

Illinois Literacy Plan

Adopted January 2024-ISBE

“Here’s the rub: people manage to be good at reading without knowing much about how they do it.”

Mark Seidenberg (2017)

3 Key Goals:

- Goal 1: Every student receives high-quality evidence-based literacy instruction
- Goal 2: Every educator is prepared and continuously supported to deliver high-quality evidence-based literacy instruction
- Goal 3: Every leader is equipped to create, maintain, and sustain equitable conditions for high-quality, evidence-based literacy instruction

Guiding Values: Every Learner-

- is capable and has the right to equitable access to high-quality, inclusive, differentiated, and evidence-based literacy instruction.
- deserves schools that nurture their unique assets and interests, honoring their complexity within the context of their communities.
- has the right to develop literacy in two or more languages to prepare for success in our global world.
- has the right to be empowered through agency to self-advocate within supportive learning environments.
- has the right to reliable and valid assessments that accurately measure their literacy skills.

7 COMPONENTS OF LITERACY

Oracy

Phonological
Awareness

Word
Recognition

Fluency

Vocabulary

Comprehension

Writing

7 Components of Literacy

- Oracy
- Phonological Awareness
- Word Recognition
- Fluency
- Vocabulary
- Comprehension
- Writing



Literacy Components

Oracy

Oracy Basics

Build vocabulary, basic syntax understanding, and conversation-driven comprehension.

Critical Thinking and Confidence

Develop critical thinking and self-expression confidence through active listening and response.

Literacy Foundation

Strengthen oral communication to lay a foundation for reading and writing skills

Phonological Awareness

Phonological Development

Enhance word part recognition like syllables and onset-rime.

Phonemic Introduction

Begin identifying and manipulating individual phonemes

Basic Literacy Foundation

Link sounds to letters for early reading and writing skills



Literacy Components

Word Recognition

Phonics Skills

Teach and apply knowledge of letter-sound relationships for reading and writing words, progressing from simple to complex patterns.

Morphology Introduction

Explore basic word structures, advancing to complex morphemes.

Orthographic Mapping Foundations

Create and strengthen mental links between spoken words and their written forms, establishing sight words in memory.

Fluency

Initial Fluency

Foster fluency through repeated language exposure and shared reading of various text types, which is crucial for recognizing language patterns

Reading Aloud Practice

Incorporate teacher modeled oral reading and student practice reading aloud with proper prosody to improve accuracy, automaticity, and expression.

Explicit Instructional Components

Emphasize teaching sentence types, simple and complex structures, and explicit vocabulary instruction.



Literacy Components

Vocabulary

Vocabulary Development

Focus on acquiring basic vocabulary through interaction and learning.

Word Knowledge

Teach word meaning and usage, connecting new and known words.

Word Structure Basics

Introduce word origins, prefixes, and suffixes.

Comprehension

Foundational Comprehension

Explicitly create environments for story listening and conversational engagement to build basic comprehension skills.

Basic Comprehension Skills

Instruct students in grasping the literal meaning of texts, connecting text to personal experiences, and extracting meaning with strategies.

Structure and Vocabulary Introduction

Teach text structure and basic vocabulary explicitly, crucial for comprehension, especially for English learners.



Literacy Components

Writing

Writing Fundamentals

Introduce the basics of writing, including simple grammar, sentence structure, and basic vocabulary use, guiding students to express thoughts coherently in print.

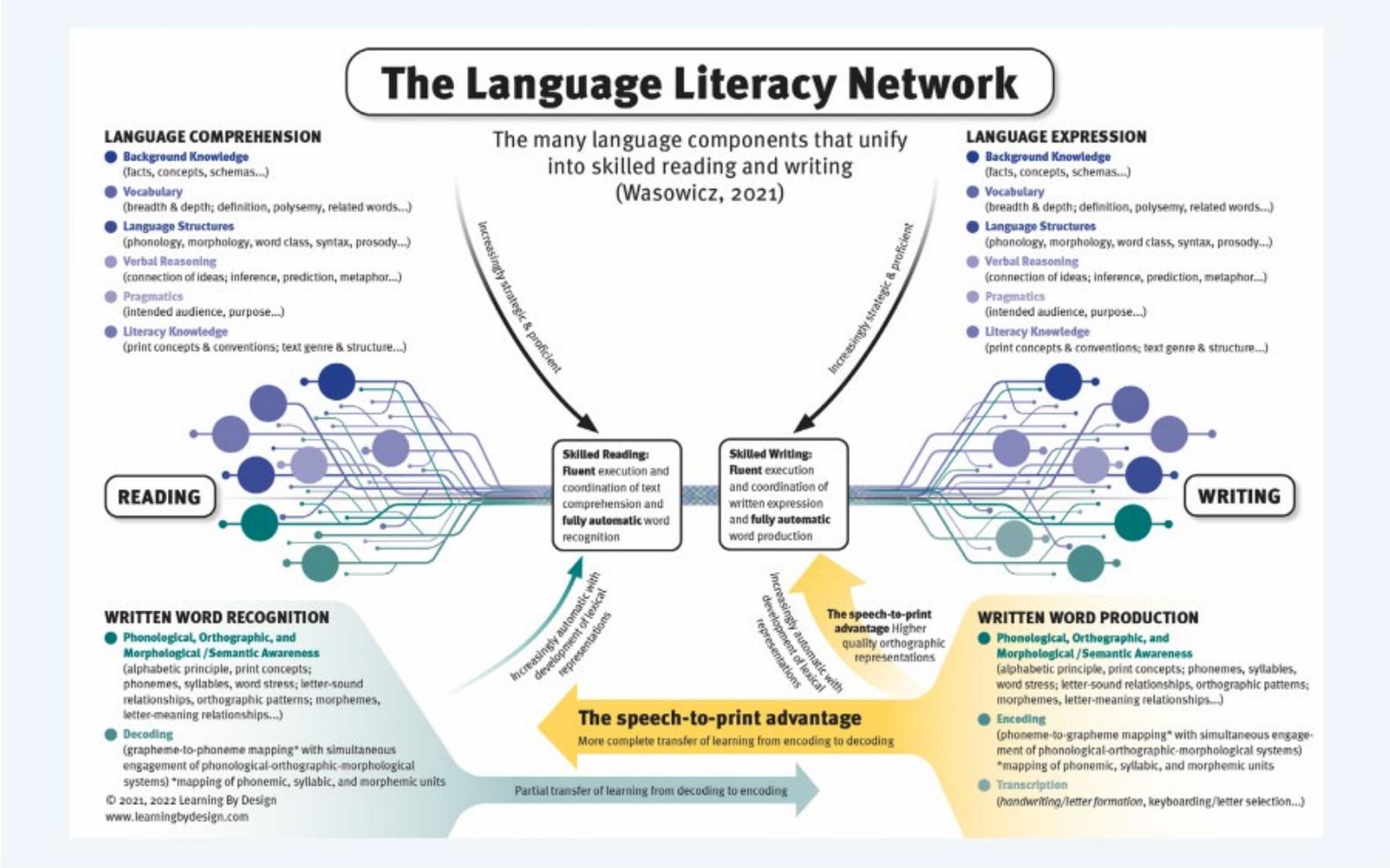
Creative and Reflective Expression

Direct students in creative writing activities to develop self-expression and reflection skills, using writing as a tool for cognitive development.

Language and Communication Enhancement

Use writing exercises to boost language comprehension and complement reading skills, focusing on clear, organized written communication.

How does it
come
together?



From Wasowicz, J. (2021). *The Language Literacy Network*. Learning By Design, Inc.

Decoding

X

Language
Comprehension

=

Reading
Comprehension

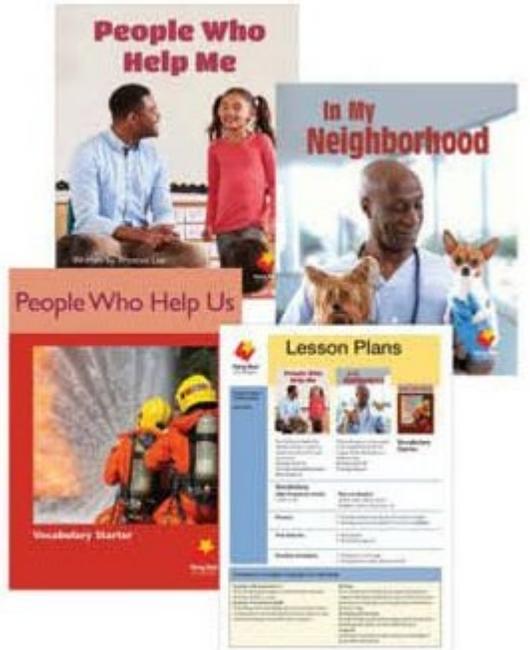
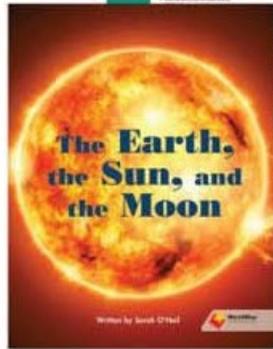
Phonological Awareness
Decoding
Sight Recognition



Background Knowledge
Vocabulary
Language Structures
Verbal Reasoning
Literacy Knowledge



Zaner-Bloser



Year 1 Results



Kindergarten

FALL BOP

- Phonemic Awareness **53%**
- Letter Knowledge **85%**
- Composite **73%**

WINTER MOP

- Phonemic Awareness **88%**
- Letter Knowledge **86%**
- Composite **90%**



1st Grade

FALL BOP

- Phonemic Awareness **69%**
- Phonics **52%**
- Composite **68%**

WINTER MOP

- Phonemic Awareness **80%**
- Phonics **77%**
- Composite **85%**



2nd Grade

FALL BOP

• Phonemic Awareness

74%

• Phonics

60%

• Composite

69%

WINTER MOP

• Phonemic Awareness

84%

• Phonics

87%

• Composite

86%





Questions?



Questions?