"Dyslexia? Structured Literacy?

What Does it Look Like in Public Schools?"







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Objectives

✓ Understand national and state legislation around dyslexia

✓ Outline Research to Practice Strategies for early intervention

✓ Examine results from one local Arizona preschool-based case study

39 States with Dyslexia Legislation

Professional Learning

Dyslexia Handbook

Screening

Intervention

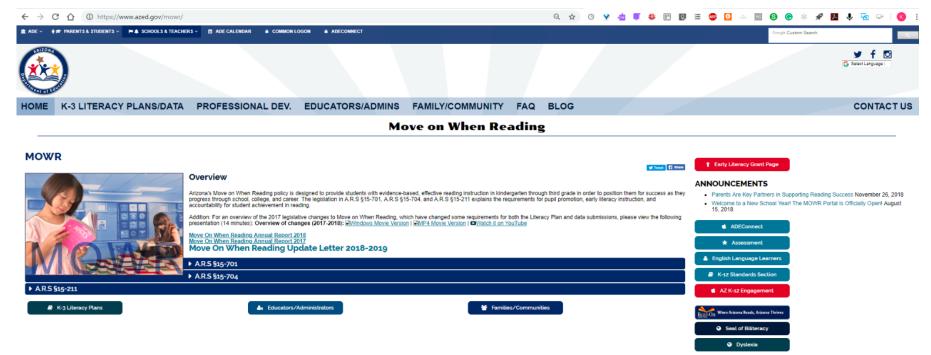
Instruction

Assessment



www.azed.gov/mowr/

Reading Legislation in Arizona









Arizona Department of Education Diane M. Douglas, Superintendent of Public Instruction

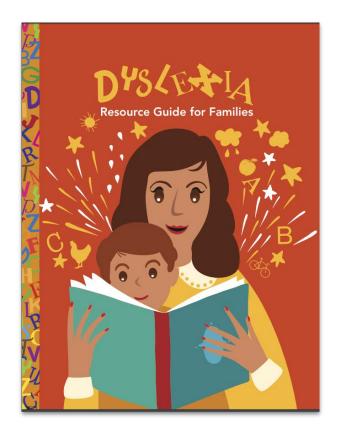
Arizona Technical Assistance System (AZ-TAS)

Dyslexia Handbook

A Technical Assistance Document to Support Families and Teachers

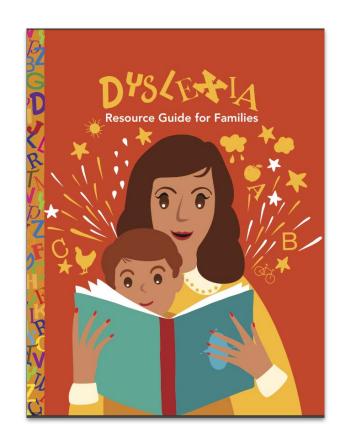
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Which characteristics have you seen in your classroom setting?

What did you do?





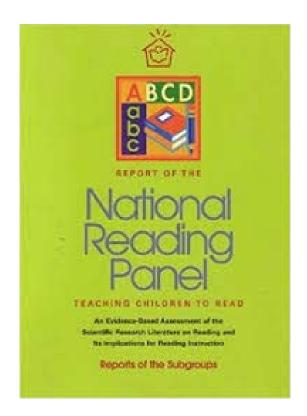
Predictors of Reading Success

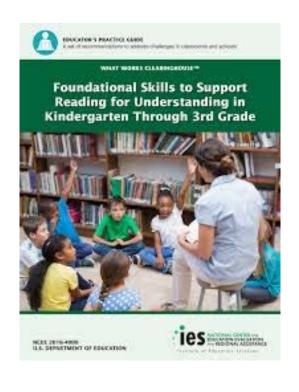
Research to Practice











... "Early childhood education is a matter of both/and <u>NOT</u> either/or

Children need:

- Explicit Instruction and dramatic play
- Understanding of letter sound correspondence and rich vocabulary
- Teacher directed and child-initiated activities
- Early literacy instruction and enrichment across content http://nieer.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/NELPreportcommentary.pdf

Language and Literacy Continuum



Emergent Literacy



Phonological Processing

Print Awareness

Oral Language

Early Literacy Components

Strong

- Alphabetic Knowledge
- Phonological Awareness
- Rapid Naming (objects/color & letter/digits)
- Writing/Name Writing
- Phonological Memory

Moderate

- Concept of Print
- Print Knowledge
- Oral Language



Simple View of Reading



Gough and Tunmer, 1986

THE MANY STRANDS THAT ARE WOVEN INTO SKILLED READING

LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE (facts, concepts, etc.)

VOCABULARY (breadth, precision, links, etc.)

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES (syntax, semantics, etc.)

VERBAL REASONING (inference, metaphor, etc.)

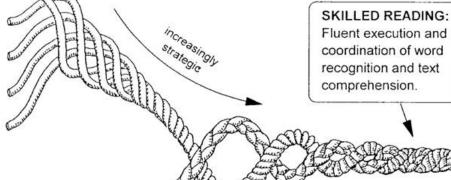
LITERACY KNOWLEDGE (print concepts, genres, etc.)

WORD RECOGNITION

PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS (syllables, phonemes, etc.)

DECODING (alphabetic principle, spelling-sound correspondences)

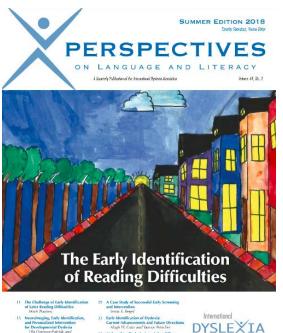
SIGHT RECOGNITION (of familiar words)



increasingly

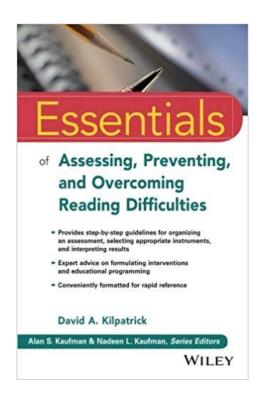
automatic

Research to Practice



- and Personalized Intervention for Developmental Dyslexia Ola Ozernos-Palcisk and John D.E. Cabriell
- 25 Genetics, the Environment, and
- 22 At demodeles Dealesia Association Office Support in Three Western States in India
- 41 Book Review





Essential Components of Early Literacy Development

- ✓ Oral Language
- ✓ Phonological Awareness
- ✓ Print Knowledge

STRONG ORAL LANGUAGE!

(supported by strong phonemic representations)

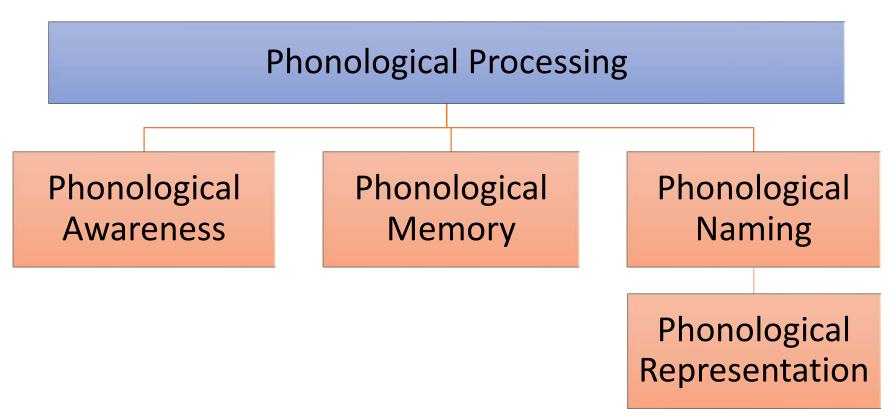
Blackman, 1991; Snow et al, 1998; van Kleeck, 1998; Whitehust & Lonigan, 1998)

Oral Language



- Phonology
- Semantics
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Prosody

Phonological Awareness



Print Knowledge

Concept of print

Alphabet knowledge

Being a writer



Integrating Concepts Across the Curriculum

Spoken language activities provide opportunities to strengthen phonemic representations!



Outside Play

"That is a big bouncy ball! What is the first sound you FEEL when you say 'ball'?"



Marching or clapping each syllable of the song will help reinforce syllable awareness.



Book Time

"Wow – look at the word 'Tyrannosaurus Rex' that is a LONG word! How many beats do you hear in that word? Is it longer or shorter than the word 'dog'?"





Snack Time

"You have popcorn for lunch today. I think popcorn is a fun word to say. I like to feel the way my lips come together and pop open when I say /p/!"



"I love how chose the color green for the grass. Let's say green and grass together to see if they start with the same sound or two different sounds."



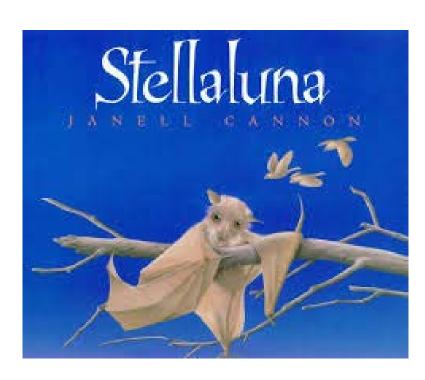
with water. Ooo wash & water start with the same sound. What sound do you FEEL at the beginning of the words wash & water?"

"You wash your hands





Let's Give it A Try!







Predictors of reading readiness:

- Phonological Awareness
 - Blending words (e.g. what word do the sounds /k u p/ make?)
- Phonological Memory
 - Nonword Repetition
- Rapid Naming

Preschool Prevention Project Overview

Assessment Process

Students who performed poorly on the screening measures using a comprehensive battery.

- Receptive vocabulary
- Receptive and Expressive Language
 - Word Structure
 - Sentence Structure
 - Expressive Vocabulary
- More comprehensive measures of phonological processing

Preschool Prevention Project Overview

Dosing

- Children identified as "at risk" receive small group instruction (2:1)
- Four days a week for a total of 40 hours of small group intervention
- All children in each classroom receive an additional 15 minutes of whole group instruction.





Preschool Prevention Project Overview

Methodology

- oral awareness
 - Visual, auditory and tactile/kinesthetic features of sounds
 - Modified Lindamood-Bell
- phonological awareness
 - Word, syllable, individual sounds
- phonemic production
 - Blending, segmenting of individual sounds

Core Deficit Remediation

Creating Strong Phonemic Representations

Multisensory Features of the phoneme /p/

- Visual see lips come together and then burst open quickly
- Tactile/Kinesthetic feel lips close and then "pop" open quickly
- Auditory bilabial plosive sound



This discovery process is repeated for ALL English phonemes.

Blending sounds to create a word





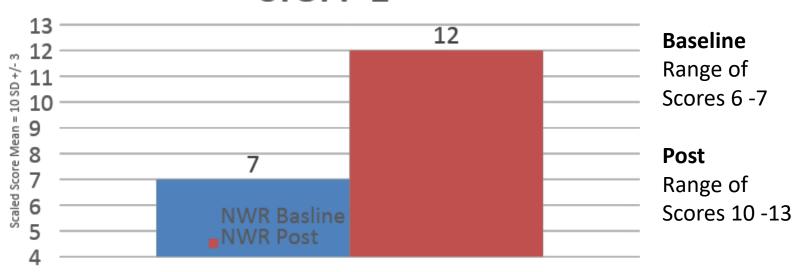




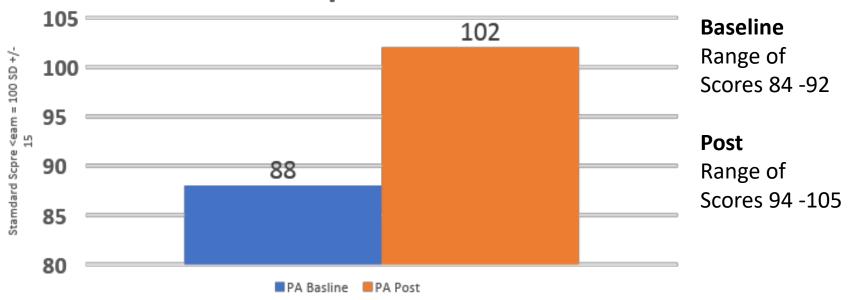
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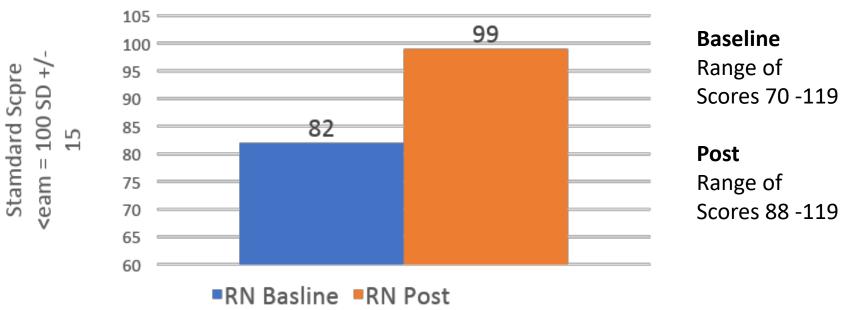
Nonword Repetition Subtest of CTOPP-2



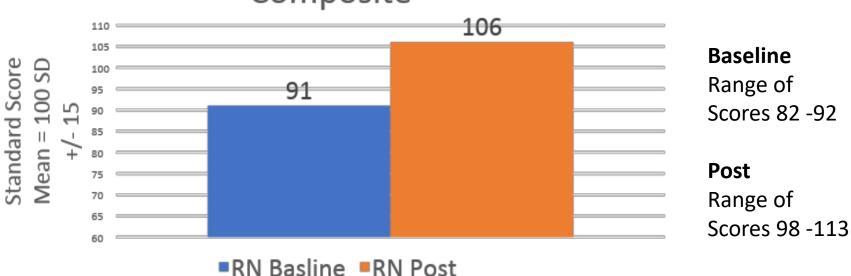
CTOPP-2 Phonological Awareness Composite

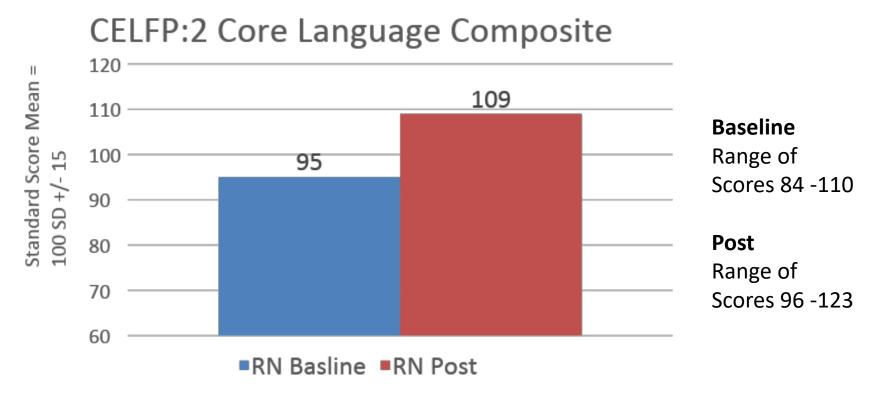


CTOPP-2 Rapid Naming Composite

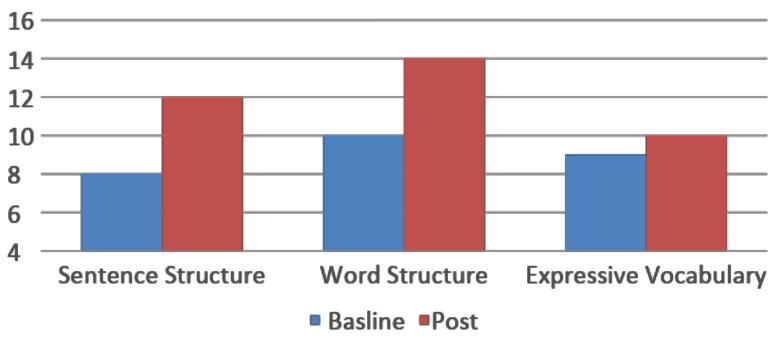


CTOPP-2 Phonological Memory Composite





CELFP:2 Subtests



Implications

Cost of early intervention < interventions at later grade levels.

Early intervention programs could **save** future costs of lengthier and more intensive intervention.



Cost of human capital

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