Kindergarten 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.

Phonological Awareness iReady Proficiency Scores	
Score	**Proficiency**
100-361	Emerging K
362-416	Early-Mid Kdg.
417-426	Late Kdg.
427-474	1st Grade
475-800	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 <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.

Phonics iReady Proficiency Scores	
Score	**Proficiency**
100-361	Emerging K
362-394	Early Kdg.
395-423	Mid Kdg.
424-433	Late Kdg.
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 <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.

High Frequency Word iReady Proficiency Scores	
Score	**Proficiency**
100-361	Emerging K
362-374	Early Kdg.
375-398	Mid Kdg.
399-418	Late Kdg.
419-475	1st Grade
476-490	2nd Grade
491-800	3rd Grade

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.

Vocabulary iReady Proficiency Scores	
Score	**Proficiency**
100-361	Emerging K
362-395	Early Kdg.
396-479	Mid/Late Kdg.
480-536	1st Grade
537-560	2nd Grade
561-800	3rd Grade

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	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: Literature

Comprehension LIT iReady Proficiency Scores	
Score	**Proficiency**
100-359	Emerging K
360-389	Early Kdg.
390-479	Mid-Late Kdg.
480-536	1st Grade
537-560	2nd Grade
561-800	3rd Grade

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.

Comprehension INF iReady Proficiency Scores	
Score	**Proficiency**
100-361	Emerging K
362-395	Early Kdg.
396-479	Mid-Late Kdg.
480-536	1st Grade
537-560	2nd Grade
561-800	3rd Grade

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iReady Literacy Benchmarks

Letter Recognition Fluency

Letter recognition fluency refers to a student's ability to quickly and accurately identify and name individual letters of the alphabet, essentially measuring how fluently they can recognize letters when presented to them, which is considered a crucial foundational skill for reading development.

Letter Recognition Fluency iReady Proficiency Scores			
Fall	**Winter**	**Spring**	**Percentile**
28+	41+	51+	Above Level
13-27	27-40	37-50	On Level
0-12	0-26	0-36	Below Level

Letter Sound Fluency

Letter sound recognition fluency refers to a student's ability to quickly and accurately identify the sounds that correspond to each letter of the alphabet, essentially measuring how fluently a student can connect written letters to their spoken sounds, which is a key foundational skill for reading development.

Letter Sound Fluency iReady Proficiency Scores			
Fall	**Winter**	**Spring**	**Percentile**
26+	31+	49+	Above Level
12-25	17-30	34-48	On Level
0-11	0-16	0-33	Below Level

Word Recognition

Sight 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**
3+	12+	25+	Above Level
0-2	3-11	12-24	On Level
N/A	0-2	0-11	Below Level

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.

Kindergarten Data Benchmarks

Kindergarten Spring Math
Fall Screener

Measure	Score	Proficiency
Count Objects 1-10, Circle Answer	8 or above	Mastery Target
	4-7	Instructional Target
	0-3	Below Instructional Target
Identify Number - Draw Circles 1-10	7 or above	Mastery Target
	4-6	Instructional Target
	0-5	Below Instructional Target
More/Less Quantity Discrimination with Dots 1-10	8 or above	Mastery Target
	4-7	Instructional Target
	0-3	Below Instructional Target
Missing Number 0-11	16 or above	Mastery Target
	5-15	Instructional Target
	0-4	Below Instructional Target

Kindergarten Spring Math
Winter Screener

Measure	Score	Proficiency
Count Objects 1-20, Write Answer	8 or above	Mastery Target
	6-7	Instructional Target
	0-5	Below Instructional Target
Identify Number - Draw Circles 1-20	7 or above	Mastery Target
	4-6	Instructional Target
	0-5	Below Instructional Target
More/Less Quantity Discrimination with Dots 1-20	8 or above	Mastery Target
	4-7	Instructional Target
	0-3	Below Instructional Target
Missing Number 0-20	16 or above	Mastery Target
	5-15	Instructional Target
	0-4	Below Instructional Target

Kindergarten Spring Math
Spring Screener

Measure	Score	Proficiency
Change Quantity of Dots to 10	10 or above	Mastery Target
	5-9	Instructional Target
	0-4	Below Instructional Target
Missing Number 0-20	16 or above	Mastery Target
	5-15	Instructional Target
	0-4	Below Instructional Target
Sums to 5 for Kindergarten	10 or above	Mastery Target
	5-9	Instructional Target
	0-4	Below Instructional Target
Subtraction 0-5 for Kindergarten	10 or above	Mastery Target
	5-9	Instructional Target
	0-4	Below Instructional Target