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	Phonological Awareness iReady Proficiency Scores		
og	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	Score	Proficiency	
honologica Awareness	the sounds /bat/ and /ter/. Phonological Awareness is an	100-426	Kindergarten	
A V	important building block for Phonics. Readers need to be able to	427-455	1st Grade	
	distinguish, or make out, the individual sounds in spoken words before they can fully master matching sounds to letter.	456-800	Max Score	
	Phonics instruction teaches students how to connect the sounds they hear in spoken words to the letters they see in written words.	Phonics iReady Proficiency Scores		
	For example, a student who can connect sounds to letters knows	Score	Proficiency	
CS	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	100-433	Kindergarten	
ino	connections between sounds and spelling patterns. In fact, there	434-490	1st Grade	
Phonics	are so many connections that learning Phonics can feel like	491-513	2nd Grade	
	learning the rules to understand a hidden code. But this skill is	514-524	Early 3rd	
	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.	525-533	Mid 3rd	
		534-800	MAX	
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	High Frequency Word iReady Proficiency Scores		
		Score	Proficiency	
len	words are often spelled in ways that can be confusing. Words	100-409	Kindergarten	
nbe	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	410-438	1st Grade	
Ľ Ľ	words automatically helps students read more quickly and easily,	439-490	2nd Grade	
ligh	which gives them a better opportunity to understand what they are reading.	491-800	MAX	
				
	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	
		100-418	Kindergarten	
Vocabulary		419-475	1st Grade	
		476-513	2nd Grade	
cab		514-547	Mid 2nd	
Λος		548-560	Late 2nd	
		561-602	3rd Grade	
		603-629	4th Grade	
		630-640	5th Grade	
		641-800	6th Grade	

iReady Literacy Benchmarks				
	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	
ü		100-418	Kindergarten	
Isic		419-475	1st Grade	
her atu		476-513	Early 2nd	
Comprehension: Literature		514-541	Mid 2nd	
		542-560	Late 2nd	
		561-602	3rd Grade	
		603-629	4th Grade	
		630-640	5th Grade	
		641-800	6th Grade	
	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.	Comprehension INF iReady Proficiency Scores		
		Score	Proficiency	
ж н		100-418	Kindergarten	
		419-475	1st Grade	
ens	Informational text often does not tell a story, and it	476-513	Early 2nd	
atic	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.	514-547	Mid 2nd	
u n n		548-560	Late 2nd	
Comprehension: Informational Text		561-602	3rd Grade	
		603-629	4th Grade	
		630-640	5th Grade	
		641-800	6th Grade	

iReady Literacy Benchmarks

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

Oral Reading Fluency (ORF) Words Correct Per Minute iReady Proficiency Scores			
Fall	Winter	Spring	Percentile
105-134+	138-161+	140-166+	76-90+
83-104	97-137	112-139	50-75
59-82	79-96	91-111	25-49
41-58	63-78	64-90	11-24
0-40	0-62	0-63	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.

3rd Grade Spring Math Fall Screener			
Measure	Score	Proficiency	
Fact Families:	42 or above	Mastery Target	
Addition/	21-41	Instructional Target	
Subtraction 0-20	0-20	Below Instructional Target	
Addition 3-Digit	14 or above	Mastery Target	
Numbers with	9-13	Instructional Target	
and without Regrouping	0-8	Below Instructional Target	
Subtraction	15 or above	Mastery Target	
3-Digit Numbers with	7-14	Instructional Target	
and without Regrouping	0-6	Below Instructional Target	

3rd Grade Spring Math Winter Screener			
Measure	Score	Proficiency	
	39 or above	Mastery Target	
Multiplication	19-38	Instructional Target	
0-9	0-18	Below Instructional Target	
	60 or above	Mastery Target	
Division 0-9	30-59	Instructional Target	
Division 0-9	0-29	Below Instructional Target	
	51 or above	Mastery Target	
Fact Families: Multiplication/	25-50	Instructional Target	
Division 0-9	0-24	Below Instructional Target	

3rd Grade Spring Math Spring Screener			
Measure	Score	Proficiency	
1-Digit Multiply	18 or above	Mastery Target	
by 2-3 Digit	9-17	Instructional Target	
with & without Regrouping	0-8	Below Instructional Target	
Divide 1-Digit	9 or above	Mastery Target	
into 2-3 Digit	4-8	Instructional Target	
without Remainders	0-3	Below Instructional Target	
Quantity	40 or above	Mastery Target	
Compare of	20-39	Instructional Target	
Fractions w/Like Denominators	0-19	Below Instructional Target	
Place Fractions	40 or above	Mastery Target	
on Number Line	20-39	Instructional Target	
(denominators: 2, 4, 8)	0-19	Below Instructional Target	