FIRST GRADE BASELINE EVALUATION

The First Grade Baseline Evaluation is an optional tool that can be used at the beginning of the school year to help teachers get to know the reading and language skills of each student. The evaluation is composed of seven screenings. Teachers may use the entire evaluation or choose to use those individual screenings that they find most beneficial for their students. The information can aid teachers in planning instruction that will meet the needs of each student.

The First Grade Baseline Evaluation is designed to be given individually to students. It can be used to provide a baseline of a student's reading skills at the beginning of the school year. Because the assessed skills will continue to develop over time, this evaluation may be used multiple times throughout the year to monitor progress. This will allow a teacher to tailor instruction most appropriately.

The First Grade Baseline Evaluation addresses skills based on *Indiana's Academic Standards – Grade 1*.

The evaluation covers skills in:

- Letter Identification
- Letter Sound Identification
- Phonemic Awareness
- Sight Word Identification

- ♣ Dictation
- Reading Comprehension
- Listening Comprehension

The **First Grade Baseline Evaluation** is *not* intended to show mastery of standards. Day-to-day observations of students in conjunction with direct assessments should be used to determine mastery of standards.

The **First Grade Baseline Evaluation** is *not* intended to identify students for special education services.

The results of the **First Grade Baseline Evaluation** may identify students who exhibit extreme difficulty with certain tasks or who display performance far beyond what is expected for their age. These students may require further monitoring or assessment.

Teachers who would like to assess their students' skills in reading and math may wish to use the First Grade Pre-Screening.

First Grade Baseline Evaluation		Date 1:
Student Name:	□ male ´□ female Birthdate:	Date 2:
·		Date 3:
Teacher Name:	School:	

		Still Developing	Developed
Letter Identification Screening 1 1.1.2	ScoreRetest	0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40	42 45 50 52
Sound Identification Screening 2 1.1.2	Score Retest Retest	0 5 10 15 20	21 25 26
Phonemic Awareness Screening 3 K.1.13, 1.1.4, 1.1.7, 1.1.9	ScoreRetest		12 13 14 15
Sight Word Identification Screening 4 1.1.11	ScoreRetest	0 5 10 15 19 2	25
Dictation Screening 5 1.1.1, 1.1.4	ScoreRetest	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 15	6 18 20
Reading Comprehension Screening 6 1.1.11, 1.1.12, 1.2.5	Score Retest Retest	0 4	
Listening Comprehension Screening 7 1.2.3, 1.7.1	Score Retest Retest		

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How to Administer the Screening

[1.1.2]

Screening 1 (Letter Identification) and Screening 2 (Sound Identification) are combined on the recording sheets to simplify the administration of the screenings.

Letter and Sound Identification

Show the student the Letter and Sound Identification: Student Form A. Use a sheet of paper to cover all the letters except those in the first row.

Point to each letter.

Say: What letter is this? What sound does it make?

Mark the student's response under the corresponding letter on the Letter and Sound Identification Recording Sheet. Continue the rest of the assessment in the same manner, moving the sheet of paper below each line to be named, and recording each response on the recording sheet.

If a letter has more than one sound, accept any correct sound for the letter. You may want to record the answer for later reference.

If the student states a letter or sound incorrectly, write the letter or sound the student states under the letter.

When the student has completed the Letter and Sound Identification: Student Form A, continue the screening using the Letter Identification: Student Form B to assess lowercase letter knowledge.

Say: What letter is this?

Mark the student response under the corresponding letter on the Letter and Sound Identification Recording Sheet.

Struggling Students: If the student is unable to name the letters in the first row, prompt him/her to identify specific letters. If the student is still struggling, show the student letters from his/her name to identify. You may also want to ask if he/she knows any letter sounds. **Stop** the *Letter and Sound Identification* screenings if the student is frustrated, unsuccessful, or appears not to know any letters or letter sounds.

Letter and Sound Rientification

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Recording Sheet A [1.1.2]

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Letter and Sound Identification

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Recording Sheet B [1.1.2]

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Sound Identifica	ation total	<u>/26</u> (Optiona	al Retest		Opti	onal Retes	t <u>/26</u>		•

How to Administer the Screening
The Phonemic Awareness screening is composed of five parts: Beginning Sounds, Rhyming, Syllables, Sound Segmentation, and Phoneme Blending. The screening should be done with the student in close proximity to the teacher so that all words can be clearly heard. Directions for each part are located below.

Date		Optional Retest DateOptional Retest Date	na.	
Begi	inning S	Sounds		
Say	: You ar	re going to listen to the beginning sounds in words. <i>Ball, baby</i> , and <i>b</i> beginning sound of /b/. <i>Basket</i> is another word that starts with /b/.	Destroy to the person of the	h the
1.	[1.1.4]	Say: man, march, more Tell me another word that starts with the same beginning sound as these words. <u>Comments</u> :	□yes	□ no LRETESTS □ no □ no
2	[1.1.4]	the same beginning sound as these words. <u>Comments</u> :	□ yes optional □ yes □ yes	□ no RETESTS □ no □ no
з. Rhym	[1.1.4] ning	Say: girl, goat, good Tell me another word that starts with the same beginning sound as these words. Comments:	☐ yes <u>optional</u> ☐ yes ☐ yes	□ no RETESTS □ no □ no
Say:	You are rhyme.	going to listen to rhyming words and tell me another rhyming word. Another word that rhymes with <i>tree</i> and <i>bee</i> is we.	Tree and b	vee
4.	[1.1.7]	Say: Book and hook rhyme. Tell me another word that rhymes with book and hook. Comments:	☐ yes OPTIONAL ☐ yes ☐ yes	□ no RETESTS □ no □ no
5.	[1.1.7]	Say: Train and cane rhyme. Tell me another word that rhymes with train and cane. Comments:	☐ yes optional ☐ yes ☐ yes	RETESTS O no O no
6.	[1.1.7]	Say: Sip and kip rhyme. Tell me another word that rhymes with sip and kip. Comments:	OPTIONAL OPT	

Phonemie Awananess

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Syllables

Say	: You ar two sy	e going to listen to words and count the syllables or word parts. The values: san-dal.	word sandal has
			Correct
7.	[K.1.13	Say: How many syllables do you hear in the word <i>flower</i> ? 2 <u>Comments:</u>	□ yes □ no OPTIONAL RETESTS □ yes □ no □ yes □ no
8.	[K.1,13	Say: How many syllables do you hear in the word <i>computer</i> ? 3 <u>Comments</u> :	OPTIONAL RETESTS OF yes of no optional retests of yes of no
	i d Seg m : You are	Say: How many syllables do you hear in the word <i>elephant?</i> 3 Comments: Sentation Segoing to listen to words and tell me the sounds you hear. The sound by are /d/ /ŏ/ /g/.	OPTIONAL RETESTS O yes
10.	[1.1.4]	Say: Tell me each sound you hear in the word <i>phone.</i> If Iol Inl Comments: Say: Tell me each sound you hear in the word slip. Isl Ill I'll Ipl	Oyes Ono OPTIONAL RETESTS Oyes Ono Oyes Ono
		Comments:	OPTIONAL RETESTS OPTIONAL RETESTS OPTIONAL RETESTS OPTIONAL RETESTS OPTIONAL RETESTS
12.	[1.1.4]	Say: Tell me each sound you hear in the word leaf.	Optional retests O yes O no O yes O no

Phoneme Blending

Say: You are going to listen to sounds and blend the sounds together to make a word.

			Correct
13. [1.1.9]	Say: Iml ăl p What word is this? <u>Comments</u> :	map	☐ yes ☐ no OPTIONAL RETESTS ☐ yes ☐ no
			D yes D no
14. [1.1.9]	Say: /k/ /ī/ /t/ What word is this? <u>Comments</u> :	kite	☐ yes: ☐ no OPTIONAL RETESTS ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ yes ☐ no
15. [1.1.9]	Say: /w/ /ĕ/ /// What word is this? <u>Comments:</u>	well	□yes □ no OPTIONAL RETESTS □ yes □ no □ yes □ no

How to Administer the Screening

[1.1.4], [1.1.1]

Have the student write the sentence you read. Show the student the Dictation: Student Form D.

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Date	Optional Retest Date	Optional Retest Date

Say: You are going to write a sentence that I read aloud. Listen carefully to the sentence I read. When I am done reading the sentence, I will read it again slowly and you will write down each word that I say.

Show students where they will begin writing.

Say: Now I will read the sentence. Let's go ride on the fast bus.

Read the sentence without pausing. Reread the sentence, pausing between each word as students write each word on the lines. Repeat the words as often as needed for students.

Scoring

- Each sound (phoneme) in the sentence is worth one point. There are 20 phonemes in the sentence for a total of 20 points.
- · Phonetically-spelled sounds count as correct, even if the words are not spelled correctly.
- · Non-standard spellings (e.g., shoo instead of shoe) count as correct.
- There is no penalty for extra letters (e.g., bagg instead of bad), backward letters(e.g., Dab instead of Dad), and punctuation errors (e.g., do'nt instead of don't).
- Students with standard spellings may end up with the same score as those who include nonstandard spellings. A scoring chart lists responses worth one point for each sound.
- Teachers may accept any student responses that they feel are adequate phonetic representations of the phonemes.

Let's go ride on the fast bus.

# of Phonemes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dictation	L	е	t	s	g	0	r	i	de	0	n	th	е	f	а	S	t	b	u	s
Acceptable Phonetic Responses	Ļ	e eh	t	S Z	g	o oa oe oo	r	i ie iy	de d	o ah aw	n	th	e u ee uh	f	а	Ø	t	b	u uh	S

Student examples and scores:

7 point answer	12 point answer	16 point answer
L-G-R-O-T-F-B-	Lt-g-rd-a-thu	Lits go -rid -n +h-
	F=4-65	Fat bus.
Dictation total 4/20	Optional Retest /20	Optional Retest

Sight Word Highlitics filos

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How to Administer the Screening

Have the student read the list of sight words. Show the student the **Sight Word Identification:**Student Form C. Use a sheet of paper to cover the words, only showing the student one column at a time.

Say: Now you are going to read words. If you do not know a word you may skip the word and go to the next word.

Point to the first word.

Say: What word is this?

Mark the student's correct response with a check (<) mark next to the corresponding word on the Sight Word Identification Recording Sheet. If the student states a word incorrectly, write the word the student states in the Comments space provided.

Continue the rest of the assessment in the same manner, moving the sheet of paper below each word to be read, and recording each response on the recording sheet.

Struggling Students: If the student is unable to read the first few words, prompt him or her to see if there are any words that he or she knows. Stop the Sight Word Identification screening if the student is frustrated, unsuccessful, or appears to not know any words on the page.

Recording She	et [1.1.11]	
Date	Optional Retest Date	
	Optional Refest Date	***************************************

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Sight Word Identification total	<u>/25</u>	Optional Retest	<u>/25</u>	Optional Retest	

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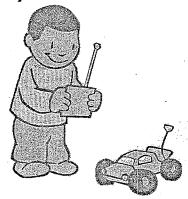
Sight Word Identification: Student Form C

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Date:

I like to play with my toys.







They walk to the swings.







He rides on his bike.



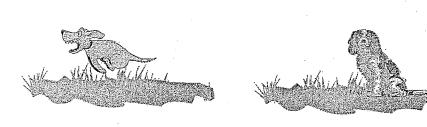




Two girls eat bananas.



The dog sits in the grass.





How to Administer the Screening

[1.1.11], [1.1.12], [1.2.5]

Have the student read each sentence and circle the correct picture. Show the student the Reading Comprehension: Student Form E.

Say: Now you are going to read sentences. Read each sentence and then circle the picture that the sentence describes.

Give the student time to read each sentence and circle a picture.

Note: If you choose to administer an optional retest, additional copies of Student Form E will need to be printed.

Date	Optional	Retest	Date		Optional	Retest Date	
	*.	٠,		***************************************			

Listening Comprehension

Date _____ Optional Retest Date ____ Optional Retest Date ____

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How to Administer the Screening

[1.2.3], [1.7.1]

Read the passage below to the student. After you have read the passage ask the student the comprehension questions. Do not re-read or repeat sections of the passage for the student. Students score 1 point for each question they answer correctly.

Say: you	: I am goi some que	ng to read to you. You will need to listen very carefully. A estions about what I read.	after I am dor	ne reading I will ask
	away. Po Polar Be	ears are very large bears that live in the cold Arctic. The A Polar Bears can see things very far away and they can so plar Bears eat mostly seals. Polar Bears are white so the ears have large feet and thick claws that make it easier for to layers of fur and a thick coat of blubber that keeps them	mell things a By can hide in	lmost one mile
*				Correct
1.	[1.2.3]	Say: Where do Polar Bears live? <u>Comments:</u>	the arctic	Optional retests Opes Ono Opes Ono Opes Ono
2.	[1.2.3] [1.7.1]	Say: What allows Polar Bears to walk on the ice? <u>Comments:</u>	large feet and thick claws	☐ yes ☐ no OPTIONAL RETESTS ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ yes ☐ no
3.	[1.2.3] [1.7.1]	Say: How do Polar Bears stay warm? <u>Comments:</u>	fur and blubber	☐ yes ☐ no OPTIONAL RETESTS ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ yes ☐ no
# 4. ·	* [1.2.3] [1.7.1]	Say: What do Polar Bears eat? <u>Comments</u> :	mostly seals	Dyes Ono OPTIONAL RETESTS Dyes Ono Oyes Ono
Listenin	ng Compre	phension total <u>/4</u> Optional Retest <u>/4</u>	Optional Re	test <u>/4</u>