

# WCSD Principal Academy

## An Introduction to the Science of Reading

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# Learning Intentions

## Today's Learning Intentions

- I am learning about the science of reading and structured literacy so that I can improve literacy instruction at my school site.

## Success Criteria

- I will know that I am successful when I can give a summary of the science of reading and identify recommended interventions.

# Why Science of Reading now?



# Nine Components of Teacher Clarity

1

Identifying  
Concepts and  
Skills

2

Sequencing  
Learning  
Progressions

3

Crafting and  
Sharing  
Learning  
Intentions

4

Constructing  
and Sharing  
Success Criteria

5

Including  
Language  
Expectations in  
Success Criteria

6

Determining the  
Relevance of  
the Learning

7

Designing  
Assessment  
Opportunities

8

Creating  
Meaningful  
Learning  
Experiences

9

Establishing  
Mastery of  
Standards





# What is the Science of Reading?

The Science of Reading is evidence from the accumulation of five decades of research on reading acquisition and instruction that has been conducted using gold-standard methodologies. This evidence has:

1. Established our understanding of how students learn to read
2. Identified effective instructional practices for all students in key domains (e.g., phonology, orthography, morphology, etc.), and
3. Clarified instruction for students who have difficulty learning to read.



# The Five Pillars of Reading



**Turn & Talk:** If you could add a “6<sup>th</sup> Pillar” of Reading for MS students, what would it be?

1

Phonemic  
Awareness

2

Phonics

3

Fluency

4

Vocabulary

5

Comprehension



A Right To Read

# The Simple View of Reading

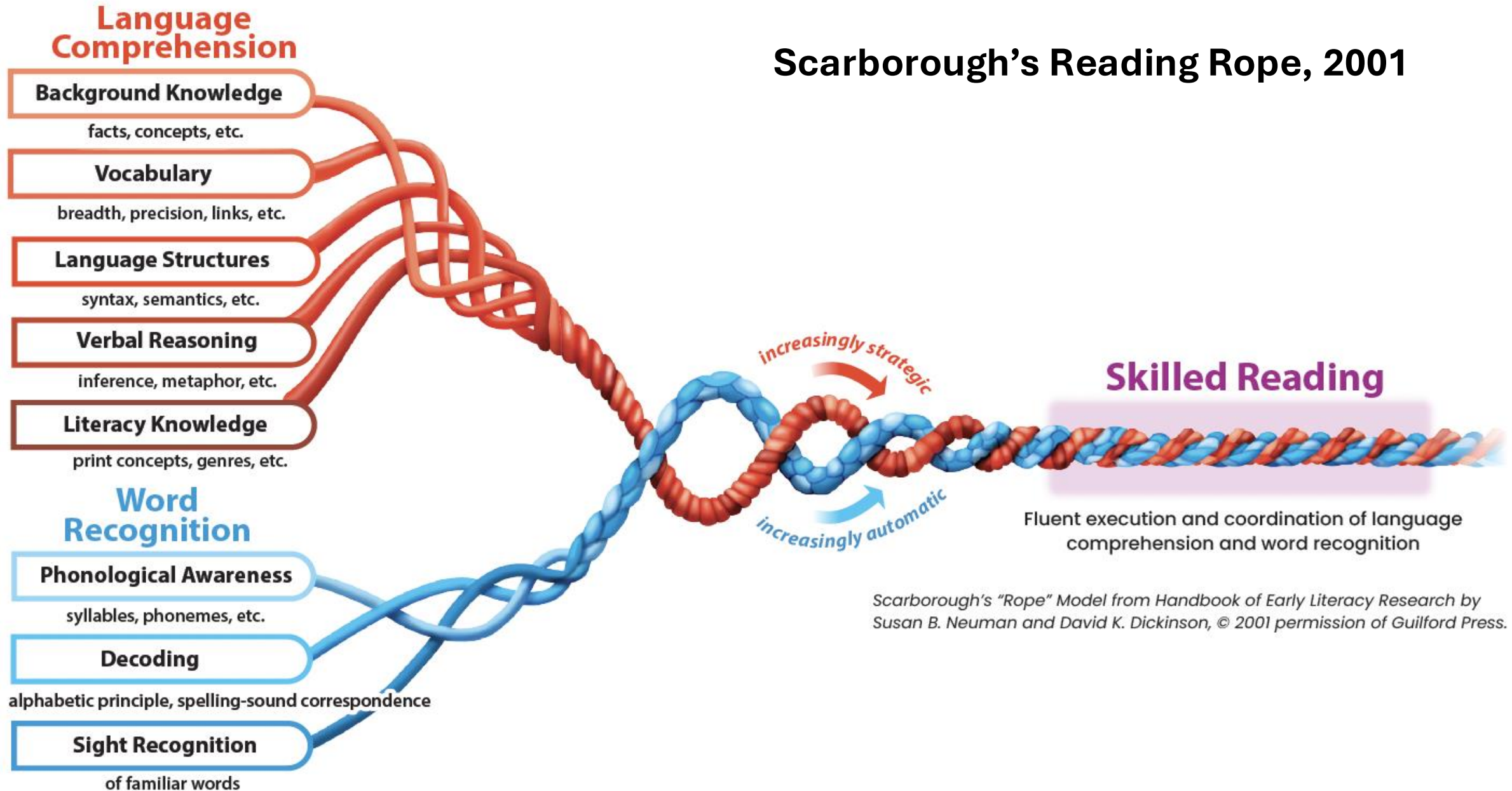
$$RC = WR \times LC$$

Reading Comprehension is the product of Word Recognition and Language Comprehension

**Turn and Talk:** What are the components or skills that students use in the Word Recognition (WR) and Language Comprehension (LC) domains? What do these domains look like in action?



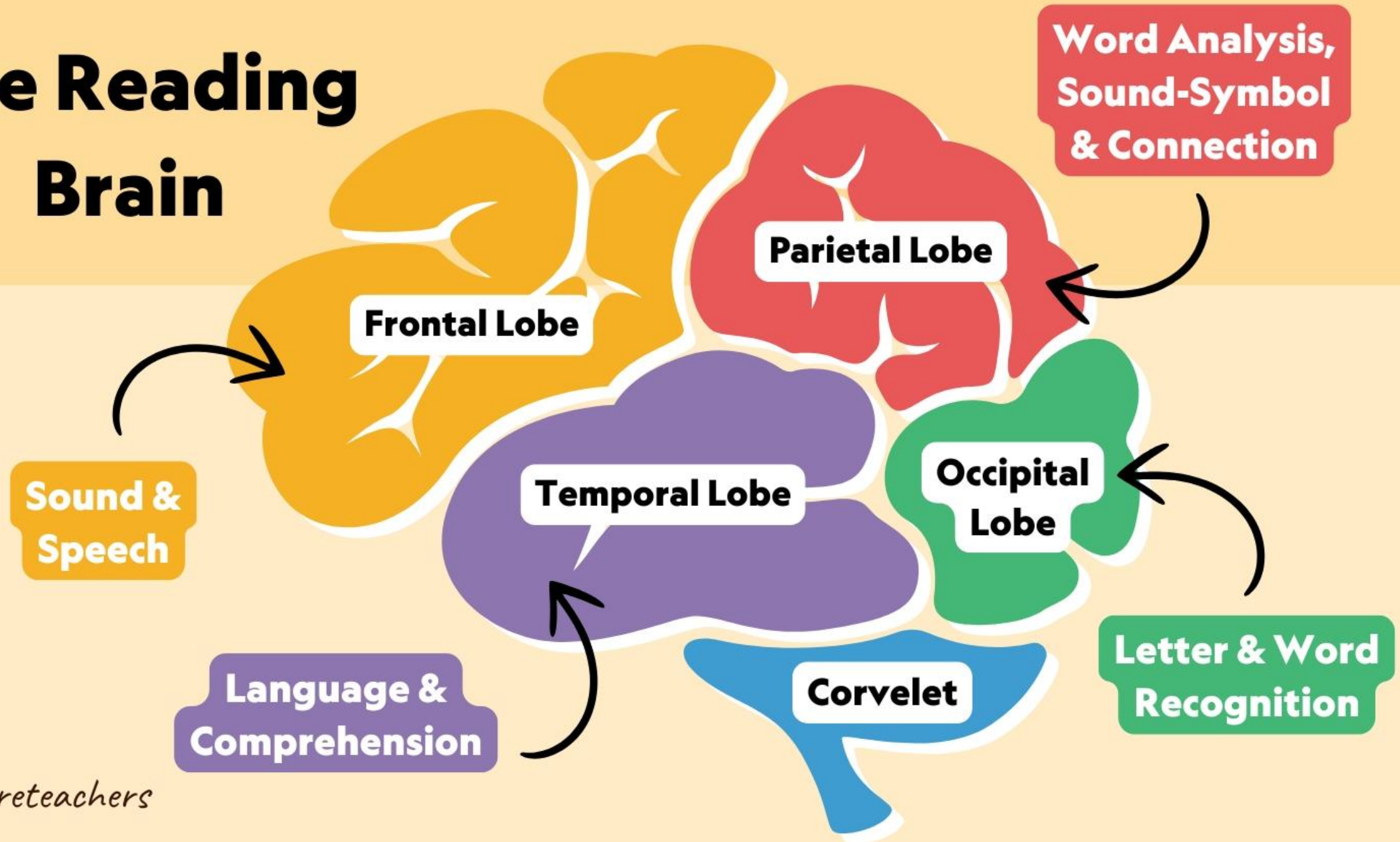
# Scarborough's Reading Rope, 2001



Scarborough's "Rope" Model from *Handbook of Early Literacy Research* by Susan B. Neuman and David K. Dickinson, © 2001 permission of Guilford Press.



# The Reading Brain



# Science of Reading vs. Structured Literacy

## Science of Reading

### The “WHY”

The research from the last 50+ years that covers a wide range of scientific studies on reading, writing, and literacy.

## Structured Literacy

The “WHAT” and “HOW”  
A current term for the most effective instructional approach to teaching reading that is explicit, systematic, cumulative, and diagnostic.

# Evidenced-Based Practices for Tier I Literacy Intervention

## Article Analysis: Conversation with an Author

*Imagine you have the opportunity to interview the author. What would you ask her if given the chance?*

**Step 1:** Read the article, stopping periodically to record questions in the blank boxes.

**Step 2:** Work in a group to determine the FOUR most important questions to ask the author and list them in the final box.

# Our next steps ...

## Recommendations in this practice guide:

1. Build students' decoding skills so they can read complex multisyllabic words.  
*Strong Level of Evidence*
2. Provide purposeful fluency-building activities to help students read effortlessly.  
*Strong Level of Evidence*
3. Routinely use a set of comprehension-building practices to help students make sense of the text.  
*Strong Level of Evidence*
4. Provide students with opportunities to practice making sense of stretch text (i.e., challenging text) that will expose them to complex ideas and information.  
*Moderate Level of Evidence*



## Providing Reading Interventions for Students in Grades 4-9 *Practice Guide*



# How successful were we?

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