Grade	Pre-Reading	Writing	Word Work	Fluency	Comprehension
Pre-K	-Explicit instruction on the concepts about print -Phonemic awareness instruction for the purposes of building syllable awareness. -Students should be able to count the syllables in a word. Break the word into its syllables. Be able to take given syllables and make a word. Students should be taught onset first sounds.	-Explicit instruction on printing letters and their names. -Pencil grip instruction. -Practice with top down, left-right movements. -Practice tracing and fine lines.	-Students should know their name and how to spell it -Incidental instruction on consonant and short vowel sounds. -Incidental instruction on phoneme articulation.	-Explicit instruction on alphabet letter names -Implicit vocabulary instruction, via interactive read alouds. -Incidental instruction on serve and return vocabulary	-Have students practice retelling the plot and key concepts of a story read to them orally.
Kindergarten	-Review concepts of print -Review syllable level phonemic awareness -Phonemic awareness	-Instruction for the purposes of building letter writing fluency, and proper pencil grip.	-Practice grapheme phoneme correspondences for single graphemes and the following digraphs: th,	-Review letter names to fluency. -Explicit instruction on irregular words (aka sight	-Have students practice retelling the plot, key concepts, and characters of a story read to them orally.

Table 8: Curriculum Recommendations Grades Pre-K-3

	instruction on blending	-Explicit instruction on	sh, ch, ck, er, and wh.	word instruction)	-Introduce students to
	and segmenting.	encoding vc, and cvc words.	-Explicit instruction on the		non-fiction.
		-Spelling instruction	following morphemes, but		
		should include a link	not necessarily limited to:		
		between the phonemic	ing, plural, ed.		
		awareness instruction and	-Incidental instruction on		
		the phonics instruction.	further morphology.		
Grade 1:	-Continual instruction on	-Explicit encoding practice	-Decoding practice on cvc,	-Practice on high	-Have students practice
	blending and segmenting.	on cvc, ccvc, cvcc, ccvcc,	ccvc, cvcc, ccvcc, and	frequency words for the	retelling the plot, key
		and phonetically regular	phonetically regular two	purposes of building	concepts, characters, and
		two syllable words.	syllable words.	automaticity	the conflict/crisis of a
		-Explicit sentence	-Phonics instruction on	-Repeated reading	story read to them orally,
		instruction, with simple	vowel digraphs, additional	instruction on student	or for a simple story they
		sentences.	consonant digraphs.	instructional level.	read.
		-Explicit instruction on	-Explicit morphology		- Explicit comprehension
		letter formation, finger	instruction including		instruction for fiction and
		spacing, punctuation, and	morphemes like, (but not		non-fiction texts.
		capitals.	limited to) ful, ly, pre, re,		
		-Spelling instruction	non. Er & est.		
		should include a link			

		between the phonemic awareness instruction and the phonics instruction.	-Additional implicit morphological instruction.		
Grade 2:	-Incidental instruction on	-Encoding practice for	-Decoding instruction	-Practice on high	-Have students practice
	blending and segmenting.	syllable types	focused on syllable	frequency words for the	retelling the plot, key
			structure and syllable	purposes of building	concepts, characters, and
		-Handwriting/typing	types.	automaticity	the conflict/crisis of a
		instruction	-Students need to have	-Repeated reading	story read to them orally,
		-Explicit sentence	mastered the most	instruction on student	or for a simple story they
		instruction, with simple	common grapheme	instructional level.	read.
		sentences, with	phoneme correspondences	-Decodeable texts related	- Explicit comprehension
		conjunction.	by the end of this grade.	to the scope and sequence	instruction for fiction and
		-Continual instruction on	-Explicit morphology	of the phonics instruction.	non-fiction texts.
		letter formation, finger	instruction including, but	- Prosody instructions	
		spacing, punctuation, and	limited to: ion, ible, able,	focusing on expression and	
		capitals.	less, "connecting vowel	reading text at an	
			letters", ist, eer, ship, de,	appropriate rate	
		-Spelling instruction to	graph, gram, ish, ize, be, in,		
		include a link between the	ic & ex.	-Classrooms should have	
		phonemic awareness		available authentic texts	

		instruction and the phonics instruction. -More practice with summarizing -explicit editing instruction	-Additional implicit morphological instruction. -Incidental etymology instruction.		
Grade 3	-Incidental instruction on phoneme manipulation activities	 -Explicit encoding practice based on phonemic and morphological awareness. -Continual handwriting/typing instruction. -Continual sentence instruction -Explicit paragraph instruction. -Explicit report writing instruction. -Instruction on writing for 	 -Incidental phonics instruction, as needed. -Explicit morphology instruction including, but limited to: ous, act, ive, age, auto, inter, ment, ante, ance, ence, pro, multi, di, tri, duc, duct, mono, bi, sub, and morphemes related to content related instruction. -Incidental etymology instruction. 	 -Practice on high frequency words for the purposes of building automaticity -Repeated reading instruction on student instructional level. -Plenty of opportunities to read various types of texts. -Prosody instruction on expression and reading text at an appropriate rate. 	 Have students practice retelling the plot, key concepts, characters, the conflict/crisis, and point of view for a story they read or read to them. Explicit comprehension instruction for fiction and non-fiction texts. The explicit instruction on the use of graphic organizers and note taking to assist with

different purposes.		comprehension instruction
-Abundant practice with		
paraphrasing and		
summarizing		
-explicit editing		
instruction		

 Table 9: Curriculum Recommendations Grades 4-12.

Grade	Writing	Word Work	Fluency	Comprehension
Grade 4	-Encoding practice based on	-Explicit morphology instruction	-Repeated reading instruction on	-Have students practice retelling
	morphological awareness	including, but limited to: inter,	student instructional level.	the plot, key concepts,
	-Continual handwriting/typing	intra, im, co, com, con, col, un,	-Plenty of opportunities to read	characters, the conflict/crisis,
	practice	en, eer, ology, ism, port, chrom,	various types of texts.	and point of view for a story they
	-Explicit instruction report	cept, and content related	-Prosody instruction on	read or read to them.
	writing and paragraph structure.	academic terms.	expression and reading text at an	-Explicit instruction on syntax,
	-Instruction on writing for	-Additional implicit	appropriate rate.	text structure and semantics.
	different purposes.	morphological and etymological		- Explicit comprehension
	-Practice synthesizing larger	instruction.		instruction for fiction and

	amounts of information -Explicit editing instruction			non-fiction texts. -The explicit instruction on the use of graphic organizers and note taking to assist with comprehension instruction.
Grades 5 and 6	-Encoding instruction based on morphology -Explicit instruction on complex sentence structure. -Instruction on graphic organizers to help with paragraph instruction and report writing. -Abundant opportunities for various types of writing and reports. -Practice synthesizing information from increasingly long and complex texts. -Explicit editing instruction	-Explicit morphological instruction (consider using word matrices). -Explicit vocabulary instruction, during course work. -Incidental vocabulary instruction as needed.	-Repeated reading instruction on student instructional level. -Plenty of opportunities to read various types of texts. -Prosody instruction on expression and reading text at an appropriate rate.	 -Have students practice retelling the plot, key concepts, characters, the conflict/crisis, and point of view for a story they read or read to them. -Introduce the literary terms/devices, including theme, symbolism, metaphor, and simile. -Explicit instruction on syntax, text structure and semantics. - Explicit comprehension instruction for fiction and non-fiction texts. -The explicit instruction on the use of graphic organizers and

			note taking to assist with comprehension instruction.
-Encoding instruction based onmorphology-Explicit instruction on complexsentence structure.Instruction on graphicorganizers to help withparagraph instruction and reportwritingAbundant opportunities forvarious types of writing andreportsIntroduce the differencesbetween formal writing andinformal writing-Introduce the idea of citationsand report formatting-Introduce the idea of citationssequencing information from	 -Explicit morphological instruction (consider using word matrices). -Explicit vocabulary instruction, during course work. -Incidental vocabulary instruction as needed. 	-Repeated reading instruction on student instructional level. -Plenty of opportunities to read various types of texts. -Prosody instruction on expression and reading text at an appropriate rate.	-Have students practice retellingthe plot, key concepts,characters, the conflict/crisis,and point of view, perspective,and theme for a story they reador read to themStudents can identify bias in atextReview the literaryterms/devices, including theme,symbolism, metaphor, and simileExplicit instruction on syntax,instruction for fiction andinstruction for fiction andinstruction on the useof graphic organizers

	multiple sources. -Introduce the 5 paragraph essay format in grade 8. -Introduce transitional phrases. -Explicitly teach editing and word choice			and note taking to assist with comprehension instruction.
Grades 9 and 10	 -Explicit instruction on complex sentence structure. -Instruction on graphic organizers to help with paragraph instruction and report writing. -Abundant opportunities for various types of writing and reports. -Review the differences between formal writing and informal writing -Review the idea of citations and report formatting 	-Incidental morphological instruction -Explicit vocabulary instruction, during course work. -Incidental vocabulary instruction as needed.	-Repeated reading instruction on student instructional level. -Plenty of opportunities to read various types of texts. -Prosody instruction on expression and reading text at an appropriate rate.	 -Have students practice identifying biases, perspectives, point of view, opinion vs fact, and theme within a text. -Students should be able to understand the difference between personal knowledge and the context of a text. -Students can identify bias in a text. -Review the literary terms/devices, including theme, symbolism, metaphor, and simile. -Review syntax, text structure

	 -Practice synthesizing and sequencing information from multiple sources. -Review the paragraph essay format and introduce more complex essay formats in grade 10 -Review formal report writing conventions and citations. -Introduce concepts like MLA vs APA -Review editing procedures and the impact of word choice. 			and semantics. -Explore complex grammar rules, such as various uses for a semi-colon and comma - Explicit comprehension instruction for fiction and non-fiction texts. -The explicit instruction on the use of graphic organizers and note taking to assist with comprehension instruction
Grades 11 and 12	 -Explicit instruction on syntax, semantics, and grammar. -Instruction on graphic organizers to help with report writing. -Abundant opportunities for various types of writing, 	Limited and incidental morphological instruction, as needed -Explicit vocabulary instruction, during course work. -Incidental vocabulary instruction as needed.	 -Plenty of opportunities to read various types of texts. -Plenty of opportunities to find and read various academic sources -Incidental prosody instruction on expression and reading text at 	-Students should be able to identify biases, perspectives, point of view, opinion vs fact, and theme within a text. -Students can understand the difference between the subjective and objective

especially for various types of	an appropriate rate.	-Students can identify bias in a
essays.		text.
-Introduce essays of longer		-Review the literary
lengths, IE 10 pages or more		terms/devices, including theme,
-Review MLA guidelines till		symbolism, metaphor, and simile.
appropriate levels of fluency are		-Review syntax, text structure
developed.		and semantics.
-Practice synthesizing and		-The explicit instruction on the
sequencing information from		use of graphic organizers and
multiple academic sources.		note taking to assist with
		comprehension instruction.
-Review editing procedures and		
the impact of word choice.		