

George Mason University
Graduate School of Education

EDRD 633/637-001 (6 credits)

Literacy Assessments and Interventions for Individuals

Supervised Literacy Practicum

Fairfax 2011 Cohort, Summer 2012

Woodburn Elementary School

Falls Church, VA

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COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

633 Literacy Assessments and Interventions for Individuals (3:3:0) *Prerequisites: EDRD 630, 631, and 632; admission to literacy emphasis; or permission of program coordinator.* Provides literacy assessments and interventions for individuals. Includes diagnosis and remediation for learners who find reading and writing difficult. Requires assigned practicum experience.

637 Supervised Literacy Practicum (2–3:2–3:0) *Prerequisites: EDRD 630, 631, 632; Corequisite: EDRD 633.* Supervised literacy practicum that requires students to conduct assessments of and provide instruction to struggling readers.

REQUIRED TEXTS

Woods, M. & Moe, A.J. (2011). *Analytical Reading Inventory with Readers Passages (9th edition)*. Prentice Hall.

COURSE OUTCOMES AND RELATED STANDARDS

EDRD 633

1. Students will apply diagnostic principles, procedures, and techniques for assessing and evaluating the literacy needs of individual learners.

Standards Addressed: IRA 3.1 & 3.2

Performance-Based Assessment: *Diagnostic Report (must be posted to TaskStream)*

2. Students will communicate with professional colleagues and defend their instructional decisions orally and in writing based on their knowledge of both theory and exemplary practice.

Standards Addressed: IRA 3.4

Performance-Based Assessment: *Weekly Reflections and Case Study Presentation*

3. Students will communicate and collaborate effectively with learners and families.

Standards Addressed: IRA 3.4

Performance-Based Assessment: *Family Communication Log and Conference*

4. Students will communicate results of assessments to specific individuals (students, parents/family, and colleagues)

Standards Addressed: IRA/NCATE 3.4

Performance-Based Assessments: *Final Summary Report (must be posted to TaskStream)*

EDRD 637

1. Students will participate in a supervised practicum experience which includes (a) working with an individual learner to assess the learner's literacy needs using at least three appropriate assessment tools, (b) summarizing and analyzing assessment results, (c) making recommendations for instruction and family support, (d) providing tutoring to the learner and (e) preparing a case study portfolio related to the practicum experience.

Standards Addressed: IRA 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4

Performance-Based Assessment: *Case Study Portfolio*

2. Students will select appropriate materials and implement a variety of assessment and intervention strategies based on an individual student's interests, strengths, and needs.

Standards Addressed: IRA 3.3

Performance-Based Assessment: *Instructional Plans, Instructional Summary Report*

NATURE OF COURSE DELIVERY

EDRD 633/637 will be taught in an integrated format. Students are expected to plan and conduct diagnostic and tutorial lessons for an individual student under the direct supervision of the 637 instructors. Students are also expected to complete all class readings prior to each session in order to engage in active dialogue and sharing of ideas. Activities will include lecture, strategy demonstrations, assessment and teaching practice experiences and analysis, small group discussions and presentations, whole class sharing, critical reflection, and individual technical assistance.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Assignments	Due Dates (see agenda)	Points
EDRD 637 (Pass/Fail)		
Class Participation – complete assigned readings and participate fully in all classes. (633/637)		
Instructional Plans (8 total) <i>(Tutoring for minimum 20 hours – instructional plans and reflection for each tutoring session)</i>		80
Reading Instruction Summary Report <i>(Submit to TaskStream)</i>	<i>(submitted to both 633 and 637 instructors)</i>	
Diagnostic Report <i>(Submit to TaskStream)</i>	<i>(submitted to both 633 and 637 instructors)</i>	
Case Study/Parent Conference/ Presentation		20
		100
EDRD 633		
Class Participation		10
Diagnostic Report		25
Reading Instruction Summary Report		25
Evidence-Based Strategy Share		20
Article Discussion Leadership		20
	Total	100

GRADING SCALE – PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS

A	95 – 100 (200 – 190PTS)
A-	90 – 94 (189 – 180PTS)
B+	86 – 89 (179 – 172PTS)
B	80 – 85 (171 – 160PTS)
C	70 – 79 (159 – 140PTS)

LATE ASSIGNMENT POLICY

All assignments are to be completed and delivered on their due dates. Any late assignment will have points automatically deducted (10% for each day late). This policy will be rigorously applied to Instructional Plans.

CLASS PARTICIPATION

Class participation is critical since most of the class sessions will include tutorial practicum experiences as well as critical information on literacy testing and teaching. If you know in advance that you will be absent for any tutorial sessions, you must withdraw from the course. For each absence from a non-tutorial session, 5 points will be deducted from the total possible participation points. If there is an unexpected absence from a tutorial session, you will be expected to make arrangements with your tutee's parent/guardian to make-up the practicum time missed and produce acceptable verification. If missed practicum time is not made up by the conclusion of the course, you will not receive a passing grade for the course. If your tutee is absent, the practicum time does not need to be made up, nor will this negatively affect your grade.

NCATE/IRA STANDARDS AND PERFORMANCE-BASED ASSESSMENTS

Throughout the literacy masters programs, students are required to satisfactorily complete one or more performance-based assessments (PBAs) in each course and are required to submit these to an electronic system entitled “TaskStream.” Satisfactory completion of every PBA as well as posting to TaskStream is required before moving to the next course. The TaskStream assessment system can be found at <https://www.taskstream.com/pub/>. Students are REQUIRED to submit the designated PBA to each course instructor so that the assignment can be evaluated when the assignment is due. Only assignments/PBAs posted to TaskStream will be assessed. *No final grades for courses will be posted until ALL required PBAs are posted to TaskStream.*

FINAL NOTE: A pass/fail grade is assigned to 637 and a letter grade to EDRD 633.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. George Mason University Policies and Resources for Students
 - a. Academic integrity (honor code, plagiarism) – Students must adhere to guidelines of the George Mason University Honor Code [See <http://academicintegrity.gmu.edu/honorcode/>].
 - b. Mason Email – Students are responsible for the content of university communications sent to their George Mason University email account and are required to activate their account and check it regularly. All communication from the university, college, school, division, and program will be sent to students solely through their Mason email account. Students must follow the university policy for Responsible Use of Computing [See <http://universitypolicy.gmu.edu/1301ge.html>].
 - c. Counseling and Psychological Services – The George Mason University Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) staff consists of professional counseling and clinical psychologists, social workers, and counselors who offer a wide range of services (e.g., individual and group counseling, workshops, and outreach programs) to enhance students’ personal experience and academic performance [See <http://caps.gmu.edu/>].
 - d. Office of Disability Services – Students with disabilities who seek accommodations in a course must be registered with the George Mason University Office of Disability Services (ODS) and inform their instructor in writing at the beginning of the semester <http://ods.gmu.edu/>].
 - e. Students must follow the university policy stating that all sound emitting devices shall be turned off during class unless otherwise authorized by the instructor.
 - f. The Writing Center (Optional Resource) – The George Mason University Writing Center staff provides a variety of resources and services (e.g., tutoring, workshops, writing guides, handbooks) intended to support students as they work to construct and share knowledge through writing [See <http://writingcenter.gmu.edu/>].
 - g. University Libraries (Optional Resource) – The George Mason University Libraries provide numerous services, research tools, and help with using the library resources [See <http://library.gmu.edu/>].
2. Core Values Commitment: The College of Education and Human Development is committed to collaboration, ethical leadership, innovation, research-based practice, and social justice. Students are expected to adhere to these principles.
3. GSE website: www.gse.gmu

Email Access

Students must have access to email and the Internet, either at home, work, or on the GMU campus. GMU provides students with free email accounts that must be accessed for information sent from the university or the Graduate School of Education. Go to <http://mason.gmu.edu/> for information on accessing email.

SUPERVISED PRACTICUM

Assignment

The purpose of the practicum experience is to practice working with individual students and to broaden understandings of students' literacy needs in K-12 classrooms. As a part of the practicum, instructional plans will be developed and ongoing assessment and intervention strategies will be implemented under the direct supervision of the course instructors. Documentation of work with the practicum student will be compiled into a case study portfolio which will be saved to a CD or flash drive.

Procedures

Each practicum session will be approximately 1.5 – 4 hours in length. The first three to four sessions will focus on becoming acquainted with the student and conducting preliminary assessments that will inform decisions made when developing instructional plans. The remaining instructional sessions will focus on providing literacy support for the practicum student based on the initial diagnosis and ongoing interactive assessment.

During the instructional sessions, literacy interactions with tutees must include the following four strands: (1) writing as meaningful communication; (2) skill development; (3) fluency building with self-selected readings; and (4) expository text strategies. Emphasis will be on providing a comprehensive literacy experience that further develops critical reading and writing skills by building on the student's strengths and addressing the student's needs as evidenced in initial and ongoing assessments.

Two lesson plans must incorporate technology. One may include a low-level technology program (e.g., overheads, Word product, online games, Kidspiration) and one should include a high-level technology program (e.g., Smartboard, MovieMaker, Photostory).

It is recommended that diagnostic sessions are audio taped. The diagnostic report, instructional plans, instructional summary report, as well as selected samples of student work, and reflections will be compiled in the case study portfolio (also on a CD or flash drive). The case study portfolio will be overviewed in a parent/student conference at the conclusion of the practicum period and presented to the class.

NCATE Assessment #4 Practicum

IRA Standards Addressed: 2 (Curriculum and Instruction), 3 (Assessment and Evaluation), 4 (Diversity), 5 (Literate Environment) and 6 (Professional Learning and Leadership)

IRA Elements for Reading Specialists/Literacy Coaches: 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.2, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3, 6.2
Please note that in rubrics, numbers and letters (e.g. 2.1a) indicate alignment with the specific evidence suggested in the IRA Standards Chart for Reading Specialists/Literacy Coaches

Overview

This performance based assessments (PBA) is required during EDRD 633/637 (Course Titles: Assessment/Intervention for Individuals and Supervised Practicum). These courses are integrated and candidates must take them concurrently as a practicum. The practicum consists of seminars in which candidates learn to administer and interpret assessments, followed by a schedule of 20 contact hours with an individual learner while supervised by a faculty member (the ratio of supervision is 5 to 8 candidates per supervisor). During and after the tutoring time period, seminars are also held in which candidates discuss intervention strategies, plan joint lessons (e.g., Readers' Theatre or photo journalism projects to connect school with the community) with other candidates and their tutees, discuss related research, and plan and execute parent/family communication. Time is also built in for numerous meetings between supervisors and individual candidates (both electronic and in person).

The university has established several school sites for the practicum in collaboration with local school divisions. All sites are schools with a highly diverse populations; children who are struggling readers are selected by the school faculty to participate free of charge, outside of regular school hours. At each site, more than 50% of participants are English Language Learners (in some cases, much higher percentages).

We have included templates for the Diagnostic and Summary Reports as well as the Lesson Plans. We adopted these templates to guide candidates in focusing on essential information, providing a clear explanation for families after the assessment and tutoring, and to assist candidates in adding clarity to their reports.

Please note that the numbers and letters in the rubrics relate to specific IRA standards, elements, and the recommended evidence.

Directions to Candidates

The overall purpose of the practicum is to provide a supervised clinical experience to broaden your understanding of students' literacy needs and ways to address those needs. As a part of the practicum, you will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the learners' strengths and needs (Part I: Diagnostic Report). Instructional plans will then be developed and ongoing assessment and intervention strategies will be implemented under the direct supervision of the course instructors (Part II). At the end of the tutoring experience you will create the Summary Report (Part III).

You are also required to contact a family member of the student being tutored before the practicum begins. This contact is recorded on the communication log and is discussed in your diagnostic report, as well. This contact will help ensure full participation of the tutored students and will also provide information from the family to assist you in getting to know the learner and understand his/her literacy strengths/needs. This contact will also serve to welcome the child and family to begin building a strong school/home connection. You will then write plans and conduct tutoring sessions. Additionally, at the end of the tutoring sessions you will write an Instructional Summary Report and discuss it with the student and parent/guardian in a conference.

Part I: Procedures for the Diagnostic Report

Prior to your work with the student, your seminar will meet for approximately 4 class sessions, during which you will study research related to assessment and learn to give the Informal Reading Inventory (IRI) specified in your syllabus, as well as other assessments.

Once the tutoring begins, during the first three to four sessions, you will focus on becoming acquainted with the student and conducting preliminary assessments that will inform decisions made when developing instructional plans. All diagnostic sessions will be audiotaped. In addition to the selected Informal Reading Inventory, you will also analyze (a) a writing sample (create your own rubric or use one prevalent in local schools, such as the 6 Trait Writing rubric, or the Virginia SOL writing analysis format); (b) a published Reading/Writing Attitude/Interest Inventory/Survey instrument that is appropriate to the age of your student; and (c) the student's response to 2 to 3 instructional strategies you use in the first tutoring sessions. Please note that in some cases, alternate or additional assessments may be used, based on consultation with your instructor. For example, if you are working with a young reader, you may wish to use Marie Clay's *Concepts of Print Test* and/or a measure of phonological awareness.

Format for Diagnostic Report

**George Mason University
Literacy Program Area
Diagnostic Report: EDRD 633/EDRD 637 Practicum
Reading/Writing Attitude/Interest Inventory/Survey**

Student: _____ School: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Age: _____ Grade: _____ Gender: _____

Language(s) Spoken in the Home _____

Examiner: _____ Date(s) of assessment: _____

Please note: Because the diagnostic report is a practice experience, you will not be sharing the report with family members or the school. Instead, you will be writing a letter or be providing a copy of the summary report to the family at the end of the experience that will include essential information from the preliminary assessments as well as from your ongoing diagnostic teaching. However, you should write the report as if it would be shared with the family and/or the school. Use the outline below but erase the text underneath the headings and insert your own text.

Background Information

Brief information gathered from parent/guardian, student, and any school records to which you may have access. If known, also note if student is receiving services such as ESOL, special education, etc.

General Observations

Write a paragraph or two of pertinent information relating to the assessment situation and learner at time(s) of the assessment [i.e., context of assessment (where, when), emotional status of learner during assessment, other factors possibly influencing the assessment]. Also include information on the child's literacy and school progress gained from the parent/guardian, and teacher (if available).

Results (include factual information here – your analysis is later).

Reading Assessment

Use the Informal Reading Inventory. (First give a brief description of this instrument – see the accompanying manual for this).

- **For the Word Lists:** Tell which level word lists were given, how many answers were correct on each word list, and any other observations (briefly, including particular difficulties or strengths noted – a full analysis of miscues is not necessary for the word lists). Also explain which level word list was frustration level for the student and how you used this information to determine where to begin the narrative reading passages.
- **For the Passages:**
 - a. Narrative reading – As you complete the assessment, you should fill out the “worksheet” in the text or given to you by your instructor. This will be turned in as an appendix for this report (but is not normally given to parents or teachers). Using your worksheet as a reference, write an overview that includes the following: (1) comprehension and word recognition during oral reading, (2) comprehension during silent reading, and (3) comprehension during listening. **Note specifically the independent, instructional, and frustration level for oral reading, silent reading, and listening.**
 - b. Expository reading. Again using your worksheet, tell the student's instructional level. Also explain what type of text you used for this assessment. **For expository comprehension, you**

should administer at the students' instructional level (as found in narrative passages – if they do not agree, you may need to give an additional expository to find the instructional level).

Writing Assessment

Provide a brief description of the assessment. Indicate how it was scored. You will provide your analysis later in the diagnostic report.

Reading/Writing Attitude/Interest Inventory/Survey

Provide the name of assessment and write a brief description. If you developed your own assessment, indicate that it was an informal assessment and provide a brief description of the assessment. You will provide your analysis later in the report.

Initial Instruction.

Name and give a brief description of 2-3 instructional strategies you used with the student during the assessment time period.

Analysis

Always start out the analysis in a positive manner. Note the learner's strengths first. Keep in mind that the analysis is your opportunity to indicate what you think might be happening with the student before, during, and after reading a passage and during the writing process. It allows you to state the conclusions you drew from a close examination of the information across all of the assessments.

As you write your analysis, look for **patterns** and make your best guesses based on the data. Use specific examples from the assessments to support any conclusions you draw or any hypotheses you make. Use words like "appears," "seems," and "is evident" to indicate that your statements are not facts, but are conclusions based on the data you collected. When possible, use data from more than one assessment to draw and support your conclusions.

Prior Knowledge/Predictions

Discuss what you noticed about the student's prior knowledge and ability to make predictions. Indicate what impact the prior knowledge or apparent lack of prior knowledge had on the results of the reading passages.

Word Recognition

Discuss the types of miscues (substitutions, omissions, etc.) noted. Analyze how the cueing systems were used or not used when miscues were made. Again, look for patterns.

Fluency

Make statements about the student's fluency across the different passages. Include any observations made about fluency on other assessments or during informal observations.

Comprehension

Use data collected from the retellings and the comprehension questions to elaborate on the student's comprehension of text. Also note differences with and without lookbacks, and on explicit and implied questions (these are noted in your manual next to the questions that go with the reading selections). Compare comprehension on the narrative passages with the expository passages. Also discuss listening in relation to reading (was it higher or not? What does this mean?) Include, if possible, any observations made about reading on other assessments or during informal observations.

Writing

Use data collected to draw conclusions about the student's use of the writing process and the written product, including audience awareness, ideas and development, organization, voice and tone, word choice, sentence fluency, grammar, mechanics (capitalization, punctuation, and spelling), and presentation.

Reading/Writing Attitude Survey and/or Interest Inventory

Discuss the student's interests and attitudes that were apparent in the data collected during the assessments administered and through informal observations and discussions.

Response to initial instruction.

Describe two to three instructional strategies you used with the student and his or her response.

Recommendations

Write two to three paragraphs that share your initial thoughts about instructional implications based on the results and analysis of this assessment. This might include level and types of materials to use, thoughts about when students might need more or less teacher support and scaffolding, areas of strength upon which instruction can be built, areas that need more careful attention and instruction, and types of strategies that might be effective. **Be sure to include information on ways to build motivation, increase home/school connections, incorporate the background knowledge and interests of the student into the instruction, and increase the student's understanding of diversity.** Include recommendations for the practicum teaching sessions. You may use bullets to list your recommendations.

References

Use APA format to give the full reference for the IRI and any other published materials you have referenced in the report. Please note that while you should use APA for the citations in the text as well as the reference list, you should not follow APA for the entire report. Instead, format it the way this example is formatted. No cover sheet is necessary. Please be sure to number your pages.

Rubric for Part I: Diagnostic Report

IRA Standard/Element	Exemplary (3)	Proficient (2)	Developing (1)	Not Met (0)	Score
3.1b Demonstrate an understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	Demonstrates an excellent understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	Demonstrates a very good understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	Demonstrates some understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	Does not demonstrate an understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	
3.2a Administer and interpret appropriate assessments for students, especially those who struggle with reading and writing.	Very effectively selects, administers, and interprets assessments to examine strengths and limitations of struggling readers and writers. Systematically uses assessments to design and modify instruction and monitor student progress.	Effectively administers and interprets assessments to examine strengths and limitations of struggling readers and writers. Uses assessments to design instruction and to monitor student progress.	Determines some strengths and limitations of struggling readers and writers. Some use of assessments to design instruction and monitor student progress.	Proficiencies and limitations of struggling readers and writers are not identified or used to monitor progress.	
3.3a Use multiple data sources to analyze individual readers' performance and to	Very effectively uses multiple data sources to analyze	Effectively uses multiple data sources to analyze individual	Somewhat effectively uses multiple data sources to analyze	Does not effectively use multiple data sources to analyze	

plan instruction and intervention	individual readers' performance and to plan instruction and intervention	readers' performance and to plan instruction and intervention	individual readers' performance and to plan instruction and intervention	individual readers' performance and to plan instruction and intervention	
3.3b Analyze and use assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	Very effectively analyzes and uses assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	Effectively Analyzes and uses assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	Somewhat effectively analyzes and uses assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	Does not effectively analyze and use assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	
3.4a Analyze and report assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant implications, instructional purposes, and accountability.	Very effectively analyzes and reports assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant implications, instructional purposes, and accountability.	Effectively analyzes and reports assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant implications, instructional purposes, and accountability.	Somewhat effectively analyzes and reports assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant implications, instructional purposes, and accountability.	Does not effectively analyze and report assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant implications, instructional purposes, and accountability.	
3.4b Demonstrate the ability to communicate results of assessments to various audiences.	Demonstrates the ability to very effectively communicate results of assessments to various audiences.	Demonstrates the ability to effectively communicate results of assessments to various audiences.	Demonstrate the ability to communicate results of assessments to various audiences somewhat effectively.	Does not effectively demonstrate the ability to communicate results of assessments to various audiences.	

Part II: Instructional Plans

To guide your work with a student and to keep the practicum supervisor informed of your activities and goals, you are required to write instructional plans for each instructional session with your practicum student. The initial basis for these plans will be the “recommendations” section that you wrote in your Diagnostic Report (see above). For your lessons (after the assessment phase), you will develop routines around the themes (listed below). The themes include both reading and writing. These routines must be clear in the lesson structure.

Use the following format for your plans.

Date:

Session (Session number):

Your Name:

Your Student's Name:

Reflections

Include 1-2 paragraphs summarizing your previous session with the student. Provide a statement of your judgment about the relative effectiveness of the strategies and activities you used. Do not simply restate everything you did in the previous session; instead, reflect on what occurred and state (a) what you are learning about your tutee and (b) how your instruction will be crafted and modified based on your tutee's needs. Use first person point of view. The Reflections section will be blank for the first Instructional Plan.

Example

Overall, I thought our session went well. "Matt" showed more enthusiasm for the book about baseball, which is one of his favorite pastimes. He also remembered more details from the book than those we've used in the past. Matt is still reluctant to write, though our brainstorming sessions seem to be helping him. When I allowed Matt to draw pictures to accompany his writing, he seemed more motivated.

Matt's decoding skills are excellent, but his word knowledge is limited. I tried using flashcards for new vocabulary, but he wasn't very interested. I went through our textbook and explored other resources for some fun vocabulary strategies that I'm going to use in today and in future sessions.

Instructional Strategies and Rationales

Describe in detail the specific instructional strategies you intend to use that session with your student. Include relevant books and materials needed for and to accompany the strategy. Number each strategy description. Instructional strategies may come from any research-based legitimate source, such as class suggestions, previous reading courses, ideas in the textbook, professional literature and your own teaching experience. Explore www.readwritethink.org for model lessons.

Do not use workbooks.

Along with each strategy description include a brief rationale for the use of the reading or writing strategy as well as the specific materials or non-print resources you have selected. In other words, explain your reason(s) for using each strategy. Rationales are based on what you've

learned about the student from previous diagnostic information and/or information you've acquired from your own interactions with the student, as well as research in literacy development. (See note on ELL's below). Your rationale should demonstrate an understanding of both cognitive and sociocultural influences on learning – for example, ways the strategy will enhance the student's metacognition or vocabulary development as well as ways the strategy would increase home/school connections, improve motivation, and build on knowledge students' bring through their diverse experiences. Make references to literacy foundational research that guides your literacy instruction.

Structure the plan around the following strands, as appropriate to the learner: (1) writing as meaningful communication; (2) concepts of print/phonemic awareness/phonics or word recognition, 3) vocabulary building; (3) fluency development and (4) comprehension instruction using expository or narrative text strategies.

Also note the following:

- a) You will be assigned a partner in the course with whom you will collaborate in planning. Your partner will be working with a student who is different from yours in a variety of ways, e.g., grade level, ethnic/racial background, language background, SES, and/or gender. In all cases, at least one partner will be working with a student who is an English Language Learner (see below, also). With your partner you will discuss ways to make instruction more effective for the students with whom you work, ways to draw connections between home and school in your lessons, and ways to build on the specific interests as well as background knowledge of your students during the lessons. Through this collaboration, you will learn about diversity through planning for two students who have a variety of differences. You will also have an experience in coaching another teacher on planning.
- b) You must insure that your lessons are motivating, for example, by providing choice, exploring the student's interests, using multiple literacies and authentic activities, and so forth.
- c) If your student is an English learner, you must explain in your rationale why a strategy is effective for English learners (ELL), citing appropriate sources (in your class readings you will be provided suggestions). If your student is not an English learner, you will coach a partner whose child is an ELL (see a, above). You must use technology in at least 3 lessons, including teaching the student to use a new technology tool in a creative way (e.g., computer software, Smart Board, etc.).

Strands can be combined in effective ways, for example:

Story Impressions/Venn Diagram - I will prepare a list of words from the book *The Magic Spring* and present them to Matt. I will then read the story to Matt, and we will discuss the selected words as well as the meaning of the story as we move through the text. We will next read *The Magic Spring* together, trading off reading pages out loud. As we read I will work with Matt to fill in a previously made, blank Venn Diagram sheet. One circle of the diagram he will write pertinent details from his story, the other pertinent details from the actual book, and the overlapping area common details and ideas.

Rationale: Matt has been having difficulty staying focused while reading. This strategy should help him attend to story details because he will be interested in discovering how closely his story impression matches the actual story.

NOTE: For the first three sessions or so your instructional plans will be based on the initial diagnosis you will be conducting with your practicum student. Therefore, these plans will be modified to accommodate this approach and the information being obtained. For example, the Reflections section will summarize diagnostic findings and any other insights into the student's literacy behavior. The next section will be concerned with Diagnostic Strategies and Rationales. Here report on the assessments you intend to use and why.

Evaluation

Each instructional plan will be read by your supervisor before your lesson and comments will be provided (you may be asked to revise before teaching). Plans should be typed and comprised of no more than 3 single-spaced pages. **At the end of the course you will post all of your lessons to Taskstream (make into one document) as well as two samples of the student's work (before/after instruction).**

Rubric for Part II: Planning and Instruction

IRA Standard/ Elements	Exemplary (3)	Proficient (2)	Developing (1)	Not Met (0)	Score
2.1a Demonstrates an understanding of the research and literature that undergirds the reading and writing curriculum for all students	Demonstrates a very strong understanding of the research and literature that undergirds the reading and writing curriculum for all students	Demonstrates an good understanding of the research and literature that undergirds the reading and writing curriculum for all students	Demonstrates a moderate understanding of the research and literature that undergirds the reading and writing curriculum for all students	Demonstrates a weak understanding of the research and literature that undergirds the reading and writing curriculum for all students	
2.1b Develops and implements a curriculum to meet the specific needs of students who struggle with reading.	Very effectively develops and implements a curriculum to meet the specific needs of students who struggle with reading.	Develops and implements a curriculum to meet the specific needs of students who struggle with reading.	Develops and implements some aspects of a curriculum to meet some of the specific needs of students who struggle with reading.	A curriculum to meet the specific needs of students who struggle with reading is not developed and implemented.	
2.2a Use instructional approaches supported by literature and research for the following areas: concepts of print, phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, comprehension, fluency, critical thinking, motivation, and writing.	Very effectively uses instructional approaches supported by literature and research for the following areas: concepts of print, phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, comprehension, fluency, critical thinking, motivation, and writing.	Effectively uses instructional approaches supported by literature and research for the following areas: concepts of print, phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, comprehension, fluency, critical thinking, motivation, and writing.	Sometimes uses instructional approaches supported by literature and research for the following areas: concepts of print, phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, comprehension, fluency, critical thinking, motivation, and writing.	Ineffectively or never uses instructional approaches supported by literature and research for the following areas: concepts of print, phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, comprehension, fluency, critical thinking, motivation, and writing.	

2.2b Provides appropriate in-depth instruction readers and writers who struggle with reading and writing.	Always provides very appropriate in-depth instruction readers and writers who struggle with reading and writing.	Usually provides appropriate in-depth instruction readers and writers who struggle with reading and writing.	Sometimes provides appropriate in-depth instruction readers and writers who struggle with reading and writing.	Provides inappropriate instruction readers and writers who struggle with reading and writing.	
2.2d As needed, adapts instructional materials and approaches to meet the language-proficiency needs of English learners and students who struggle to learn to read and write.	Very effectively adapts instructional materials and approaches to meet the language-proficiency needs of English learners and students who struggle to learn to read and write	Effectively adapts instructional materials and approaches to meet the language-proficiency needs of English learners and students who struggle to learn to read and write	Sometimes adapts instructional materials and approaches to meet the language-proficiency needs of English learners and students who struggle to learn to read and write	Ineffectively adapts or does not adapt instructional materials and approaches to meet the language-proficiency needs of English learners and students who struggle to learn to read and write	
4.2a Provide differentiated instruction and instructional materials, including traditional print, digital, and online resources that capitalize on diversity.	Very effectively provides differentiated instruction and instructional materials, including traditional print, digital, and online resources that capitalize on diversity.	Effectively provides differentiated instruction and instructional materials, including traditional print, digital, and online resources that capitalize on diversity.	Provides some differentiated instruction and instructional materials that attempt to address aspects of diversity.	Differentiated instruction to address aspects of diversity is not provided.	
4.2d Collaborate with others to build strong	Collaborate extremely well with others to build strong	Collaborates well with others to build strong home-	Collaborates to a limited degree with others to build	Does not collaborate with others to build strong	

home-to-school and school-to-home literacy connections.	home-to-school and school-to-home literacy connections.	to-school and school-to-home literacy connections.	strong home-to-school and school-to-home literacy connections.	home-to-school and school-to-home literacy connections.	
4.3 Collaborates with teachers, parents and guardians to implement instructional practices that promote equity and draw connections between home and school literacy	Effectively collaborates with teachers, parents and guardians to implement instructional practices that promote equity and draw connections between home and school literacy.	Collaborates well with teachers, parents and guardians to implement instructional practices that promote equity and draw connections between home and school literacy.	Makes some attempt to collaborate with teachers, parents and guardians to implement instructional practices that promote equity and draw connections between home and school literacy.	Collaboration with teachers and parents is not made.	
5.2a, b, c Designs a social environment that is low risk and includes choice, motivation, and scaffolded support to optimize students' opportunities for learning to read and write	Very effectively creates supportive social environments for students who struggle with reading and writing and where English learners are encouraged and given many opportunities to use English. In the practicum experience models for and supports other educators in doing the same.	Effectively creates supportive social environments for students who struggle with reading and writing and where English learners are encouraged and given many opportunities to use English. In the practicum experience models for and supports other educators in doing the same.	In a limited way, creates supportive social environments for students who struggle with reading and writing and where English learners are encouraged and given many opportunities to use English. In the practicum experience models for and supports other educators in doing the same.	Does not create supportive social environments for students who struggle with reading and writing and where English learners are encouraged and given many opportunities to use English. In the practicum experience models for and supports other educators in doing the same.	
5.3 a, b Understands the role of routines in creating and	Understands and very effectively uses routines in	Understands and effectively uses routines in creating and	In a limited way, demonstrates understanding	Does not show understanding of and use of routines in	

<p>maintaining positive learning environments for reading and writing instruction using traditional print, digital, and online resources. Creates effective routines for all students, especially those who struggle with reading and writing.</p>	<p>creating and maintaining positive learning environments for students who struggle with reading and writing. Uses traditional, print, digital and online resources as part of these routines.</p>	<p>maintaining positive learning environments for students who struggle with reading and writing. Often uses traditional, print, digital and online resources as part of these routines.</p>	<p>of and effective use of routines in creating and maintaining positive learning environments for students who struggle with reading and writing. Sometimes uses traditional, print, digital and online resources as part of these routines.</p>	<p>creating and maintaining positive learning environments for students who struggle with reading and writing.</p>	
<p>6.2e Demonstrates effective use of technology for improving student learning.</p>	<p>Demonstrates highly effective use of technology for improving student learning</p>	<p>Demonstrates effective use of technology for improving student learning.</p>	<p>Demonstrates some use of technology for improving student learning.</p>	<p>Use of technology for improving student learning is not demonstrated.</p>	

Part III: Summary Report

At the end of the practicum, you will write a summary report (format below) and you will conduct a meeting with the parent/guardian and student to discuss progress made in the practicum and recommendations for continued literacy development in both home and school. Parents/guardians will be advised that they may share the report with the child's teacher, but this is their choice.

Please keep in mind that this format as given as a model; it is expected you will adapt and modify it to accurately reflect the tutoring experience.

Sample Summary Report (Used at end of Practicum)

Student:

Grade: 6

Location of Tutoring:

Dates of Tutoring:

Date of Report:

Practicum Tutor:

Rationale for Instructional Plan:

_____ is a pleasant and thoughtful ____ grade student at _____ School. ____ works hard in school, but struggles in language arts activities. She receives services in a small, regular education reading group to teach her reading strategies and skills and address areas for improvement.

I assessed ____ using the _____ Reading Inventory (IRI). The (IRI) is a reading inventory which contains reading selections that are classified as either narrative (tells a story) or expository (fact based, as found in textbooks). The testing procedure is as follows: answering concept questions that activate prior knowledge, making predictions based on the passage title, reading the passage orally, retelling the story, and answering comprehension questions that are both explicit (word-for-word from the text) and implicit (not directly answered in the text). Based on testing results from the (IRI) and general observations I chose to focus upon sentence structure, vocabulary building, and comprehension for areas of improvement for _____. These areas are essential to becoming an independent reader and writer. Teaching her strategies to address these areas will increase her confidence and help create a lifelong interest in reading. _____ also showed strengths in certain areas.

_____ writing skills show true intent to convey meaning. They are thought out and clearly stay on topic. Although _____ struggles with correct sentence structure and often runs sentences together, it is obvious that _____ is aware of conjunctions, punctuation, and parts of speech. She however appears unclear of when to use them in context. Teaching her how to use sentences to create various meanings will help improve general understanding of sentence creation and proper use of punctuation.

Vocabulary building is an important part of reading and writing. _____ general vocabulary is fairly good, but needs to be expanded. Having a stronger vocabulary will improve comprehension and will assist _____ in writing more interesting sentences. It will also increase her overall knowledge base.

_____ works very hard to comprehend written text. She has a difficult time retelling and remembering important details. Learning skills in order to organize information and make it visual will increase her overall comprehension and summarizing abilities. Having a stronger vocabulary will also increase her comprehension.

In general, increasing _____ basic skills in reading and writing will assist her in seeing the importance and becoming a reader for life. It will decrease her struggles and increase her confidence. My goal is to help _____ become a stronger student who takes chances with reading and writing.

Summary of Instructional Experiences:

Our instructional sessions were divided to include skill building in the areas of sentence structure, vocabulary building, fluency, and reading comprehension. The following highlights some of the instructional strategies I used with _____ in an effort to strengthen her overall reading comprehension.

Fluency and sentence structure were paired together through the creation of _____ special project. We created a _____. The board game is centered on jokes. Joke telling is a great way to work on voice, fluency, reading with expression, and sentence structure. To start, _____ and I brainstormed jokes and how they are put together to make people laugh. After I modeled use of expression and voice, _____ and I practiced telling jokes. I also took this time to show the importance of punctuation. She practiced writing jokes and experimented with the proper use of punctuation to express meaning. _____ abilities to say and write the jokes with meaning, proper structure, and expression increased greatly.

_____ and I worked on vocabulary building and comprehension through short text and word ladders. We used several strategies for vocabulary building including word ladders and highlighting difficult words. Word ladders are word study lessons that help kids boost reading, vocabulary, spelling and phonics skills. Each lesson starts at the bottom of the ladder with a word and definition. As you work up the ladder you are given definitions and clues of how to change the word below to fit the current definition. The top word relates back to the bottom word. When _____ adds and takes away letters to form a new word she is working on sound-symbol relationships. This will assist with decoding and spelling. With the definition portion of the lesson, _____ is extending her understanding of words and concepts. Each time we worked on a word ladder, _____ increased her abilities to complete without strong prompting. We are also reading a short story entitled "Orphan Train". I chose this particular story as it is history based with fantasy. The concepts seemed interesting to _____, and the vocabulary is grade level appropriate. As we read I ask _____ to highlight unknown words. When I see her highlight I provide a quick explanation so that we do not lose the meaning of the text. When the text (never more than one page) is finished we go back and look for context clues within the surrounding text. In addition, we have been working with visualization strategies while reading. These strategies have increased her recall and comprehension level.

Recommendations for Teachers

The results of the (IRI) and informal observations indicate that _____ needs to strengthen vocabulary, comprehension, fluency, and sentence creation skills. I feel that she would benefit greatly from direct instruction of reading strategies. Reading aloud to _____ is important as she benefits from someone modeling fluent reading and her comprehension skills are higher. Books on tape coupled with the book in writing would also be beneficial and would increase comprehension and fluency. The use of graphic organizers will increase comprehension ability by creating a visual representation of story concepts. Visualization techniques are also important to assist in creating meaning, and have proven beneficial to _____.

_____ would benefit greatly from a literacy rich environment full of word walls, daily vocabulary building, and commonly found errors. She should be continually challenged to find context clues to make meaning and create new words. Writing assignments should be given with a purpose, such as daily reflection logs or reading logs. Organization of thoughts through graphic organizers is important for lengthier assignments. Continual reinforcement of sentence structure and punctuation is necessary to continue increasing strong sentences.

Recommendations for Parents

_____ is a willing reader who truly wants to excel in school. Providing opportunities to read is very important. Reading aloud to a younger brother or sister is a good strategy for _____. She will increase fluency, voice, and vocabulary. Books on tape are also great to use as the student listens and/or reads along. A family book club is a great way to work on reading comprehension and increase family time. It is important to let _____ have a choice in the books she is reading and listening to. Weekly family trips to the library will allow her access to many genres in print and on tape. It would benefit _____ to keep a comprehension log or reflection log as she reads. Working on writing and reading together will help your child.

Rubric for Part III: Summary Report

IRA Standard/ Elements	Exemplary (3)	Proficient (2)	Developing (1)	Not Met (0)	Score
3.1b Demonstrate an understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	Demonstrates an excellent understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	Demonstrates a very good understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	Demonstrates some understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	Does not demonstrate an understanding of established purposes for assessing the performance of all readers including tools for screening, diagnosis, progress monitoring, and measuring outcomes	
3.3b Analyze and use assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	Very effectively analyzes and uses assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	Effectively Analyzes and uses assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	Somewhat effectively analyzes and uses assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	Does not effectively analyze and use assessment data to examine the effectiveness of specific intervention practices and students' responses to instruction.	
3.4a Analyze and report assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant implications, instructional	Very effectively analyzes and reports assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant	Effectively analyzes and reports assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant implications,	Somewhat effectively analyzes and reports assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant	Does not effectively analyze and report assessment results to a variety of appropriate audiences for relevant	

purposes, and accountability.	implications, instructional purposes, and accountability.	instructional purposes, and accountability.	implications, instructional purposes, and accountability.	implications, instructional purposes, and accountability.	
3.4b Demonstrate the ability to communicate results of assessments to various audiences.	Demonstrates the ability to very effectively communicate results of assessments to various audiences.	Demonstrates the ability to effectively communicate results of assessments to various audiences.	Demonstrate the ability to communicate results of assessments to various audiences somewhat effectively.	Does not effectively demonstrate the ability to communicate results of assessments to various audiences.	
4.3 Collaborates with teachers, parents and guardians to implement instructional practices that promote equity and draw connections between home and school literacy	Effectively collaborates with teachers, parents and guardians to implement instructional practices that promote equity and draw connections between home and school literacy.	Collaborates well with teachers, parents and guardians to implement instructional practices that promote equity and draw connections between home and school literacy.	Makes some attempt to collaborate with teachers, parents and guardians to implement instructional practices that promote equity and draw connections between home and school literacy.	Collaboration with teachers and parents is not made.	

CASE STUDY AND PRESENTATION

Assignment

The purpose of the case study is to document, evaluate, and reflect upon the assessment and intervention process that took place throughout the practicum period and to share the findings of the case study in a parent/student conference as well as to colleagues. **All work should be saved to a CD or flash drive.**

Procedure

1. Organize the practicum student's file so that it documents your work with the student. The components should include:

- Diagnostic Report
- Instructional Plans
- Instructional Summary Report
- Student Work
- One Page Handout Summary

2. At the final session of the practicum period, meet with your practicum student and his/her caregiver for a conference. Summarize the diagnostic and instructional work you did, highlighting your presentation with sample student work. Also, allow the student to showcase a particular accomplishment (e.g., fluent oral reading of a passage, an authored and illustrated book, etc.). Share ideas that can be employed at home for furthering the student's literacy progress. Provide the student's caregiver with a copy of the Instructional Summary Report.

3. In the final class session, make an oral presentation of your case study to your classmates. Provide a one-page handout to accompany the presentation that uses the following headings and summarizes:

- Results of Diagnosis
- Instructional Approaches and Rationales
- Effectiveness of Strategies and Activities
- Recommendations for Furthering the Student's Literacy Growth
- Critical Reflections on the Practicum Experience (How did the practicum contribute to your professional growth and learning?)

Exemplify instructional approaches with selected student work samples. Limit your presentation to no more than 10-12 minutes.

ARTICLE DISCUSSION LEADERSHIP (ADL)

Assignment

The purpose of this assignment is to provide you the opportunity to read, analyze, and interpret the required journal articles for your peers. This is a paired activity.

Completion Procedures

1. With another student in class, identify one article over which to lead discussion. The article should be taken from the course readings. There will be no overlap.
2. Read, analyze, and format its presentation around the following aspects of the article:
 - purpose
 - main points
 - type of research and methodology, if relevant
 - conclusions
 - implications for research and practice
 - personal responses and reactions
3. Discussants should also devise ways of engaging the class in critical conversation and reflection on the article. Demonstrations, simulations, role-plays, and debates are recommended.
4. PowerPoint slides, overheads, and/or handouts should accompany the article presentations and discussions.
5. Article discussion leaders should plan 30 minutes for their article discussions.

Evaluation

Article discussants will be given a grade based on (a) how well they planned and coordinated the presentation and discussion of the article; (b) how succinctly and understandably key information from the article was presented; and (c) the extent to which the discussants used engaging techniques for bringing all students into critical conversation about the article.

ARTICLE DISCUSSION LEADERSHIP RUBRIC

Evaluation

Article discussants will be given a grade based on (a) how well they planned and coordinated the presentation and discussion of the article; (b) how succinctly and understandably key information from the article was presented; and (c) the extent to which the discussants used engaging techniques for bringing all students into critical conversation about the article.

<p>Read, analyze, and format the presentation around the following aspects of the article: purpose, main points, type of research and methodology, if relevant conclusions implications for research and practice personal responses and reactions</p>	<p>/5</p>
<p>Discussants should also devise ways of engaging the class in critical conversation and reflection on the article. Demonstrations, simulations, role-plays, and debates are recommended.</p>	<p>/3</p>
<p>PowerPoint slides, overheads, and/or handouts should accompany the article presentations and discussions.</p>	<p>/2</p>
<p>Total</p>	<p>/10</p>

AGENDA

Date	Topics	Readings/Assignments Due
May 7 Monday 4:30 – 8:30	-Course Introduction and Requirements	
May 9 Wednesday 4:30 – 8:30	-Review of Reading Process -Struggling Readers -Introduction to the <i>Analytical Reading Inventory - ARI</i>	<i>ARI</i> Select Sections from I & II Forms, Forms and more forms • Sign up for ADL and Strategy Share
May 14 Monday 4:30 – 8:30	-Administering, scoring, and interpreting results of the <i>ARI</i>	<i>ARI</i> Section IV Israel Introduction and chapter 1
May 16 Wednesday 4:30 – 8:30	-Interactive Assessment -ARI practice -Individual Consultation on <i>ARI</i>	<i>ARI</i> Forms and Passages
May 21 Monday 4:30 -- 8:30	-Diagnostic Interview - <i>ARI</i> practice -Tour of facility -Tutorial Room Assignment -Individual Consultation	ADL Isreal chapter 5
May 23 Wednesday 4:30 – 8:30	-Preparing for Diagnosis -Diagnostic Interview -Materials and Logistics for Diagnosis -Writing Instructional Plans -Individual Consultation	ADL Fisher and Frey, chapter 1 (Checking for Understanding)
May 30 Wednesday 4:00 – 6:00 - Tutoring 6:30 -- 8:00 – Seminar	1st Tutoring Session -Group Reflection and Partner Coaching -Individual Consultation	Instructional Plan 1
June 4 Monday 4:30 -- 8:30	-Writing the Reading Diagnostic Report -Four Strands of Instruction -Group Reflection and Partner Coaching/Planning	ADL
June 6 Wednesday 4:00 – 6:00 - Tutoring 6:30 -- 8:00 - Seminar	2nd Tutoring Session -Class Lecture -Group Reflection Partner Coaching/ Planning -Individual Consultation	Instructional Plan 2 ADL

June 11 Monday 4:30 – 8:30	-Class Lecture -Four Strands of Instruction -Group Reflection Partner Coaching/ Planning -Individual Consultation on Reading Diagnostic Report	ADL
June 13 Wednesday 4:00 – 6:00 - Tutoring 6:30 -- 8:00 - Seminar	3rd Tutoring Session -Individual Consultation on Reading Diagnostic Report -Class Lecture -Group Reflection Partner Coaching/ Planning -Individual Consultation	Instructional Plan 3 ADL
June 25 Monday 8am – 12pm – Tutoring 12:10 – 2pm - Seminar	4 th Tutoring Session Partner Coaching/Planning	Instructional Plan 4 Draft of Diagnostic Report ADL
June 26 Tuesday 8am – 12pm – Tutoring 12:10 – 2pm - Seminar	5 th Tutoring Session - Partner Coaching/Planning - Writing the Instructional Summary Report	Instructional Plan 5 ADL Final Draft of Diagnostic Report
June 27 Wednesday 8am – 12pm – Tutoring 12:10 – 2pm - Seminar	6 th Tutoring Session - Partner Coaching/Planning -Individual Consultation on Instructional Summary Reports	Instructional Plan 6 ADL
June 28 Thursday 8am – 12pm – Tutoring 12:10 – 2pm - Seminar	7 th Tutoring Session - Partner Coaching/Planning -Preparing for Parent-Student Conference -Individual Consultation on Case Study Portfolios	Instructional Plan 7 ADL Draft of Instructional Summary Report
June 29 Friday 8am – 12pm – Tutoring 12:10 – 2pm - Seminar	8 th Tutoring Session -Parent-Student Conference -End of Practicum Celebration - Final Reflective Coaching -Case Study Portfolio Presentations	Instructional Plan 8 Diagnostic Report and Instructional Summary Report for Parent Complete Practicum Student's File Case Study Portfolio Due 1 pg. Portfolio Summary for class members and the professor/instructors