

2nd Grade Data Benchmarks

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.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Phonological Awareness iReady Proficiency Scores</th></tr><tr><th>Score</th><th>Proficiency</th></tr><tr><td>100-426</td><td>Kindergarten</td></tr><tr><td>427-455</td><td>1st Grade</td></tr><tr><td>456-800</td><td>Max Score</td></tr></table>	Phonological Awareness iReady Proficiency Scores		Score	Proficiency	100-426	Kindergarten	427-455	1st Grade	456-800	Max Score										
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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 <u>then</u> 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.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Phonics iReady Proficiency Scores</th></tr><tr><th>Score</th><th>Proficiency</th></tr><tr><td>100-433</td><td>Kindergarten</td></tr><tr><td>434-490</td><td>1st Grade</td></tr><tr><td>491-510</td><td>Early 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>511-524</td><td>Mid 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>525-533</td><td>Late 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>534-800</td><td>MAX</td></tr></table>	Phonics iReady Proficiency Scores		Score	Proficiency	100-433	Kindergarten	434-490	1st Grade	491-510	Early 2nd	511-524	Mid 2nd	525-533	Late 2nd	534-800	MAX				
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High Frequency Words	High-Frequency Words are the words that appear most often in what students read. Words such as <u>the</u> , <u>and</u> , and <u>it</u> 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 <u>could</u> and <u>there</u> 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.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">High Frequency Word iReady Proficiency Scores</th></tr><tr><th>Score</th><th>Proficiency</th></tr><tr><td>100-409</td><td>Kindergarten</td></tr><tr><td>410-453</td><td>1st Grade</td></tr><tr><td>454-490</td><td>2nd Grade</td></tr><tr><td>491-800</td><td>MAX</td></tr></table>	High Frequency Word iReady Proficiency Scores		Score	Proficiency	100-409	Kindergarten	410-453	1st Grade	454-490	2nd Grade	491-800	MAX								
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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.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Vocabulary iReady Proficiency Scores</th></tr><tr><th>Score</th><th>Proficiency</th></tr><tr><td>100-418</td><td>Kindergarten</td></tr><tr><td>419-490</td><td>1st Grade</td></tr><tr><td>491-515</td><td>Early 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>516-536</td><td>Mid 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>537-560</td><td>Late 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>561-602</td><td>3rd Grade</td></tr><tr><td>603-629</td><td>4th Grade</td></tr><tr><td>630-800</td><td>5th Grade</td></tr></table>	Vocabulary iReady Proficiency Scores		Score	Proficiency	100-418	Kindergarten	419-490	1st Grade	491-515	Early 2nd	516-536	Mid 2nd	537-560	Late 2nd	561-602	3rd Grade	603-629	4th Grade	630-800	5th Grade
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Comprehension: Literature	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.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Comprehension LIT iReady Proficiency Scores</th></tr><tr><th>Score</th><th>Proficiency</th></tr><tr><td>100-418</td><td>Kindergarten</td></tr><tr><td>419-490</td><td>1st Grade</td></tr><tr><td>491-515</td><td>Early 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>516-536</td><td>Mid 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>537-560</td><td>Late 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>561-602</td><td>3rd Grade</td></tr><tr><td>603-629</td><td>4th Grade</td></tr><tr><td>630-800</td><td>5th Grade</td></tr></table>	Comprehension LIT iReady Proficiency Scores		Score	Proficiency	100-418	Kindergarten	419-490	1st Grade	491-515	Early 2nd	516-536	Mid 2nd	537-560	Late 2nd	561-602	3rd Grade	603-629	4th Grade	630-800	5th Grade
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Comprehension: Informational 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.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Comprehension INF iReady Proficiency Scores</th></tr><tr><th>Score</th><th>Proficiency</th></tr><tr><td>100-418</td><td>Kindergarten</td></tr><tr><td>419-490</td><td>1st Grade</td></tr><tr><td>491-515</td><td>Early 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>516-536</td><td>Mid 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>537-560</td><td>Late 2nd</td></tr><tr><td>561-602</td><td>3rd Grade</td></tr><tr><td>603-629</td><td>4th Grade</td></tr><tr><td>630-800</td><td>5th Grade</td></tr></table>	Comprehension INF iReady Proficiency Scores		Score	Proficiency	100-418	Kindergarten	419-490	1st Grade	491-515	Early 2nd	516-536	Mid 2nd	537-560	Late 2nd	561-602	3rd Grade	603-629	4th Grade	630-800	5th Grade
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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.	Oral Reading Fluency (ORF) Words Correct Per Minute iReady Proficiency Scores			
		Fall	Winter	Spring	Percentile
		85-111+	110-131+	125-148+	76-90+
		50-84	84-109	100-124	50-75
		36-49	59-83	72-99	25-49
		24-35	36-58	44-71	11-24
		0-23	0-35	0-43	0-10
Word Recognition	Word recognition refers to a student's ability to quickly and accurately identify common words (often called "high-frequency words") by sight.	Word Recognition iReady Proficiency Scores			
		Fall	Winter	Spring	Percentile
		44+	63+	65+	Above Level
		22-43	41-62	51-64	On Level
		0-21	0-40	0-50	Below Level
Other Reporting Levels:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.					

2nd Grade Data Benchmarks

2nd Grade Spring Math Fall Screener		
Measure	Score	Proficiency
Sums to 20	22 or above	Mastery Target
	11-21	Instructional Target
	0-10	Below Instructional Target
Subtraction 0-20	33 or above	Mastery Target
	17-32	Instructional Target
	0-16	Below Instructional Target
Fact Families Addition/ Subtraction 0-20	28 or above	Mastery Target
	14-27	Instructional Target
	0-13	Below Instructional Target

2nd Grade Spring Math Winter Screener		
Measure	Score	Proficiency
Add 2-Digit Numbers without Regrouping	16 or above	Mastery Target
	8-15	Instructional Target
	0-7	Below Instructional Target
Subtract 2-Digit Numbers without Regrouping	20 or above	Mastery Target
	10-19	Instructional Target
	0-9	Below Instructional Target
Quantity Comparisons Sums & Differences to 20	40 or above	Mastery Target
	20-39	Instructional Target
	0-19	Below Instructional Target
Create Equivalent Addition & Subtraction Problems using Place Value & Decomposition	40 or above	Mastery Target
	20-39	Instructional Target
	0-19	Below Instructional Target

2nd Grade Spring Math Spring Screener		
Measure	Score	Proficiency
Add 2-Digit Numbers with Regrouping	11 or above	Mastery Target
	6-10	Instructional Target
	0-5	Below Instructional Target
Subtract 2-Digit Numbers with Regrouping	10 or above	Mastery Target
	4-9	Instructional Target
	0-3	Below Instructional Target
Create Equivalent Addition & Subtraction Problems using Associative Property & Near Easy Problems	40 or above	Mastery Target
	20-39	Instructional Target
	0-19	Below Instructional Target