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BUILT ON THE Science OF Reading

Science of Reading principles

Evidence on effective literacy instruction continues to develop and instructional approaches must incorporate new scientific findings.

1

Science-based reading instruction supports *all* children.

2

Learning to read and write isn't an innate process and must be taught systematically, explicitly, and cumulatively.

3

Proficient reading requires word recognition and language comprehension, while proficient writing requires transcription and composition skills.

4

Reading and writing are mutually reinforcing processes that should be taught through integrated instruction.

5

Background knowledge and vocabulary are critical to both reading comprehension and writing composition.

6

Literacy relies on language as its primary system: Instruction must develop both oral and written language.

7

Reading comprehension is a series of cognitive processes that are employed during and after reading.

8

Universal screening and progress monitoring are critical for gathering the data needed to target instruction and measure effectiveness.

9

Literacy instruction in any language must be based on that language's unique features.

10

Honoring the home language, culture, and community experiences of *all* students supports positive, long-term outcomes for all.

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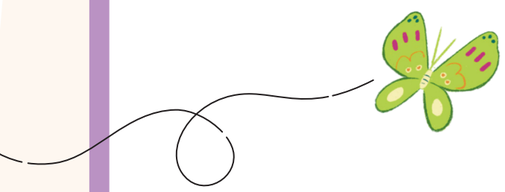
Biliteracy principles

These principles go deeper into specifics of biliteracy, and, together with the Science of Reading principles, inform Amplify's biliteracy solutions.

1

Multilingualism is an asset and a cognitive strength.



2

Literacy in a new language builds from a student's knowledge of their home language.

3

Multilingual students leverage their full linguistic repertoire to navigate and draw connections across languages when reading, writing, listening, and speaking.

4

Foundational skills, vocabulary, and linguistic knowledge—which are important for reading and writing—can transfer to other languages through explicit instruction.

5

Oral language development must be emphasized to ensure students are expanding language skills.

6

Universal screening instruments must be valid, reliable, and linguistically appropriate.

7

Assessment practices and data interpretation must consider home language, language proficiency, and language of instruction.

8

Continuing to develop students' home language supports literacy development in the language of instruction.

9

Sustained bilingual education results in long-term positive outcomes, which are proven to outperform monolingual approaches.

10

More research that focuses on multilingual learner data and language variables is needed to better inform instruction and understand outcomes.

Learn more at amplify.com/spanish-literacy-programs.