

The Simple View of Reading

A child's ability to read fluently is dependent upon combining the skills of decoding and oral language knowledge when reading.

Equation: $\text{Decoding} \times \text{Language Comprehension} = \text{Reading Comprehension}$

<p><u>Decoding</u> Ability to apply knowledge to letter-sound patterns, to correctly pronounce words. Box branches to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phonological Awareness • Sound Letter Knowledge • Sight word Recognition 	<p><u>Language Comprehension</u> Ability to derive meaning from oral and written language. Box branches to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background knowledge • Vocabulary • Language structures • Verbal Reasoning • Literacy Knowledge 	<p><u>Reading Comprehension</u> Ability to understand the meaning of written language. The ability is dependent on the student's use of decoding and language comprehension skills.</p>
Correlates to MAP Reading Fluency		Correlates to MAP Growth

<u>Phonological Awareness</u>	<u>Sound Letter Knowledge</u>	<u>Sight word Recognition</u>	<u>Background knowledge</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Language structures</u>	<u>Verbal Reasoning</u>	<u>Literacy Knowledge</u>
Ability to hear different sounds of letters in words. Box branches to: • PA Umbrella	Ability to distinguish each letter by the sound it makes	Ability to recognize words immediately	Information essential to understanding the situation /text	Words known and used	Phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, syntax, and context work together to form meaningful text	Ability to understand work through concepts and problems expressed in words	Skills necessary to read and write

Fluency

