

Becoming the LEADER in *your* classroom, how to take data that informs your INSTRUCTION and *transforms* your results.

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What do literacy and a canary have in common?

Part 1: Learning to lead and teach from where you (we) are.

Why is 92% so important to remember? What is possible? We don't have a literacy crisis, we have a leadership crisis and it starts with us.

GROWTH GAPS: What are yours, how can you change them?

THE SCIENCE(S) GUIDING HOW YOU LEAD IN LITERACY





Leadership is not about being in charge. It's about taking care of those in your charge. - Simon Sinek

What is the ultimate purpose of implementation science?

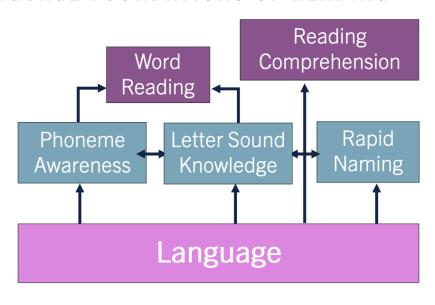
To create a socially significant outcome.

Who in your school is causing a socially significant change? Teachers #1 Leaders #2

How are you addressing the Science of Reading?

(Question answered in the next segment)

THE LANGUAGE FOUNDATIONS OF READING



(Snowling, 2018)



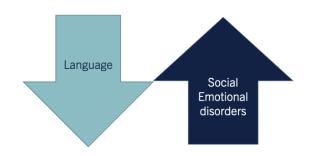




POOR LANGUAGE IS ASSOCIATED WITH PERSISTENT SOCIAL EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL CONCERNS.

Children with a marked deficits in language have higher rates of behavioral and emotional disorders in adolescence and adulthood:

Anxiety
Depression
Inattention
Peer Relationships



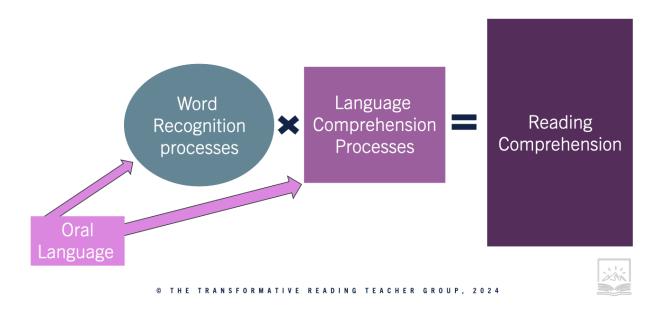
Snowling, M.J., Bishop, D.V., Stothard, S.D., Chipchase, B, & Caplan C. (2006); Goh, S.K., Griffeths, S.L., & Norbury, C.F. (2021)

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The Simple View of Reading

(Gough & Tunmer, 1986)



** SEE other handout of the quadrant model of the Simple View of Reading

Facts about Language and Reading (not on slides)



- Language is important for both word reading and language comprehension and therefore, reading comprehension.
- Language difficulties are common (7-10% of the population) and become evident early, some include...
 - Slowed vocabulary development
 - May have poor sentence formation
 - Narrative (story telling) skills are under-developed
 - · Short listening span
 - Commonly show difficulties with language comprehension and production
- Children with *speech* difficulties may be referred to speech-language pathologists for their articulation concerns but *language* difficulties are often 'hidden'
- Children with language difficulties most often reach the MTSS process IF they develop secondary problems, such as comprehension difficulties or behaviour problems
- Language difficulties should be addressed in the early years (preschool/early elementary) BUT teachers are not trained to identify language problems and lack tests with which to do so
- Until now, we have had very few language intervention tools for classroom teachers, or the science to lead the way.

<u>Children's Language Skills Can be Improved lessons from psychological science by</u> C. Hulme, M. Snowling and Lervag

Language Screening & Standard Assessments

- OxEd Language Screen age 3 9 (up to 12) screens language and reading (available only in the British version now)
- <u>Early Bird Education</u> age 4-8 (also changing with new research) has both dyslexia risk indication and some oral language tasks (see additional handout)
- QUILS (Quick Interactive Language Screener) ages 3-6
- Cubed NLM (narrative language measures) ages 4-9
- <u>DYMOND</u> Diagnostic Assessment for DLD and Dyslexia formal & standardized
- TILLS Student Language Scales age 9-16 Intervention formal & standardized

Language Instruction Resources

<u>Sortegories</u> (K-3, + special populations)
Story Champs – intervention tool for age 5 +
Language for Learning - intervention tool for 4 +, or it can be used whole group
Nuffield Early Language Intervention (NELI) Small Group (Tier 2 & 3) &
NELI Whole Class (Tier 1) – 3-7 years of age
Free PreK-3 Curriculum – Let's Know! by The Language and Reading Research Consortium
(LARRC)
<u>Language Live</u> (grades 5-12)
Reading Diagnostics to define instruction protocol (all in handout packet)
d Reading Diagnostics to define instruction protocol (all in handout packet) if you do not have a placement tool with your curriculum.
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Spelling Diagnostics and word study support

(4-8 grades)

- ☐ <u>Sortegories</u> (K-3, + special populations)
- ☐ Phonics and Spelling through Phoneme Grapheme Mapping (K-8)