

Six Dimensions of Reading Fluency

Pausing: Reader's voice is guided by punctuation (a short breath at a comma; a full stop with voice going down at periods and up at question marks; a full stop at dashes)

Phrasing: Reader puts words together in groups to represent the meaningful units of language; sometimes phrases are cued by punctuation such as commas, but often they are not. Phrased reading sounds like oral language (a conversation), though more formal.

Stress: Readers emphasize particular words (louder tone) to reflect the meaning as speakers would do in oral language (conversations).

Intonation: Reader varies their voice in tone, pitch, and volume to reflect the meaning of the text; sometimes called expression.

Rate: Reader's pace moving through text; not too fast and not too slow. The reader moves along steadily with few slow-downs, stops, or pauses to solve words. If the reader has only a few short pauses for word solving and picks up the pace again, look to the overall rate.

Integration: Reader consistently and evenly orchestrates rate, phrasing, pausing, intonation, and stress.

Rating the reader			
1	2	3	4
Almost no evidence of...	Some evidence of...	Most of the reading...	Almost all of the reading...
Needs intensive teaching and/or text not appropriate	Needs explicit teaching, prompting, and reinforcing	Needs some prompting and reinforcing	Teaching not needed