Reading Strategy Bank

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Directions: List and describe at least three evidence-based strategies for each category of reading instruction that you plan to use in your future classroom. If you wish, you may add more strategies to any category.

Phonemic Awareness	Phonics
Sonday system- Stage-based	UFLI- A structured approach to
content and multisensory instruction that	teaching foundational reading skills like
is systematic, sequential, cumulative, and	letter-sound correspondence, blending,
aligns with common core standards.	and decoding.
There are two systems, which have 36	
levels and many steps in each level	2. Word building- using letters/tiles to
	create new words from the letter sounds
2. Starfall- interactive online games that	and patterns
allow students to see, hear, and touch. It	
emphasizes phonemic awareness,	3. Word later- change one sound in a
systematic sequential phonics, and	word at a time to create a new word.
common sight words.	
3. Teach your monster- online matching	
letters/sounds and listening to books.	
Students get to teach their own monster	
to read	
Fluency	Vocabulary
1. Readers Theater- Students will present	Frayer Model- a graphic organizer-
a script. They practice their lines with	Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and
·	Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and list its characteristics, examples, and
a script. They practice their lines with expression, tone, and pacing	Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and
a script. They practice their lines with expression, tone, and pacing2. Partner Reading- Placing students with	Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and list its characteristics, examples, and nonexamples
 a script. They practice their lines with expression, tone, and pacing 2. Partner Reading- Placing students with partners and they take turns reading out 	Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and list its characteristics, examples, and nonexamples Morphemic analysis- teaching students'
a script. They practice their lines with expression, tone, and pacing2. Partner Reading- Placing students with	Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and list its characteristics, examples, and nonexamples
a script. They practice their lines with expression, tone, and pacing 2. Partner Reading- Placing students with partners and they take turns reading out loud, offering feedback and help	Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and list its characteristics, examples, and nonexamples Morphemic analysis- teaching students' morphemes like prefixes, roots, suffixes.
a script. They practice their lines with expression, tone, and pacing 2. Partner Reading- Placing students with partners and they take turns reading out loud, offering feedback and help 3. Repeated reading- Students read the	1. Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and list its characteristics, examples, and nonexamples 2. Morphemic analysis- teaching students' morphemes like prefixes, roots, suffixes. 3. Read aloud- teacher reads a story out
a script. They practice their lines with expression, tone, and pacing 2. Partner Reading- Placing students with partners and they take turns reading out loud, offering feedback and help 3. Repeated reading- Students read the same text multiple times to improve	1. Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and list its characteristics, examples, and nonexamples 2. Morphemic analysis- teaching students' morphemes like prefixes, roots, suffixes. 3. Read aloud- teacher reads a story out loud exposing students to a wider range
a script. They practice their lines with expression, tone, and pacing 2. Partner Reading- Placing students with partners and they take turns reading out loud, offering feedback and help 3. Repeated reading- Students read the	1. Frayer Model- a graphic organizer- Students define a vocabulary word and list its characteristics, examples, and nonexamples 2. Morphemic analysis- teaching students' morphemes like prefixes, roots, suffixes. 3. Read aloud- teacher reads a story out

Comprehension

- 1. Graphic Organizer- show concepts and relationships between concepts in a text. Organizing ideas and information in a way that is easier to understand and remember improves comprehension.
- 2. Summarizing- students must provide a summary in their own words that requires them to identify key points and main ideas. Prompts students to think about what they read and make connections
- 3. Question relationship strategy- Structured questions for students to complete after they read a text, helping students understand the story.