

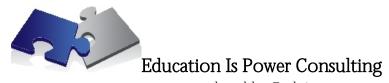
Action Planning: Moving From Analysis to Action

Do Now: You have just gotten home from work and you have to complete these tasks. Place each task in the order of your completion.

*Wash dishes *Fold the clothes *Put the kids to bed *Cook dinner

*Watch your favorite television show *Wash clothes *Send emails

1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			



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DNA: 6



Students: Robert, John, Kenneth, Danny

Bottom Line: Reading Silently: What do I do when I read silently and how do I make sense from the words, not the pictures.

Components	Students of Concern	Robert and Danny (mostly using visual cues)-missing character names						
ing	Challenges	Does it make se	nse?	X [Does it sound	right?	P 🛛 Does	it look right?
Word-Solving	Why?	 Students are b Students are not changing the c Students do not 	ot readi ending a	ng thro altoge	ough the who ther.	le wo	J	e leaving off endings or
	Students of concern	Danny (confused)-No personal experience	_	text ev	vidence to su	pport	responses; K	Cenneth (over-relying on
_	Retell							
Comprehension	Written	☐ Factual			Inferential		☐ Critica	al thinking
orehe	Oral			x	Inferential		☐ Critica	al thinking
Сотк	Error types	Personal experience-used too much	Facto No infere	0	Confusion	an b	nited-stated n inference ut did not omplete it	Question-did not answer the question asked
	Why?	Written response:						



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		 Oral response: Students are not going back into the text to find evidence to support response, they are using personal experience. They are missing the plot of the story. Students are not making the cause/effect relationship to infer the character's motivation. 		
at		Robert-(reads word-by-word)	Why?	
Fluency/Rat e	Students of Concern		 Students are reading in 2-3 word phrases Students are not paying attention to punctuation 	
Flue			 Students are getting stuck on a word instead of flexibly using multiple strategies 	
<u>a</u> – b			Why?	
Develop mental Spelling	Students of Concern		 Students are representing long vowel sounds with short vowels Students are attempting r-controlled words 	
Phon emic Awar eness /Phon ics	Students of Concern		Why?	

Theme:

- Using text evidence to support responses
- Using visual cues to read words

Next Steps

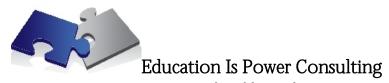
- Ask self, "Does that look right?"
- · Read through the whole word
- · Go back into the text to find evidence
- · Pay attention to the punctuation
- Flexibly word-solve
- Cause and effect relationships



Inferring character's motivation			

A thorough analysis will include:

- Name the students at the specific level
- Identify the students of concern (students that need additional support)
- · Determine what skills students need support with and why they haven't mastered the skill previously
- Identify trends across the level
- Determine the best next steps



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Action Planning

Key message: An action plan is a teacher's roadmap for instruction for the next weeks.

An effective action plan will contain the following components:

- Word-Solving or fluency skill or strategy
- · Comprehension skill
- Prompts to support students during points of struggle
- Text characteristics

	ACTION PLAN		
Group:	Students: Jamar (DNA 9), Iman (DNA 9), Kyasia (DNA 9), Janel (DNA 9)		
Week 1	Word-Solving/Fluency: Read new STEP 8 texts in 3-4 words phrases with attention to punctuation - Put your words together so it sounds like you're talking - Did you notice the punctuation? - Try reading the ellipses like the character is (has a trailing off thought; is hesitating)	 Education Is Power Consulting Text type:	
	 Comprehension Multiple characters: Trace characters across multiple episodes, elaborating understanding as the story evolves. Useful prompts for comprehension: What have you learned about the character here? (How) Has your opinion about the character changed? How did affect? Tell about the relationship between and? How does this character see the problem? Compare (primary character)'s perspective with that of (secondary character). How are they the same or different? 	 Requires student to connect events to ensure that students rethink earlier ideas Contains punctuation implies meaning (ellipses, hyphens, etc) 	
Week 2:	 Word-Solving/Fluency: Read new STEP 8 texts in 3-4 words phrases with attention to punctuation Put your words together so it sounds like you're talking Did you notice the punctuation? Try reading the ellipses like the character is (has a trailing off thought; is hesitating) 	 Contains multiple characters that students need to attend to while reading Contains multiple events that students must trace to figure out how the character solves his or her 	



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Comprehension

Multiple Plots: Relate earlier and later parts of the text, figuring out how they make sense together. Useful prompts for comprehension:

- What did you find out?
- Does reading this section make you rethink your earlier idea?
- How does this section help you to understand_____?

problem

- Requires student to connect events to ensure that students rethink earlier idea
- Contains punctuation implies meaning (ellipses, hyphens, etc)

Week

3

Word-Solving/Fluency:

Read new STEP 8 texts in 3-4 words phrases with attention to punctuation

- Put your words together so it sounds like you're talking
- Did you notice the punctuation?
- Try reading the ellipses like the character is ... (has a trailing off thought; is hesitating)

Comprehension

Deep Retell: Retell stories including the important details. Useful prompts for comprehension:

- Using the events from the story, tell me the big ideas in this section.
- You've given me the text evidence: now how can you give a big idea of what happened in the very beginning of the story.

Text type:

- Contains multiple characters that students need to attend to while reading
- Contains multiple events that students must trace to figure out how the character solves his or her problem
- Requires student to connect events to ensure that students rethink earlier idea
- Contains punctuation implies meaning (ellipses, hyphens, etc)

ACTION PLAN Education Is Power Consulting kmobley@eduispower.com Group: **Students:** Word-Solving/Fluency Text type: Week 1 Comprehension Word-Solving/Fluency: Text type: Week 2 Comprehension



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Week 3	Word-Solving/Fluency:	Text type:
	Comprehension	



Word-Solving Strategies by STEP Level

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STEP	Strategy	Prompt
DNA 1	Look at the pictures	T-Look at the picture to figure out what would
	Does it make	make sense there?
	sense?	P-Does the picture help you figure out that word?
		P-Does it match the picture?
		R- You looked at the picture and asked yourself
		what would make sense there to figure out that
DNIA	1 - 1 - 1 11 1	word.
DNA 2	Look at the sounds	T- Say the first sound, then the picture and think
	in the words	about what would make sense there?
	Does it make sense?	P-Get your mouth ready
	Does it look right?	P-Do you know a word that starts with those letters? P-Check it. Does it look right? Does it make sense?
	Does it look right:	R- You checked the first sound and looked at the
		picture to figure out that word.
DNA 3	Look at the sounds	T- Look at all of the sounds in the word and read
	in the words	through the whole word
	(Read through the	P-Check the beginning and the ending letters
	word)	P-How does that word start? Try it again with the
	Does it make	ending letters.
	sense?	P-What sound does (vowel) make?
	Does it look right?	P-Check it. Does it look right? Does it make sense?
	Does it sound right?	R-You read through the whole word to figure out
		that word
	Look at the parts in	T- Look for parts of the word that you already
	a word	know.
	(initial blends)	P- How does that word start?
		P- It could be, but look at
		P-Try, would that sound right?
		P-Check it. Does it look right? Does it make sense?
		Does it sound right? R- You found the parts you know to figure out that
		word.
	Look at the parts in	T- Look for parts of the word that you already
	a word	know.
	(word-families)	P- Do you know a word like that?
	Does it look right?	P- What word family might help you figure it out?
	Does it sound right?	P-It rhymes with Can you change the first
	Does it make	sound?
	sense?	R- You found the parts you know to figure out that
		word.



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	Reread	T- If it does not look right, sound right or make sense, go back and fix it P- Do you remember reading that word before? P- Does that make sense? Do you think this is happening in the story? P- Try that again. P- You said Does that make sense? Does that look right? Does that sound right? R-You knew something didn'tright. You went back and fixed it. T- If it does not look right, sound right or make sense, go back and read it again. P- Go back and reread it again. Something didn't quiteright? P- Does that make sense? Do you think this is happening in the story? P- Try that again. P- You said Does that make sense? Does that look right? Does that sound right? R-You knew something didn'tright. You went back and reread it.
DNA 4	Skip the word. Keep reading. Go back.	 T- Skip the word and keep reading. Think about what would make sense there. Then go back and try it out. P- Does that make sense? Do you think this is happening in the story? P- Do you think if you keep going, you could figure out what's happening in the story? R-You skipped the word, kept reading and thought about what would make sense?
DNA 5	Look at the parts in a word (flip the vowel) Look at the parts in a word (syllabrication)	T- Look for parts of the word that you already know. P- Do you think it looks like a vowel team? P- It could be, but look at P-What other sound does that vowel make? Try it the other way? R-You flipped the vowel to figure out that word. T- Look for parts of the word that you already know. You can break the word into syllables. P- Can you take the word apart? P- Look for the root word. R-You broke that word into syllables
	Self-correct at the point of error	T- When you get to a tricky word, fix it and keep reading. P- Where's the tricky word?



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		J 1
		P- Why did you stop?
		P-Were you right? Keep going.
		R- You fixed your mistake and kept going.
DNA 6	Look at the parts in	T- Look for parts of the word that you already
	a word	know. You can break the word into syllables.
	(syllabrication-	P- What is the first syllable?
	more complex) P- Do you think it looks like a closed syllable?	
		P-Do you recognize a prefix? Suffix?
		R-You broke that word into syllables

Fluency Strategies by STEP Level

STEP Strategy Prompt	SIEP Strategy	Prompt
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Read sight words	T-When you see a sight word, you can read it
Keau signi wolus	quickly.
	P-That's a sight word
	P-Find the word and point to it.
	P-Have you seen these words before?
	P-Can you read the whole word at once?
	R- You saw a sight word and read it quickly.
	T- Read the story so it sounds as if you're talking
	P-Model, Can you read it like this?
phrasing	P-Can you make your voice like (character in the
	story)?
	R- You read it as if you were talking.
	T- Read the story so it sounds as if you're talking
phrases	P -Put your words together so it sounds like you're
	talking
	P -Can you read it with your eyes?
	R- You read it as if you were talking.
Punctuate	T- Change your voice as you notice the
	punctuation
	P- Try it again and stop at the period.
	P- Try it again and pause at the comma
	P-Try it again and make your voice go up at the
	question mark?
	P-Did you notice the punctuation?
	R- You noticed the punctuation and changed your
	voice.
Read with	T- Read the story so it shows how the character is
expression	feeling
	P-Can you read it so that the words match the
	feelings?
	P -How would this character be speaking right now?
	With what tone?
	R- You read it to show the character's feelings.
Silent reading	T- Read the story in your head
	P-Can you read it in your head?
	R-You read it in your head.
Silent speed	T- When you get to a tricky word, slow down and
	then pick your speed back up
	P- Put your words together so it sounds like talking.
	P-You figured it out now, go back to phrase
	reading
	R- You slowed down to figure out that word then
	Read with expression Silent reading

Prompting for Comprehension

Citing Evidence Story Elements	Character traits	Character change
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 Look back to find where the writer tells about What is the evidence for that? What makes you think that? What in the story makes you think that? What is your evidence for that? 	 What is the problem in this story? How do the characters work to solve the problem? What does the text tell us about the characters? Who were the important characters in the story? How is the setting important? 	 What is the character like? What words/phrases tell us about the character? What do we notice about the character? What does that tell us about the character? 	 How did (character) change from the beginning to the end of the story? What was the character thinking at the beginning/ end of the story? How was this different or the same from the ending of the story?
Character feelings	Character motivation	Author's Message	Retell
 What are the character's actions? What does that reveal about the character's feelings? Has something like what happened in the text ever happened to you? How can you use your experience to help you understand that better? How does (character) feel at the end of the story? How do you know? 	 What is the character's motivation? How do you know from the text that (character) wants or needs? Why do you think (character) is? What in the story makes you think so? What did (character's) dialogue reveal about his/her motivation 	 What lesson does learn in this story? What is the theme in this text? What is the author trying to teach us in this story? What specific lines or phrases from the text help to reveal the theme? 	 Let's dig a little deeper about the part between and, what's going on? What were the most important things this writer had to say? How can you make that retell more concise? What are you missing in your retell? (character development: motivation, feelings, actions, thoughts; setting; problem; solution

Name	School	Grade



Action Planning Exit Slip

1.	What has been a key take-away for you as a result of this training?
2.	What worked for you about this session?
3.	What did not work for you?
4.	What questions or concerns remain?

	ACTION PLAN			
Group:	Students: DNA (3) Robert, Kenneth, Michael, Christopher			
Week 1	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics Segment 2-phoneme words *Picture(exact number of elkonin boxes) *Picture cards (push up manipulatives) Concepts About Print/Word-Solving/Fluency: Self-monitoring: Ask self, "Does that make sense?" *Does that make sense? *Does that make sense? What do you think is happening in the story? *You said Does that sense?	Text type: Patterned text ÿ Two words change on each page ÿ Last page has two lines of text and is not patterned Pictures give more hints Heavy sight words More diverse concepts, mostly familiar but not all		
	Comprehension Go back into the text to find information *What in the story makes you think that? *What is your evidence for that? *On what page did you find evidence about? *Reread page What did you learn about?			
Week 2	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics	Text type: Patterned text ÿ Two words change on each page ÿ Last page has two lines of text and is not patterned Pictures give more hints Heavy sight words More diverse concepts, mostly familiar but not all		

Week 3	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics CVC words: i/o words (write in medial sounds) Concepts About Print/Word-Solving/Fluency: Self-monitoring: Ask self, "Does that look right?" *Does that look right? *It could be, but look at Comprehension Comparing characters	Text type: Patterned text ÿ Two words change on each page ÿ Last page has two lines of text and is not patterned Pictures give more hints Heavy sight words More diverse concepts, mostly familiar but not all
	 Comparing characters *What do you know about (character x)? Is that the same or different from (character y)? What makes them (same/different)? 	•

	ACTION PLAN	
Group:	Students:	
Week 1	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics .	Text type:
	Concepts About Print/Word-Solving/Fluency:	
	Comprehension .	
Week 2	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics .	Text type:
	Concepts About Print/Word-Solving/Fluency:	
	Comprehension	
Week 3	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics .	Text type:
	Concepts About Print/Word-Solving/Fluency:	
	Comprehension .	

Week 4	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics .	Text type:
	Concepts About Print/Word-Solving/Fluency:	
	Comprehension .	
Week 5	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics	Text type:
	Concepts About Print/Word-Solving/Fluency:	
	Comprehension	
Week 6	Phonemic Awareness/Phonics	Text type:
	Concepts About Print/Word-Solving/Fluency:	
	Comprehension	

ACTION PLAN					
Group:	Students:				
Week 1	Word-Solving/Fluency:	Text type:			
	Comprehension				
Week 2:	Word-Solving/Fluency:	Text type:			
	Comprehension				
Week 3	Word-Solving/Fluency:	Text type:			
	Comprehension				

Week 4	Word-Solving/Fluency: Comprehension	Text type:
Week 5	Word-Solving/Fluency: Comprehension	Text type:
Week 6:	Word-Solving/Fluency: Comprehension	Text type:

DNA: 3 Students: Robert, Kenneth, Michael, Christopher

Bottom Line: Word-Solving: What do I do when I get to a word I don't know?

Components	Students of Concern	Christopher (using pictures to figure out words but not always using the first sound and thinking what would make sense.						
olving	Challenges	es Does it make sense? Does it sound right? Does it look rig						it look right?
Word-Solving	Why?	 Students are mostly relying on visual cues. Students are using the first sound but not attempting to read through the whole word. Students do not ask themselves, "Does that make sense? Does that look right?" 						
	Students of concern	Michael (ability to go responses are limited		o the	specific point	a factu	al questior	n is being asked;
	Retell	•						
sion	Written	☐ Factual			Inferential		Critica	al thinking
Comprehension	Oral	☐ Factual		x	Inferential			al thinking
Сот	Error types	Personal experience-used too much	Factu No infere)	Confusion	an ir but	ed-stated nference did not nplete it	Question-did not answer the question asked
	Whv?	Written response:						

		Oral response: Students are not providing enough detail to show both sides of a contrasting view. They are telling about one character but not how it is different from the other character. Students are using personal experience but not using text evidence to support their inference.			
Fluency/ Rate	Students of Concern		. Why?		
Developm ental Spelling	Students of Concern		• Students are confusing the e/i sounds		
Phone mic Awar eness /Phon ics	Students of Concern	Robert (switching back and forth between onset-rime and segmenting phonemes	 Why? Students are adding an extra sound to words with CV pattern Students ae putting blends together 		

Theme:

- Using pictures to support decoding words and understanding text
- Limited in word-solving strategies and oral responses

Next Steps

- Ask self, "Does that make sense?"
- · Read through the whole word
- Ask self, "Does that look right?"
- · Cross-check pictures and words to support inference
- · Go back into the text to find evidence
- Direct instruction on e/i sounds (practice with differentiating e/i cvc patterns)
- Model and use 4-place elkonin boxes to show words have varying phonemes