

## FAIR: <br> Beyond the Box Grades 3-5

Summer 2010
Great Teachers and Leaders

## Reading Coordinators

## Differentiated Accountability

## Region 5



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## Objectives

Participants will...
interpret score types to understand the data understand profiles or patterns seen in the data target instruction that is beneficial for students with varying needs analyze data for grouping and instruction

## Essential Question

How can we use data to plan for instruction that is
flexible, deliberate, and targeted to help students achieve maximum growth?


## Candy Mizes




## The 3-12 "Big Picture" Map

| Type of Assessment | Name of Assessment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Broad Screen/Progress Monitoring Tool (BS/PMT) - <br> Appropriate for 'All' students | - Reading Comprehension (RC) |
| Targeted Diagnostic Inventory (TDI) - "Some" students | Maze Word Analysis (WA) |
| Ongoing Progress Monitoring (OPM) - "Some" students | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maze } \\ & \text { ORF } \\ & \text { RC (TBA) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Informal Diagnostic Toolkit <br> (Toolkit) - "Some" students | - Lexiled Passages Instructional Level Passages Phonics Inventory Academic Word Inventory |

## Purpose of Assessment Tasks

## Broad Screen: <br> Reading Comprehension (RC)

Targeted Diagnostic Inventory:
Maze Task

- Text Reading Efficiency (fluent or disfluent)
- Combines low level comprehension and silent word fluency

Word Analysis - Encoding task

- Phonological Processing- decoding/advanced phonics
- Morphological Processing- structural analysis (prefix/suffixes)
- Orthographical Processing- spelling


## Score Types and Reports



## The 3-12 "Score" Map

| Reading Comprehension BS/PMT | FCAT Success Probability (FSP) <br> - Color- coded <br> Percentile <br> Standard Score <br> Lexile <br> Ability Score <br> FCAT Content Area Scores |
| :---: | :---: |
| Maze - TDI | Percentile <br> Standard Score <br> Adjusted Maze Score |
| Word Analysis - TDI | Percentile <br> Standard Score <br> Ability Score (WAAS) |

## What is the difference between FSP and RC Percentile Rank?

|  |  | Score Detail | RC | Maze | Word Analysis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Student 1 | 99\% | 8 | 90 |  |  |
| Student 2 | 79\% | 8 | 81 | 60 | 58 |
| Student 3 | 80\% | 8 | 74 | 40 | 19 |
| Student 24 | 61\% | 8 | 54 | 60 | 41 |
| Student 25 | 99\% | 8 | 70 |  |  |

## Standard Score



## Developmental Ability Score



## Adjusted Maze Score Conversion

## Table

| Percentile | 3 m | $4^{41}$ | 54 | $6^{\text {tu }}$ | 74 | $8^{44}$ | 94 | $10^{\text {du }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10^{41}$ | 11 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 17 |
| $20^{\text {\# }}$ | 13 | 13 | 22 | 18 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 21 |
| 304 | 16 | 15 | 24 | 21 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 23 |
| 404 | 18 | 17 | 27 | 24 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 26 |
| 50# | 20 | 20 | 29 | 26 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 28 |
| $60^{\text {H }}$ | 22 | 21 | 31 | 29 | 38 | 40 | 35 | 30 |
| 704 | 24 | 22 | 34 | 32 | 41 | 43 | 38 | 32 |
| 804 | 26 | 25 | 37 | 36 | 49 | 48 | 41 | 35 |
| 904 | 30 | 27 | 41 | 40 | 51 | 53 | 45 | 38 |

3-5 Reports and Documents to Guide Instruction

Class Status Report
Student Score Detail Box
Word Analysis Error Analysis Report
FAIR Decision Tree for Reading Improvement
Beyond the Box Instructional Decision Guide
Decision Tree Profile Document
Grouping Templates


## Class Status Report

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Class Status Report - API


## Sțudent Score Detail Box

Grade: $4^{\text {th }}$

## Details of

scores for assessment period 1 on:
Year: 2009-2010

## Reading Comprehension

## FSP

Standard Score
Lexile 83 Measure
Lexile (8) Range
Percentile Rank
Ability Score292
Ability Range
1st Passage
2nd Passage
3rd Passage
Words/Phrases
220-364
6 Minutes 33 Seconds
3 Minutes 50 Seconds
7 Minutes 47 Seconds
Main Idea/Purpose
Comparison/Contrast \& Cause/Effect
Reference/Research
Maze
Standard Score
Percentile Rank
Average Adjusted Maze Score 11.9

## Word Analysis

Standard Score 98
Percentile Rank
$45^{\text {th }}$
Word Analysis Ability Score(WAAS)
Words Missed

## Word Analysis Error Analysis

## Word Analysis

 (25 Students in Class)|  | Word | Number Incorrect | Number of Students Presented with Wo | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Incorrect } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rope | 8 | 15 | 16 | 94\% |  |
| sand | 8 | 13 | 15 | 87\% |  |
| cup | 8 | 8 | 10 | 80\% |  |
| bugs | 8 | 12 | 16 | 75\% |  |
| pear | 8 | 7 | 10 | 70\% |  |
| east | 8 | 6 | 9 | 67\% |  |
| ball | 8 | 4 | 6 | 67\% |  |
| doll | 8 | 4 | 6 | 67\% |  |
| run | 8 | 3 | 5 | 60\% |  |
| apple | 8 | 3 | 6 | 50\% |  |
| cat | 8 | 4 | 10 | 40\% |  |
| tire | 8 | 6 | 16 | 38\% |  |
| deg | 8 | 3 | 8 | 38\% |  |
| bear | 8 | 2 | 6 | 33\% |  |
| the | 8 | 4 | 16 | 25\% |  |
| play | 8 | 2 | 10 | 20\% |  |
| now | 8 | 2 | 10 | 20\% |  |
| and | 8 | 1 | 5 | 20\% |  |
| mest | 8 | 2 | 16 | 13\% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | students that missed "west": <br> Student 16 Student 21 |

## Assessment/Curriculum Decision Tree for Reading Improvement Grades 3-12

 for the Florida Assessments for Instruction in ReadingIf student's FSP score on Broad Screen $=\mathbf{8 5 \%}$ or higher (Green Zone) (Box 1)

- Provide current levels of instruction in the high-level reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.
- What programs or strategies do we have available to address these needs?

If student's FSP score on Broad Screen $\mathbf{= 8 4 \%}$ or lower (Yellow or Red Zone) and...

Maze score is above $30^{\mathrm{m}}$ percentile (Box 2)
Provide enhanced instruction in the highlevel reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.

## Maze score is above 30m percentile (Box 3)

Have student orally read a passage monitoring fluency (rate, accuracy, expression)
If the student reads fluently, then work on comprehension strategies.

- What programs or strategies do we have available to address these needs?
If the student struggles with reading fluently, then work on strategies. addressing fluency (rate and accuracy)
- What programs or strategies do we have available to address these needs?

WA score is above $30^{\mathrm{m}}$ percentile (Box 4)
Provide enhanced instruction in the high level reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.

WA score is above $30^{\mathrm{m}}$ percentile (Box 5)
Use Enror Analysis Guide and Phonics Imeentory to help identify specific areas of need.
If student struggles with Phonological or Orthographic errors provide instruction in basic phonics (letter/sound patterns, sylable types, etc.).

- What programs or strategies do we have available to address these needs?
If student struggles with morphological errors provide instruction in base/root words and prefixes/suffixes.
- What programs or strategies do we have available to address these needs?

If a student's score falls in Box 1, then provide current levels of instruction in the high-level reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.
If a student's scores fall in Box $2+4$, then provide enhanced instruction in the high-level reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.

If a student's scores fall in Box $2+5$, then the student might have a specific weakness in spelling that does not impact reading; provide instruction in basic orthographic patterns and affixes/roots.
If a student's scores fall in Box 3+4, then work on text reading efficiency (comprehension and fluency); automaticity at the phrase, sentence and paragraph level, practice with repeated readings, teach using a comprehension focus. If a student's score fall in Box $3+5$, then provide intensive instruction in word study/recognition, work on applying decoding strategies to connected text to reinforce purpose of strategies, build fluency as accuracy increases and focus on comprehension strategies.
${ }^{* *}$ Note: The $30^{\text {th }}$ percentile cut point used in this document is given as a guide to estimate the level of instructional support necessary for student success. This cut point may need to be refined within each school and district depending on local circumstances such as available resources and student performance. The $30^{\text {h }}$ percentile cut point will be reevaluated after the third assessment window in spring 2009.


## Boxing and Profiling



## Class Status Report

$4^{\text {th }}$ Grade Class Status Report - API


## Grouping Worksheet

Assessment/Curriculum Decision Tree for Reading Improvement Grades 3-12 for the Florida Assessments for Instruction in Reading Worksheet
on the Decision Tree and, b) answer this question for that particular group of students: What programs or strategies do we have available or did we learn about to address the needs of these students?

If a student's score falls in Box 1, then provide current levels of instruction in the high-level reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.

## Student \#3

Student \#10

Student \#11
Student \#14

If a student's scores fall in Box $2+4$, then provide enhanced instruction in the high-level reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.

## Student \#9

If a student's scores fall in Box $2+5$, then the student might have a specific weakness in spelling that does not impact reading; provide instruction in besic orthographic patterns and affixes/roots.

Student \#13

Assessment/Curriculum Decision Tree for Reading Improvement Grades 3-12 for the Florida Assessments for Instruction in Reading Worksheet (continued) $\qquad$

If a student's scores fall in Box $3+4$, then work on text reading efficiency (comprehension and fluency): automaticity at the phrase, sentence and paragraph level, practice with repeated readings, teach using a comprehension focus.

Student \#5
Student \#7

If a student's score fall in Box $3+5$, then provide intensive instruction in word study/recognition, work on applying decoding strategies to connected text to reinforce purpose of strategies, build fluency as accuracy increases and focus on comprehension strategies

## Student \#1

Student \#4
Student \#8
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Student \#2
Student \#6
Student \#12

Additional instructional notes or ideas to consider when planning instructions:


3-5 Reports and Documents to Guide Instruction
Class Status Report
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Differentiated
Instruction
"The How"
Monitorl
Assess

From Theory to
Practice
"The What"
Organization,
Management and Planning


## Going Beyond the Box...



## Decision Tree - Profiles

Box 1: FSP score on Broad Screen $=85 \%$ or higher


## Box 1 Profile



Box 1: FSP score on Broad Screen $=85 \%$ or higher

| 1: FSP score on Broad Screen $=85 \%$ or higher |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Guiding Questions | Instructional Priorities/Practices | Resources/Programs |
| Does the student make connections to text, to self, to world? | Comprehension Literary <br> - Literature Circles <br> - Socratic Circles <br> - Guided Reading with instructional level text <br> - High level complexity questions <br> - Opportunities for discussion <br> - Provide opportunities to extend thinking through written re sponses <br> - Project-based learning <br> - Literary elements <br> - Discussion opportunities <br> Comprehension Informational <br> - TextStructure <br> - Text Features <br> - Guided Reading with instructional level text <br> - High level complexity questions <br> - Opportunities for discussion <br> - Provide opportunities to extend thinking through written responses <br> - Project-based learning <br> - Discussion webs <br> - Interdisciplinary units <br> Comprehension Monitoring (Me tacognition) <br> - Graphic Organizers that lead to synthesis and evaluation of information <br> - Instruction on the selection and | CCRP <br> CIRP <br> - Houghton Mifflin <br> - Voyager Passport Reading Journeys <br> - Language! (6-8) <br> - Jamestown Reading Navigator (910) SIRP <br> - Hampton Brown Edge (9-10) <br> - Voyager ( $6-8$ ) <br> - USA Today 11-12 <br> - Houghton Mifflin: leveled readers; themed paper backs; vocabulary readers <br> - Soar to Success <br> - Early Success 1-2 <br> - Words their Way <br> - SIPPS <br> - Rewards <br> - Jamestown Timed Readers <br> - Reading Plus <br> - Elements of Reading: Vocabulary <br> Technology <br> - FCAT Explorer <br> - Accelerated Reader <br> - Strategies to Achieve Reading Success (STARS) |
| Does the student monitor comprehension across various types of texts? |  |  |
| Does the student apply appropriate fix-up strategies (self-correct, reread, clarify, etc.) across various types of text? |  |  |
| Does the student use multiple vocabulary strategies to clarify meaning (signal words, word parts, context clues, etc.)? |  |  |

## Box 2 + 4 Profile



## Road Blocks



## FCAT Regression

Percent of Previous Level 3 Students
Regressing in Region 5 DA Schools
2008-2009


## Class Status Report - 9th Grade



## Grouping Worksheet

Assessment/Curriculum Decision Tree for Reading Improvement Grades 3-12 for the Florida Assessments for Instruction in Reading Worksheet
on the Decision Tree and, b) answer this question for that particular group of students: What programs or strategies do we have available or did we learn about to address the needs of these students?

If a student's score falls in Box 1, then provide current levels of instruction in the high-level reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.

## Student \#3

Student \#10

Student \#11
Student \#14

If a student's scores fall in Box $2+4$, then provide enhanced instruction in the high-level reasoning skills, vocabulary, and reading comprehension strategies required to meet grade level standards.

## Student \#9

If a student's scores fall in Box $2+5$, then the student might have a specific weakness in spelling that does not impact reading; provide instruction in besic orthographic patterns and affixes/roots.

Student \#13

Assessment/Curriculum Decision Tree for Reading Improvement Grades 3-12 for the Florida Assessments for Instruction in Reading Worksheet (continued) $\qquad$

If a student's scores fall in Box $3+4$, then work on text reading efficiency (comprehension and fluency): automaticity at the phrase, sentence and paragraph level, practice with repeated readings, teach using a comprehension focus.

Student \#5
Student \#7

If a student's score fall in Box $3+5$, then provide intensive instruction in word study/recognition, work on applying decoding strategies to connected text to reinforce purpose of strategies, build fluency as accuracy increases and focus on comprehension strategies

## Student \#1

Student \#4
Student \#8
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Student \#2
Student \#6
Student \#12

Additional instructional notes or ideas to consider when planning instructions:

## Box 2 + 5 Profile



## Box 3 + 4 Profile



## Box 3 + 5 Profile



## STOP

- What was challenging about having so many students in these profiles $(2+5,3+4$ and $3+5)$ ?
- Did you have to re-group students?
- What guided you in this re-grouping?



## Drilling into the problem



## Let the drilling begin - Box 3

## Fluent vs. Disfluent

Before detemining instructional changes have student orally read a grade level passage for one minute to detemine rate, accuracy and expression.

District-Available Resources in Miami-Dade
FAIR Toolkit - Grade 3-5 OPM Probes
Voyager Fluency Probes - Grades 3-8
Florida Oral Reading Fluency Probes - Grades 6-12 (www.fcrr.org/forf_mazes/forf09-10.htm)

| Guiding Questions | Suggested Instructional Practices | Resources |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Is the student fluent? | Fluent | Resources for Fluent |
| What is impacting comprehension? <br> At what level is the student comprehending; sentence, paragraph or the text level? <br> Does the student apply appropriate fix-up strategies (self-correct, re-read, clarify, etc.)? | Work on strategies addressing Comprehension and Vocabulary Comprehension Literary <br> - Story Elements <br> - Story Mapping <br> - Guided Reading with instructional level texts <br> - Opportunities for discussion <br> - Provide opportunities to extend thinking through written response <br> - Build background knowledge <br> - Sequencing of Events <br> - GIST <br> - Repeated readings <br> - Read Alouds <br> - Independentreading <br> Comprehension Informational <br> - Question-Answer Relationships (QAR) <br> - Text Structures <br> - Text Features <br> - Scaffolding questions <br> - Sentence-level comprehension <br> - Paragraph-level comprehension <br> - Text-level comprehension | CCRP <br> - Houghton Mifflin CIRP <br> - Voyager Passport <br> - Voyager Passport Reading Joumeys <br> - Language! (6-8) <br> - Jamestown Reading Navigator (9-10) <br> - Hampton Brown Edge (910) <br> SIRP <br> - Voyager $(6-8)$ <br> - USA Today 11-12 <br> - HoughtonMifflin: leveled readers; themed paper backs; vocabulary readers <br> - Soarto Success <br> - Early Success 1-2 <br> - Words their Way <br> - SIPPS <br> - Rewards |

## OPM: Oral Reading Fluency Passage: Our Hammock

> Script: I would like you to read out loud for me. I will use my stopwatch to tell me when I want you to stop reading. Please do your best reading because I will ask you a question about what you read. Do you understand what we will be doing? This story is called Our Hammock. Begin here. Ready? (Point to the first word of the text. Start the stopwatch when the student reads the first word.)

## Our Hammock

$$
\text { Our yard had a lot of trees. Two trees were close enough to hang a hammock. A } 17
$$

hammock is a type of bed that can be made from rope. You can hang them from trees.
They are used for rest and fun. 42
We loved our hammock. It was in the shade of two large trees. There was a nice 59
breeze in the hot summer. It was the best place to rest. Our cat liked to lay by my side. 79
The cat climbed up and held onto the ropes. My brother also loved the hammock. He 95
loved to swing high on it. If there was no one there to push him, he tied a rope around 115
one of the other trees. Then he tied it to the hammock. He pulled on the rope and 133
rocked the hammock back and forth! 139

## ORF Data

| Students | ORF Score (wcpm) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Student \#1 | 79 |
| Student \#2 | 61 |
| Student \#4 | 67 |
| Student \#6 | 73 |
| Student \#5 | 104 |
| Student \#7 | 117 |
| Student \#8 | 94 |
| Student \#12 | 91 |

## Now What?

Instructional Practices for Fluent Students in Box 3

- Sentence Level Comprehension
- Paragraph Level Comprehension
- Text Level Comprehension


## Now What?

## Non-Fluent Students in Box 3

- Fluency Instructional Practices
- Text Reading Efficiency with a Focus on Vocabulary and Comprehension


## Let the drilling begin - Box 5

## Phonology, Morphology or Orthography

## Box 5: Word Analysis score is below 30 ${ }^{\text {ait }}$ percentile

Before determining instructional changes for students in Box 5 :

1. Look at Error Analysis Report to identify the most commonly missed words
2. Administer a Phonics Inventory:

District Available Resources:

- Phonics Inventory in the FAIR Toolkit (Intermediate Elementary or Middle/High School)
- Words their Way Spelling Inventory (Upper Leve1 or Primary) - See attached handout
- Systematic Instruction in Phoneme Awareness and Phonics Instruction (SIPPS) - Secondary

3. To assist you with analyzing the patterns of errors, use the "Error Analysis Defined" handout - (see attac hed)
4. Analyze the errors into three categories: Morphological, Phonological, Orthographic

If the majority of errors fall under the Base/Roots and/or Prefixes/Supxes category - Morphological
If the majority of errors fall under the other categories - Phonological or Orthographic

| Guiding Questions | Instructional Priorities/Practices |
| :---: | :---: |
| Is the student struggling with phonological, morphological, or orthographic skills? | Pho nological and/or Orthograp hic |
|  | Work on strategies addressing the phonics continuum: <br> - Letter/Sound Correspondence <br> - Consonant Blends and Digraphs <br> - Variant Vowels <br> - Syllable Patterns <br> *High Frequency Words should be taught throughout the phonics continuum. <br> Instructional practices may include: <br> - Word Sorts (open and closed) <br> - E1konin Sound Boxes <br> - Making Words <br> - Word Hunts <br> - Word Families/Onset and Rimes <br> - Rhyming <br> *Strategies may be taught in isolation, but must always be taken to connected text. |
|  | Morphological |
|  | Work on strategies addressing <br> - Structural Analysis - Affixes |

C CRP Resources/Programs

## Additional Resources for Morphological, Phonological and/or

 Orthographic- FAIR Toolkit
- Phonics Continuum
- FCRR phonemic awareness and phonics activities
- Empowering Teachers
- Words their Way
- Voyager Word Work
- SIPPS
- REVFARDS
- Patricia Cunningham
- Making Words
- Phonics they Use
- Systematic Sequential Phonics
- Working with Words
- Destination Reading
- JRF K-3 Reading Academy

Binders

- JRF K-5 Reading Intervention Academy Binders
- JRF 6-12 Reading Intervention Academy Binders


## Class <br> Summary <br> Error <br> Analysis <br> Report



## Phonics Screening Inventory

Designed for intensive intervention teachers with students who have scored poorly on Word Analysis task May be given to a small group or in a one-to-one setting Students responses may be analyzed by orthographic patterns (e.g., vowels, blends, digraphs) and/or morphological components (e.g., roots, affixes) to guide instructional focus


## Phonics Screening Inventory

Use this informal inventory to collect additional information regarding student word knowledge.

## Materials

Provided - Teacher Administration Sheet for Intermediate Elementary and Middle/High School, Error Type Analysis Sheet (found in Toolkit)
Not provided - Lined paper for students
Directions

1. Give each student a lined prece of paper. Have him/her write therr name at the top and number it 1-25
2. Use the Teacher Administration page to administer the inventory: Say the target word, read the sentence, say the target word again.
3. Pause in between each item to allow student adequate time to write the word
4. Upon completion of the list, collect each student's paper and analyze incorrect responses using the Error Type Analysis Sheet.
5. One Error Type Analysis sheet should be used per student. While correcting each student's paper, look across the row and highlight the letter(s) the student misspelled in the appropriate column
6. Tally the columns to determine the areas of strength and need for the student. Make instructional decisions based on the student's performance
7. Administer all items. If the Middle/High School inventory is judged to be too difficult for your student, move down to administer the Intermediate Elementary Inventory

## Teacher Script

I'm going to say a word, use it in a sentence and say the word again. I want you to write down the word on your paper. Ready?

## Additional Administration Information

Students in grades $3-5$ should be administered the Intermediate Elementary Inventory. Students in grades 6-12 should be administered the Middle/High School Inventory.

This inventory may be group administered.
Scoring:
Score correct responses $=1$
Score incorrect responses $=0$, Use the Error Type Analysis Sheet to categorize student errors.

Mastery of each inventory is $20 / 25$ or $80 \%$ correct.
NOTE: Decisions regarding the organization of letter patterns, roots, and affixes were made to help with the ease of teacher use and to follow typical curriculum sequences of instruction. For example some words are not fully broken down into their finite roots and affixes as they are not typically taught with this level of detail

Intermediate

|  | Inventory | ror Type | ysis Sheet | hlight | letter(s) | ent mis | pells and ta | num | errors | , column |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Target Word | initial consonants | initial blends/ digraphs | short vowels | Variant Correspo ndences | medial consonants/ blends | final consonants /blends /digraphs | Special Syllables | Base/ Roots | Syllable Juncture/ Prefixes/ Suffixes | Oddities |
| 3 | 1. cup | c |  | U |  |  | p |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 2. flash |  | $f 1$ | a |  |  | sh |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 3. won't |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | won't |
| 6 | 4. wind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | wind |
| 7 | 5. sulk | s |  | $u$ |  |  | Ik |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 6. slider |  | sl |  | i |  | d |  |  | er |  |
| 9 | 7. schoolyard |  | sch |  | 00 ar | 1 y | d |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 8. loaves | 1 |  |  | oa |  | V |  |  | es |  |
| 11 | 9. batch | b |  | a |  |  | tch |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 10. fault | f |  |  | au |  | It |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 11. trample |  | tr | a |  | m |  | ple |  |  |  |
| 14 | 12. general | $g$ |  | e | er | n |  | al |  |  |  |
| 15 | 13. simply | s |  | i |  | mpl |  |  |  | Y |  |
| 16 | 14. again |  |  |  | ai | $g$ | n | a |  |  |  |
| 17 | 15. plunged |  | pl | U |  | ng |  |  |  | ed |  |
| 18 | 16. rough | r |  |  | OU |  | gh |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | 17. cider |  |  |  |  |  |  | ci |  | der |  |
| 20 | 18. postage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | post | age |  |
| 21 | 19. penniless |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | penni | less |  |
| 22 | 20. disappear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | appear | dis |  |
| 23 | 21. mischief |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | chief | mis |  |
| 24 | 22. quotation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | quot | ation |  |
| 25 | 23. throughout |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | through | out |  |
| 26 | 24. misjudged |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | judg | mis ef |  |
| 27 | 25. starvation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | stary | ation |  |
| 28 | Column Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Phonics Inventory Practice

|  | Target Word | Student Response | Error Types |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 7 | Schoolyard | skulyard | Blends/Digraphs (Initial) <br> Variant Correspondences |
| 8 | Loaves | loves | Variant Correspondences |$|$| Blends/Digraphs (Final) |
| :--- |
| 9 |

## Now What?

Instructional Practices for Box 5 Students

- Word Sorts
- Making Words
- Word Hunts
- Multisyllabic Words



## Grouping Students and

## Deternining an lnstructional

 Focus

## Guiding questions to consider when starting the Grouping Process

What do the results of the assessment mean for my instruction? (think about what each assessment tests-Big Picture Map)
What reports can teachers use to plan instruction?
What are the score types given on the assessment?
What type of instruction would be beneficial for students with varying needs?
What are some of the profiles (patterns) seen in the data?
What are some resources to help teachers plan instruction?

## Guiding Questions for Grouping

What is the FSP?
What is the RC?
What is the Maze Score?

- Is the ORF Score approximating the end of year Fluency Score ( $4^{\text {th }}$ Grade $-120 w c p m$ )?
What is the WA Score?



## Grouping Template



4th Grade - Differentiated Instruction Groups

| Red Group | Yellow Group | Green Group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Student \#2 | Student \#1 | Student \#3 |
| Student \#4 | Student \#5 | Student \#9 |
| Student \#6 | Student \#7 | Student \#10 |
|  | Student \#8 | Student \#11 |
|  | Student \#12 | Student \#14 |
|  |  |  |

## Guiding questions for Instructional Decision Making

Which group needs comprehension instruction?
Which group needs fluency/low level
comprehension instruction?
Which group needs advanced phonics instruction?

## Narrowing the Focus for Instruction

## Decision Tree Profile Document

- Instructional Practices
- Resources

Baseline/Interim Data Reports


## Intervention

From our activity, can we identify which students need immediate intensive intervention (iii)?

## Intervention is...

"additional, targeted, and intensive reading instruction provided to students who continue to struggle with learning to read and write despite conventional instruction."

## What is Immediate Intensive Intervention (iii) in Miami-Dade?

- Voyager
> Think beyond a fixed level
> Modifications for ELL Students
- Beyond the program - Include in DI delivery
"For students who have not responded to a specific reading intervention delivered with fidelity and with the initial intensity (time and group size) provided, reading intervention instruction and/or materials will be changed based on student data."


## The Importance of Explicit Routines in Immediate Intensive Intervention

- Instructional delivery increases the probability of success because:
>content is more accessible
> content is remembered over time

Kame'enui \& Simmons (1990)

## Instruction must be made more powerful for students at risk for reading difficulties.

More powerful instruction involves:
More instructional time
Smaller instructional groups

## resources

More precisely targeted at right level
Clearer and more detailed explanations
More systematic instructional sequences
More extensive opportunities for guided practice
More opportunities for error correction and feedback
Foorman \& Torgesen (2001)

## Effective Instruction



## Recap

## FAIR Data

Profiled
Beyond the Box
Drilled Deeper into some profiles
Looked at data points from additional assessments
Grouped students
Identified Instructional Focus

## FAIR Updates 3-12

Increased number of passages
FSP Tabulations
AP specific formulas provided to increase accuracy
Adaptive stop rule added for grades 3-5
Lower level passages at grade 3
Change in FCAT reporting categories
Online OPM will not be available 2010-2011
Additional chart to graph current paper/pencil OPM
(Toolkit) will be available

## 3-2-1 Closing Activity

3 ideas, insights, or concepts learned today
2 strategies you plan to use

## Home Learning

## T-Chart

How do I organize and manage the learning environment for Differentiated Instruction?


## References

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