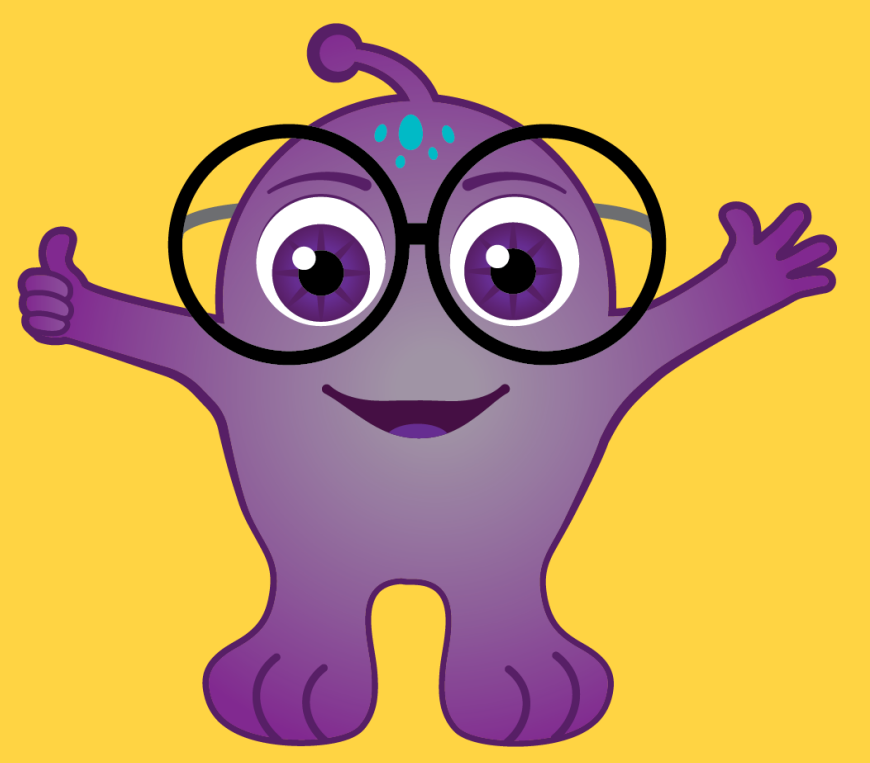




Meet ELCII and TeLCI: Personalized, Fully Automated Inference Making Training in K-2

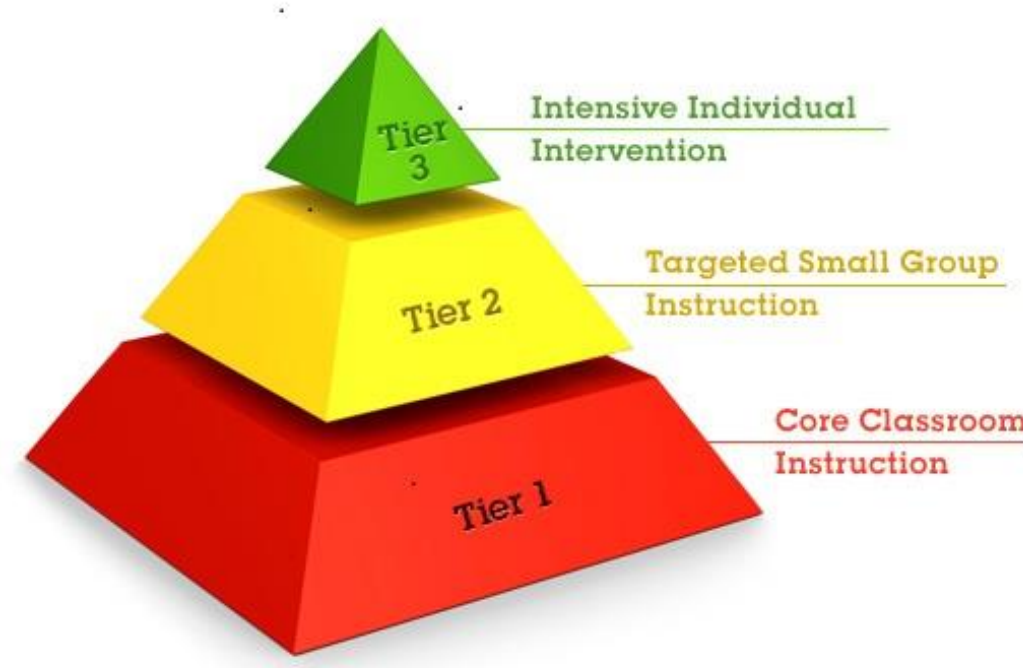


Panayiota Kendeou, Kristen McMaster & The ELCII and TeLCI Teams

Background

Approximately **31% of 4th graders read below a basic proficiency level** (NAEP, 2017)—they fail to make simple inferences and understand the overall meaning of texts.

Inference making is a unique, significant predictor of reading comprehension, with a possible causal link from poor inferencing to poor reading comprehension (Oakhill & Cain, 2012).



The ability to draw inferences is a general skill—it is not specific to reading (Kendeou et al, 2008; Kendeou, 2015).

Inference skills can be improved using **questioning that includes scaffolding and specific feedback** (McMaster et al., 2012).

Method

TeLCI and ELCII are interactive, cloud-based applications, consisting of 24 learning modules that **teach inferencing in a non-reading context** through the use of age-appropriate **fiction** and **nonfiction videos**.

Students respond to each of five questions, in either an online or offline condition. If a student selects the **incorrect answer**, they **receive scaffolding** to support the creation of the inference and are **provided with another attempt to answer**.

Measures

- Assessment modules
- Intervention modules
- CELF 5 Understanding Spoken Paragraphs
- Minnesota Executive Function Scale
- aReading (ELCII only)



Year 1

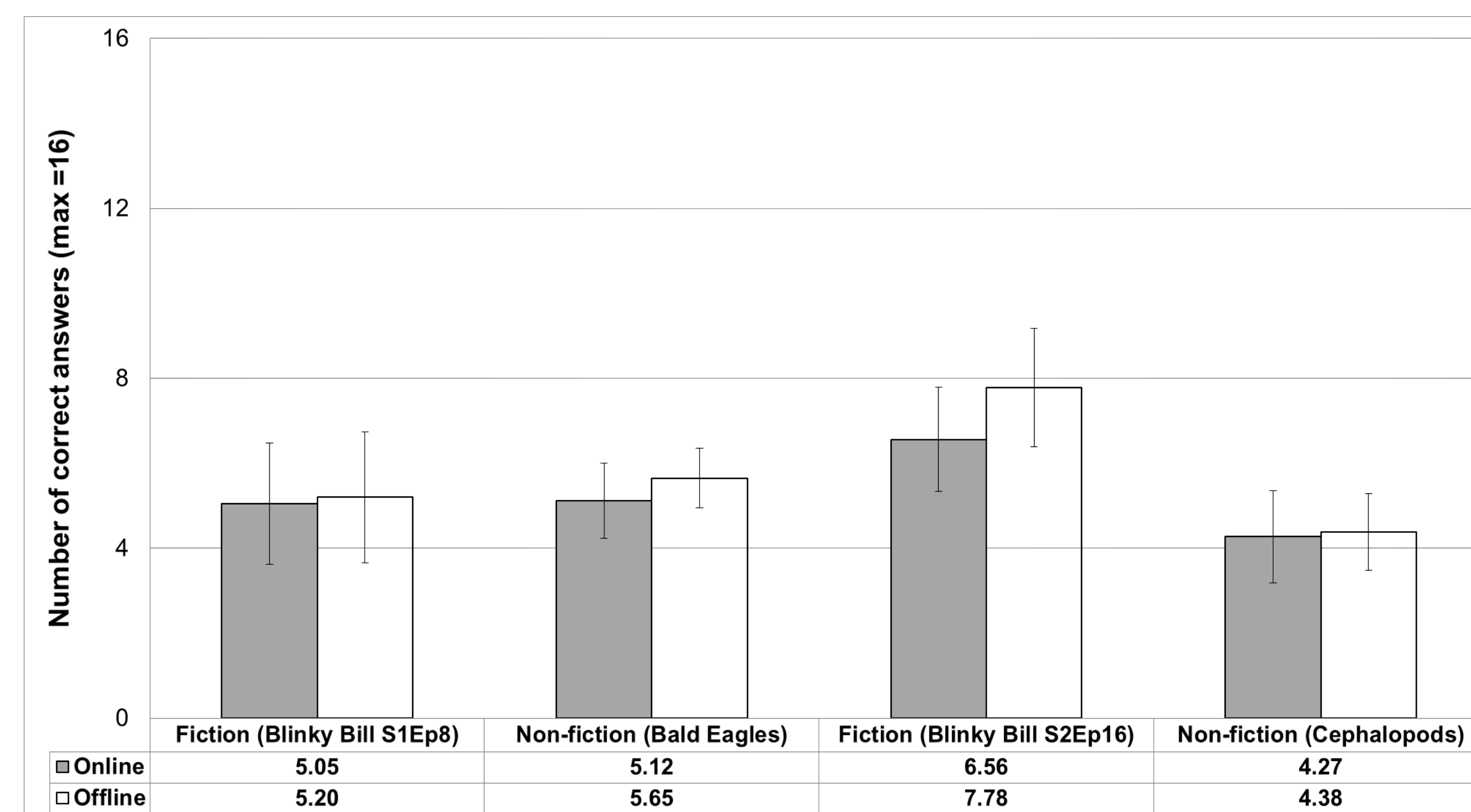
Designed as a **Tier 1** to improve reading comprehension by developing **inference making** for **all students in Kindergarten**.

Participants

67 kindergartners completed screening measures, 4 assessment modules, and 4 ELCII intervention modules.

We explored initial feasibility and relations between **inference making skills and other language and cognitive abilities**.

Results – Year 1



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. ELCII		0.270	0.227	0.175	0.072	0.047	0.170	0.316
2. CELF			0.461	0.459	0.381	0.366	0.241	0.411
3. MEFS				0.383	0.282	0.447	-0.029	0.227
4. ERECS					0.920	0.793	0.074	0.813
5. LSWRCM						0.667	0.051	0.728
6. NWRCM							0.091	0.484
7. OSICM								0.049
8. WSICM								
<i>M</i>	-1.02	8.24	101.13	44.16	19.27	4.82	22.83	14.38
<i>SD</i>	0.85	3.48	11.96	8.30	13.03	5.27	110.94	14.41

Note. ELCII = Early Language Comprehension Individualized Instruction assessment modules (two fiction, two no-fiction, and two linking modules) theta scores; CELF = Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals (CELF) scales score in the understanding spoken paragraph subtest; MEFS = Minnesota Executive Function Scale (MEFS) standardized score; ERECS = Early Reading English Composite Score; LSWRCM = Letter Sounds Words Read Correct per Minute; NWRCM = Nonsense Words Read Correct per Minute; OSICM = Onset Sounds Items Correct per Minute; WSICM = Word Segmenting Items Correct per Minute; All black colored values were significant ($p < .05$). The gray colored values were not significant



Year 2

Designed as a **Tier 2 intervention**, TeLCI aims to reading comprehension by training of **inference making** in struggling readers in Grades 1&2

Participants

61 first graders identified as struggling comprehenders completed three TeLCI modules (both fiction and nonfiction) each week for 8 weeks.

Students were randomly assigned to the online (questioning during) or offline (questioning after) condition.

Results – Year 2

