iReady Literacy Benchmarks

Phonological Awareness

Phonological Awareness is the understanding that a spoken word is made up of different parts and that each of these parts makes a sound. For example, the word <u>bat</u> includes the sounds /b/, /a/, and /t/, and the word <u>batter</u> can be broken into two syllables that make the sounds /bat/ and /ter/. Phonological Awareness is an important building block for Phonics. Readers need to be able to distinguish, or make out, the individual sounds in spoken words before they can fully master matching sounds to letter.

Phonological Awareness iReady Proficiency Scores		
Score Proficiency		
100-426	Kindergarten	
427-455	1st Grade	
456-800	Max Score	

Phonics

Phonics instruction teaches students how to connect the sounds they hear in spoken words to the letters they see in written words. For example, a student who can connect sounds to letters knows to read the "th" in then as a single sound /th/, rather than the sound /t/ and the sound /h/. Students have to learn many different connections between sounds and spelling patterns. In fact, there are so many connections that learning Phonics can feel like learning the rules to understand a hidden code. But this skill is mastered by taking one step at a time, learning one rule and then another, and so on. Once students can make these connections quickly and easily, they can really start to read for meaning.

Phonics iReady Proficiency Scores		
Score	Proficiency	
100-433	Kindergarten	
434-490	1st Grade	
491-513	2nd Grade	
514-533	3rd Grade	
534-800	Max Score	

High Frequency Words

High-Frequency Words are the words that appear most often in what students read. Words such as the, and, and it are high-frequency words. Because these words appear so often, readers must learn to recognize them automatically. Also, these words are often spelled in ways that can be confusing. Words such as could and there do not follow the rules that connect sounds to letters in most words. Learning to recognize these words automatically helps students read more quickly and easily, which gives them a better opportunity to understand what they are reading.

iReady Proficiency Scores	
Score Proficiency	
100-409	Kindergarten
410-438	1st Grade
439-490	2nd grade
491-800	MAX

High Fraguency Word

Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the name for the words a student knows. The more words a student knows, the easier it is to understand what the student reads. Good readers know the meanings of many words. Students grow their vocabularies by hearing and reading new words, talking about words, and being taught specific words.

Vocab		
iReady Proficiency Scores		
Score	Proficiency	
100-418	Kindergarten	
419-475	1st Grade	
476-498	2nd Grade	
499-556	3rd Grade	
557-578	Early 4th	
579-602	Mid 4th	
603-629	Late 4th	
630-640	5th Grade	
641-653	6th Grade	
654-800	7th Grade	

iReady Literacy Benchmarks

Comprehension:

Literature describes a student's ability to understand types of writing that are usually made up, or fictional. Stories are the literary texts that students read most often, but plays and poems are also examples of literary texts. A student who understands literature might identify the sequence of events in a story, discuss the meaning of a poem, or explain the lines a character speaks in a play. As a student develops as a reader, the student is able to understand stories, plays, and poems that are increasingly complicated.

Comprehension LIT iReady Proficiency Scores		
Score	Proficiency	
100-418	Kindergarten	
419-475	1st Grade	
476-498	2nd Grade	
499-551	3rd Grade	
552-571	Early 4th	
572-602	Mid 4th	
603-629	Late 4th	
630-640	5th Grade	
641-653	6th Grade	
654-800	7th Grade	

Comprehension: nformational Text

Informational Text describes a student's ability to understand types of writing that are usually true. Books about science or history are examples of informational text, as are newspaper articles or magazine articles. This kind of writing is often structured differently than literary texts. Informational text often does not tell a story, and it is usually organized into sections with headings. Additionally, it might contain charts, diagrams, and graphs that are important to understanding. A student who understands informational text might identify the main idea and supporting details, describe the way the writing is organized, or draw information out of a photograph or diagram.

Comprehension INF iReady Proficiency Scores		
Score	Proficiency	
100-418	Kindergarten	
419-475	1st Grade	
476-498	2nd Grade	
499-556	3rd Grade	
557-578	Early 4th	
579-602	Mid 4th	
603-629	Late 4th	
630-640	5th Grade	
641-653	6th Grade	
654-800	7th Grade	

iReady Literacy Benchmarks

Oral Reading Fluency

Oral reading fluency assesses a student's ability to read aloud a passage with accuracy, appropriate speed, and expression, measuring how fluently they can read a text. It involves the student reading a passage aloud while the teacher records errors and calculates their "words correct per minute" (WCPM) score.

Words Correct Per Minute iReady Proficiency Scores			
Fall	Fall Winter Spring P		
126-153+	144-168+	161-184+	76-90+
94-125	120-143	133-160	50-75
75-93	95-119	105-132	25-49
61-74	72-94	84-104	11-24
0-60	0-71	0-83	0-10

Other Reporting Levels:

- Not Assessed (NA): Child did not need to take a particular subtest due to their grade level.
- **Surpassed Level (SL):** Child did not need to take a particular subtest due to their high score in a previous domain.
- Max Score: Child took the subtest and achieved a high score.
- Below Max Score: Child took the subtest and did not achieve the high score needed to have a placement of Max Score.

4th Grade Spring Math Fall Screener		
Measure	Score	Proficiency
Foot Fourilies	56 or above	Mastery Target
Fact Families: Multiplication/	28-55	Instructional Target
Division 0-12	0-27	Below Instructional Target
1 Digit Multiply	25 or above	Mastery Target
by 2-3 Digit with	12-24	Instructional Target
& without Regrouping	0-11	Below Instructional Target
Place Fractions	20 or above	Mastery Target
on Number Line	10-19	Instructional Target
(denominators: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10)	0-9	Below Instructional Target
Quantity	80 or above	Mastery Target
Comparison of	40-79	Instructional Target
Decimals to Hundredths	0-39	Below Instructional Target

4th Grade Spring Math Winter Screener		
Measure	Score	Proficiency
2-Digit	10 or above	Mastery Target
Multiplied by	5-9	Instructional Target
2-Digit with and without Regrouping	0-4	Below Instructional Target
Add/ Subtract	19 or above	Mastery Target
Mixed	12-18	Instructional Target
Numbers with Like Denominators and Regrouping	0-11	Below Instructional Target
Quantity	20 or above	Mastery Target
Compare for Fractions w/	10-19	Instructional Target
Unlike Denominators	0-9	Below Instructional Target

4th Grade Spring Math Spring Screener			
Measure	Score	Proficiency	
Create Equivalent	22 or above	Mastery Target	
Multiplication	11-21	Instructional Target	
Problems by Factoring	0-10	Below Instructional Target	
Convert Fractions	11 or above	Mastery Target	
to Decimals and Decimals to Fractions	6-10	Instructional Target	
	0-5	Below Instructional Target	
Add and Subtract Decimals to the Hundredths	15 or above	Mastery Target	
	8-14	Instructional Target	
	0-7	Below Instructional Target	
Quantity Compare	80 or above	Mastery Target	
of Fractions, Whole Numbers	40-79	Instructional Target	
and Decimals	0-39	Below Instructional Target	