Idaho Comprehensive Literacy Standards
Concepts and Competencies Guide

Standard II
Fluency, Vocabulary Development, and Comprehension

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Introduction

This document outlines concepts and competencies for the Idaho Comprehensive Literacy Coursework, Standard II. It is intended as a guide for both literacy instructors and preservice teachers.

The first section states the language of the standard and the corresponding knowledge and performance competencies. This is part of the Idaho Standards for Initial Certification of Professional School Personnel approved during the 2018 Idaho Legislative session, to which teacher preparation programs should be aligned by July 1, 2020.

The second section lists the content outline common to both Elementary and Secondary.

The third section is divided into specific content and concepts for Elementary and Secondary.
The teacher demonstrates knowledge of fluency, vocabulary development, and reading comprehension strategies. The teacher demonstrates the ability to apply these components by using research-based best practices in all aspects of literacy and/or content area instruction. This includes the ability to: analyze the complexity of text structures; utilize a variety of narrative and informational texts from both print and digital sources; and make instruction accessible to all, including English Language Learners.

Knowledge Competencies:
1. The teacher knows the characteristics of the various genres and formats of children’s and adolescent literature.
2. The teacher recognizes the importance of using a variety of texts and formats to enhance students’ understanding of topics, issues, and content.
3. The teacher understands text complexity and structures and the importance of matching texts to readers.
4. The teacher understands how to use instructional strategies to promote critical thinking and deeper comprehension across all genres and text formats.
5. The teacher understands how to use instructional strategies to promote vocabulary development for all students, including English language learners.
6. The teacher understands how a student’s reading proficiency, both oral and silent, affects comprehension.

Performance Competencies:
1. The teacher identifies a variety of high-quality literature and texts within relevant content areas.
2. The teacher can develop lesson plans that incorporate a variety of texts and resources to enhance students’ understanding of topics, issues, and content.
3. The teacher can analyze texts to determine complexity in order to support a range of readers.
4. The teacher selects and utilizes instructional strategies to promote critical thinking and deeper comprehension across all genres and text formats.
5. The teacher selects and utilizes instructional strategies to promote vocabulary development for all students, including English language learners.
6. The teacher uses oral and silent reading practices selectively to positively impact comprehension.
Section 2

General Content Outline
(This general outline was used for both Elementary and Secondary. See separate expanded sections below.)

I. Structure of children’s and adolescent literature - informational and literary texts
   a. Genres, formats, and text types
   b. Text structures and text complexity
   c. Content Literacy/Disciplinary Literacy
   d. New Literacies

II. Effective reader processes

III. Essential understandings for literacy instruction for comprehension, vocabulary, and fluency/proficiency
   a. Literacy Instructional Approaches
   b. Comprehension Concepts and Instructional Practices
   c. Vocabulary Concepts and Instructional Practices
   d. Fluency Concepts and Instructional Practices
Content for Elementary Education

Note: Information listed here is a suggested list of concepts and practices. The list of practices includes well-researched and documented approaches, but is not intended to be an all-inclusive list. A variety of instructional approaches should be researched, depending upon the discipline and the purpose of the instruction.

I. Structure of children’s and adolescent literature — informational and literary texts
   A. Genres, formats, and text types
      i. Characteristics of informational and literary texts from a broad range of cultures and time periods, including:
      ii. General classifications that align with Idaho Content Standards: literary (stories, drama, poetry); informational (literary nonfiction, historical, scientific, and technical texts)
      iii. Genres such as nonfiction, realistic fiction, biography, autobiography, science fiction, fantasy, historical fiction, mystery, folklore, myths, poetry, drama
      iv. Formats such as graphic novels, wordless books, picture books, prose, diary, limerick, free verse, scripts
      v. Text types such as opinion/argument, informative/expository, narrative
   B. Text structures and text complexity
      i. Understanding of text structures and text features
      ii. Literary elements, including: story grammar, which includes character, setting, theme, conflict, plot, climax, rising action/falling action
      iii. Informational text structures, including: cause/effect, opinion, persuasive, descriptive, chronological, compare/contrast, problem/solution
      iv. Analysis of text complexity including: quantitative, qualitative, reader & task of literature and informational text
      v. Understands how to use and interpret readability formulas, to include Lexile Scores
      vi. Understands how to help students choose “just right” books for themselves
   C. Content Literacy
      i. Understands how to support literacy (reading, writing, speaking/listening, and language) across the content areas (i.e., history/social studies, science, and other disciplines)
      ii. Understands the role of content literacy in supporting general reading
      iii. Understands disciplinary literacy focuses on how professionals in their specific discipline use literacy elements to communicate with other professionals within their respective fields
   D. New Literacies
      i. Understands the benefits and challenges of engaging with digital resources and multimodal texts.
      ii. Utilizes effective online reading instruction, including:
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a. Approaching online reading tasks with a purpose in mind
b. Navigating and negotiating online texts
c. Monitoring comprehension of, and pathways through, online texts
d. Responding to online texts

II. **Effective reader processes**

A. Monitoring Comprehension:
   i. Metacognition
   ii. Self-assessment
   iii. Fix-up strategies

B. Activating prior knowledge

C. Making predictions

D. Visualizing text

E. Making connections with text

F. Questioning the text
   i. Literal
   ii. In-depth

G. Making inferences / inferential questioning

H. Determining importance
   i. Main idea
   ii. Details

I. Summarizing texts

J. Synthesizing multiple texts

III. **Essential understandings for literacy instruction for comprehension, vocabulary, and fluency/reading proficiency**

A. Current Literacy Instructional Approaches
   i. Reader’s Workshop
   ii. Literature Circles
   iii. Shared Reading
   iv. Guided Reading
   v. Independent Reading
   vi. Daily 5/Cafe

B. **Comprehension** Concepts
   i. Reading comprehension takes place through an interaction between reader and text.
   ii. Comprehension instruction takes place before, during, and/or after reading.
   iii. Understand that background knowledge influences comprehension.
   iv. Understands the definition of, and usefulness of, reading levels in selecting text for various purposes, including: independent, instructional, and frustration levels.
   v. Understands how to differentiate instruction for English language learners and struggling readers.

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vi. Understands read-alouds are an effective way to build background knowledge and develop reader processes.

vii. Understands the need to match instructional practices with the reader and the task.

viii. The teacher understands effective independent reading includes:
     a. Student choice at appropriate reading level
     b. Wide reading - reading across genres
     c. Accountability for reading (i.e. conferences, journals, etc.)

C. Comprehension Instructional Practices
   i. Thinking Aloud
   ii. Read Aloud/Interactive Reading Aloud/Dialogic Reading
   iii. Annotating Text
   iv. Co-Constructing Anchor charts
   v. Close Reading
   vi. Socratic Seminar
   vii. Rereading
   viii. Retelling
   ix. Graphic organizers (e.g. concept maps, semantic webs, constructing schema)

D. Vocabulary Concepts
   i. Understand the differences between Tier I, II, and III words and how to select vocabulary and instructional practices based on the needs of reader and instructional purpose.
   ii. Understand the differences and benefits of both in-context and in-depth vocabulary instruction
   iii. Understand the role and usefulness of specific vocabulary strategies to support struggling readers and English language learners.
   iv. Understand how to teach morphological understandings and analysis skills to enhance reading comprehension
   v. Understand complex vocabulary terms and how to teach them including denotative and connotative meanings, words with multiple meanings, figurative language, homonyms, homophones, and homographs
   vi. Understand the differences and relationship between students’ expressive and receptive vocabularies

E. Vocabulary Instructional Practices
   i. Provide a print rich environment
   ii. Promote wide reading
   iii. Teach specific words
   iv. Teach word learning strategies
   v. Teach use of graphic organizers (e.g. Frayer Model, semantic concept mapping)
   vi. Concept word sort
   vii. Word Walls

F. Fluency Concepts:
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i. Understand the elements of fluency, including automaticity, word accuracy, and prosody
ii. Understand how the elements of fluency work together to support comprehension
iii. Understand readers should practice fluency with texts at their independent level
iv. Identify students who need fluency practice and intentionally select practices to address specific fluency needs
v. Understand student fluency benefits from modeling of fluent reading and feedback

G. Fluency/Reading Proficiency Instructional Practices
   i. Reader’s Theater
   ii. Choral Reading
   iii. Echo Reading
   iv. Partner Reading
   v. Repeated Reading
Content for Secondary Education

Note: Information listed here is a suggested list of concepts and practices. The list of practices includes well-researched and documented approaches, but is not intended to be an all-inclusive list. A variety of instructional approaches should be researched, depending upon the discipline and the purpose of the instruction.

I. Structure of adolescent literature — informational and literary texts
   A. Genres, formats, and text types
      i. Understanding of text variety within teacher’s discipline, such as text types, genres, and formats
      ii. Text types may include: professional articles, infographics, novels, poetry, graphic novels, picture books, persuasive, argumentative, informational text books, and primary documents
   B. Text structures and text complexity
      i. Analysis of discipline textbooks and supplemental materials, which include:
         a. External text features such as bolded words, headings, subheadings, table of contents, glossary, captions, and illustrations/graphics.
         b. Discipline-specific features (i.e. mathematical equations, timelines, scientific tables, charts/graphs, etc.).
         c. Internal text structures such as time/order, compare/contrast, cause/effect, descriptive, narrative.
      ii. Understand how elements of the text complexity triangle (qualitative, quantitative, reader & task) affect the accessibility of a text for all readers.
      iii. Utilize and interpret readability formulas, including Lexiles.
   C. Disciplinary literacy
      i. Understand how to support literacy (reading, writing, speaking/listening, and language) across the content areas (i.e., history/social studies, science, and other disciplines)
      ii. Understand the role of content literacy in supporting general reading
      iii. Understand disciplinary literacy focuses on how professionals in their specific discipline use literacy elements to communicate with other professionals within their respective fields.
   D. New literacies
      i. Understand the benefits and challenges of engaging with digital resources and multimodal texts.
      ii. Utilize effective online reading instruction, including
         a. Approaching online reading tasks with a purpose in mind
         b. Navigating and negotiating online texts
         c. Monitoring comprehension of, and pathways through, online texts
         d. Responding to online texts

II. Effective reader processes
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A. Activating prior knowledge
B. Making predictions
C. Monitoring comprehension/ metacognition
D. Making connections with text
E. Questioning the text (literal and in-depth)
F. Making inferences / inferential questioning
G. Determining importance (main idea/details)
H. Summarizing part or a whole text
I. Synthesizing multiple texts

III. Essential understandings for literacy instruction for comprehension, vocabulary, and fluency/proficiency

A. Specific understandings and strategies for *comprehension instruction*
   i. Close reading
   ii. Socratic seminar
   iii. Annotating texts
   iv. Anchor charts
   v. Think-aloud
   vi. Read-aloud
   vii. Graphic organizers
   viii. Concept maps, semantic webs, constructing schema, outlining, etc.

B. Specific understandings and strategies for *vocabulary instruction*
   i. Provide a print-rich environment
   ii. Promote wide reading
   iii. Teach specific words
   iv. Teach word-learning strategies
   v. Understand the differences between Tier I, II, and III vocabulary words
   vi. Understand how to select vocabulary and instructional practices based on the needs of the reader and instructional purpose
   vii. Awareness of multiple meanings of words including denotative and connotative meanings, words with multiple meanings, figurative language, homonyms, homophones, and homographs
   viii. Morphemic analysis (affixes and roots) within content areas
   ix. Differentiated vocabulary strategies for English language learners
   x. Understand the differences and benefits of both in-context and in-depth vocabulary instruction

C. Specific understandings and strategies for *fluency instruction*
   i. Elements of fluency (reading rate, word accuracy, and prosody) and how they work together to support comprehension.
   ii. Fluency instruction for young adult readers should focus on adjusting reading rate based on complexity of text to support comprehension.
   iii. Effective oral reading strategies for whole-class instruction
   iv. Choral/echo/partner reading