

## "If A Student..., Then..." Reading Interventions Menu based on Research Compiled by Jennifer Jones | www.helloliteracy.blogspot.com

Reading Challenges	Classroom Adaptation/Intervention Strategies in Response to Reading Challenges
IF A STUDENT	THEN (try some of the following)
IF A STODENT struggles with <i>phonological</i> <i>awareness</i> skills in the following areas *rhyming *blending sounds *isolating sounds	<ul> <li>ITTELN (try some of the following)</li> <li>Use P.A.S.T. assessment to identify focus for phonological awareness intervention area</li> <li>Expose to a variety of poems, rhymes and chants with a lot of rhyme and rhythm</li> <li>Play "I'm Thinking of a Word" - segmenting sounds of single syllable words</li> <li>Use Elkonin sound boxes with chips to "push" sounds for single syllable words</li> <li>Clap the rhythm of names and words to hear syllables, clap words in a sentence</li> <li>Do an Author Study of Dr. Seuss, especially rhyming books</li> <li>Use picture cards or sets of objects for initial and final sound isolation, using a pocket chart</li> <li>Create an anchor chart in the classroom for words that rhyme</li> <li>Use magnetic letters, especially with CVC words to segment and blend letter sounds</li> <li>Use the (common core aligned) Hello Literacy phonological awareness curriculum to target PA skills</li> </ul>
struggles with <i>letter</i> name recognition and/or letter id	<ul> <li>Match upper and lower case letter pairs using magazines, magnetic letters, alphabet stamps</li> <li>Read a lot of alphabet books from mentor texts and create student-made alphabet books</li> <li>Locate letters in environmental print/pictures, identify letters in familiar signs</li> <li>Manipulate letters using a variety of fonts/mediums/sizes/textures/numbers</li> <li>Read and review Alphabet Chart/Alphabet Song</li> <li>Identify the similarities and differences between configuration of letters, ie, curves, lines, height</li> </ul>
struggles with <i>oral</i> <i>reading fluency</i> in one or more of the following areas * speed	<ul> <li>Model difference between word by word reading and fluent phrasing</li> <li>Model a variety of intonations and reading rates</li> <li>Model what it means to "read" punctuation marks appropriately</li> <li>Listen to modeled reading by reading books on tape/cd</li> <li>Practice reading text phrases, ex. "at the lake" "on the bus"</li> </ul>

* accuracy	Provide opportunities for repeated readings:
* expression	<ul> <li>To record and play back</li> </ul>
* phrasing	• For a Reader's Theatre performance
* prosody	<ul> <li>Create a Poetry Notebook of familiar poems to read and reread whole group or alone</li> </ul>
, ,	<ul> <li>Shared reading of familiar texts, songs, posters</li> </ul>
* intonation	<ul> <li>Practice "choral" reading with teacher or partner</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Practice "echo" reading, the student imitates the teacher's rendition, a sentence at a time</li> </ul>
	□ Find texts with repetition and repeated patterns
	□ Once the student attends to the print, then encourage reading without pointing I:I on every word
	□ Push a bookmark across the text from left to right to encourage faster eye movement across page
	□ Provide many opportunities for students to read lots of easier, familiar texts
	Re-arrange cut-up sentences in many ways to stress intonation
	□ Check for student understanding of fluency. Ask them:
	<ul> <li>"Tell me what it fluency/fluent/fluently means?"</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>"What does fluent reading sound like?"</li> </ul>
	□ Students will have "Page Races" to time number of words read in a minute and self-record daily on graph paper
	$\square$ Repeated practice and games with sight words
	□Implement "Power Reading"-how many books/poems can they read in 10 minutes?
	□
struggles due to lack of	$\Box R$ espond and converse with child in complete sentences and expect complete answers
background knowledge and expressive	□Provide opportunities for dramatic play in small groups: store, post office, bus, restaurant, etc.
vocabulary for common	$\Box$ Provide many opportunities for time at the listening station
objects, story language	□Read aloud books with playful refrains for shared reading
and concepts	□Create books on topics such as food, recess, friends, labeling the nouns, use simple phrases
	During Read-Alouds, think out loud, discuss characters, setting, details in the pictures, connections
	□Encourage oral participation in class sharing sessions, Morning Meeting and Author's Spotlight
	□Explicitly teach students how to take an out-loud Picture Walk to preview text
	□Create an ABC book with magazine cut-outs and clip-art
	During writing, have students label all objects in their illustration with one word descriptors
	□Bring everyday "realia" into the classroom so students can match words they hear with real objects

	□
struggles with accurate <i>oral reading of</i> <i>punctuation</i> , and it affects comprehension	□Teach punctuation as road signs, speed bumps and stop signs
	□Explain explicitly how the author uses punctuation to signal how to read a passage
	Demonstrate how a reader's voice changes for punctuation marks and/or quotation marks
	□Practice intonation with "echo reading": student repeats teacher's rendition of the passage
	□Reproduce a piece of text, eliminating punctuation; show how punctuation placement affects reading
	□
struggles with <i>self-</i>	Consider if the student is reading a book that is "just right" for them, will they be able to access vocabulary and concepts?
<i>monitoring</i> while reading aloud and does not stop	Give a strong and supportive book introduction telling the gist of the story and let students practice and locate some of the tricky language or phrasing
and notice when meaning breaks down	□ Teacher should avoid over-monitoring for the student. Allow student to notice when THEY need to correct
meaning breaks down	□ Prompt for strategic thinking:
	<ul> <li>"You said Did that make sense? Read it again to make sense."</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>"Stop and think about what you read."</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>"Is that what it said?"</li> </ul>
	• "Try that again."
	□ Tell the students to look for clues in the pictures and then match the word they think it might be with the first letter of the word and last letter if necessary.
	□Help student access prior knowledge and use schema to ask, "What do I already know about this topic?" to anticipate content words
struggles with <i>text</i>	🗆 Highlight moments when the student does stop, then explicitly praise the behavior with: "Good. You noticed that didn't sound right!" and ask
<i>structure</i> and does not	them to tell you why they fixed it.
self-correct when text	□ Prompt for rereading by saying:
does not sound right or make sense	• "Read that again and think of a word that would sound right and/or fit there."

	<ul> <li>"Read that again and try a word that makes sense and matches the picture."</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>"Let me say what you saidis that how we talk?</li> </ul>	
	Give the student a bookmark or sheet of strategies introduced and practiced. Ask students to pick one and try it.	
	Educate and inform parents (both home parents and parent volunteers) about possible prompts that encourage problem-solving	
struggles with <b>reading</b>	Don't jump in so quickly to bail students out, give them time to figure out a strategy	
independence and frequently appeals for	Set an expectation that students must initiate some problem-solving before being helped	
help; gives up easily	□ Prompt for initiative:	
	• "Try it."	
	<ul> <li>"Try something."</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>"Could it be or?" supply two choices and when the student answers, ask them why</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>"What do you know about that word?"</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>"What can you do when you get stuck?"</li> </ul>	
	□Pick two or three spots for teaching points after text reading to reinforce strategic reading behavior.	
struggles with <i>plot</i>	□ Model, model, model and practice verbally retelling the beg., middle and end of a familiar story	
<i>retelling</i> and does not	Give students a retelling framework so they have a visual aid that sequences what to say when retelling	
consistently recall events or details in sequential	□ Have students sequence sentence strips or pictures telling a familiar story	
order	Give support of verbal retellings with signal words: first, next, then, finally	
	□ During a read-aloud, orally summarize parts of the story "as you go"	
	□Use graphic organizers like Story Maps and Storylines to draw or write events of a story in order	
struggles with <i>reading</i> <i>motivation</i> and avoids, resists or shows no interest in reading	□ Find out students' interest, give out an interest survey, send home parent questionnaire of student	
	interests/hobbies/sports/pastimes/favorites/trips/aspirations/career thoughts	
	Celebrate successes; comment explicitly and praise reading strategies used and observed	
	🗆 Give students alternate ways to read a text (magazine, website, app, Time for Kids, newspaper)	

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struggles with <i>oral</i> <i>retelling</i> due to lack of comprehension understanding vs. lack of oral language skills	□Analyze the students reading speed, do they read too fast to understand? Are they just word calling? Or are they connecting and interacting with the text?
	Use sticky notes while reading to code their thinking/connections/questions
	□Students write a book recommendation and explain why they did or didn't like the book.
	□Students discuss the same piece of text in Book Talks and Book Clubs
	□Model using T-Charts and Venn Diagrams in a Reading Response Log to make thinking visible
	□Conduct individual reading conferences & ask open-ended, higher order questions about the text
	□Provide a questioning stem card so students can question each other about the text
	□Amplified Retellings-get a microphone or Karaoke machine and retell the story "across the room"
	□Have students draw a picture of their visualization so they remember what they read about after each paragraph, page or chapter
	□
struggles <i>to identify the</i>	$\square$ Link important details together and name the way they connect as the main idea.
main idea	Create a GIST statement for text using exactly 10 words, no more, no less.
	🗆 If chapter titles are not given in a chapter book, for example, it only uses Chapter I, 2, etc., have students give a short title to each chapter based on the main idea of that chapter
	Write a review for the book summarizing the gist of the story and why someone else should read it
struggles to understand <i>vocabulary</i> or terms and concepts this is basic to the text, plot or meaning of the story	Demonstrate and practice comprehension strategies for inferring meaning from context clues
	$\square$ Directly instruct vocabulary related to the topic or important to the story
	🗆 Predict vocabulary that you think will be in the story, write them on a sticky note and give yourself a check when you read them in the story
	Have students analyze and map important vocabulary from the text using the Frayer Model and include the 4 main components on the concept map: definition, characteristics, example, non-example
	□

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My Blog Posts about Response to Intervention: Response to Intervention Implementation RTI Documentation Notebooks – (My Video on YouTube) Digging Deeper Assessments to Determine Interventions Reading Interventions: No More Than a Strategy Progress Monitoring vs. monitoring progress Measuring Individual Reading Growth And the {RTI} Survey Says??

## My RTI Best-Seller

I'm happy to have compiled this list of interventions for anyone needing help with putting RTI interventions into place. However, please know that the RTI model is a process that also includes Progress Monitoring these interventions, that is, systematically making sure that these interventions are effective. As Jim Wright, curator of interventionalcentral.org states, "Academic...interventions under RTI are incomplete without data being collected whether those interventions are actually benefiting students."

I have written a 10 page handbook about Progress Monitoring and how to do it, it's included in my 125 CBM's for Progress Monitoring Foundational Literacy Interventions. I have written 25 CBM assessments, in order that you can properly Progress Monitor your interventions in these areas: \*Letter Name Identification Fluency \*Letter Sound Production Fluency \*Phonemic Awareness Segmentation Fluency \*Nonsensical Word Fluency \*Sight Word Identification Fluency

Here's what others have said about it:

Extremely helpful for documentation purposes"-ejohnson0606

"Thank you! This will be great to put me on the path to monitor my group of students. Thank you for simplifying it for me."-DebbieJack

"Love, Love, Love! What a great tool!! Thanks!"-Hastings

"This is fabulous! Thanks so much for sharing!"-McPherson

"Thank you for the hard work you did. It gives me a great a way to record my RTI student progress."-Ronbewolf

"WOW!!! I feel so enlightened about RTI. It makes so much more sense now. I think I may know more about it now than other staff members who should know more than I do!"-Jenny789



Thanks for downloading my If, Then Reading Interventions Menu & I hope you consider purchasing my Progress Monitoring Kit.

Sincerely, Jen Jones <u>www.hellojenjones.com</u> <u>www.facebook.com/helloliteracy</u> <u>www.pinterest.com/hellojenjones</u> <u>www.helloliteracy.blogspot.com</u> <u>www.slideshare.net/hellojenjones</u> <u>www.twitter.com/hellojenjones</u>