in writing;

8.7s: Provide opportunities for students to self-assess both personal writings (e.g., for clarity, comprehensiveness, and interest to audience) and development as a writer and to elicit critiques from others;

8.9s: Communicate with other professionals and continually seek implications for practice from current research about students' development of written communication.

Standard 9: Writing Conventions: Teachers understand how young students use writing conventions and how to help students develop those conventions.

9.5k: Formal and informal ways to assess young students' development of writing conventions;

9.7k: The appropriate use of writing conventions and appropriate grammar and usage for communicating clearly and effectively in writing.

9.1s: Formally and informally assess young students' development of writing conventions and provide focused instruction based on individual students' strengths, needs, and interests;

9.3s: Teach pencil grip, paper position, and beginning stroke;

9.8s: Communicate with other professionals and seek implications for practice from ongoing research about student's development of writing conventions.

Standard 10: Assessment and Instruction of Developing Literacy: Teachers understand the basic principles of assessment and use a variety of literacy assessment practices to plan and implement literacy instruction for young students.

10.1k: Appropriate uses and characteristics of screening devices, formal assessments (e.g., norm-referenced achievement tests and criterion-referenced state tests) and informal assessments (e.g., curriculum-based reading assessments and informal reading inventories) related to the development of literacy in young students;

10.2k: Formative and summative uses of assessment;

10.3k: How to use multiple assessments and the results of these assessments to inform reading and writing instruction;

10.4k: How to use assessment to determine when a student needs additional help or intervention to bring the student's performance to grade level, based on state content and performance standards for reading, writing, listening, and speaking that comprise the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS);

10.5k: How students' use of self-evaluation and self-monitoring procedures can enhance literacy development;

10.6k: The reciprocal nature of assessment and instruction and how to use assessment results to select appropriate instructional strategies and materials (e.g., basals, supplemental programs, and trade books) to ensure the literacy development of all students;

10.7k: The importance of providing many opportunities for students to experience extended reading of narrative and expository texts; and

10.8k: How to determine students' independent, instructional, and frustration reading levels and the importance of using this information when selecting

materials for reading instruction for individual students and guiding selection of independent reading materials

10.1s: Use multiple assessments to plan instruction in and monitor the literacy development of young students;

10.2s: Analyze students' errors in reading and writing and use them as a basis for future instruction;

10.3s: Use ongoing assessments to determine when a child may be in need of classroom interventions or specialized reading instruction and develop an appropriate instructional plan;

10.5s: Communicate instructional decisions based on research, assessments, and knowledge of students; and

10.6s: Collaborate with other professionals and continually seek implications for practice from convergent research about assessment of students' developing literacy.

Standard 11: Research and Inquiry Skills: Teachers understand the importance of study and inquiry skills as tools for learning and promote students' development in applying study and inquiry skills.

11.1k: Study and inquiry skills and their significance for student learning and achievement (e.g., using text organizers; taking notes; outlining; drawing conclusions; applying test-taking strategies; previewing; setting purposes for reading; locating, organizing, evaluating, and communicating information; summarizing information; using multiple sources of information; and interpreting and using graphic sources of information);

11.2k: Instructional practices that promote students' acquisition and use of study and inquiry skills across the curriculum;

11.3k: Grade-level expectations and procedures for assessing students' study and inquiry skills; and

11.4k: How to use accepted formats for writing research, which includes documenting resources.

11.1s: Use ongoing assessment and knowledge of grade-level expectations to identify students' needs in regard to study and inquiry skills and to plan instruction;

11.5s: Collaborate with other professionals and continually seek implications for practice from convergent research about students' development of study and inquiry skills; and

11.6s: Provide students with opportunities to use accepted formats for writing research, including the documentation of resources.

Assignments: Case Study Analysis; Lesson plans & written reflections;
Final tutoring report and presentation

Appendix J: TExES EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Competency (Test 391)

TExES EC-6 Core Subjects ELAR Competency (Test 391)

Competency 001-Oral Language: The teacher understands the importance of oral language, knows the developmental processes of oral language, and provides students with varied opportunities to develop listening and speaking skills.

Competency 002- Word Analysis and Identification Skills: The teacher understands the importance of word analysis and identification skills for reading comprehension and provides many opportunities for students to practice and improve these skills.

Competency 003—Reading Fluency: The teacher understands the importance of fluency for reading comprehension and provides many opportunities for students to improve their reading fluency.

Competency 004—Reading Comprehension and Applications: The teacher understands the importance of reading for understanding, knows the components and processes of reading comprehension, and teaches students strategies for improving their comprehension, including using a variety of texts and contexts.

Competency 005—Vocabulary Development: The teacher knows the importance of vocabulary development and applies that knowledge to teach reading, listening, speaking, and writing.

Competency 006—Reading, Inquiry, and Research: The teacher understands the importance of inquiry and research skills to students' academic success and provides instruction that promotes students' acquisition and effective use of these skills in the content areas.

Competency 007—Writing Conventions: The teacher understands the conventions of writing in English and provides instruction that helps students develop proficiency in applying writing conventions.

Competency 008—Written Communication: The teacher understands that writing to communicate is a developmental process and provides instruction that promotes students' competence in written communication.

Competency 010—Assessment of Developing Literacy: The teacher understands the basic principles of literacy assessment and uses a variety of assessments to guide literacy instruction.

Assignment: Lesson plans & written reflections; Final tutoring report

Appendix K: Texas Teacher Standard (TAC Chapter 149)

Standard 1--Instructional Preparation. Teachers understand how students learn, and they prepare for instructional delivery by designing lessons, evaluating instructional materials, leveraging their knowledge of students, and engaging in a thorough process for lesson internalization.

(A) Teachers apply basic principles of lesson plan design from the learning sciences to prepare for instruction.

(i) Teachers understand learning as an active and social process of meaning-making that results in changes in student knowledge and behavior based on connections between past and new experiences.

(ii) Teachers prepare instruction that uses research and evidence-based teaching strategies for eliciting and sustaining attention and motivation and supporting encoding, such as use of multimedia learning principles, reduction of extraneous cognitive load, use of worked examples, interleaving, and deep integration of new experiences with prior knowledge.

(iii) Teachers prepare instruction that uses research and evidence-based strategies for memory and recall such as interleaving, spacing, retrieval practice, and Metacognition.

(B) Teachers evaluate instructional materials and select or customize the highest quality district-approved option to prepare for instruction.

(i) Teachers identify the components of high-quality instructional materials, such as a logical scope and sequence, clear learning objectives, grade- or course-level content, explicit instruction, student engagement, academic language, deliberate practice, and assessment, appropriate to the discipline.

(ii) Teachers identify the benefits of using high-quality instructional materials.

(iii) Teachers apply knowledge of the components of high-quality instructional materials to select or customize materials when appropriate.

(iv) Teachers analyze instructional materials and digital resources to ensure quality, rigor, and access to grade- or course-level content.

(v) Teachers use high-quality materials to plan instruction that connects students' prior understanding and real-world experiences to new content and contexts.

(C) Teachers understand initial lesson plan design and, when district-approved materials are not available and when directed by their district, engage in initial lesson plan design using science of learning concepts.

(i) Teachers design lessons based on the components of high-quality instructional materials, such as a logical scope and sequence, clear learning objectives, application of explicit instruction, and grade- or course-level content.

(ii) Teachers design lessons that effectively connect learning objectives with explicit instruction, student engagement, academic language, deliberate practice, and assessment.

(iii) Teachers design lessons that connect students' prior understanding and real-world experiences to new content and contexts.

(iv) Teachers plan for the use of digital tools and resources to engage students in active deep learning.

(D) Teachers ensure lesson sequence and materials meet the needs of all learners and adapt methods when appropriate.

(i) Teachers plan for the use of multiple means to engage students, varied ways of representing information, and options for students to demonstrate their learning.

(ii) Teachers leverage student data to prepare flexible student groups that facilitate learning for all students.

(E) Teachers recognize students' backgrounds (familial, educational, linguistic, and developmental) as assets and apply knowledge of students to engage them in meaningful learning.

(i) Teachers plan to present information in a meaningful way that activates or

provides any prerequisite knowledge to maximize student learning.

(ii) Teachers collaborate with other professionals, use resources, and plan research- and evidence-based instructional strategies to anticipate and respond to the unique needs of students, including disabilities, giftedness, bilingualism, and biliteracy.

(iii) Teachers plan instructional practices and strategies that support language acquisition so that language is comprehensible and instruction is fully accessible.

(F) Teachers engage in a thorough process of lesson internalization to prepare well-organized, sequential instruction that builds on students' prior knowledge.

(ii) Teachers identify how the learning goals of units and lessons are aligned to state standards.

(iii) Teachers use assessment data to identify prior knowledge and plan for the learning needs of students.

(vii) Teachers strategically plan instructional strategies, formative assessments, technology, scaffolds, and enrichment to make learning accessible to all students.

(2) Standard 2-Instructional Delivery and Assessment. Teachers intentionally apply their knowledge of students and the learning process to implement high-quality instruction and assessment practices that are research- and evidence-based and informed by student work.

(A) Teachers deliver research- and evidence-based instruction to meet the needs of all learners and adapt methods when appropriate.

(i) Teachers effectively communicate grade- or course-level expectations, objectives, and goals to help all students reach high levels of achievement.

(iii) Teachers ensure a high degree of student engagement through explicit instruction, student discussion, feedback, and opportunities for deliberate practice.

(iv) Teachers apply research- and evidence-based teaching strategies that connect students' prior understanding and real-world experiences to new content and contexts and invite student perspectives.

(v) Teachers implement appropriate scaffolds in response to student needs.

(vi) Teachers strategically implement tools, technology, and procedures that lead to increased participation from all students, elicit patterns of student thinking, and highlight varied responses.

(vii) Teachers provide multiple means of engagement to encourage all students to remain persistent in the face of challenges.

(B) Teachers scaffold instruction, from initial knowledge and skill development through automaticity, toward complex, higher-order thinking, providing opportunities for deeper learning.

(i) Teachers set high expectations and facilitate rigorous grade- or course-level learning experiences for all students that encourage them to apply disciplinary and cross-disciplinary knowledge to real-world problems.

(ii) Teachers use a variety of formative assessments during instruction to gauge and respond to student progress and address misconceptions.

(iii) Teachers validate student responses utilizing them to advance learning for all

students.

(C) Teachers consistently check for understanding, give feedback, and make lesson adjustments as necessary.

(i) Teachers use a variety of formative assessments during instruction to gauge and respond to student progress and address misconceptions.

(ii) Teachers implement frequent or low- or no-stakes assessments to promote retrieval of learned information.

(iii) Teachers continually monitor and assess students' progress to guide instructional outcomes and determine next steps to ensure student mastery of grade- or course-level content.

(vi) Teachers strategically implement instructional strategies, formative assessments, scaffolds, and enrichment to make learning accessible to all students.

(vii) Teachers set goals for each student in response to previous outcomes from formative and summative assessments.

(viii) Teachers involve all students in self-assessment, goal setting, and monitoring progress.

(D) Teachers implement formative and summative methods of measuring and monitoring student progress through the regular collection, review, and analysis of data.

(i) Teachers regularly review and analyze student work, individually and collaboratively, to understand students' thinking, identify strengths and progress toward mastery, and identify gaps in knowledge.

(ii) Teachers combine results from different measures to develop a holistic picture of students' strengths and learning needs.

(iii) Teachers apply multiple means of assessing learning, including the use of digital tools, to accommodate according to students' learning needs, linguistic differences, and/or varying levels of background knowledge.

(iv) Teachers use assessment results to inform and adjust instruction and intervention.

(3) Standard 3--Content Knowledge and Skills. Teachers show a full understanding of their content and related pedagogy and the appropriate grade-level TEKS.

(A) Teachers understand the major concepts, key themes, multiple perspectives, assumptions, processes of inquiry, structure, and real-world applications of their grade-level and subject-area content.

(i) Teachers demonstrate a thorough understanding of and competence in the use of open education resource instructional materials when available for the grade level and subject area.

(iv) Teachers deliberately and regularly share multiple different examples of student representations and resolutions.

(v) Teachers stay current with developments, new content, new approaches, and changing methods of instructional delivery within their discipline.

(B) Teachers demonstrate content-specific pedagogy that meets the needs of different learners utilizing engaging instructional materials to connect prior content knowledge to new learning.

- (iii) Teachers provide multiple means of representation and engagement to promote literacy and ensure discipline-specific academic language is accessible for all students.
- (iv) Teachers explicitly teach, encourage, and reinforce the use of academic language, including vocabulary, use of symbols, and labeling.
- (v) Teachers prepare for and apply scaffolds in the lesson to make content accessible to all students, such as emergent bilingual students, students with disabilities, and students working above and below grade level.
- (vi) Teachers engage students in productive struggle by allowing them time to work, asking questions to deepen their thinking, encouraging multiple approaches, praising effort on successful and unsuccessful attempts, and contrasting student attempts and correct solutions.
- (D) Teachers demonstrate research- and evidence-based best practices specific to planning, instruction, and assessment of language arts and reading.
- (i) Teachers analyze instructional materials in preparation for instruction to ensure they provide grade-level appropriate, systematic, and explicit practice in foundational literacy skills.
- (ii) Teachers analyze instructional materials in preparation for instruction to ensure that foundational literacy skills are reached at each grade or course level.
- (iii) Teachers implement clear and explicit reading instruction aligned to the Science of Teaching Reading competencies and engage students in deliberate practice to make meaning from text.
- (iv) Teachers identify and analyze grade- or course-level and complex texts for quality in preparation for instruction
- (v) Teachers prepare and deliver explicit reading instruction that uses grade-level and complex texts to build student knowledge.
- (vi) Teachers strategically plan and implement supports such as read-aloud and questioning at varied levels of complexity to support comprehension of high-quality complex texts.
- (vii) Teachers engage students in writing practice, including text-based writing that builds comprehension and higher-order thinking skills.
- (viii) Teachers engage students in speaking practice that builds comprehension, language acquisition, and higher-order thinking skills.
- (ix) Teachers use high-quality assessments to monitor grade-level appropriate foundational skills development.
- (x) Teachers implement and analyze a variety of high-quality literacy assessments to monitor grade-level appropriate comprehension and identify gaps.
- (xi) Teachers apply just-in-time supports and intervention on prerequisite skills and continually monitor to determine the need for

additional learning support.

Standard 4--Learning Environment. Teachers maintain a safe and supportive learning environment that is characterized by respectful interactions with students, consistent routines, high expectations, and the development of students' self-regulation skills.

(B) Teachers lead and maintain classroom environments in which students are motivated and cognitively engaged in learning

(iii) Teachers manage and facilitate strategic and flexible groupings to maximize student learning.

(5) **Standard 5-- Professional Practices and Responsibilities.** Teachers are self-aware and consistently hold themselves to a high standard for individual development. They collaborate with other educational professionals; communicate regularly with stakeholders; maintain professional relationships; comply with federal, state, and local laws; and conduct themselves ethically and with integrity.

(A) Teachers model ethical and respectful behavior and demonstrate integrity in all settings and situations.

(i) Teachers understand and comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws pertaining to the professional behaviors and responsibilities of educators.

(iii) Teachers demonstrate understanding of their role in strengthening American democracy and are willing to support and defend the constitutions of the United States and Texas.

(iv) Teachers advocate for and apply knowledge of students' progress and learning plans through the maintenance of thorough and accurate records.

(v) Teachers model and promote for students the use of safe, ethical, and legal practices with digital tools and technology.

(B) Teachers actively self-reflect on their practice and collaborate with other educational

professionals to deepen knowledge, demonstrate leadership, and improve their instructional effectiveness.

(ii) Teachers seek and apply job-embedded feedback from colleagues, including supervisors, mentors, coaches, and peers

(iii) Teachers establish and strive to achieve professional goals to strengthen their instructional effectiveness and better meet students' needs

(iv) Teachers seek to lead other adults on campus through professional learning communities, grade- or subject-level team leadership, committee membership, or other opportunities.

(vi) Teachers collaborate with educational professionals to ensure learning is accessible and enables all students to reach their academic and non-academic goals.

(C) Teachers communicate consistently, clearly, and respectfully with all community stakeholders, including students, parents and families, colleagues, administrators, and staff.

(ii) Teachers communicate regularly, clearly, and appropriately with families about student progress, providing detailed and constructive feedback in a language that is accessible to families to support students' developmental and learning goals.

(iv) Teachers communicate with students and families regularly about the importance of collecting data and monitoring progress of student outcomes, sharing timely and comprehensible feedback so they understand students' goals and progress.

Appendix I: Exam Framework Pedagogy and Professional Responsibilities EC–12 (160)

Domain I—Designing Instruction and Assessment to Promote Student Learning

Competency 001—The teacher understands human developmental processes and applies this knowledge to plan instruction and ongoing assessment that motivate students and are responsive to their developmental characteristics

Competency 002—The teacher understands the variety of students and knows how to plan learning experiences and design assessments that are responsive to differences among students and that promote all students' learning

Competency 003—The teacher understands procedures for designing effective and coherent instruction and assessment based on appropriate learning goals and objectives.

Competency 004—The teacher understands learning processes and factors that impact student learning and demonstrates this knowledge by planning effective, engaging instruction and appropriate assessments.

Domain II—Creating a Positive, Productive Classroom Environment

Competency 005—The teacher knows how to establish a classroom climate that fosters learning, fairness and excellence and uses this knowledge to create a physical and emotional environment that is safe and productive.

Competency 006—The teacher understands strategies for creating an organized and productive learning environment and for managing student behavior.

Domain III—Implementing Effective, Responsive Instruction and Assessment

Competency 007—The teacher understands and applies principles and strategies for communicating effectively in varied teaching and learning contexts.

Competency 008—The teacher provides appropriate instruction that actively engages students in the learning process.

Competency 009—The teacher incorporates the effective use of technology to plan, organize, deliver and evaluate instruction for all students.

Competency 010—The teacher monitors student performance and achievement; provides students with timely, high-quality feedback; and responds flexibly to promote learning for all students.

Domain IV—Fulfilling Professional Roles and Responsibilities

Competency 011—The teacher understands the importance of family involvement in children's education and knows how to interact and communicate effectively with families.

Competency 012—The teacher enhances professional knowledge and skills by effectively interacting with other members of the educational community and participating in various types of professional activities.

Competency 013—The teacher understands and adheres to legal and ethical requirements for educators and is knowledgeable of the structure of education in Texas.

Appendix J: Chapter 110 Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for Elementary English Language Arts and Reading.

§110.2 English Language Arts and Reading, Kindergarten

(a) Introduction.

(1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.

(2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided. Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.

(3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater

depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using meta-cognitive skills.

(4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.

(5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).

(6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).

(7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to:

(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell

(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to:

- (4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and interact independently with text for increasing periods of time.
- (5) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts.
- (6) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed.
- (7) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts—literary.
- (8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical texts.
- (9) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances.
- (10) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions.
- (11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful.
- (12) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes.

§110.3 English Language Arts and Reading, Grade 1

(a) Introduction.

- (1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.
- (2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are

recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided. Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.

(3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using metacognitive skills.

(4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.

(5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).

(6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).

(7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion.

(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell.

(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively.

(4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency. The student reads grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. The student is expected to use appropriate fluency (rate, accuracy, and prosody) when reading grade-level text.

(5) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and interact independently with text for increasing periods of time.

(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts.

(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed.

(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical texts.

(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student recognizes and analyzes genre-specific characteristics, structures, and purposes within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary and classical texts.

(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances.

(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to

compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to:

(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful.

(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes.

§110.4 English Language Arts and Reading, Grade 2

(a) Introduction.

(1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.

(2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided. Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.

(3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using meta-cognitive skills.

(4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.

(5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).

(6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).

(7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion.

(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell.

(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively.

(4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency. The student reads grade-level text with

fluency and comprehension. The student is expected to use appropriate fluency (rate, accuracy, and prosody) when reading grade-level text.

(5) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.

(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts.

(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed.

(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements.

(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances.

(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions.

(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful.

(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes

§110.5 English Language Arts and Reading, Grade 3

(a) Introduction.

(1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.

(2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening,

speaking, reading, writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided. Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.

(3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using metacognitive skills.

(4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.

(5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).

(6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).

(7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples. Knowledge and skills.

(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion.

(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell.

(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively.

(4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency. The student reads grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. The student is expected to use appropriate fluency (rate, accuracy, and prosody) when reading grade-level text.

(5) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.

(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts.

(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed.

(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements.

(9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres.

(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances.

(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions.

(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful.

(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes.

§110.6 English Language Arts and Reading, Grade 4

(a) Introduction.

(1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.

(2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided. Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.

(3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using meta-cognitive skills.

(4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of

the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.

(5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).

(6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).

(7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion.

(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell.

(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to: (A) use print or digital resources to determine meaning, syllabication, and pronunciation; (B) use context within and beyond a sentence to determine the relevant meaning of unfamiliar words or multiple-meaning words; C) determine the meaning of and use words with affixes such as mis-, sub-, -ment, and -ity/ty and roots such as auto, graph, and meter; and (D) identify, use, and explain the meaning of homophones such as reign/rain.

(4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency. The student reads grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. The student is expected to use appropriate fluency (rate, accuracy, and prosody) when reading grade-level text.

(5) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-

appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.

(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to: (A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts; (B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information; (C) make and correct or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures; (D) create mental images to deepen understanding; (E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society; (F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding; (G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas; (H) synthesize information to create new understanding; and (I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, and annotating when understanding breaks down.

(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to: (A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts; (B) write responses that demonstrate understanding of texts, including comparing and contrasting ideas across a variety of sources; (C) use text evidence to support an appropriate response; (D) retell, paraphrase, or summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order; (E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating; (F) respond using newly acquired vocabulary as appropriate; and (G) discuss specific ideas in the text that are important to the meaning.

(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student is expected to: (A) infer basic themes supported by text evidence; (B) explain the interactions of the characters and the changes they undergo; (C) analyze plot elements, including the rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution; (9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student is expected to: (A) demonstrate knowledge of distinguishing characteristics of well-known children's literature such as folktales, fables, legends, myths, and tall tales; (B) explain figurative language such as simile, metaphor, and personification that the poet uses to create images; (C) explain structure in drama such as character tags, acts, scenes, and stage directions; (D) recognize characteristics and structures of informational text., (E) recognize characteristics and structures of argumentative text, and (F) recognize characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.

(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to (A) explain the author's purpose and message within a text; (B)

explain how the use of text structure contributes to the author's purpose; (C) analyze the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes; (D) describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices such as alliteration and assonance achieves specific purposes; (E) identify and understand the use of literary devices, including first- or third-person point of view; (F) discuss how the author's use of language contributes to voice; and (G) identify and explain the use of anecdote.

(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to: (A) plan a first draft by selecting a genre for a particular topic, purpose, and audience using a range of strategies such as brainstorming, freewriting, and mapping; (B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing by: (C) revise drafts to improve sentence structure and word choice by adding, deleting, combining, and rearranging ideas for coherence and clarity; (D) edit drafts using standard English conventions, and (E) publish written work for appropriate audiences.

(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to: (A) compose literary texts such as personal narratives and poetry using genre characteristics and craft; (B) compose informational texts, including brief compositions that convey information about a topic, using a clear central idea and genre characteristics and craft; (C) compose argumentative texts, including opinion essays, using genre characteristics and craft; and (D) compose correspondence that requests information.

(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to: (A) generate and clarify questions on a topic for formal and informal inquiry; (B) develop and follow a research plan with adult assistance; (C) identify and gather relevant information from a variety of sources; (D) identify primary and secondary sources; (E) demonstrate understanding of information gathered; (F) recognize the difference between paraphrasing and plagiarism when using source materials; (G) develop a bibliography; and (H) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal, to present results.

§110.7 English Language Arts and Reading, Grade 5

(a) Introduction.

(1) The English language arts and reading Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) embody the interconnected nature of listening, speaking, reading, writ-

ing, and thinking through the seven integrated strands of developing and sustaining foundational language skills; comprehension; response; multiple genres; author's purpose and craft; composition; and inquiry and research. The strands focus on academic oracy (proficiency in oral expression and comprehension), authentic reading, and reflective writing to ensure a literate Texas. The strands are integrated and progressive with students continuing to develop knowledge and skills with increased complexity and nuance in order to think critically and adapt to the ever-evolving nature of language and literacy.

(2) The seven strands of the essential knowledge and skills for English language arts and reading are intended to be integrated for instructional purposes and are recursive in nature. Strands include the four domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) and their application in order to accelerate the acquisition of language skills so that students develop high levels of social and academic language proficiency. Although some strands may require more instructional time, each strand is of equal value, may be presented in any order, and should be integrated throughout the year. It is important to note that encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading) are reciprocal skills. Decoding is internalized when tactile and kinesthetic opportunities (encoding) are provided. Additionally, students should engage in academic conversations, write, read, and be read to on a daily basis with opportunities for cross-curricular content and student choice.

(3) Text complexity increases with challenging vocabulary, sophisticated sentence structures, nuanced text features, cognitively demanding content, and subtle relationships among ideas (Texas Education Agency, *STAAR Performance Level Descriptors*, 2013). As skills and knowledge are obtained in each of the seven strands, students will continue to apply earlier standards with greater depth to increasingly complex texts in multiple genres as they become self-directed, critical learners who work collaboratively while continuously using meta-cognitive skills.

(4) English language learners (ELLs) are expected to meet standards in a second language; however, their proficiency in English influences the ability to meet these standards. To demonstrate this knowledge throughout the stages of English language acquisition, comprehension of text requires additional scaffolds such as adapted text, translations, native language support, cognates, summaries, pictures, realia, glossaries, bilingual dictionaries, thesauri, and other modes of comprehensible input. ELLs can and should be encouraged to use knowledge of their first language to enhance vocabulary development; vocabulary needs to be in the context of connected discourse so that it is meaningful. Strategic use of the student's first language is important to ensure linguistic, affective, cognitive, and academic development in English.

(5) Current research stresses the importance of effectively integrating second language acquisition with quality content area education in order to ensure that ELLs acquire social and academic language proficiency in English, learn the knowledge and skills, and reach their full academic potential. Instruction must be linguistically accommodated in accordance with the English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) and the student's English language proficiency levels to ensure

the mastery of knowledge and skills in the required curriculum is accessible. For a further understanding of second language acquisition needs, refer to the ELPS and proficiency-level descriptors adopted in Chapter 74, Subchapter A, of this title (relating to Required Curriculum).

(6) Oral language proficiency holds a pivotal role in school success; verbal engagement must be maximized across grade levels (Kinsella, 2010). In order for students to become thinkers and proficient speakers in science, social studies, mathematics, fine arts, language arts and reading, and career and technical education, they must have multiple opportunities to practice and apply the academic language of each discipline (Fisher, Frey, & Rothenberg, 2008).

(7) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, discussion, and thinking--oral language. The student develops oral language through listening, speaking, and discussion. The student is expected to: (A) listen actively to interpret verbal and non-verbal messages, ask relevant questions, and make pertinent comments; (B) follow, restate, and give oral instructions that include multiple action steps; (C) give an organized presentation employing eye contact, speaking rate, volume, enunciation, natural gestures, and conventions of language to communicate ideas effectively; and (D) work collaboratively with others to develop a plan of shared responsibilities.

(2) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--beginning reading and writing. The student develops word structure knowledge through phonological awareness, print concepts, phonics, and morphology to communicate, decode, and spell. The student is expected to: (A) demonstrate and apply phonetic knowledge, (B) demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge, (C) write legibly in cursive.

(3) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--vocabulary. The student uses newly acquired vocabulary expressively. The student is expected to: (A) use print or digital resources to determine meaning, syllabication, pronunciation, and word origin; (B) use context within and beyond a sentence to determine the relevant meaning of unfamiliar words or multiple-meaning words; (C) identify the meaning of and use words with affixes such as trans-, super-, -ive, and -logy and roots such as geo and photo; and (D) identify, use, and explain the meaning of adages and puns.

(4) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency. The student reads grade-level text with fluency and comprehension. The student is expected to use appropriate fluency (rate, accuracy, and prosody) when reading grade-level text.

(5) Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--self-sustained reading. The student reads grade-

appropriate texts independently. The student is expected to self-select text and read independently for a sustained period of time.

(6) Comprehension skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses metacognitive skills to both develop and deepen comprehension of increasingly complex texts. The student is expected to: (A) establish purpose for reading assigned and self-selected texts; (B) generate questions about text before, during, and after reading to deepen understanding and gain information; (C) make and correct or confirm predictions using text features, characteristics of genre, and structures; (D) create mental images to deepen understanding; (E) make connections to personal experiences, ideas in other texts, and society; (F) make inferences and use evidence to support understanding; (G) evaluate details read to determine key ideas; (H) synthesize information to create new understanding; and (I) monitor comprehension and make adjustments such as re-reading, using background knowledge, asking questions, and annotating when understanding breaks down.

(7) Response skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student responds to an increasingly challenging variety of sources that are read, heard, or viewed. The student is expected to: (A) describe personal connections to a variety of sources, including self-selected texts; (B) write responses that demonstrate understanding of texts, including comparing and contrasting ideas across a variety of sources; (C) use text evidence to support an appropriate response; (D) retell, paraphrase, or summarize texts in ways that maintain meaning and logical order; (E) interact with sources in meaningful ways such as notetaking, annotating, freewriting, or illustrating; (F) respond using newly acquired vocabulary as appropriate; and (G) discuss specific ideas in the text that are important to the meaning.

(8) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--literary elements. The student is expected to: (A) infer multiple themes within a text using text evidence; (B) analyze the relationships of and conflicts among the characters; (C) analyze plot elements, including rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution; and (D) analyze the influence of the setting, including historical settings, on the plot. (9) Multiple genres: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student is expected to: (A) demonstrate knowledge of distinguishing characteristics of well-known children's literature such as folktales, fables, legends, myths, and tall tales; (B) explain the use of sound devices and figurative language and distinguish between the poet and the speaker in poems across a variety of poetic forms; (C) explain structure in drama such as character tags, acts, scenes, and stage directions; (D) recognize characteristics and structures of informational text, (E) recognize characteristics and structures of argumentative text; (F) recognize characteristics of multimodal and digital texts.

(10) Author's purpose and craft: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student uses critical inquiry to analyze the authors' choices and how they influence and communicate meaning within a variety of texts. The student analyzes and applies author's craft purposefully in order to develop his or her own products and performances. The student is expected to: (A)

explain the author's purpose and message within a text; (B) analyze how the use of text structure contributes to the author's purpose; (C) analyze the author's use of print and graphic features to achieve specific purposes; (D) describe how the author's use of imagery, literal and figurative language such as simile and metaphor, and sound devices achieves specific purposes; (E) identify and understand the use of literary devices, including first- or third-person point of view; (F) examine how the author's use of language contributes to voice; and (G) explain the purpose of hyperbole, stereotyping, and anecdote.

(11) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--writing process. The student uses the writing process recursively to compose multiple texts that are legible and uses appropriate conventions. The student is expected to: (A) plan a first draft by selecting a genre for a particular topic, purpose, and audience using a range of strategies such as brainstorming, freewriting, and mapping; (B) develop drafts into a focused, structured, and coherent piece of writing; (C) revise drafts to improve sentence structure and word choice by adding, deleting, combining, and rearranging ideas for coherence and clarity; (D) edit drafts using standard English conventions; and (E) publish written work for appropriate audiences.

(12) Composition: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts--genres. The student uses genre characteristics and craft to compose multiple texts that are meaningful. The student is expected to: (A) compose literary texts such as personal narratives, fiction, and poetry using genre characteristics and craft; (B) compose informational texts, including brief compositions that convey information about a topic, using a clear central idea and genre characteristics and craft; (C) compose argumentative texts, including opinion essays, using genre characteristics and craft; and (D) compose correspondence that requests information.

(13) Inquiry and research: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking using multiple texts. The student engages in both short-term and sustained recursive inquiry processes for a variety of purposes. The student is expected to: (A) generate and clarify questions on a topic for formal and informal inquiry; (B) develop and follow a research plan with adult assistance; (C) identify and gather relevant information from a variety of sources; (D) understand credibility of primary and secondary sources; (E) demonstrate understanding of information gathered; (F) differentiate between paraphrasing and plagiarism when using source materials; (G) develop a bibliography; and (H) use an appropriate mode of delivery, whether written, oral, or multimodal, to present results.

References

International Literacy Association (2017). Standards for Reading Professionals: A Reference for the Preparation of Educators in the United States. Newark, DE. Available: [Literacy World Wide](#)

Texas Education Agency. (2020). Science of Teaching Reading Standards. Retrieved August 19, 2021, from [TEA STR Standards](#)

Texas Education Agency. (2020). Science of Teaching Reading Exam. Retrieved August 19, 2021, from [TEA STR Exam](#)

Texas Education Agency. (2022). Chapter 110 Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for English Language Arts and Reading. Retrieved August 19, 2022, from [Elementary TEKS.](#)

Texas Education Agency. (2021). EC-6 Core Subjects Test Framework. Retrieved January 1, 2021, from [EC-6 Core Subjects 391](#)

Texas Education Agency. (2021). EC-6 Core Subjects Standards. Retrieved, August 19, 2021 from [EC-6 Core Subjects](#)

Texas Education Agency. (2025). **Texas Teacher Standard (TAC Chapter 149)**. Retrieved October 10th, 2025 from <https://tea.texas.gov/about-tea/laws-and-rules/commissioner-rules-tac/coe-tac-currently-in-effect/ch149aa.pdf>

Texas Education Agency. (2025). Classroom Teacher Pedagogy Standards, Early Childhood-Grade 12. Retrieved Oct.14th, 2025 from <https://tea.texas.gov/texas-educators/certification/educator-testing/235-standard-non-rule-text.pdf>