Foundation Phase: Structured Reading Literacy

Core practices are aligned with the SACE Professional Teaching Standards as well as the proposed Practice Standards for Literacy.

Carisma Nel

Faculty of Education

North-West University







The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of Prof Carisma Nel of the Faculty of Education at the North-West University and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Core Practice Analysis Framework

SACE Professional Teaching Standards	Core Practices	Essential Reading Literacy Practices	Indicators for Teacher Educators Teaching Practice	Tasks	Tools
Teachers make thoughtful choices about their teaching that lead to learning goals for all learners. Teachers are able to plan coherent sequences of learning experiences. Teachers understand that language plays an important role in teaching and learning.	Designing a sequence of lessons on a core topic	Logical and Explicit lesson plans	Lesson planning outline: ✓ A clear indication of the concept to be taught ✓ A rationale for the teaching of this concept (include at least two research citations that support the teaching of this concept and/or your methodology) ✓ A description of the lesson, including: ○ The lesson's specific objective ○ Prior knowledge needed ✓ Description of the direct instruction ○ Statement for the learner regarding the goal/purpose of the lesson ○ A phonological awareness warm up activity ○ Direct instruction of a new concept ○ Practice blending new concept with known graphemes. ○ Practice with word reading ○ Cumulative practice for automaticity ○ Dictation of known concepts and words with known concepts ○ Sentence dictation (known concepts only) ○ Reading of decodable texts ○ Wrap up/summary of lesson	 Study the lesson plan and identify the core aspects addressed in the lesson plan. Watch the video where a teacher educator/teacher dissects the lesson plan for you (think aloud). Write a one-page summary of what you learnt from watching the video. Watch the video together with your teacher educator/mentor teacher/peer and explicitly identify and provide a rationale for the inclusion of each aspect of the lesson plan. Watch a video of a follow up phonics lesson being presented and write a lesson plan to fit the lesson. More practice if required. 	Lesson plan outlining the teaching of a phonics concept Video of teacher educator dissecting the lesson plan. Watch video again and use the example lesson planning rubric to guide your discussion. Video of follow up phonics lesson.

✓ Description of an activity that could be used for guided and/or independent practice ✓ Materials needed ✓ Assessment information Sequential/Cumulative Plan lessons with a cumulative progression of skills that build on one another. Phonological awareness progression ✓ (Sentences) ✓ Word awareness ✓ Responsiveness to rhyme and alliteration during word play ✓ Syllable awareness ✓ Onset and Rime manipulation ✓ Phoneme awareness Phonics Progression ✓ Digraphs ✓ Trigraphs ✓ Trigraphs ✓ Vowel teams ✓ Blends ✓ Word families ✓ Inflection ✓ Syllable types ✓ Morphemes ✓ Roots/affixes ✓ Word origin	
Selecting Instructional Materials ✓ Sound walls ✓ Phoneme/grapheme decks ✓ Syllable division and syllable type activities ✓ Morpheme decks	

SACE Professional Teaching Standards	Core Practices	Essential Reading Literacy Practices	Indicators for Teacher Educators Teaching Practice	Tasks	Tools
Teaching is fundamentally connected to teachers' understanding of the subject(s) they teach. Teachers understand how their teaching methodologies are effectively applied.	Explaining and modelling content	Explicit and sequential	Elements of Explicit Instruction 1) Focus instruction on critical content • Phonological and phonemic awareness • Phonics and word recognition • Automatic, fluent reading of text • Vocabulary • Listening and reading comprehension • Written expression 2) Sequence skills logically Phonological awareness • (Sentences) • (words) • Syllables • Onset-rime • phonemes Phonics • Single consonants • Short vowels • Consonant blends • Consonant digraphs • Simple endings (plural -s; past tense -ed, -ing) • Vowel-consonant-e (Magic e) • Odd consonants • The "floss" pattern • Vowel teams • Vowel-r combination (r-controlled vowels) • Derivational suffixes that change part of speech • Complex consonant patterns • Multisyllabic words	 Watch the video and make notes on the following: Identify the content being taught? How is the lesson structured? What aspects of the lesson are presented systematically? What instructional routines/techniques are used? Consult the lesson plan for the content presented in the video and determine if the lesson was enacted according to the plan. Watch the video where a teacher educator/teacher dissects the lesson enactment for you (think aloud). Write a one-page summary of what you learnt from watching the think aloud presented by the 	Lesson plan of the lesson presented on the video Video of teacher educator dissecting the enacted lesson.

Choosing and using representations, examples and models of content	Systematic	Comprehension processes (strategies) Connecting Questioning Predicting Imaging Inferring Determining importance Synthesising Break down complex skills and strategies into smaller instructional units Design organised and focused lessons Begin lessons with a clear statement of the lesson's goals and your expectations Review prior skills and knowledge before beginning instruction Provide step-by-step demonstrations Use clear and concise language Provide an adequate range of examples and non-examples Monitor learner performance closely Monitor learner performance closely Monitor learner performance closely Monitor learner performance closely Deliver the lesson at a brisk pace Systematic Instruction follows a typical instructional sequence Explanation of the skill or concept using clear, consistent and concise language. Modelling of the skill or concept (think aloud) – I do. Teacher and learner work through an example together (practice together) – We do. Guided practice with immediate feedback and supervision (use a variety of signals and cues – You do.	3)4)5)	teacher educator/teacher. Watch the video together with your teacher educator/mentor teacher/peer (use the classroom observation form for explicit instruction - Archer & Hughes) and explicitly identify and provide a rationale for each explicit, systematic, sequential aspect of the lesson taught as well as the instructional methods, routines/techniques used. Write a 3-page critical reflection on what you learnt. Watch a video of a follow up phonics lesson being presented and write a critical reflection on the phonics lesson presented. More practice if required.	Watch video again together with the teacher educator/teacher and use the example lesson observation form for explicit instruction. Video of follow up phonics lesson. Classroom observation rubric
--	------------	---	--	--	---

Implementing norms and routines for classroom discourse and work Instructional routines and techniques	5) Extended practice (Independent) and application of skill to reading words, sentences and books. 6) Evaluation of learner learning. 7) Scaffolding suggestion for errors Systematic instruction may include a set way (routine – routine cards) of introducing a new concept. Goal and purpose of lesson • Concept focus and expectations for learning Review • Irregular sigh-word technique • Speed drills New concept • Phoneme-grapheme correspondence • Phoneme-grapheme mapping • Blending Word reading • Word sorts • Word sorts • Word families Word practice • Speed drills Dictation • Writing dictated words and sentences Word meaning(s) • Word pronunciation • Learner-friendly definition • Say more about the word • Ask questions • Elicit word use Text reading • Reading decodable word, sentences and books Systematic instruction may involve the use of consistent signals, cues or prompts to elicit learner responses: (word-reading routine):		
---	--	--	--

	 "Follow my finger." "Say it when I point to it." "Blend it." "What's the word?" 	
Providing feedback	Feedback level • Task ○ Feeding up (Where am I going?) ✓ Feeding up prompts > Today we are learning > We are looking for > Success in this task will look like (exemplar/model) ✓ Feedback strategies > Reduce complexity > Use exemplars/models > Identify misconceptions > Use diagnostic tools for goal setting ○ Feeding back (How am I going?) ○ Feeding forward (What do I have to do next?) • Process • Self-regulatory	
	Sequence of teacher feedback to learners' decoding errors in text reading: • Allow a little bit of wait time • Use pointing cues • Follow up with verbal cues • Model decoding the word or tell the learner the word if necessary • Ask the learner to re-read the sentence to establish fluency and comprehension.	
Posing questions about content	Questioning for fuller participation • Cold calling ✓ Telling learners ✓ Speculative framing	

	✓ Answer scaffolds
	✓ Think-pair-share
	✓ Question relay
	✓ Selecting learners at random
	✓ Inclusive questioning
	Thinking Time
	✓ Pre-cueing
	✓ Many hands up
	✓ Using an app
	✓ Placeholder statements
	✓ Reflective statements
	✓ Blank prompts
	Diank prompts
	Eliciting Evidentiary Reasoning
	• The Golden Question: What makes you say that?
	Contextual Solicitation
	Checking with others
	✓ Exampling
	✓ Second drafting
	Sequencing Questions
	See, Think and Wonder
	Four phases of questioning
	✓ Detail questions
	✓ Category questions
	✓ Elaboration questions
	✓ Evidence questions
	Response strategies
	Lateral Questioning/Pivots
	Revoicing
	• Prompts
	✓ Background knowledge prompts
	✓ Process prompts
	✓ Reflective prompts
	✓ Heuristic prompts
	• Cues
<u> </u>	

		 ✓ Employ verbal cues ✓ Provide visual reminders in work materials ✓ Change a learner's workspace ✓ Use teacher movement 		
Teaching involves monitoring and assessing learning.	Selecting and using specific methods to assess learners' learning in a formative and summative manner Interpreting learner work	Identify Learner profiles Specific word reading difficulties Decoding (and sometimes PA) below average Spelling below average Oral vocabulary and listening comprehension at least average Fluency often below average due to decoding problems Reading comprehension often below average due to decoding problems Reading comprehension difficulties Decoding at least average Reading comprehension below average Oral vocabulary and listening comprehension may be weak Fluency may be weak due to language limitations (not poor decoding) Mixed reading difficulties Decoding below average Reading comprehension below average, even in texts children can decode Reading fluency often weak due to limitations in both decoding and language Assessment and support questions to consider Which learners need instructional support? Why is the problem happening? What should be done to help? Did the help work?	 Examine the spelling inventory provided: Score the learner spelling test Circle the word features that the learner has spelled correctly Determine where the learner's instruction needs to begin Study the learners' spelling errors and answer the following questions: Which learner is phonologically challenged? Which learner is generally aware of the sounds but uses the wrong letters for this sounds and does not know rules for adding endings? Which learner is quite solid on one-syllable but insecure with written syllable patterns, endings, and word structure (compounds, base words and endings, prefixes, suffixes, roots)? 	Artifact – Spelling inventory Artifact – spelling errors