

## Fluency Matters!



Learning what fluency is and how to practice and maintain it as early as kindergarten is important to our students' overall success with reading. Listed below are the text levels that kindergarten students visit throughout the year as they increase their independence with reading, along with specific indicators for focus in supporting students' fluency awareness at each level. Those attributes that change from level to level are highlighted in **BOLD** print, while indicators that remain constant are simply repeated.

### Level A (1)

- **Point crisply and read at a steady rate slow enough to match but without long pauses.**

### Level B (2)

- Point and read at a steady rate slow enough to match but without long pauses.
- **Notice and use ending punctuation and reflect it in the voice**

### Level C (3)

- **Finger comes out and eyes take over the process of pointing.**
- Notice and use ending punctuation and reflect it in the voice.
- **Reflect language syntax by putting words together in phrases.**
- **Notice and use quotation marks and reflect dialogue with the voice.**
- **Demonstrate appropriate stress on words in a sentence.**

### Level D (4)

- **Identify and read some phrases as word groups.**
- **Reflect words in bold with use of voice.**
- **Reflect punctuation through appropriate pausing and intonation while reading orally.**
- Demonstrate appropriate stress on words in a sentence.

### Level E (6-8)

- **Demonstrate phrased, fluent oral reading.**
- **Reflect language syntax and meaning through phrasing and expression.**
- Reflect punctuation through appropriate pausing and intonation while reading orally.
- Demonstrate appropriate stress on words in a sentence.

### Levels F & G (10-12)

- Demonstrate phrased, fluent oral reading.
- Reflect language syntax and meaning through phrasing and expression.
- Reflect punctuation through appropriate pausing and intonation while reading orally.
- Demonstrate appropriate stress on words in a sentence.

**For specific rubrics or the fluency chart across grade levels, please ask the reading specialist or literacy coach in your building.**

## Sight Words



Teach sight word games and then write the names of the different games or chants on tongue depressors. Leave them in a cup and during center time have the children randomly choose one to practice. Here are some ideas for these sight word games/chants:

- Snap and clap



- Sing the sight word



- Blow kisses like a movie star



- Say it like a cheerleader



- Ball bounce  
(say a letter as you bounce a ball)



## ReAdiNg & RhyMiNg

Rhyming is an essential skill for success in reading. For some children, rhyming is a struggle. But one of the best ways to teach rhyming is through reading. Here are some of the best rhyming books that will capture the interest of our kindergarten readers.

