

WHAT IS ACCURACY?



GETTING WORDS RIGHT!

It's the ability to read words in text correctly with minimal errors. Strong accuracy reflects secure decoding (not guessing), typically reaches 95–100%, and weak accuracy often signals a phonics gap.

Instructional Guide:

Independent: 95–100% accuracy

★ **Instructional: 90–94%**

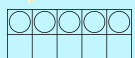
Frustrational: 90%

Accuracy (%) = words read correctly ÷ total words × 100
Count substitutions, omissions, and errors as incorrect.



WORD PART POWER

Learners highlight or sort by sounds, chunks, or syllables, then use Elkonin boxes to tap, map, and read/write words. Strengthens decoding and encoding. Remember one phoneme per box!



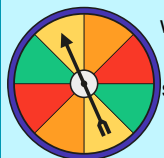
BUILD AND CHANGE

Students build & change words using letters or sounds (word ladders, ABC Arc, build-a-word, add or change sounds). They read new words & notice patterns, helping words become easier to recognize in text.



PEAT AND REPEAT

Build accurate reading of letters, words, and phrases through games: roll & reads, spinners, & sound or syllable sorts. Repeated practice also increases rate! Let students create some & pair up or work in groups!



WHAT IS RATE?



SMOOTH & EFFICIENT READING!

It's the speed at which a reader reads text accurately, measured in words correct per minute (WCPM). Strong rate is smooth and controlled (**not rushed**) & supports comprehension.

Instructional Guide:

Monitor words correct per minute (WCPM)

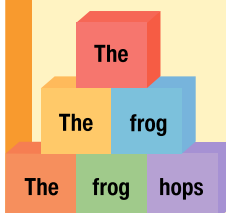
Slow + accurate → build rate

Fast + inaccurate → return to accuracy



RAPID NAMING CHARTS

Students quickly name familiar items (letter sounds, words, or phrases) in repeated rows to build automatic retrieval & support reading rate, using words aligned to taught syllable types or familiar high-frequency words.



PHRASING PYRAMIDS

Choose or write a short sentence from a text in a pyramid format, adding 1–2 words per line.

Students read down the pyramid smoothly, then read the full sentence with meaningful phrasing.



PHRASE SCOOPING

Students draw “scoops” under phrases to move from word-by-word reading to meaningful chunking. Model first, show the difference it makes, then move toward gradual release. Adjust complexity with single, double, or triple scoops, etc!

WHAT IS EXPRESSION?



SOUNDS LIKE UNDERSTANDING!

It reflects prosody: appropriate *phrasing* (word-grouping), *intonation* (voice rise/fall), *inflection* (emphasis), *tone* (emotion), & *attention to punctuation* (pauses) so the meaning comes through clearly.

READER'S THEATRE

Learners practice their expression, rate, & comprehension by practicing roles. Letting them adapt it, using their names, or writing it together (w/ AI too!) will increase engagement!



EMPHASIZE IT

Learners read the same sentence multiple times, emphasizing a different word each time to explore how meaning changes. They can record or explain how each emphasis shifts meaning.

I didn't say you took the book.
I didn't say **you** took the book.
I didn't say you **took** the book.
I didn't say you took the **book**.

EXPRESSION STICKS

On sentence strips, learners write the alphabet & then add punctuation (commas, periods, question marks, exclamation points.) Model first: how ‘punctuation talks’!



PUNCTUATION TALKS!

On sentence strips, learners write the alphabet & then add punctuation (commas, periods, question marks, exclamation points.) Model first: how ‘punctuation talks’!

a b, c! d e, f g h. i, j ?

k l m, n. o! p q? r s.