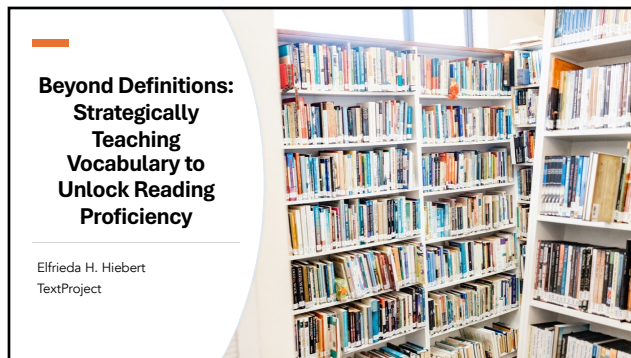
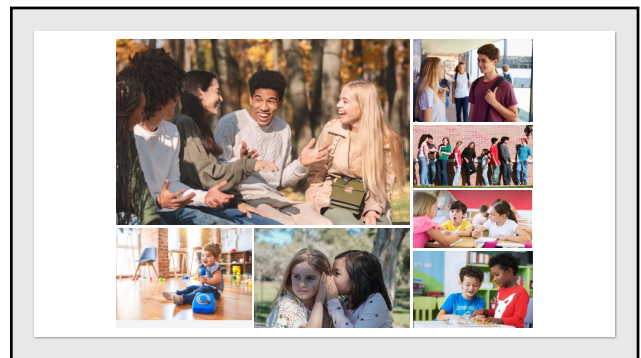




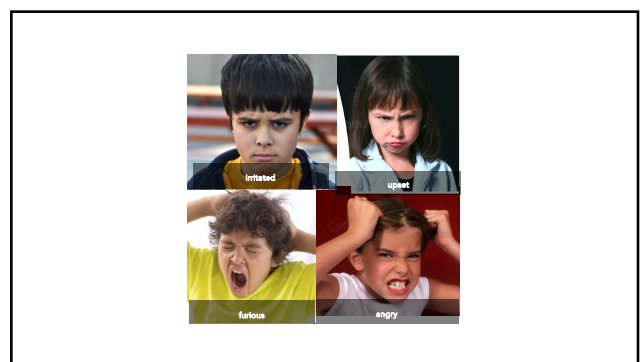
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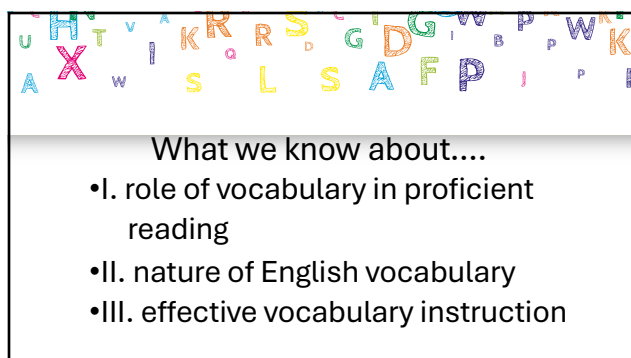
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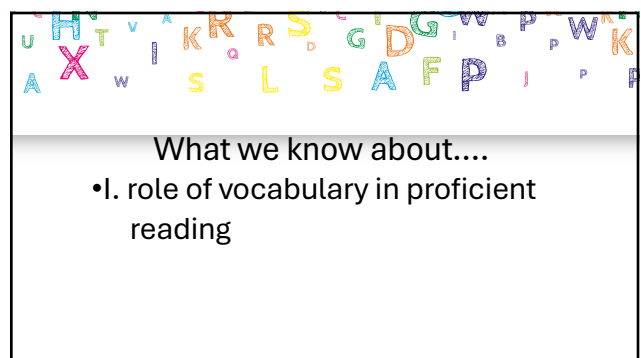
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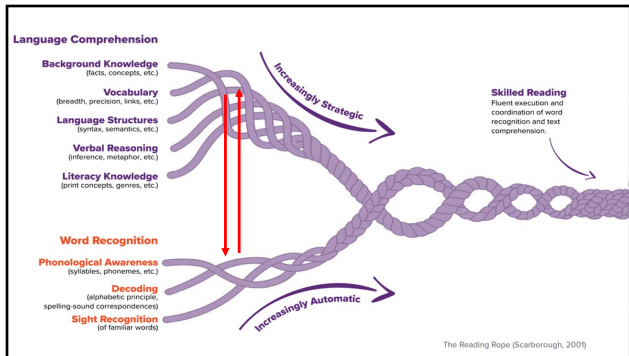
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7

Vocabulary and Decoding

- ★ Knowledge of words in oral language is a strong predictor of children's word recognition (Kim et al., 2016; Nation & Snowling, 2004; Ouellette 2006; Sénéchal et al., 2006).
- ★ Students who were taught letter-sound correspondences and engaged in reading texts with target words outperformed students who were in the letter-sound correspondence group only (Savage et al., 2018).

8

Vocabulary and Fluency

- ★ As ratio of challenging words increases, students' reading rates decrease, especially for readers who are beginning or challenged in reading acquisition (Amendum et al., 2017).
- ★ While reading rate predicted 18% of the variance in comprehension vocabulary predicted an additional 23% (Paige & Smith, 2018).

9

Vocabulary & Comprehension

- ★ Vocabulary knowledge is positively associated with reading comprehension at every stage of reading development (Cromley & Azevedo, 2007; Wagner & Ridgewell, 2009).
- ★ Background knowledge is the strongest predictor of readers' comprehension (Ahmed et al., 2016).
- ★ Much of the background knowledge that is critical to comprehension is learned from text (Smith et al., 2021).

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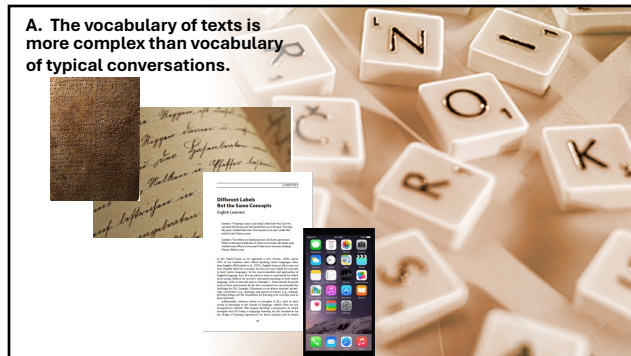
I. What we know about the role of vocabulary in proficient reading

REFLECTION

11

II. What we know about the nature of English vocabulary

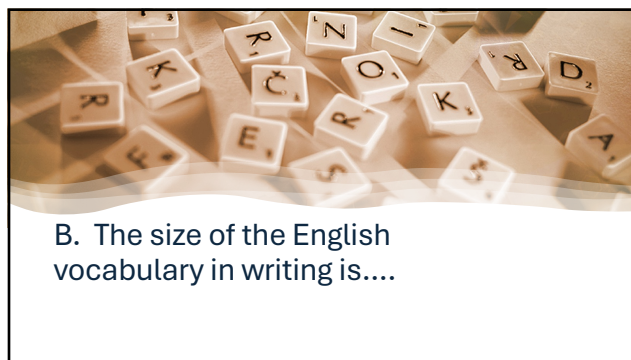
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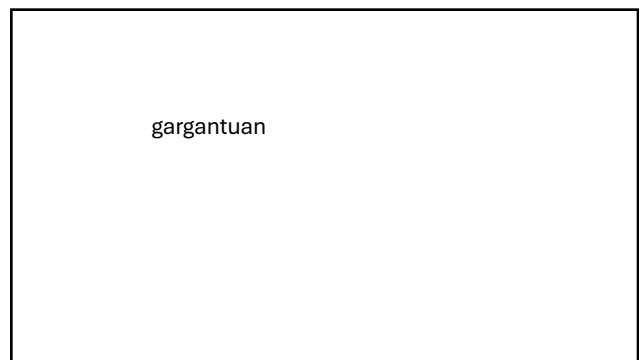
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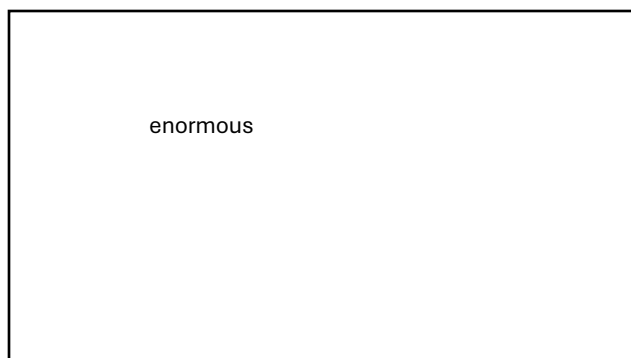
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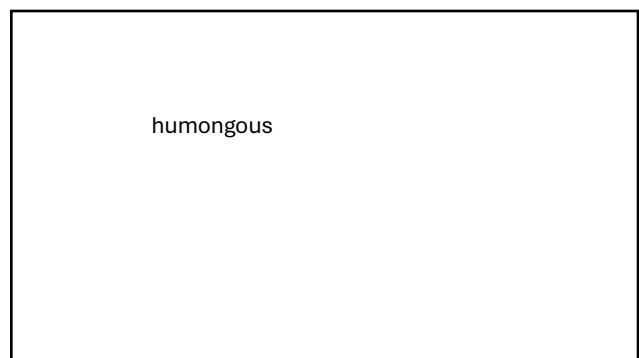
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massive

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immense

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monumental

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colossal

22

....especially in written language



23

Oxford Unabridged Dictionary

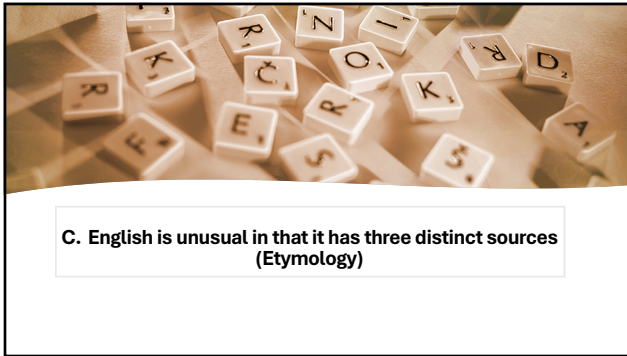
•282,500
root or head
words

•326,000
derivatives &
phrases

•47,150
obsolete
words

And this doesn't include the
multiple meanings of words.

24



C. English is unusual in that it has three distinct sources (Etymology)

25



26



The Sources of English Vocabulary

27

Contributions of English's Language Layers to Semantics		
Anglo-Saxon	French/Latin	Greek
king	regent	monarch
flash	realization	epiphany
wreck	disaster	catastrophe

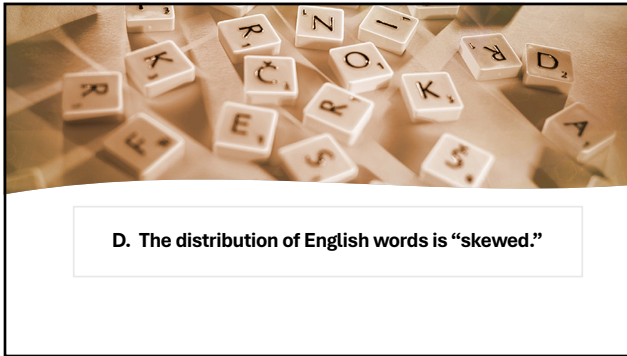
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Contributions of English's Language Layers to Morphology			
Morphological Form	Anglo-Saxon	French/Latin	Greek
Affixes	un-: unhappy -ness: happiness	de-: deactivate -tion: action	a-: atypical -ism: capitalism
Inflected endings	walked, walks, walking	alumnus/alumni alga/algae	crisis/crises criterion/criteria
Compounding/ Complex phrases	homework, cowboy	weather patterns food chain	telephone, microscope

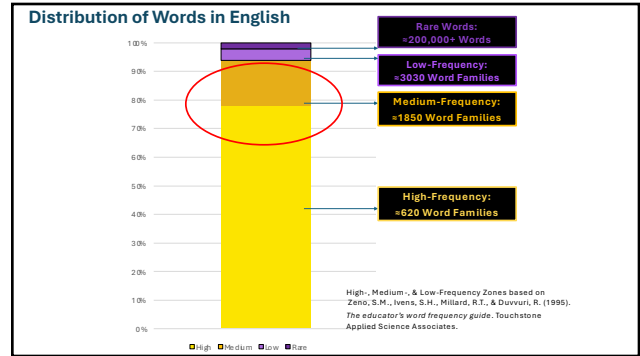
29

Contributions of English's Language Layers to Grapheme-Phoneme Correspondences			
Types of Grapheme-Phoneme Correspondences	Anglo-Saxon	French/Latin	Greek
Two adjacent vowels with a single phoneme	meet, team	ou (each pronounced differently): cough, though, through, bough	eu: euphoria
Consonants	gh: rough	ch: chef, chalet, champagne	ph/f: philosophy
Unique	wa: water, wash	eau: bureau	y as a medial vowel: myth

30



31



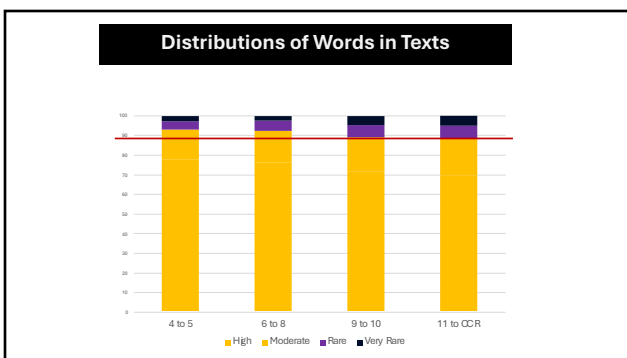
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33

Word Zone	Examples of Words
1st 100	the, by, through
101-300	long, great, family
301-1,000	power, strong, answer
1,001-1,500	valley, imagine, motion
1,501-2,000	responsible, presence, trail
2001-2,500	discovery, civilization, assume

34



35

Texts on Standards-Based Assessments

GRADE 3
One rainy day, two shop owners named Leo and Pablo opened their shop doors to begin the day's business. They each stood in front of their stores, wishing for customers. Sadly, the rainy, wet weather had chased all the townspeople inside. Not one person walked down the cobblestone street. "Rainy days are bad for business," Pablo responded. He always tried to find a positive side in every situation. Before Leah could reply, she noticed a dog. The wet animal was walking down the street towards

GRADE 5
Just as Trevon was putting on his unning shoes, his twin brother woke up. Leo sat up in bed, looked at the clock, and looked. "Morning, Leo," Trevon said. "Want to join me for a morning un?" Leo answered "no" and walked out of the room, most likely in search of a bowl of snacks. Trevon shook his head. He and Leo may have shared the same birthday and the same red hair, but that was where the similarities seemed to end. "You do remember that we're unning a race this weekend, right?" Trevon asked as he walked through the kitchen.

GRADE 7
My youngest brother paid no attention to me. Grasping more firmly his newspaper wrapped notebook and his tin can lunch of cornbread and oil soaked goes, he continued to concentrate on the dusty road. He spoke several feet behind my other brothers, Stacey and Christopher John, and me, attempting to keep the gray Mississippi dust from settling with each step and drifting back upon his shiny black shoes and the back of his purple pants by lifting each foot high before setting it gently down again. Always meticulously neat, six year old Little Man never allowed dirt or tears or noise to ruin his perfect look.

36



II. What we know about the nature of English vocabulary

REFLECTION

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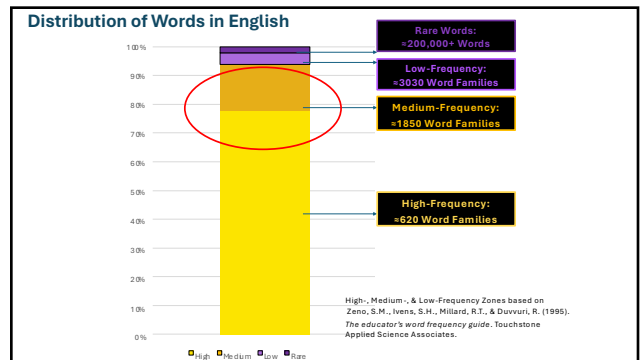


III. What we know about effective vocabulary instruction

38

- 1. Read extensively in texts that support knowledge acquisition but also automaticity of the core vocabulary
- Seidenberg (2017) does not mention “decodable text” in *Language at the speed of sight* but he does describe the amount of data required to learn to read:
 - “Readers become orthographic experts by absorbing a lot of data, which is one reason why the sheer amount and variety of texts that children read is important...*Major statistical patterns emerge as the child encounters a larger sample of words....* We don’t study orthographic patterns in order to be able to read; we gain orthographic expertise by reading.” (p. 92) [italics added]

39



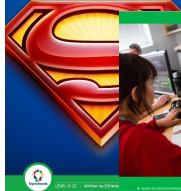
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Texts for Middle Grades

(open-access @textproject.org)



Comics & Cartoons



Computer Animation



41

The Comic Strip

American comic strips first appeared in New York City at the end of the 19th century. At that time, a newspaper called the New York World began running a comic strip called The Yellow Kid, which many people think was the first comic strip in the United States. The Yellow Kid got its name because his clothes were covered with yellow ink. The Yellow Kid had speech balloons that showed the words people spoke. Soon, almost every newspaper printed comics, or funnies, as they are also called.

Today, comic strips, many with speech balloons, are found in newspapers across the country. On Sundays, the color comics are one of the most popular parts of the newspaper. In addition, the Sunday comics are usually larger and more colorful than the daily comics.

Graphic Novels

Although they don't look like novels, they also don't look like comic books. Graphic novels, which look like a mixture of comics and novels, are an art form that combines fiction and art. Graphic novels look like comic books because they have drawings and tell stories. However, they are different from comics because they tell longer stories that are more like those told in novels. Also like novels, they may have many characteristics and a plot with many parts.

Both children and adults enjoy graphic novels' strong drawings and stories. In addition, graphic novels feature many different subjects. Some graphic novelists write about World War II. Some write love stories or science fiction. Others write stories that make readers laugh. Graphic novels today appeal to a growing number of readers.

Computer Animation

Before computers, hundreds of artists spent years carefully drawing frame after frame to make an animated film. Every second of film needed to be drawn. A five-minute cartoon could have more than 15,000 drawings.

Today, most animated films are drawn on computers. Computer animation can look almost as real as life. The animals seem to move like real animals, even though they can talk. The people look more real, too, even though they can stretch like clay. Some films also combine real people and animals with computer animation.

The film Toy Story, which was first shown in, was the first full-length computer animated film, and it was very popular. Today, many artists who once drew each frame by hand now create cartoons with computer animation.

42

[illegible]

43

Furbaby

Have you ever heard of fur babies? They may not be what you picture when you think of a baby. In the past few years, it has become a hot trend to own a fur baby. This is true for **many** more than ever.

So, What Are Fur Babies? Fur babies are pets that people treat like their own children. They can be furry friends like dogs, cats, rabbits, and even **snakes**. These pets become a big part of their owners' lives. The term "fur babies" is a way to show how much these pets mean to their owners, just like a human baby means to their parents.

Why Are Fur Babies So Trendy?

A fur baby can bring joy, comfort, and friendship. That is one reason they are a trend. Many teens turn to their furry friends during hard times. Fur babies can listen without judgment and can offer love without strings. A study found that, if you interact with pets on social media, it can have a positive impact on your well being.

You are more likely to have less stress.

Why else are fur babies popular? Some people say it is the rise of social media. Teens like to share fun pictures and **videos** of their fur babies. These posts often go viral. Then, these pets gain fame online. People follow them to see **funny** moments that bring smiles to their faces.

It's Not All Fun and Games:

A fur baby can also teach a sense of duty. If you own one, you have to make sure its fed. You have to **love** it. It must get check-ups from the **vet**. It's a big job. Just like real babies, fur babies need lots of care. They have feelings and need love too. **Teens** can learn about the needs of the pet they want. Then, they can make sure they can give them a loving home.

In sum, the trend of fur babies is all about love, friendship, and caring. Fur babies have become a big part of many teens' lives. They can bring joy and comfort in a world that can feel like too much at times. As long as people treat their fur babies with care and love, this trend will continue to bring warmth to hearts.

44



Hot Pigs

LEVEL: A-B Pig | Book 1

Written by C. B. Hoyle & Andrew S. Hoyle

Texts for Beginners

(open-access@textproject.org)





The Pig Gets Red!

LEVEL: A-B Pig | Book 2

Written by C. B. Hoyle & Andrew S. Hoyle

Texts for Beginners

(open-access@textproject.org)





The Pig Gets a Sunburn!

LEVEL: A-B Pig | Book 3

Written by C. B. Hoyle & Andrew S. Hoyle

Texts for Beginners

(open-access@textproject.org)





Yes, Pigs Can Get Sunburns!

LEVEL: A-B Pig | Book 4

Written by C. B. Hoyle & Andrew S. Hoyle

Texts for Beginners

(open-access@textproject.org)



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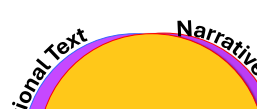
Hot Pigs: Some pigs sit in the sun. They sit and sit. This pig falls asleep. The pig gets hot. The pig gets too hot. The pig gets red! The pig has a <u>sunburn!</u> Yes, pigs can get <u>sunburns</u>. Cool Pigs: A hot pig sits in the mud. The mud is cool. A hot pig swims in water. The water is cool. It is too hot! So, a pig swims in water. And a bird has a ride on the pig!	Pig nests: Pigs make nests. They make nests with sticks. Pigs put grass in nests too. The grass makes the nest soft. A little pig is called a <u>piglet</u>. The <u>piglets</u> rest in a nest. Pig Tricks: Can you ask a pig to do a trick? Yes, you can ask a pig to sit. You can ask a pig to jump. The pig will jump. Yes, you can ask a pig to do tricks. But pigs need you to learn the tricks.
--	---

46

- 2. Strategically teach students *about* the vocabulary in texts

47

Unique words in narrative & informational texts are different.



The diagram illustrates the Vocabulary Core Model. It features a large yellow circle with a purple border. Inside the circle, the text reads: "Core Vocabulary (2,500 word families)". The purple border is labeled "Informational Text" on the left and "Narrative/Literary Text" on the right. Two purple arrows point from the bottom of the circle to the text "Unique Vocabulary".

Unique Vocabulary

Hiebert & Cervetti, 2012
Hiebert et al., 2024

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Narrative : *The Storyteller's Candle*

The children **rehearsed** the play, the dances, and the stories. Don Ramon donated boxes and **crates** from his **bodega** to make the decorations. The mothers from **El Barrio** met at church or the library to paint, cut, and **paste**.

Finally, by the evening of January 5th, the library was ready for Three Kings' Day.

The next day, everyone came from far and near. Outside, the snow was rising high. Inside the library, the logs burned in an open fireplace and the storyteller's candle **flickered**. The room **bubbled** with the voices of children and adults. Everyone spoke at once, in Spanish and in English.

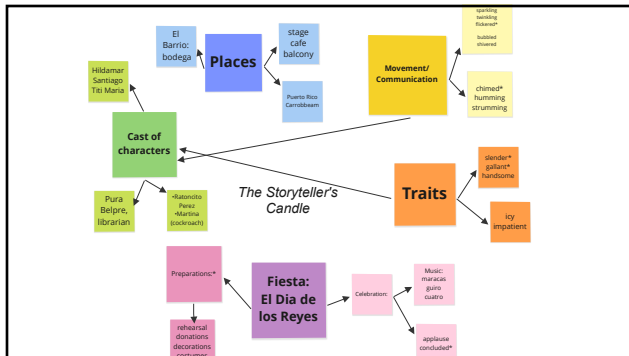
Informational : *Energy Island*

Renewable energy comes from resources that will never run out, or that can be replaced. For example, wind is a renewable resource, since the wind will always blow. Windmills were invented to catch that energy.

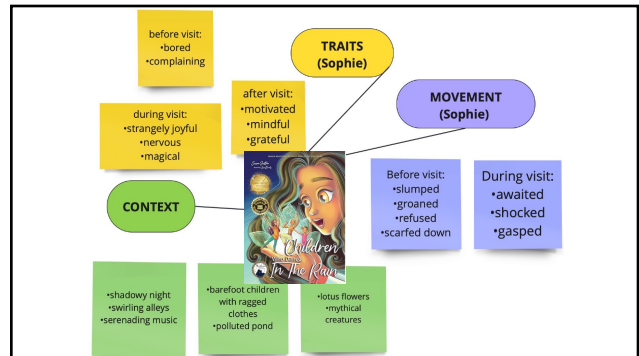
Rivers keep flowing all year, so they are also a source of renewable energy. People have been using dams, water mills, and other means of harnessing waterpower for thousands of years.

Sunlight, which can be converted into solar power, is another example of a renewable resource, and so are the plants and trees that can be harvested and converted into biofuels and then replanted.

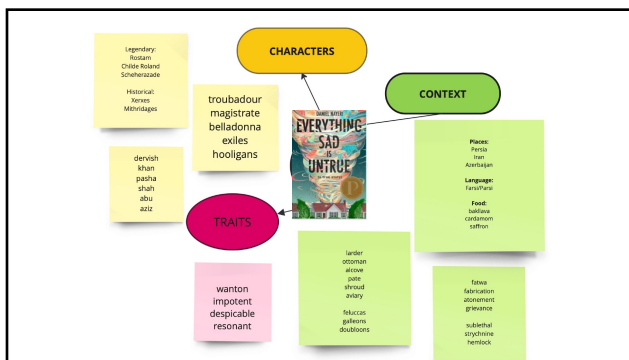
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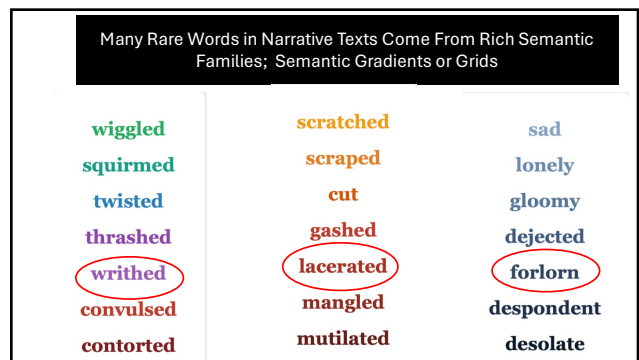
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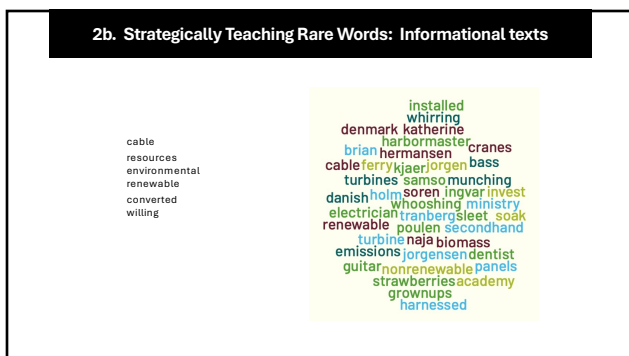
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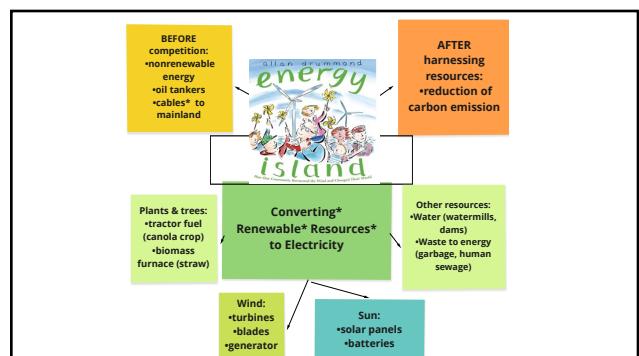
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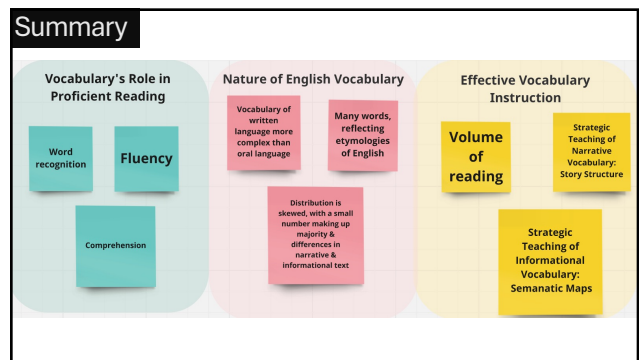
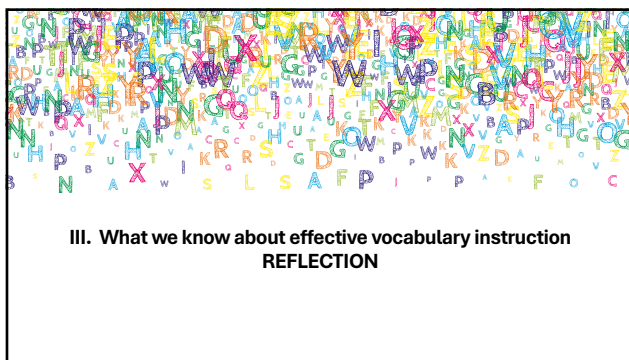
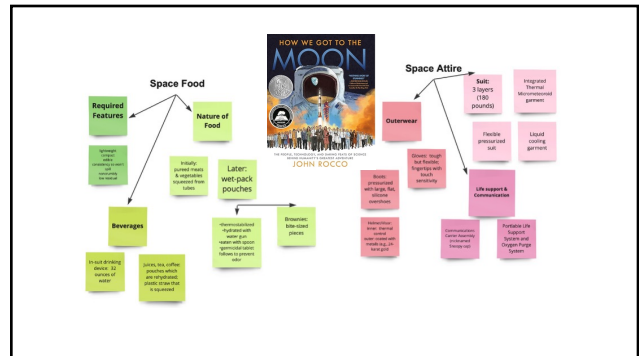
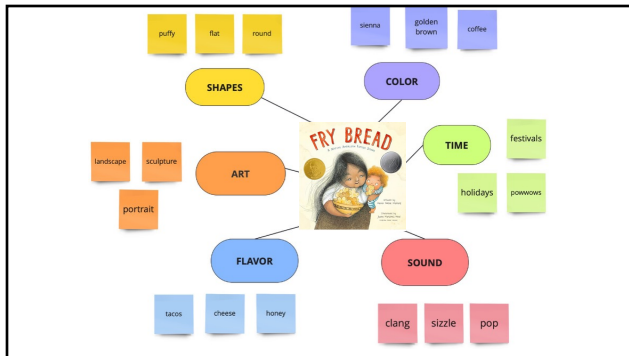
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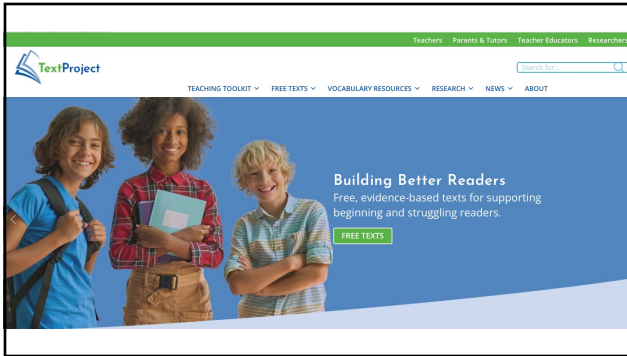


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