# READ 5443 Assessment and Instruction in Literature Texas Woman's University Spring 2014

Tammy Cardwell

Assessment Report: Younger Student

#### **Assessment Report for Ian**

Date: 3-4-2014

#### **Observation Survey Summary**

#### Useful strategic activity on text:

demonstrated a firm understanding of the difference between letters and words, purpose of punctuation, and directionality concerning how pages are turned within a book and following the letters and words. He interacted with the text in a variety of ways, and mastered each of the twenty-four assessments correctly. It is at a Stanine 9 and has mastered the basics of concepts of print.

#### Problem strategic activity on text:

During assessments, I found no problems with strategic activities concerning print. has mastered the basics of concepts of print.

#### Useful strategic activity with words:

participated in a variety of activities that assessed his understanding and levels in connections to words in isolation and within print was able to read all twenty high-fluency words with success. He also recorded phonemes correctly using appropriate letters. He showed mastery on the Ohio Word Test and the Hearing and Recording Sounds test, and is at a Stanine 9 on both tests.

Through a series of Running Records, I found is three levels of reading. He is a strong readers for a kindergartener. It is reading well above his current grade level. He makes few errors and most of those errors do not interfere with the meaning of the text.

Easy Reading Level (Independent): F Instructional Reading Level: G

Hard Reading Level (Frustrational): H

#### Problem strategic activity with words:

During the Writing Vocabulary Test, wrote and spelt 22 out of 29 words correctly in the allotted time. He was very thorough and thoughtful as he thought of new words to write. His score is lower on this assessment, scoring in the Stanine 3 range. Through my observations and time with a I do not feel this is truly a weak area for I will support a word knowledge, but will use the data from the Words Their Way assessment to guide future instruction.

#### Useful strategic activity with letters:

The various readings during the Running Records assessments provided valuable information in relation to letter-sound concepts and concepts of text. Clearly read for meaning, and was able to quickly sound out unfamiliar words. He is a strong reader that is reading well above his current grade level. For future instruction, I will use Level G text.

Problem strategic activity with letters:

Words Their Way assessment is designed to assess word knowledge. was able to correctly spell 10 out of 26 words. During the assessment he used 32 out of 56 letter and/or letter combinations correctly. This assessment shows that Ian has mastered Initial and Final Consonants, scoring 14 out of 14. He is close to mastering Short Vowels, scoring 6 out of 7. Digraphs is the first area of weakness for Ian. He scored 2 out of 7. Spelling Stage is Middle Letter Name-Alphabetic.

#### **Summary statement:**

" Instructional Reading Level:

• For future instructions, I will use Level G text to reinforce and support s learning.

Background Knowledge:

• I will use words with Short Vowels to reinforce s learning on an area he is close to mastering.

Objective #1:

My lessons will focus on short /e/ sounds on words such as /sled/ to help master his short vowels.

Background Knowledge:

I will use words with beginning /sh/ and /ch/ digraphs to reinforce is sletter knowledge on concepts he scored well on.

Objective #2:

4 I will build upon that knowledge and focus lessons on beginning /th/ digraph and ending /sh/ digraphs.

#### PAST:

Zgonc, Y. (2000). Sounds in action. Peterborough, NH: Crystal Springs Books.

#### **Observation Survey:**

Clay, M. (2005). An observation survey of early literacy achievement (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

#### Words Their Way Spelling Inventory:

Bear, D.R., Invernizzi, M.R., Templeton, S., & Johnston, F.R. (2011). Words their way: Word study for phonics, vocabulary, and spelling instruction (5<sup>th</sup> edition). Boston, MA: Pearson/Allyn & Bacon.

Student Name		<u>/ ラ- 0.1</u> 3::	Age:
Administer Na			<u> </u>
Concepts About Print	mastered	Raw Score	Stanine Q
Letter Identification p. 84	mastered	54/54	9
Word Reading	List A) List B List C	20120	9
Hearing and Recording Sounds p. 116	mastered	37/37	9
Writing Vocabulary p. 101	Strengths: weakness:  - CVC - movie - five  - ight words - raise  + - orange - strawbern	22/29 ries (one w	3 ord)
Running Records	Easy: Level F # Read for meaning  Instructional: Level & # most errors  Hard: Level H interful hol	did not meaning	of stord
Words Their Way Spelling Inventory	Level Administered: Primary Spelling Inv.  Mastered - Initial Consonants  Final Consonants  Weakness - Short Vowel ("e" only)	Feature Pts 32/56 Letter Nav Mi	42/82
PAST	Digraphs (-ch, -sh, th, sh, th)  Strengths: (mostered) Weakness:  -Concept of Spoken Word - Syllables 2/3  -Rhyme - Phonemes 3		

Sand Stones		CONCEPTS ABOUT PRINT SCORE SH	IEET
✓ Moon Shoes	ii 16		Date: 2-18-14
Name:		Age: Le YS	TEST SCORE: 24 /24
Recorder:	Tamm	Date of Birth: 10/12/0	STANINE GROUP:
PAGE	SCORE	ITEM	COMMENT
Cover	$\checkmark$	1. Front of book	
2/3	<b>√</b>	2. Print contains message	
4/5	√.	3. Where to start	
4/5	$\checkmark$	4. Which way to go	
4/5	<b>√</b>	5. Return sweep to left	
4/5	V	6. Word-by-word matching	
6	✓	7. First and last concept	
7	<b>✓</b>	8. Bottom of picture	
8/9	<b>√</b>	9. Begins 'The' (Sand) Begins 'I' (Stones) Begins 'I' (Moon) Begins 'Leaves' (Shoes) bottom line, then top, OR turns book	
10/11	/	10. Line order altered	
12/13	<b>√</b>	11. Left page before right	
12/13		12. One change in word order	
12/13	<b>V</b>	13. One change in letter order	
14/15	✓ ·	14. One change in letter order	
14/15	V	15. Meaning of a question mark	
16/17	V	16. Meaning of full stop (period)	
16/17	1	17. Meaning of comma	
16/17	V/ 1	18. Meaning of quotation marks	
16/17	<b>Y</b>	19. Locate: m h (Sand); t b (Stones);	
	V	m i (Moon); m i (Shoes)	
18/19	<b>V</b>	20. Reversible words 'was', 'no'	
20	<b>✓</b>	21. One letter: two letters	
20	V	22. One word: two words	
20	V,	23. First and last letter of word	
20	1	24. Capital letter	

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				LE	TTER	IDEN		ATION SC GLISH)	ORE SHEET		
	W2555				2743			(u.	Certingo	Date	2-24-14
Nan	0.000					Age			nonthus) 175		SCORE: 54 /54
Rec	order:	Tar	nmy			Dat	te of B	irth: 10	112/0	l stan	NINE GROUP:
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С	V	<b>V</b>			С	<b>V</b>	V	3.8		Com	ment:
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ī	/	V			i		Ver V		-	S	Letter-sound response: tick (check)
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	26	alo		<b>∜ Т</b> ОТ	ALS	98	98				TOTAL SCORE 54

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OHIO WORD TEST SCORE SHEET						
		TEST SCORE: 20 /20 STANINE GROUP: 9				
Date: <u>2-24-14</u>						
Name:	School:					
Recorder: (A YOYO)	Classroom Teacher:					
Record incorrect responses. Choose appropriate list of words.	✓ (Checkmark) Correct Response	(Dot) No Response				
LIST A	LIST <b>B</b>	LIST C				
and	ran	big				
the 🗸	it	to				
pretty 🗸 ?	said	ride				
has 🗸	her	him				
down 🗸	find	for				
where 🗸	we	you				
after 🗸	they	this				
let 🗸	live	may				
where vafter vaf	away	<u>in</u>				
am 🗸 🦠	are	at				
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over  little  did  what  them  one  like  could  yes	, saw	have				

X-Form "A	<u>"Senter</u> x
HEARING AND RECORDING SOUNDS IN WORDS	
OBSERVATION SHEET  Date: 2-25-1	, the
Name: Age: Lo Urs Test score:	37/37
Recorder: TANINE COOLD:	
(Fold heading under before child uses sheet)	
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20 24 25 26 27 Take nim +0	<u>)</u>
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	}

Time: 10 mins. WRITING VOCABULARY OBSERVATION SHEET Date: 2-24-14 Age: Lo UCS Date of Birth: 10/12/07 Recorder: Tammu STANINE GROUP: (Fold heading under before child uses sheet) mory rray mouse party grade rase ice cream yellow Ornge peas straw berrys grapes front little Wingert light name one fish three four nine Seven fife Shedon brielle flower mire

	Writing vocabulary 10 mins
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	grapes fruit (froot)
v	lightlittle
T .	Wingert (Did not capitalize "W")
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	three
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RUNNING RECORD SHEET	~ F-8	
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	. IQMY	
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	RUNNING RECORD SHEET		
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School:	Recorder:		
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	Pickles Gets Lost 6:100 1: 17		
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	of Errors and Self-corrections on used or neglected [Meaning (M), Structure or Syntax (S), Visual	( <b>/</b> )]	
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f.f	Pickles Gets Lost"	Count	Analysis of Errors and Self-corrections
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Analysis of Errors "The Wheelbarrow Garden" Count and Self-corrections Information used Page E MSV SC MSV SC Covit M M 9

## **Elementary Reading Attitude Survey Scoring Sheet**

Student	Name			
Teache	r_Tay	MAKK		
Grade_	Kinde	ergarten	Administration Date	2-18-14
		4 points 3 points 2 points 1 point	Scoring Guide Happiest Garfield Slightly smiling Garf Mildly upset Garfield Very upset Garfield	
Recr	reational read	ding	Aca	ademic reading
	1.			1. <u>4</u>
	2.	2		2. 1
	3.	3		3. <u>3</u>
	4.	1		4. 💾
	5.	4		5. <u>4</u>
	6.	3		6
	7.	2		7. <u>3</u>
	8.	3		8. <u>3</u>
	9.	1-1		9. <u>3</u>
	10.	1		10
	Raw Scor	re: <u>32</u>	Rav	v Score: <u>36</u>
J	Full scale ray	w score	(Recreational + Acad	demic): <u>68</u>
		nks:	Recreational	32 36
			Academic	1 10

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..... Full scale

# PAST Progress Report

Progress report for: student's name
Below each main skill are examples with a box next to each. Based on the PAST, put a check in the box if the child masters five of the six questions on the subtest. The grade levels listed indicate when a skill is typically mastered.
Concept of Spoken Word
✓ The ability to distinguish oral words in a sentence
I like apples. (Three words) (Preschool)
Rhyme
✓ The ability to recognize and produce rhyme
☑ Does pick rhyme with stick? (Yes) (Preschool)
What word or pretend word rhymes with ball? (fall, tall, dall, etc.) (Kindergarten)
Syllables
✓ The ability to blend, segment, and delete syllables
Foot-ball together says football. (Preschool to kindergarten)
★ □ Clap the word parts in rainbow. (Two claps) (Kindergarten) □   10
✓ Say outside without side. (out) (Kindergarten)
Phonemes
✓ The ability to recognize initial and final sounds in words
★ □ What is the first sound in the word dot? (/d/) (Kindergarten) 5   10
What is the last sound in the word sun? (/n/) (Kindergarten to first grade) 5/10
✓ The ability to blend, segment, and delete phonemes
1/p//i//g/ What's the word? (pig) (First grade)
$\not\succ$ $\square$ What are the individual sounds you hear in dot? (/d//o//t/) (First grade) $5 \mid \wp$
☑ Say take without /t/. (ake) (First grade)
Say bug without /g/. (bu) (First grade)
Say stop without /s/. (top) (Second grade)
Phoneme Manipulation
✓ The ability to substitute phonemes
Replace the first sound in back with /t/. (tack) (First to second grade)

Refudean

## Phonological Awareness Skills Test (PAST)

Name	Date	
Teacher TOUTHY WY	Grade	Kindergarten

#### **Concept of Spoken Word**

Tell the student you are going to play a game with words and colored chips. Use the sentence Joey likes cake as an example. As you say each word of the sentence, push a colored chip forward—one chip per word. Then ask the child to do it. Once he/she understands the skill, read each sentence to the student and ask him/her to repeat the sentence while pushing up one chip for each word. Put a check in the box to the right of the sentence if the child does it correctly.

1. Tom ran home. (3)	
2. I have two pets. (4)	Q'
3. Did you eat lunch? (4)	
4. What are you doing? (4)	O
5. Terry loves to play soccer. (5)	Q.
6. Yesterday it rained. (3)	D
Total (0/10	

#### **Rhyme Recognition**

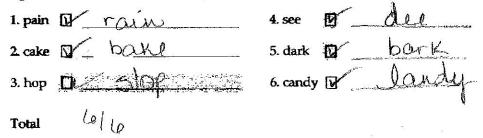
Tell the child that two words that sound alike at the end, such as hat and sat, are rhyming words. Ask if sit and bit rhyme. (Yes.) Then ask if chair and boy rhyme. (No.) If the child appears to grasp the skill, do the same for each of the following pairs of words. Put a check in the box to the right of the pair if the child answers correctly.

	No. of Street,
1. bed - fed (yes)	<b>W</b>
2. top - hop (yes)	
3. run – soap (no)	O/
4. hand – sand (yes)	Ø
5. funny – bunny (yes)	0
6. girl – giant (no)	0/

Total (p | (p

#### Rhyme Production

Tell the child that you are going to say a word, and he/she is to tell you a word that rhymes with it. The answer can be a real word or a nonsense word. Ask the child to tell you a word that rhymes with sit. Possible answers include hit, fit, mit, pit, dit, and jit. Put a check in the box to the right if the child answers correctly. Write down the child's answers on the lines provided.



#### Syllable Blending

Tell the child you are going to say a word in a funny way. The job of the student is to put the parts together and say the whole word. Give these examples, pausing between syllables: out-side (outside), ro-bot (robot). Have the child say the sample words normally. Then do the following words and put a check in the box to the right if he/she says them correctly.

1. pen - cil	0
2. rain - bow	0
3. pop - corn	
4. black - board	
5. side - walk	O .
6. pa - per	D
Total Wile	

#### Syllable Segmentation

Tell the student that you are going to say a word and then break it into parts, or syllables. First say rainbow normally. Clap out the two parts in rainbow while saying each part. Then push up a chip as you say each syllable. Read each of the following words and ask the child to push up a chip while saying each syllable. It is not necessary to clap the syllables again unless the skill needs to be retaught. Put a check in the box to the right if the child does it correctly.

1. sometime (2)	D
2. basket (2)	Ô
3. bedroom (2)	Q.
4. fantastic (3)	
5. maybe (2) \ \	D
6. helicopter (4)	9
Total 2/Le	

#### Syllable Deletion

Tell the student you are going to play a game with words where one part of the word is left out. For example, sunshine without shine is sun. Ask the student to say airline without air. He/she should say line. Using the words below, tell the child the syllable to leave off. Use this sentence structure: "Say (down)town without down." Put a check in the box to the right if the student deletes the correct syllable.

1. (down)town	town	10
2. (in)side	side	0
3. for(get)	for	Q.
4. bas(ket)	bas	N
5. af(ter)	af	Q.
6. (skate)board	board	B

Total Ullo

#### Phoneme Isolation of Initial Sounds

Tell the child you are going to say a word, and he/she is to tell you the first sound of that word. Ask the child what the first sound is in the word top. The child should say /t/. Do the same with the words below and put a check in the box to the right if the child says the first sound correctly.

1. big	/b/	0
2. land	N	O
3. farm	/f/	5
4. apple	/a/	N.
5. desk	/d/	D
6. ship	/sh/	D

Total 5/6

## Phoneme Isolation of Final Sounds

Tell the child you are going to say a word, and he/she is to tell you the last sound in the word. Ask the child what the last sound is in the word pot. The child should say /t/. Do the same with the words below and put a check in the box to the right if the child says the sound correctly.



Total 5/6

#### Phoneme Blending

Tell the student that you are going to separate all the sounds in a word, and he/she is to say the whole word. Do these examples by segmenting each sound and having the student say the whole word; for example, /s/ /t/ is sit, and /s/ /t/ /o/ /p/ is stop. Read each word in segmented fashion. Put a check in the box to the right if the student says the whole word correctly.

1./m//e/	me	Q
2./b//e//d/	bed	
3./h//a//t/	hat	O
4./m//u//s//V	must	
5./sh//o//p/	shop	
6. /p/ /V /a/ /n/ /V	plant	O

Total 6/6

#### **Phoneme Segmentation**

Tell the student that you're going to play a game with all the sounds in the words below. As an example, show the student the three sounds in *dime*. Push up a chip for each sound you say—/d////m/. Ask the student to try it with the word hat. Read each of the following words and ask him/her to push up a chip for each sound. Put a check in the box to the right if he/she does it correctly.

1. in (2)	
2. at (2)	Dr. V
3. name (3)	03/2
4. ship (3)	O
5. sock (3)	
6. chin (3)	Ø/

Total 5

#### **Phoneme Deletion of Initial Sounds**

Tell the child you will be playing a word game where the beginning sound of a word is left off. For example, bed without /b/ is ed. Ask the child to say can without /c/. The answer is an. Read each word below and tell the child the beginning sound to leave off. Put a check in the box to the right if the child does it correctly.

Total Lo

#### **Phoneme Deletion of Final Sounds**

Tell the child that in this word game, the final sound of a word is left off. For example, goat without /t/ is go. Ask the child to say meat without /t/. The answer is me. Read each word and tell the child the ending sound to leave off. Put a check in the box to the right if the child does it correctly.

		And Market
1. ro/s/e	row	Ø,
2. trai/n/	tray	D
3. grou/p/	grew	
4. sea/t/	sea	12
5. ba/k/e	bay	
6. in/ch/	in	Q
Total	le le	

#### Phoneme Deletion of First Sound in Consonant Blend

Tell the student to make new words by taking the first sound off a consonant blend. Example: The word *crow* without /k/ is *row*. Ask the student to say *still* without /s/. The answer is *till*. Do the following words with the student and put a check in the box to the right if he/ she does it correctly.

1. Say clap without /k/.	lap 🗹
2. Say stop without /s/.	top 🖸
3. Say trust without /t/.	rust 🖸
4. Say black without /b/.	lack D
5. Say drip without /d/.	np 🛛
6. Say smile without /s/.	mile N
Total 6/10	

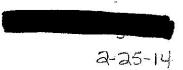
#### **Phoneme Substitution**

Tell the child you will be playing a very different game with sounds of words. You are going to ask him/her to take off the first sound of a word and replace it with another sound. Example: Replace the first sound in pail with /m/. The new word is mail. Ask the child to replace the first sound in top with /h/. The answer is hop. Ask the child to do the same with the rest of these words; if he/she answers correctly, put a check in the box on the right.

1. Replace the first sound in man with /k/.	can	Ø
2. Replace the first sound in pig with /d/.	dig	M
3. Replace the first sound in sack with /t/.	tack	Ø
4. Replace the first sound in well with /f/.	fell	Ø
5. Replace the first sound in bed with /r/.	red	Ø,
6. Replace the first sound in shop with /ch/.	chop	M

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Word: Their Way Primary Spelling Inv.



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### Checklist for Assessing Writing Development

Explores with writing materials
Dictates stories, sentences, or words he or she wants written down

Copies letters and

Independently attempts writing to convey meaning, regardless of writing level

Can write his or her

Collaborates with others in writing experience

Writes in varied genres: narrative (stories), expository (personal and informational reports)

Writes for functional purposes

Check (4) the level or levels at which the child is writing

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\_\_\_ differentiates between writing and drawing

\_\_\_\_ uses scribble writing for writing

uses letter-like forms for writing

uses learned letters in random fashion for writing

\_\_\_\_ uses invented spelling

for writing

writes conventionally with conventional spelling

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#### Mechanics for Writing

Forms uppercase letters legibly

Forms lowercase letters legibly (see Figure 8-16)

Writes from left to right

Leaves spaces between words

Uses capital letters when necessary

Uses periods in appropriate places

Uses commas in appropriate places

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