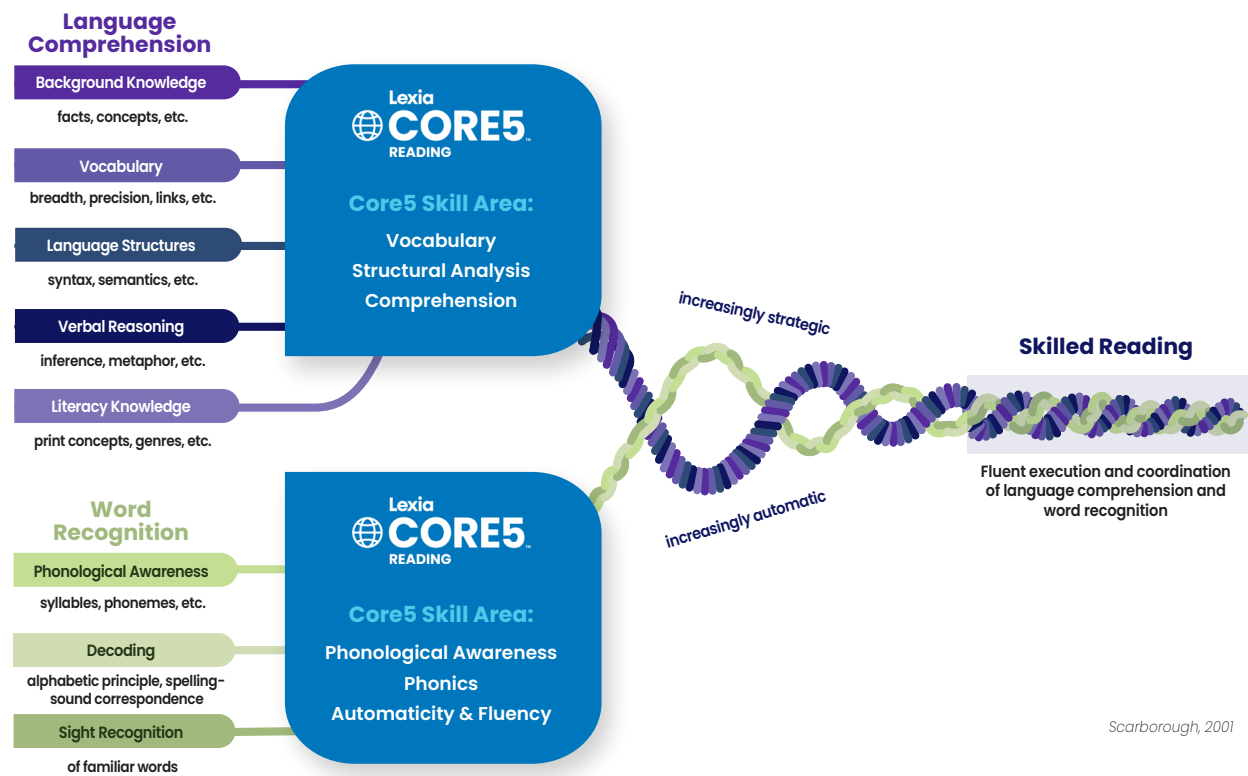# Lexia CORE5™ READING

Your Science of Reading Solution for Wyoming

The science of reading is a vast body of evidence from the accumulation of decades of scientifically based research about reading acquisition and instruction. The science of reading underscores two broad components that are crucial for successful reading development: **word recognition** and **language comprehension**.

The Reading Rope

Scarborough's Reading Rope (2001) is an influential visual representation of the complexities involved in learning to read. It shows the specific components of language comprehension and word recognition, as well as the ways in which they are interwoven to become increasingly strategic and automatic over time to support skilled reading.

Language Comprehension

Background Knowledge
facts, concepts, etc.

Vocabulary
breadth, precision, links, etc.

Language Structures
syntax, semantics, etc.

Verbal Reasoning
inference, metaphor, etc.

Literacy Knowledge
print concepts, genres, etc.

Lexia CORE5™ READING
Core5 Skill Area:
Vocabulary
Structural Analysis
Comprehension

increasingly strategic

Word Recognition

Phonological Awareness
syllables, phonemes, etc.

Decoding
alphabetic principle, spelling-sound correspondence

Sight Recognition
of familiar words

Lexia CORE5™ READING
Core5 Skill Area:
Phonological Awareness
Phonics
Automaticity & Fluency

increasingly automatic

Skilled Reading
Fluent execution and coordination of language comprehension and word recognition

Scarborough, 2001

Lexia® Wyoming All for Literacy

Lexia Core5 Reading

Built on the science of reading, Lexia® Core5® Reading is a research-proven, standards-aligned program that accelerates the development of literacy skills for students of all abilities. The adaptive blended learning structure embedded in Core5 provides an explicit, systematic, personalized approach to reading instruction. The program is organized around six critical areas of reading: Phonological Awareness, Phonics, Structural Analysis, Automaticity/Fluency, Vocabulary, and Comprehension.

Core5's Scope & Sequence

	Grade Level						
	Pre-K	K	1	2	3	4	5

Phonological Awareness
Phonological awareness is the ability to analyze and manipulate the sound structure of language.

Phonics
Phonics is a method for teaching decoding strategies based on the relationship between letters and sounds.

Structural Analysis
Structural analysis is the analysis of the morphological structure of words that enhances the ability to infer word meanings, as well as decode and spell multisyllabic words.

Automaticity & Fluency
Automaticity is the ability to recognize letters, letter patterns, and words accurately and quickly. Fluency integrates automaticity with expressive reading.
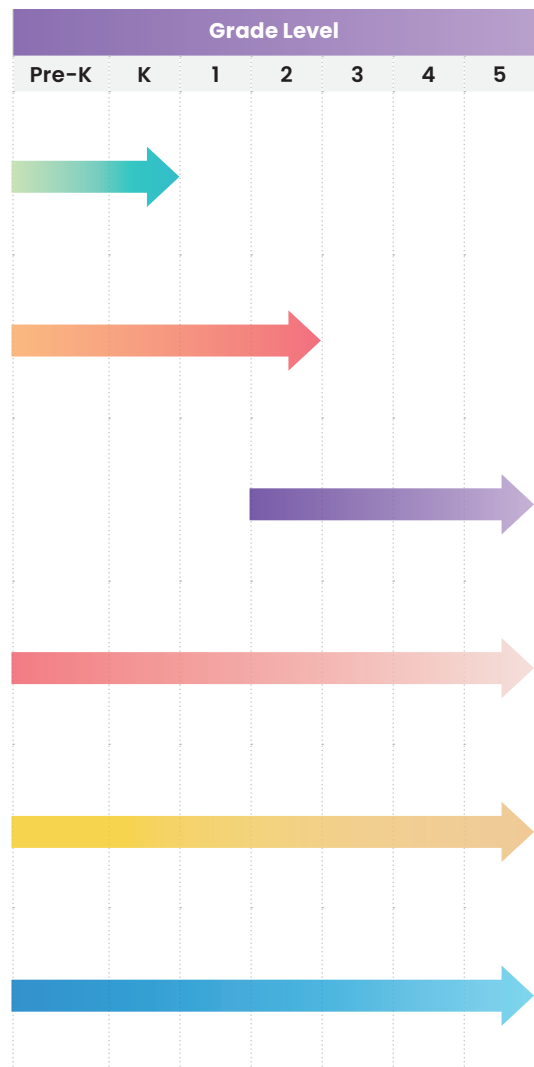
Vocabulary
Vocabulary is the knowledge of word meanings and the relationships among those words.

Comprehension
Comprehension is an active process that incorporates the understanding of spoken and written language.
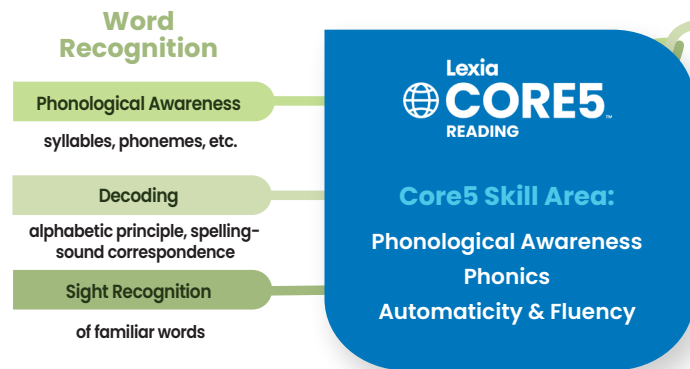
Core5 & The Reading Rope

The skill areas taught in Core5 promote the word-recognition and language-comprehension skills specified in Scarborough's Reading Rope. Just as the strands of that rope are interconnected, word-recognition and language-comprehension skills are woven within and across Core5's scope and sequence.

Word Recognition in Core5

Word recognition is the ability to decode words accurately and quickly. Core5 explicitly builds the components of word recognition through Phonological Awareness, Phonics, and Fluency activities.
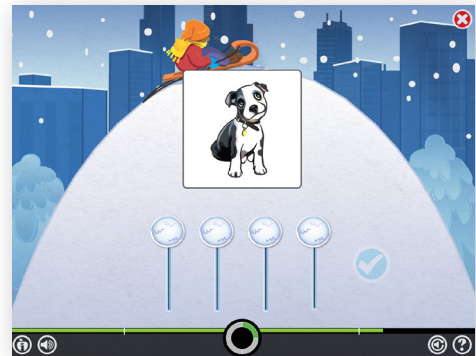
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Core5 Skill Area:
Phonological Awareness
Phonics
Automaticity & Fluency

What Does Instruction Look Like?

Phonological Awareness

» Learners build these skills through activities focused on rhyming, blending, segmenting, and phoneme manipulation.

» Activities build systematically, from identifying syllables in words to isolating beginning sounds and then to isolating all phonemes in a word.

Phonics

» Learners build decoding skills by matching sounds to letters, learning syllable types and division strategies, and applying knowledge of spelling patterns.

» Cumulative content begins with the alphabetic principle, progresses to more complex spelling patterns and words, and then focuses on building and reading multisyllabic words.
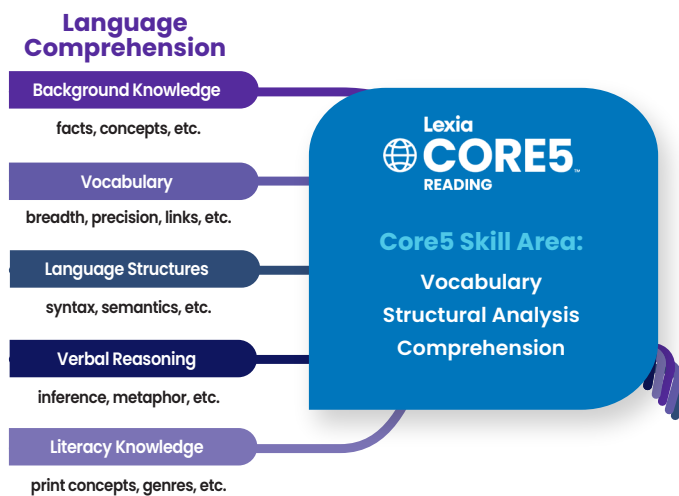
Automaticity & Fluency

» Learners build sight vocabulary of regular and irregular high frequency words.

» Warmup activities focus on automaticity by providing practice with previously learned skills.

» Prosody-building tasks explicitly teach elements of expressive reading. Learners engage in wide reading of informational and narrative texts with opportunities for shared and repeated reading.

Insect Cities

Some insects, such as ants and bees, live together in a kind of insect city. Other insects that live like this are termites. Termites have strange eating habits: they like to eat wood and also eat plastic. They eat a huge amount of food every day.

Language Comprehension in Core5

Language comprehension is a complex set of skills that allows an individual to connect language to meaning. Core5 Comprehension activities build language comprehension through explicit instruction focused on language structures, background knowledge, and literacy knowledge. Vocabulary and verbal reasoning skills are refined through Vocabulary, Structural Analysis, and Comprehension activities.
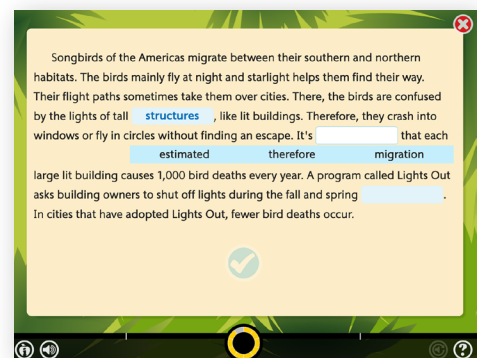
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Lexia **CORE5**
READING

Core5 Skill Area:
Vocabulary
Structural Analysis
Comprehension
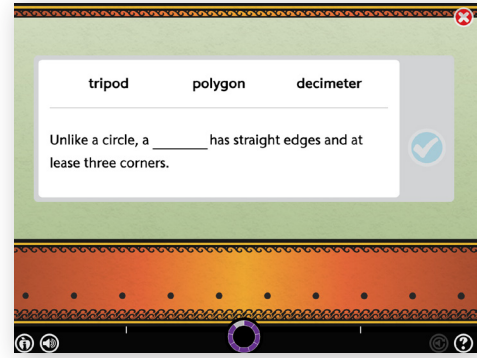
What Does Instruction Look Like?

Vocabulary

» Learners build vocabulary, verbal reasoning, and background knowledge through activities focused on categorization, multiple-meaning words, word relationships, similes and metaphors, and academic language.

» Academic vocabulary is taught and practiced through direct and deep instruction, all in the context of multifaceted topics and texts.

Songbirds of the Americas migrate between their southern and northern habitats. The birds mainly fly at night and starlight helps them find their way. Their flight paths sometimes take them over cities. There, the birds are confused by the lights of tall   structures   , like lit buildings. Therefore, they crash into windows or fly in circles without finding an escape. It's _____ that each

estimated   therefore   migration

large lit building causes 1,000 bird deaths every year. A program called Lights Out asks building owners to shut off lights during the fall and spring _____. In cities that have adopted Lights Out, fewer bird deaths occur.

Structural Analysis

» Students learn the structure of words to support decoding and vocabulary development through activities that teach prefixes, roots, suffixes, and Greek combining forms.

» Verbal reasoning skills are applied when using word parts and context clues to infer meaning.

Comprehension

» Learners build literacy knowledge through explicit instruction focused on print concepts, story structure, and text types.

» Texts are organized around content-area themes and supported by engaging instruction designed to build background knowledge.

» Students develop an understanding of syntax through activities that teach word functions and sentence structure and how this language feature impacts meaning.

Contact your Lexia® Wyoming team to learn more.

Works Cited

Scarborough, H. S. (2001). Connecting early language and literacy to later reading (dis)abilities: Evidence, theory, and practice. In S. Neuman & D. Dickinson (Eds.), Handbook for research in early literacy (pp. 97–110). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

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All for Literacy

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