

Improving Literacy Brief

LEARNING TO READ: “THE SIMPLE VIEW OF READING”

THE SIMPLE VIEW OF READING

Learning to read consists of developing skills in two critical areas: (1) Reading each word in texts accurately and fluently and (2) Comprehending the meaning of texts being read. This is known as the Simple View of Reading.

To read words accurately and fluently, students need strategies to read words they have never seen before in print as well as words they have previously encountered. To understand the meaning of texts, students must have sufficient language comprehension skills. For example, if a text says, "The little dog barked at the big cat," a proficient reader must be able to read each word accurately and also know what the words mean in this specific sentence.

Learning these skills does not come naturally. Both accurate word reading and text comprehension require careful, systematic instruction. And, once formal reading instruction begins in school, instruction in both of these areas should occur on a daily basis.

ACCURATE, FLUENT READING

Reading words accurately is complex: it requires the integration of visual, auditory, and cognitive skills. For example, reading the word "cat" accurately in print requires the following:

- Seeing each letter (three different letters in "cat"—visual acuity);
- Producing the sound each letter makes (in "cat," each letter makes a distinct sound—auditory perception);
- Putting the individual sounds together to pronounce the word (the three sounds are put together quickly to produce "cat"—a cognitive skill).

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Fluency improves as students become familiar with seeing the same words in print over and over. They begin to recognize these words automatically and can pronounce them quickly and easily.

Reading words accurately with increased fluency helps set the stage for figuring out what the text means. Reading “dig” for “dog” or “baked” for “barked,” or not having any idea how to accurately read or decode these words hinders comprehension.

COMPREHENDING THE MEANING OF TEXT

To understand the example sentence about “dogs and cats,” students must know what dogs and cats are. They must know what “bark” means and understand that “little” and “big” refer to size concepts.

Background knowledge also assists comprehension. Understanding will be improved if students know something about why a dog *might* bark at a cat (which the sentence does not say explicitly). Students might also sense the irony of a *little* dog barking at a *big* cat.

CONCLUSION

Reading involves a complex integration of skills. Proficient readers seem to make the process look effortless, but reading instruction for all students requires systematic instruction in both word reading and comprehension. For students in the early stages of reading, or for those who struggle, reading is particularly difficult and requires careful instruction and intervention. Problem areas must be determined, and instruction and intervention to address these areas must be carefully planned and delivered.

SUGGESTED CITATION

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AN OVERVIEW

WHAT IS THE SIMPLE VIEW OF READING?



The Simple View of Reading was developed in 1986 as a way to understand what makes for a good reader, and breaks reading down into two main skills: 1) reading each word in texts *accurately* and *fluently*, and 2) comprehending the *meaning* of the texts being read.

Accuracy & Fluency

The little dog barked at the big cat.

Seeing each letter but not knowing what sounds these letters represent.

The...l...i...tt...le...d...o...g...b...ar...k...ed...a...t...the...b...i...g...c...a...t

Producing the sounds the letters make, but it takes a lot of effort.

The little dog barked at the big cat.

Putting the individual sounds together easily to pronounce each word.

Meaning



No meaning associated.



Recognizing each word, but not the overall meaning of the sentence.



Fully grasping the meaning of the sentence.



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