

Reading Foundational Skills (Level 2)	
Print Concepts	
<i>Student Goal:</i>	<i>What it looks like:</i>
<p>1. Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.</p> <p>a. Recognize the distinguishing features of a sentence (e.g., first word, capitalization, ending punctuation).</p>	<p>Students will understand how a sentence is organized.</p> <p>Use questions and prompts such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show me the first word of the sentence. • Where does the period (question mark, etc) go? • Show me the capital letter. • How does a sentence begin? • What goes at the end of a sentence?
Phonological Awareness	
<p>2. Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).</p> <p>a. Distinguish long from short vowel sounds in spoken single-syllable words.</p> <p>b. Orally produce single-syllable words by blending sounds (phonemes), including consonant blends.</p> <p>c. Isolate and pronounce initial, medial vowel, and final sounds (phonemes) in spoken single-syllable words.</p> <p>d. Segment spoken single-syllable words into their complete sequence of individual sounds (phonemes).</p>	<p>Use questions and prompts such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does this word have a long or short vowel sound? • Say each sound you hear in this word slowly. • What do you hear at the beginning of this word? What do you hear next? At the end?
Phonics and Word Recognition	
<p>3. Know and apply Level 2 phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.</p> <p>a. Know the spelling-sound correspondences for common consonant digraphs (two letters that represent one sound).</p> <p>b. Decode regularly spelled one-syllable words.</p> <p>c. Know final -e and common vowel team conventions for representing long vowel sounds.</p> <p>d. Use knowledge that every syllable must have a vowel sound to determine the number of syllables in a printed word.</p> <p>e. Decode two-syllable words following basic patterns by breaking the words into syllables.</p> <p>f. Read words with inflectional endings.</p> <p>g. Recognize and read grade-appropriate irregularly spelled words.</p>	<p>Students continue learning specific strategies for decoding words in texts. Learning suffixes and vowel patterns enhances decoding, spelling ability, and vocabulary development.</p> <p>Use questions and prompts such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does that sound right? • Does that look right? • Does that make sense? • Look at the word, does it look like...? • You said...does it look like...? What do these two letters sound like together (sh, th, ch) in this word? • Can you clap the syllables in this word? • What does this final e tell you about this word? • Look at the beginning of that word, can you get it started?
Fluency	
<p>4. Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.</p> <p>a. Read grade-level text with purpose and understanding.</p> <p>b. Read grade-level text orally with accuracy, appropriate rate, and expression.</p> <p>c. Use context to confirm or self-correct word recognition and understanding, rereading as necessary.</p>	<p>Fluency helps the reader process language for meaning and enjoyment. Fluent readers are able to focus attention on the meaning of the text. Readers at this stage benefit from opportunities to read texts multiple times at an independent level.</p> <p>Use questions and prompts such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make your reading sound like the characters are talking. • Make your voice sound like the words are together. • Make your voice go up when you see the question mark at the end. • Make your voice go down when you see the period at the end. • Go back and reread when it doesn't sound or look like you think it should.