



# **Reading Resources:** Reading Intervention Programs and Supplemental Materials

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# **Document Use**

This document has been designed to provide context for various reading intervention programs and supplemental materials. Intervention decisions should be made based on multiple sources of data, including diagnostic assessments which drill down to the central reading deficit to be targeted. For more information on assessments, see the Tennessee Department of Education's <u>Reading Resources: Assessments to Inform Present Levels</u> document.

School teams/individualized education program (IEP) teams make intervention decisions and may or may not choose to implement a boxed program. The purpose of this document is to be one resource that teams can use in the decision-making process; it includes two types of materials that are either free or can be purchased: programs and supplemental materials.

For the purposes of this document, **programs** have been researched as a stand-alone intervention. The programs listed in this document have been color-coded in the title banner by which area of reading the program is *primarily* intended to address:



For example, Wilson Reading is coded red because while fluency and comprehension may also be positively impacted, it *primarily* targets basic reading.

**Supplemental materials** should be used in conjunction with other intervention materials; they may be high quality but not include all components of an evidence-based intervention when used alone. Both programs and supplemental materials may include evidence-based practices.

# **Document Use Continued**

Materials included in this document are provided for reference only and are **not** required or endorsed by the Tennessee Department of Education; rather, it is up to the consumer to research and select materials based on evidence of effectiveness and the needs of their students.

More information on how to select intervention materials, including computer-based resources, can be found in the <u>Appendix</u>. Additionally, a tool for helping evaluate interventions can be found <u>here</u>.

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# **Basic Reading Programs**

# **Barton Reading & Spelling System**





### Audience:

Students who struggle with spelling, reading, and writing due to dyslexia

### Grades:



### Pacing:

- Depends on student, setting, and frequency
  - 45-60 minutes per lesson
  - 2-3 years to complete entire system

#### Purpose:

To develop decoding, writing, and spelling skills

### Additional Info:

- Uses an Orton-Gillingham approach to reading instruction
  - Designed so that non-professionals can use it
    - Maximum group size is three

# Early Literacy Skills Builder (ELSB)



### Audience:

- Students with autism, cognitive disabilities, multiple disabilities, and who are nonverbal
  - Students with disabilities who are English learners

### Grades:

K-5

### Pacing:

90 minute lesson split into 30 minute blocks

### Purpose:

To develop the skills and behaviors children need to succeed in a standard reading program

### Additional Info:

- GoTalk4+ w/ program overlays available
- Software component available for reinforcement

# Edmark (Levels 1 and 2)



Audience:

- Students with autism, cognitive disabilities, hearing impairment, and learning disabilities
  - Students with disabilities who are English learners

#### Grades: K-12

### Pacing: 5-15 minutes per lesson

Purpose: To develop 350 high frequency words

> Additional Info: Software edition available

# **Edmark Functional Word Series**



### Audience:

- Students with autism, cognitive disabilities, hearing impairment, and learning disabilities
  - Students with disabilities who are English learners

### Grades:

K+ (typically upper elementary and secondary)

### Pacing: Varies based on student need

### **Purpose:** Teach recognition of 400 functional sight words

# **Explode the Code**<sup>®</sup>



Audience: Students with phonics deficits

### Grades:

Pre-K-4

### Purpose:

To develop comprehensive phonics skills

### Additional Info:

- Based on Orton-Gillingham methodology
  - Print and online materials, 2nd edition

# **Fundations**<sup>®</sup>



### Audience: Students learning the phonetic code of English

### Grades: K-3

### Pacing: 30-60 minutes per day

#### Purpose:

Orton-Gillingham approach to Phonics Instruction

### **Additional Info:**

Fundations is Wilson Language's Tier 1 product, but also be used for intervention for students requiring additional instruction

### **Great Leaps**





### Audience: Students with significant decoding and reading fluency weaknesses

Grades: Three Programs: K-5, 6-8, 9-12

> Pacing: 10 minutes per day

### Purpose:

Teaches alphabet and initial sound recognition, sequential phonics, sight words, and high frequency phrases

### Just Words<sup>®</sup>



### Audience: Students who have mild to moderate gaps in decoding and spelling

### Grades:

Grades 4-12

### Pacing: 45 minutes per day

#### **Purpose:**

Orton-Gillingham approach to phonics instruction

### **Additional Info:**

Just Words is Wilson Language's Tier 2 product; completed in about half the time of the Wilson Reading program

### Language!®



Audience: Students who perform two or more years below grade level in reading

> Grades: 4-12

Pacing: Flexible: 45-90 minutes per day

### Purpose:

To advance struggling readers by filling in gaps in foundational skills

### Additional Info:

- Includes English learner component
- Each lesson addresses basic reading, vocabulary, grammar, comprehension, and writing skills
  - Includes online materials and resources

# Language! Live<sup>®</sup>



Audience: Older readers two or more years below grade level

> Grades: 5-12

Pacing: Flexible: 45-90 minutes per day

### Purpose:

Designed to develop phonological awareness, phonics, fluency, spelling, word use, and sentence structure skills

### Additional Info:

- Includes online word training and teacher-led text training
  - Two levels with varying entry/exit points

# **Leveled Literacy Intervention: K-2**



Audience: Students not meeting grade level expectations in reading

> Grades: K-2: Orange, Green, Blue

> > Pacing: 30 minutes per day

**Purpose:** Build phonemic awareness, letters, and phonics

# Lexia<sup>®</sup> PowerUp Literacy



Audience: Students in secondary grades requiring foundational skill instruction

> Grades: 6+

Pacing: Approximately 45 minutes per day

**Purpose:** Teach word study, grammar, and comprehension

Additional Info:

\*Blended teacher-led and software-based \*Word study is approached through learning prefixes and suffixes

### My Sidewalks Early Reading Intervention



Audience: Students with phonological awareness and phonics deficits

> Grades: K-5

Pacing: 30-45 minutes per day for 30 weeks

### Purpose:

To enable struggling readers to succeed with the reading material used in their regular classrooms

### Additional Info:

- Part of Scott Foresman Reading Street series
- Emphasis on phonological awareness, letter names and sounds, blending short-vowel words, and sentence reading
  - My Sidewalks is no longer in print

# **My Sidewalks Levels A-C**



Audience: Students with decoding and fluency deficits

> Grades: K-5

Pacing: 30-45 minutes per day for 30 weeks

### **Purpose:**

To build phonics and fluency skills through decoding and vocabulary development

### Additional Info:

- Part of Scott Foresman Reading Street series
- Emphasis on oral language, vocabulary, and concept development
  - My Sidewalks is no longer in print

# The New Herman Method®



Audience: Students who need additional phonics instruction due to visual and auditory processing deficits

> Grades: 3-6

Pacing: 50 minutes per day

**Purpose:** 

To help students overcome difficulties associated with moderate to severe dyslexia

**Additional Information:** 

Based on Orton-Gillingham

### PALS (Peer Assisted Learning Strategies)



### Audience:

Students who require supplemental reading support

Grades: K-6

Pacing: 20-45 minutes, 2-4 times/week

### Purpose:

- Grades K-1 Build phonemic awareness, letter-sound recognition, sight word reading, and decoding
- Grades 2-6 Advance decoding and word identification, fluency, and comprehension of narrative texts

### Additional Info:

- Students work in pairs taking turns as tutor and tutee as they work through targeted, structured activities.
  - Includes teacher-directed scripted lessons and student materials

# **Reading Horizons**<sup>®</sup>



### Audience:

Students with basic reading/decoding deficits

### Grades:

- Reading Horizons K-3
- Reading Horizons Elevate 4-12

#### **Purpose:**

To explicitly and systematically build solid foundational reading skills

### Additional Info:

- English language learner enhancements to help with pronunciation and translation
  - Has direct instruction and software components

# **PCI Environmental Print**



### Audience: Students with significant cognitive disabilities.

Grades: K-12

### Pacing: 160 lessons over the course of a school year

### Purpose:

To cover language arts standards while increasing comprehension of environmental print

### Additional Info:

Includes two levels of each story, manipulatives, illustrations, and limited text per page; questions allow for both verbal and nonverbal responses. Stories are about adolescent characters and incorporate environmental print like road signs and indoor signs.

### **REWARDS**<sup>®</sup>



### Audience:

Students who have mastered basic decoding but have deficits in multisyllabic word reading, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension

Grades: Intermediate: 4-6 Secondary: 6-12

Pacing: 20-25 lessons, 50-60 minutes per lesson

Purpose: Increase fluency and deepen comprehension

# **Seeing Stars**®



#### Audience:

Struggling readers, students with dyslexia, English learners, and emerging readers who have difficulty recognizing the visual patterns of letters

> Grades: K-12

### Pacing:

55-90 minutes per session with 5-20 sessions per week for at least eight weeks

#### **Purpose:**

Improve word recognition, spelling, and reading fluency skills by developing symbol imagery (the ability to create mental representations for sounds and letters within words) as a basis for reading and spelling.

#### Additional Info:

Rather than teaching extensive decoding rules and strategies, this program develops a sensory-cognitive process that underlies reading skills. Can be used alongside the LiPS program, also by Lindamood-Bell<sup>®</sup>.

# **Sound Partners**



Audience:

Struggling readers who score below expectations in phonemic awareness and phonics

Grades: K-3

Pacing:

30 minutes per session, 4-5 times per week for 25-28 weeks

#### **Purpose:**

Designed for use by tutors with minimal training and experience, emphasizing letter-sound correspondence, phoneme blending, decoding and encoding, and reading irregular high frequency words; includes oral reading to practice applying phonics skills in text.

> Additional Info: Requires 1-4 hours of training

## Sounds Sensible<sup>®</sup>



#### Audience:

Students who require intervention in phonemic awareness and beginning letter-sound relationships

### Grades:

PreK-1

### Pacing: 45 minutes per day

Purpose: Orton-Gillingham approach to phonics Instruction

### Additional Info:

Serves as Pre-Level 1 for S.P.I.R.E.

# S.P.I.R.E.<sup>®</sup> Reading Intervention



### Audience:

Students with word-level deficits who require the most intensive instruction in phonics, but not in comprehension

### Grades:

PreK-8+

### Pacing:

- 60 minutes daily
- Requires 2+ years to complete

#### **Purpose:**

Orton-Gillingham approach to phonics Instruction

### Additional Info:

- Placement test (IPA) required
  - Includes 8 levels (1-8)

# System 44<sup>®</sup>



### Audience: Students who require intensive phonics intervention and English learners

Grades: 3-12

### Pacing:

90 min lessons: whole group + rotations: software/small group/independent

> **Purpose:** Teaches the 44 phonemes of English

Additional Info: Blended learning approach to phonics intervention

# Voyager Passport: K-1



### Audience:

Students who are not reading at grade level and need additional instruction

Grades:

K-1

Pacing: 120 lessons, 30-45 minutes each

### Purpose:

To provide a balanced instructional approach targeting foundational reading skills

### Additional Info:

- Mix of teacher led and online instruction
- Version for secondary is <u>Passport Reading Journeys</u>

# Wilson Reading<sup>®</sup>



### Audience:

Students with word-level deficits who require the most intensive instruction in phonics, but not in comprehension

#### Grades:

2+

### Pacing:

- 60-90 minutes daily
- Requires 2+ years to complete

### Purpose:

Orton-Gillingham approach to Phonics Instruction

### Additional Info:

- Wilson Reading is Wilson Language's Tier 3 product
  - Instruction requires training

# **Corrective Reading**



### Audience:

- Decoding books Older non-readers who confuse words and read haltingly at an inadequate rate
- Comprehension books Poor comprehenders who struggle to understand grade-level material

Grades: 3-12

### Pacing: 45 minutes per lesson

### Purpose:

To promote reading accuracy, fluency, and comprehension skills of older students

### Additional Info:

- Can be used whole group or small group
  - All lessons sequenced and scripted

## **Fusion Reading**



Audience: Students who read below grade level and have lower vocabulary and comprehension skills

> Grades: 6-12

Pacing: Flexible, multi-year program

**Purpose:** To increase fluency and comprehension

# **Leveled Literacy Intervention: 3-12**



Audience: Students not meeting grade level expectations in reading

> Grades: 3-5: Red, Gold, Purple • 6-12: Teal

Pacing: 45 minutes per day

Purpose: Novel study for sustained reading

# **Making Connections**<sup>®</sup>



Audience: Students with fiction and nonfiction comprehension deficits

> Grades: 1-6

Pacing: 30 minutes per day (program offers pacing options)

**Purpose:** Acquire, develop, and refine comprehension skills

Additional Info:

Teaches comprehension skills such as cause and effect, drawing conclusions, and predicting outcomes

### Making Connections Intervention<sup>®</sup> (MCI)



### Audience:

Students with fiction and nonfiction comprehension deficits

### Grades:

6-12

- Aqua-3rd grade readability level
- Gold-4th grade readability level
- Crimson-5th grade readability level

Pacing:

30-60 minutes per day

### Purpose:

Acquire, develop, and refine comprehension skills

### Additional Info:

- Includes pre- and post-tests
- Teaches comprehension skills such as cause and effect, main idea, and inferencing
  - Writing and Word Study companion components available
### **My Sidewalks Levels C-E**



Audience: Students with vocabulary and comprehension deficits

> Grades: K-5

Pacing:

30-45 minutes per day for 30 weeks

#### Purpose:

To build vocabulary and comprehension skills so students succeed with the reading material used in their regular classrooms

#### Additional Info:

- Part of Scott Foresman Reading Street series
- Emphasis on oral language, vocabulary, and concept development
  - My Sidewalks is no longer in print

### PALS (Peer Assisted Learning Strategies): High School



#### Audience:

Students who require supplemental reading support

Grades: 9-12

Pacing: 20-45 minutes, 2-4 times per week

#### Purpose:

Improve fluency and comprehension skills

#### Additional Info:

- Students work in pairs taking turns as tutor and tutee as they work through targeted, structured activities.
  - Includes teacher-directed scripted lessons and student materials
- High School PALS follows a similar structure as PALS for the earlier grades, but students change partners more frequently, the reinforcement system is different, and the reading is more age appropriate

### **Passport Reading Journeys**



#### Audience:

Secondary students who are reading one to three years below grade level

#### Grades:

6-12

#### Pacing:

Each of the four levels includes ten 50-minute lessons to be delivered over two weeks

#### **Purpose:**

To provide a balanced instructional approach targeting vocabulary and comprehension

#### Additional Info:

Mix of teacher led and online instruction

### Read 180<sup>®</sup>



#### Audience:

Students who require intensive comprehension intervention who are at least 2 years below grade level

#### Age:

- Stage A: Grades 4-5
- Stage B: Grades 6-8
- Stage C: Grades 9+

#### Pacing:

90 min lessons:

whole group + rotations: software/small group/independent

#### Purpose:

Blended learning approach to reading comprehension intervention

### **Reading Milestones**



#### Audience:

Students with developmental disabilities and language/hearing impairments who would benefit from an alternative whole word reading approach

#### Grades:

1-12

#### Pacing:

Approximately 40 minutes per lesson, dependent upon the student

#### Purpose:

Alternative, language-controlled reading program designed to take students to an approximate 5th grade reading level

#### **Additional Info:**

Placement Test available

### **Reading Plus<sup>®</sup>**

# reading 🕟 plus

#### Audience: Students with comprehension deficits

Grades: 3-12

Pacing: 30-60 minutes per session for 7-24 weeks

Purpose: Increase students' silent reading fluency, comprehension, and vocabulary

> Additional Information: Web-based format

### SRA Reading Mastery (Signature Edition 2008)



#### Audience:

Students who have deficits in the oral language skills necessary to understand what is spoken, written, and read in the classroom.

#### Grades:

Pre K-5

Pacing: Approximately 60-90 minutes per lesson

#### Purpose:

Emphasis on the use of oral and written language in three strands: language arts, reading, and literature.

### Visualizing and Verbalizing<sup>®</sup>



#### Audience:

Students with language comprehension deficits due to a weakness in concept imagery, causing them to get only parts of information they read or hear, rather than the whole

#### Grades:

K-12

#### Pacing:

Small Group/Whole Class: 30 minutes 3-5 times per week for 8-12 weeks

Individual: 60 minutes daily for 8-12 weeks

#### Purpose:

To instruct and improve reading comprehension, oral language comprehension and expression, written language expression, and critical thinking skills through the development of concept imagery.

#### Additional Info:

This Lindamood-Bell product uses strategies to "make movies in your mind while you read" by addressing the underlying sensorycognitive processes necessary to develop independence in learning

### Voyager Passport: 2-5



#### Audience:

Students who are not reading at grade level and need additional instruction

Grades: 2-5

2-5

Pacing: 120 lessons, 30-45 minutes each

#### Purpose:

To provide a balanced instructional approach targeting fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension

#### Additional Info:

- Mix of teacher led and online instruction
- Version for secondary is <u>Passport Reading Journeys</u>

### **Xtreme Reading**



Audience: Students who exhibit poor reading fluency and limited vocabulary and comprehension strategies

> **Grades:** Students who read at or above the 4th grade level

> > Pacing: Daily, 45-minute lessons

#### Purpose:

Explicitly teach students how to use multiple strategies to increase fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension skills

# Fluency Programs

### **Read Naturally® Encore**



#### Audience:

- Sequenced series: students with difficulty in proper pronunciation, expression, and phrasing when reading
- *Phonics series*: students with specific phonics needs

#### Grades:

Sequenced series:1-8 Phonics series: K-2

Pacing: 30+ min, 3 times per week

#### Purpose:

Improve fluency through repeated reading and teacher modeling on audio CDs

#### Additional Info:

- This is the version with printed stories and audio support on CDs
  - Sequenced levels 1.0-8.0 and halves
  - Phonics levels 0.8. 1.3, 1.8. 2.3, 2.6, 2.7
- Read Naturally Live is the web-based subscription version

# Supplemental Materials

### 95% Group<sup>®</sup>: Comprehension



#### Audience:

Students who have strong basic reading skills but require additional comprehension instruction

#### Grades:

3-6

#### **Purpose:**

To provide explicit, systematic, and multisensory instruction on seven comprehension processes

#### Additional Info:

- Lessons include passages, graphic organizers, and manipulatives
- Each comprehension process is first taught separately and then spiraled together so that students learn how to use them together

### 95% Group<sup>®</sup>: Multisyllable Routine Cards



#### Audience: Students who need instruction in multisyllable word identification

#### Grades:

3-12

#### Pacing:

Five minutes per day

#### Purpose:

To supplement instruction by providing practice dividing multisyllable words into syllables and reinforcing word pattern identification

### 95% Group<sup>®</sup>: Phonics Lesson Library



#### Audience:

Students who need explicit, multisensory instruction in phonics

#### Pacing:

- 75 lessons, five days per week
- Includes Basic, Advanced, and Multisyllable

#### Purpose:

Build phonics skills with multisensory techniques

### 95% Group<sup>®</sup>: Phonological Awareness Lessons



#### Audience: Students who have needs in phonological awareness

Grades: Pre-K-1

#### Purpose:

Build phonological awareness skills in young learners

#### Additional Info:

Addresses 39 phonological awareness skills using 100+ picture cards, 13 instructional mats, and six sets of shapes in various colors

### 95% Group<sup>®</sup>: Teaching Blending



Audience: Students who need explicit decoding instruction

Purpose: Intended to supplement core instruction and for small group instruction

> Additional Info: Breaks blending down into four stages

### 95% Group<sup>®</sup>: Vocabulary Surge



#### Audience: Students who would benefit from explicit vocabulary instruction

#### Pacing: 15 minutes per day

#### Purpose:

Provide supplemental, multisensory instruction in vocabulary by teaching students how to break apart words, hypothesize meanings, and check meaning in context

#### Additional Info:

- Includes Greek morphemes and Latin roots
  - Uses manipulatives

### Achieve 3000<sup>®</sup> (KidBiz, TeenBiz, Empower)



Audience: Students with nonfiction reading comprehension deficits

> Grades: KidBiz: 2-5 TeenBiz: 6-8 Empower: 9-12

Pacing: 75-90 minutes per lesson

**Purpose:** 

Reading comprehension of nonfiction text delivered to the student electronically at a set Lexile level

### Beverly Tyner Small-Group Reading Instruction



#### Audience: Students who struggle with foundational reading skills

**Grades:** Primary

#### Purpose:

To meet the needs of a broad range of learners with foundational reading needs

#### Additional Info:

Includes assessments and lesson plans/materials

### **Beyond the Code**<sup>®</sup>



#### Audience: Students with comprehension deficits

#### Grades: 2-4

#### **Purpose:**

To develop comprehension and reasoning skills

#### Additional Info:

Workbooks contain writing and spelling exercises, introduce new sight words, and reinforce phonetic patterns

### **Earobics**<sup>®</sup>



#### Audience:

- Students of all abilities
  - At-risk learners

#### Grades:

Foundations: Pre-K-1 Connections: 2-3

#### **Purpose:**

Reinforce phonological awareness, phonics, vocabulary, and communication skills.

#### Additional Info:

- Computer-based
  - Adaptive
- Includes assessments in each skill area

### **Florida Center for Reading Research**

FLORIDA CENTER FOR READING RESEARCH

Audience: All students

Grades: Pre-K to 5

Pacing: Varies

**Purpose:** 

To provide reading intervention materials and instructional routines for use in small groups

#### Additional Info:

Free

 Materials and instructional routines are intended as reading center activities for students in elementary school; however, skills may be applicable for intervention for older students

### Heggerty Phonemic Awareness Curriculum

#### 



#### Audience:

*Tier I:* All students *Intervention:* Students with phonological awareness, phonics, and fluency deficits

#### Grades:

*Tier I:* Pre-K-3 *Intervention:* K-8

#### Pacing: 10 minutes per day

#### Purpose:

To complement a reading series or intervention by building phonemic awareness skills

### Journeys



Audience:

- Tier II Resources: Students who are struggling with core content
  - Tier III Resources: Students needing targeted intervention in specific skills

#### Grades: K-6

#### **Purpose:**

To supplement core instruction materials with resources to advance readers struggling with phonemic awareness, phonics, and fluency.

### **Moby Max**



#### Audience: Students who are struggling learners

Grades: K-8

#### **Purpose:**

To find and close learning gaps in struggling learners

#### Additional Info:

- Computer-based
  - Adaptive

### QuickReads



Audience: Students with strong phonics skills but deficits in fluency and vocabulary

> Grades: 2-6

Purpose: Build fluency and vocabulary

Pacing: 15 minutes per day, 3-4 times per week

Additional Info: Includes modeling and repeated readings of short, nonfiction text passages

### **Road to the Code**



#### Audience:

Students who struggle with phonemic awareness skills and letter/ sound correspondence

#### Grades:

K-1

#### Pacing:

15-20 minutes per lesson 44 lessons across 11 weeks

#### **Purpose:**

To develop in students an awareness that language can be segmented into phonemes that are represented by letters

#### Additional Information:

Features three activities – Say-It-and-Move-It, Letter Name and Sound Instruction, and Phonological Awareness

### **Six-Minute Solution**



#### Audience: Students who decode accurately but struggle with reading fluently

Grades: K-12

#### Pacing:

Supplements another program for six minutes per day

#### Purpose:

To complement another reading program or intervention by building reading fluency

#### Additional Info:

- Same-skill-level student pairs do repeated readings of oneminute nonfiction passages as their partner notes the number of words read correctly
- Includes three levels (i.e., primary, intermediate, secondary) to meet student interest and readability over a wide span of grade levels





# **Selecting an Intervention**

#### **District/Building Considerations**

- What skill deficits do our students demonstrate?
- What are the students' interests?
- What is the expertise of the current staff?
- What resources do we have available?
- What is the environment in which the intervention will be implemented? (e.g., size of group, location, etc.)
- What resources are available to implement an intervention? (e.g., technology, leveled readers, tactiles/manipulatives, etc.)

#### Intervention/Practice Considerations

- What skill deficits does it target?
- What makes this intervention effective? How do we know? (e.g., effect size, explicit, systematic, multisensory, etc.)
- What is the expense of utilizing the intervention? (e.g., onetime subscription fees, training costs, annual expenses to include consumables)
- What resources are needed to implement the intervention?
- What kind of training is required or necessary to implement the intervention effectively?
- Is the intervention easy to use and include supports to assist with teacher understanding?

### Evidence-Based Interventions

Over the years, several laws have outlined expectations and provided guidance around what interventions districts and schools should utilize with at-risk students. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) has consistently directed educators to implement interventions grounded in research. Under No Child Left Behind (NCLB), districts and schools were called to use scientifically-based research as the foundation for education programs and interventions. Now, under the <u>Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)</u> and the <u>Tennessee Strategic Plan</u> (p. 128), districts and schools are expected to use evidence-based interventions. This shift was designed to help increase the impact of educational investments by ensuring that interventions being implemented have proven to be effective in leading to desired outcomes, namely improving student achievement.

Evidence-based interventions are practices or programs that have evidence to show that they are effective at producing results and improving outcomes when implemented. The kind of evidence described in ESSA has generally been produced through formal studies and research. Under ESSA, there are four tiers, or levels, of evidence:

Level 1 – Strong Evidence: supported by one or more well-designed and wellimplemented randomized control experimental studies.

Level 2 – Moderate Evidence: supported by one or more well-designed and wellimplemented quasi-experimental studies.

Level 3 – Promising Evidence: supported by one or more well-designed and wellimplemented correlational studies (with statistical controls for selection bias).

Level 4 – Demonstrates a Rationale: practices that have a well-defined logic model or theory of action, are supported by research, and have some effort underway by an SEA, LEA, or outside research organization to determine their effectiveness. . <u>Tennessee Strategic Plan</u> (p. 128)

## **Evidence-Based Interventions Continued**

There are several factors that impact the effectiveness of an intervention. The materials and intervention programs that are used work alongside how the intervention is implemented and the environment in which it occurs. This document aims to help buildings and districts determine what curriculum and materials to use to teach intervention. Curriculum, instruction, and the environment must all be strong; one of these factors alone can't be expected to positively impact student progress in intervention.



Additional information on evidence-based interventions can be found at <u>Evidence for ESSA</u> and <u>What Works Clearinghouse</u>. Educators should consider the following when selecting an intervention:

Instruction

- The program's effect size. Effect size indicates the impact the intervention had on the students who received the intervention in the included studies. An effect size of .8 is large, .5 is medium, and .2 is low. Not all programs have met the standards for review set by the above websites; these programs may still have merit.
- The student demographics in the study's effect size compared to the students being served in the intervention.
- Knowledge of effective interventions.

Additional considerations can be found on the next page. A tool to assist with intervention selection can be found <u>here</u>.

### Increasing Intervention Intensity

It is crucial that interventions in more intensive tiers are not just a replication of earlier interventions in a different setting, as participants have already demonstrated a lack of adequate progress with the previous intervention intensity. At the very least, Tier II, III, and special education interventions should vary in intensity by group size and duration of intervention lessons, but there are additional ways to increase intensity of interventions between tiers.

Dimensions of Increasing Intervention Intensity	Description
<b>Strength</b> How strong is the intervention's impact on a student's academic growth?	<ul> <li>Intervention strength is measured by effect size:</li> <li>.25 and above indicate an intervention has value in improving outcomes.</li> <li>.354 are moderate.</li> <li>.50 or larger are strong (preferred).</li> </ul>
<b>Dosage</b> What is the frequency and duration of instruction? How often do students have the opportunity for practice/ feedback?	<ul> <li>Factors impacting dosage include:</li> <li>the size of the instructional group</li> <li>the number of minutes each session lasts, and</li> <li>the number of sessions provided each week.</li> </ul>
Alignment How closely does the intervention align with the student's academic skill deficit?	The intervention should target the student's specific, identified set of academic skill deficits.
<b>Comprehensiveness</b> How many explicit instruction principles does the intervention incorporate?	<ul> <li>The intervention should include several explicit instruction principles, such as:</li> <li>providing explanations in simple, direct language</li> <li>modeling efficient solution strategies</li> <li>providing practice so students can effectively use the strategies, and</li> <li>incorporating systematic cumulative review.</li> </ul>
Individualization Is the intervention individualized based on each student's needs?	The intervention should be individualized and adaptable to meet the varying needs of each student.

Modified from the National Center on Intensive Intervention's "Taxonomy of Intervention Intensity" document (Fuchs, L.S, Fuchs, D. & Malone, A.S. (2017)

### Dyslexia-Specific Interventions



Tennessee's "Say Dyslexia" Law requires schools to identify students who exhibit characteristics of dyslexia and to provide these students with aligned interventions that are:

Explicit: skills explained, directly taught, and modeled by the teacher

**Systematic and cumulative:** introduces concepts in a definite, logical sequence; concepts are ordered from simple to more complex

**Multisensory:** links listening, speaking, reading, and writing together; involves movement and "hands-on" learning

**Language-based:** addresses all levels of language, including sounds (phonemes), symbols (graphemes), meaningful word parts (morphemes), word and phrase meanings (semantics), and sentence formation (syntax)

Aligned to individual student need: should address the skill deficit(s) identified through targeted assessments in the areas of phonological and phonemic awareness, alphabet knowledge, sound/symbol recognition, and rapid naming.

For more information on the "Say Dyslexia" Law and dyslexia-specific interventions, please see the <u>Dyslexia Resource Guide</u>.

### **Considerations for English** Learners

Before placing an English learner in a reading resource program, it is important to ensure that the program is accessible given the student's current level of English proficiency. In general, consider the following three issues:

- · Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills and Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency
- Coordination of English as a Second Language and Response to Intervention services
- Authentic and Highly Interconnected Communication

### Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills and Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency

It generally takes English learners eighteen months to two years to develop conversational speech and five to seven years to develop proficiency in the academic language used in school. Oral fluency in English may not be an indication that an English learner has the overall English language skills necessary for academic success. (This is also known as the basic interpersonal communicative skills – cognitive academic language proficiency (BICS-CALP) gap; the incorrect assumption that a student who is conversationally fluent is also academically fluent can lead to misclassifications).

#### **Coordination of ESL and RTI services**

English learners should be provided the appropriate Tier I (i.e., core instruction), Tier II, and Tier III supports based on their individual needs identified by the universal screener. An RTI<sup>2</sup> placement for an English learner will depend on his/her level of language acquisition. The discreet points of RTI are inaccessible until a student possesses basic communication skills. If an English learner falls below the 25th percentile on the universal screener and he/she has not acquired sufficient English communication skills to access academic interventions, the student should continue to receive ESL services. If an English learner falls below the 25th percentile on the universal screener and he/she has acquired sufficient English communication, the student should continue to receive ESL services. If an English learner falls below the 25th percentile on the universal screener and he/she has acquired sufficient English communication, the student English communication skills to allow the universal screener and he/she has acquired sufficient English communication skills to allow the universal screener and he/she has acquired sufficient English communication skills to allow them to access academic interventions, the student should receive RTI<sup>2</sup> interventions based on his/her specific area of need.

#### Authentic and Highly Interconnected Communication

Instruction for English learners should focus on a variety of language aspects. There is a focus on literacy and content, which requires background knowledge and awareness and skill with syntax and grammar. This process is supported by high level thinking skills with a focus on language as a tool to access academic content. Students must be taught metacognitive and metalinguistic skills to accelerate language learning. Teachers should focus on respecting the student's first language and home culture. High interest materials that are highly differentiated should serve as the mechanism for deepening student learning. These resources should align with differentiated strategies to support learning.

Collier, V.P. & Thomas, W.P. (1997). Two Languages are Better than One. Educational Leadership. 55(4), 23-26. American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. Acquiring English as a Second Language. (n.d.) Web. Zwiers, J. (2008). Developing the Language of Thinking. Educational Leadership. 65.

## **Computer-Based Materials**

Considerations

- Is the purpose of the program to provide independent practice tasks or direct instruction?
- What is the evidence base of the program?
- What technology is accessible?
- Who will implement the program?
- Does it utilize evidence-based teaching practices?

If computer programs are used, students should still have daily interaction with a teacher who can teach and ensure accurate practice of new skills.

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