

Iversen Publishing
Your Literacy
Intervention
Specialist

T.A.P.S.

Testing, Assessment, Placement System



T.A.P.S.

provides you with all the tools you need to quickly assess your students and match them to the appropriate instructional materials.

Set 2
Levels I,J,K

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T.A.P.S. Is Easy to Use

Test the students who have been identified as needing a literacy intervention using the following tests.

- **Alphabet Test**

The alphabet test is included because knowing alphabet letter names is a strong predictor of future reading and writing success although not causally related.

Alphabet Test - Check Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Letter Name	Letter Sound	Word
Mm		
Tt		
Aa		
Pp		
Ss		
Cc		
Ii		
Ff		
Dd		
Oo		
Nn		
Gg		
Rr		
Uu		
Bb		
Ll		
Hh		
Ee		
Vv		
Jj		
Ww		
Kk		
Qq		
Xx		
Zz		
Yy		

Alphabet

Spelling

- **Spelling Test**

The spelling test is included to assess how well students can translate sounds into letters. Students unable to do this task will have trouble writing unknown words.

Spelling Test - Check Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Target Word	Sentence	Score
1 think	You have to think very hard to spell some words.	
2 wheel	Bicycles have two wheels.	
3 phone	Can you play games on your phone?	
4 stripes	No two zebras have the same stripes.	
5 knee	You may limp if you hurt your knee.	
6 wrap	You need to wrap up the birthday present.	
7 scab	The scab came off her sore finger.	
8 quickly	The lioness moved quickly through the grass.	
9 mail	We go to the mail on Friday.	
10 haul	He had to haul the big chair across the room.	
11 squawking	The sick gull kept on squawking.	
12 bread	I like wholemeal bread.	
13 book	I just purchased a book on line.	
14 zoomed	I zoomed in on the little bird and took the photo.	
15 bought	I bought a new t-shirt.	
16 bright	The sun is really bright today.	
17 around	The dog chased the cat around the yard.	
18 grown	Our puppy is nearly full grown.	
19 bare	Baby kangaroos are born bare.	
20 rabbit	She calls her rabbit Mopsy.	
21 tadpoles	Tadpoles turn into frogs.	
22 circle	A circle is a round shape.	
23 carmel	You can see carmel in sandy deserts.	
24 lioness	The lioness chased the zebra.	

- **High-Frequency Word Test**

The high-frequency word test is included as all students need a bank of high-frequency words in their known reading and writing vocabularies to read and write fluently.

High-Frequency Word Test - Student Response Sheet

about	could	three	new	always
each	would	number	after	live
don't	really	almost	hear	every
our	help	want	think	before
also	something	because	white	even
high	move	someone	near	should
over	next	show	different	another
grow	old	around	through	between
ever	mean	answer	few	once
take	time	right	jump	thing
day	make	large	two	together
name	word	any	only	tell

High-Frequency Word

- **Pseudo-Word Decoding Test**

The pseudo-word decoding test is included to assess how well students can translate letters into sounds. Students unable to do this task will have trouble reading unknown words.

Pseudo-Word Test - Student Response Sheet

thep	whuk	phen	stram	ife
wrab	scis	queb	dren't	knif
brawk	claul	kister	shead	frall
thoom	gought	wight	tround	clook
lare	sowest	binely	meqful	oplless
dlighten	unkeet	disvat	remurt	inval
binod	miskup	overbot	prelup	runplay
dlandhit	bolllide	jarfen	frittelle	mentus
vamel	mion			

Pseudo-Word Decoding

Record the results on the check sheets.

Check the high-frequency words and pseudo-word test results. These are benchmarked against the skills taught at each Quick60 level.

Red = Level I
(Intervention 15 - 16)

Blue = Level J
(Intervention 17 - 18)

Green = Level K
(Intervention 19 - 20)

High-Frequency Word Test – Check Sheet				
Name:		Date:		
about	could	three	new	always
each	would	number	after	live
don't	really	almost	hear	every
our	help	want	think	before
also	something	because	white	even
high	move	someone	near	should
over	next	show	different	another
grow	old	around	through	between
ever	mean	answer	few	once
take	time	right	jump	thing
day	make	large	two	together
name	word	any	only	tell

Red = Level F Blue = Level G Green = Level H

Pseudo-Word Test – Check Sheet			
Name:		Date:	
Word	Response	Word	Response
thep	3	sowest	6
whuk	3	bively	5
phen	3	megful	6
strom	5	opless	5
knif	3	slighen	5
wrab	3	unkest	5
ics	3	dswat	6
queb	3	remurf	5
clen'l	5	invaf	5
fral	4	binod	5
brawk	4	mkup	6
doul	3	overbot	6
kister	5	prekup	6
stread	3	nurplay	6
clack	4	clandrh	7
thoom	3	boofie	5
goughl	3	jarfen	5
wight	3	littie	5
tround	5	menus	5
plown	4	vamel	5
lare	3	mion	4

Red = Level I Blue = Level J Green = Level K

Have the students read the Placement Passage. Circle the words that the student reads incorrectly and note any self-correction behavior on the check sheet.

Ask the students the comprehension questions.


Complete the data point sheet with all your student's oral reading information.

Collate and review the test scores and the data point sheet information.

Assign a reading level.

Placement Passage |

The Biggest Pumpkin



Our town has a pumpkin show each year. The show is really a contest to see who can grow the biggest pumpkin. My friends said I should enter. Over summer, I planted some pumpkin seeds in a corner of my garden. Next, I planted some different pumpkin seeds inside my greenhouse. My seeds sprouted. I was careful not to overwater them. I didn't want to make a mistake. I would be very unhappy if my pumpkin plants didn't survive. Before I knew it, it was show day. I had to choose which two pumpkins to take. They were so big it was an effort to get them into my truck. But I did. I didn't have the biggest pumpkins at the show. I was disappointed. Maybe next year I'll try again. Maybe next year I'll grow the biggest pumpkin of all. Maybe next year I'll win.

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Student Oral Reading Passage

Placement Passage | Check Sheet – The Biggest Pumpkin

Name: _____ Date: _____

Our town has a pumpkin show each year. The show is really a contest to see who can grow the biggest pumpkin. My friends said I should enter. Over summer, I planted some pumpkin seeds in a corner of my garden. Next, I planted some different pumpkin seeds inside my greenhouse. My seeds sprouted. I was careful not to overwater them. I didn't want to make a mistake. I would be very unhappy if my pumpkin plants didn't survive. Before I knew it, it was show day. I had to choose which two pumpkins to take. They were so big it was an effort to get them into my truck. But I did. I didn't have the biggest pumpkins at the show. I was disappointed. Maybe next year I'll try again. Maybe next year I'll grow the biggest pumpkin of all. Maybe next year I'll win.

Comprehension Questions

Literal: Where did the author plant the pumpkin seeds?
 What was the author careful about?
 How many pumpkins could you take to the show?
 Why was the author disappointed?
 Inferential: Why do you think the author planted pumpkin seeds in two different places?
 What is the difference between unhappy and disappointed?
 What other things would the author have to be careful about besides not overwatering?
 Would you like to grow pumpkins for a pumpkin contest? Why or why not?

Key:
 New decodable skills for Level J
 Previously taught decodable skills
 New high-frequency words for Level J
 Previously taught high-frequency words
 Context/content words

25

Score Sheet

Placement Passage | – Data Point Sheet

The Biggest Pumpkin Name: _____ Date: _____

Word Count 146 Level J

Number of Errors	<input type="checkbox"/>	0-8 errors 95-100% accuracy	test is easy test at Level K
Type of Error	<input type="checkbox"/>	9-19 errors 87-94% accuracy	test is instructional test at Level J
Red	<input type="checkbox"/>	20+ errors 66-86% accuracy	test is difficult test at Level I
Green	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Pink	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Self Correction Rate	E + SC
Ratio	SC
1:3 - 1:6	good
1:7+	needs help

Comprehension Literal	Number correct	<input type="checkbox"/>	Comprehension Inferential	Number correct	<input type="checkbox"/>	Comprehension Score	
Number partially correct		<input type="checkbox"/>	Number partially correct		<input type="checkbox"/>	7-8 correct / partially correct	very good
Number incorrect		<input type="checkbox"/>	Number incorrect		<input type="checkbox"/>	5-6 correct / partially correct	good
		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	0-4 correct / partially correct	needs help

Fluency	Oral Fluency Level - Words Read per Minute
	DIBELS-® 2010 at or above 60th percentile
Reads fluently with expression	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reads with moderate fluency	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reads slowly - word by word	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Fall	Winter	Spring
First Grade	N/A	24-64	65+
Second Grade	66-89	90-108	109+
Third Grade	97-109	110-128	129+

Overall comment – combining T.A.P.S. test results, accuracy, type of error, comprehension, and fluency

Reading Level

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Data Point Sheet

The Alphabet Test – Instructions

Checking on the Student's Ability to Name Alphabet Letters and Sounds

Instructions for Administering the Task

You need to administer this task to students individually.
Invite a student to sit beside you and put him or her at ease.

Introduce and Explain the Task to the Student

Say: I'm going to show you some alphabet letters and I want you to tell me the name of the letter, the sound it makes, and a word beginning with that letter. I'm not going to help you because I want to see what you can do all by yourself.

Administer the Task

Put the student response sheet in front of the student. Cover all the letters with a sheet of paper except the top row.

Ask the student to read the letters, say the sound, and then say a word starting with that letter. Move the paper down as the student completes each row. Give general praise as appropriate, for example, *nice try, good job, well done*, but do not give the student any help or specific corrective feedback.

If a student fails to name a letter –

Say: Do you know the sound that letter makes or a word starting with that letter?

If the student does not respond –

Say: Okay let's try the next one.

Point to the next letter.

If the student is unable to give the letter name, sound, and a word starting with that letter for four consecutive letters, uncover the entire page.

Say: Look at the rest of the letters and see if there are any you know the name of, the sound they make, or a word that starts with that letter.

Score the Student's Responses

Use the check sheet to note the student's responses.

Write down the student's response to incorrect letters.

Note if the student spontaneously corrects an error.

Alphabet Test – Student Response Sheet

M	T	A	P	S
C	I	F	D	O
N	G	R	U	B
L	H	E	V	J
W	K	Q	X	Z
Y	m	t	a	p
s	c	i	f	d
o	n	g	r	u
b	l	h	e	v
j	w	k	q	x
z	y			

Alphabet Test – Check Sheet

Name:		Date:	
	Letter Name	Letter Sound	Word
Mm			
Tt			
Aa			
Pp			
Ss			
Cc			
ll			
Ff			
Dd			
Oo			
Nn			
Gg			
Rr			
Uu			
Bb			
Ll			
Hh			
Ee			
Vv			
Jj			
Ww			
Kk			
Qq			
Xx			
Zz			
Yy			

The High-Frequency Word Test – Instructions

Checking on the Student's Ability to Read High-Frequency Words

Instructions for Administering the Task

You need to administer this task to the students individually.
Invite the student to sit beside you and put him or her at ease.

Introduce the Task

Explain the task to the student.

Say: *I'm going to show you some words and I want you to read them to me. I'm not going to help you because I want to see what you can do all by yourself.*

Administer the Task

Put the student response sheet in front of the student. Cover all the words with a sheet of paper except the top row.

Ask the student to read the words.

Move the paper down as the student completes each row. Give general praise as appropriate, for example, *nice try, good job, well done*, but do not give the student any help or specific corrective feedback.

Move the task along at a reasonably brisk pace. You want the student to be able to instantly recognize the word. A rule of thumb is to count to five under your breath and if the student has not responded, move on.

If a student fails to read a word in that time –

Say: *You try it.*

If the student fails to respond –

Say: *Okay let's try the next one.*

Point to the next word.

If the student fails to respond to four consecutive words, uncover the entire page.

Say: *Look at the rest of the words and see if there are any you know.*

Score the Student's Responses

Use the check sheet to note which words the student reads correctly.

Write down the student's response to incorrect words.

High-Frequency Word Test – Student Response Sheet

about	could	three	new	always
each	would	number	after	live
don't	really	almost	hear	every
our	help	want	think	before
also	something	because	white	even
high	move	someone	near	should
over	next	show	different	another
grow	old	around	through	between
ever	mean	answer	few	once
take	time	right	jump	thing
day	make	large	two	together
name	word	any	only	tell

High-Frequency Word Test – Check Sheet

Name:

Date:

about	could	three	new	always
each	would	number	after	live
don't	really	almost	hear	every
our	help	want	think	before
also	something	because	white	even
high	move	someone	near	should
over	next	show	different	another
grow	old	around	through	between
ever	mean	answer	few	once
take	time	right	jump	thing
day	make	large	two	together
name	word	any	only	tell

Red = Level I Blue = Level J Green = Level K

The Spelling Test – Instructions

Checking on the Student's Ability to Spell Words Using Appropriate Letter Clusters

Instructions for Administering the Task

You do not necessarily need to administer this task to the students individually. You do need to make sure that if you are administering the task to a group, the students are not in a position to copy another student's work. Invite the student(s) to sit beside you and put them at ease.

Introduce the Task

Give each student a copy of the response sheet.

Say: I'm going to say a word and then say it again in a sentence. Then I'm going to say the word again. I want you to listen to the word and then write it on the line. Even if you think you can't spell the word, I want you to try it. Write down as much of the word as you can. Let's practice with this one.

Practice the Task

Say: The word is spring. Deciduous trees get new leaves in spring. Spring. Write spring.

Administer the Task

Read the sentences to the student(s).

Go slowly giving the student(s) time to think and write.

Give general praise as appropriate, for example, *nice try, good job, well done*, but do not give the student(s) any help or specific corrective feedback.

If a student fails to write anything, draw a line through that space so the student will have to write the next word on the line below.

If a student fails to respond –

Say: Okay let's try another one.

Proceed with the next sentence.

If a student fails to write anything for four consecutive words, terminate the task for that student.

Spelling Test – Student Response Sheet

Name:

Date:

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

Spelling Test – Check Sheet

Name:

Date:

	Target Word	Sentence	Score
1	think	You have to think very hard to spell some words.	
2	wheel	Bicycles have two wheels.	
3	phone	Can you play games on your phone?	
4	stripes	No two zebras have the same stripes.	
5	knee	You may limp if you hurt your knee.	
6	wrap	You need to wrap up the birthday present.	
7	scab	The scab came off her sore finger.	
8	quickly	The lioness moved quickly through the grass.	
9	mall	We go to the mall on Friday.	
10	haul	He had to haul the big chair across the room.	
11	squawking	The sick gull kept on squawking.	
12	bread	I like wholemeal bread.	
13	book	I just purchased a book on-line.	
14	zoomed	I zoomed in on the little bird and took the photo.	
15	bought	I bought a new t-shirt.	
16	bright	The sun is really bright today.	
17	around	The dog chased the cat around the yard.	
18	grown	Our puppy is nearly full grown.	
19	bare	Baby kangaroos are born bare.	
20	rabbit	She calls her rabbit Mopsy.	
21	tadpoles	Tadpoles turn into frogs.	
22	circle	A circle is a round shape.	
23	camels	You can see camels in sandy deserts.	
24	lioness	The lioness chased the zebra.	

Spelling Test – Scoring Options

Score the Student's Responses

If you wish to keep a numerical score to show progress pre and post the Quick60 program you may do this in two ways.

The first procedure is simply to total the number of correct spellings.

You may also wish to check the students spelling against the skills trace to see if their spelling is keeping pace with their reading.

In the second procedure, each item is scored according to the following scale.

Response	Score
Correct conventional spelling.	4
Unconventional spelling – that is, two or more letters capturing all of the phonemes, e.g. <i>kik</i> for <i>kick</i> , <i>fil</i> for <i>fill</i> , <i>met</i> for <i>meat</i> , <i>spas</i> for <i>space</i> .	3
More than one phoneme, but not all phonemes are represented. The phonemes must be represented with phonetically related or conventional letters, e.g. <i>snl</i> for <i>snail</i> .	2
The initial phoneme is represented by the correct letter or with a phonetically related letter and followed by a random string of letters or nothing at all, e.g. <i>tvps</i> for <i>truck</i> , <i>f</i> for <i>fat</i> .	1
A single letter response that is appropriate but not the initial phoneme e.g. <i>t</i> for <i>wet</i> .	1
No response or a random string of letters.	0

Using points to score gives a truer picture of the student's ability. Sometimes, students can segment some but not all phonemes. students may also know some spelling patterns but not others. Scoring points lets you see which separate sounds or letter clusters the student can or cannot record.

The Pseudo-Word Test – Instructions

Checking on the Student's Ability to Decode Unknown Words

Instructions for Administering the Task

You have to administer this task to the students individually.
Invite a student to sit beside you and put him or her at ease.

Set the Scene

Say: I want you to pretend that you're heading out in a spaceship to visit another planet. You've been chosen for this mission and you've decided to learn the language of the people who live there so you can speak to them. I have a list of the words that they use often, but you don't know them. You can only read them if you sound them out. Remember, don't try to make them into the words that we speak. Here's the list of words. Let's try this one together.

Read the Practice Words

Put the student response sheet in front of the student. Cover all the words with a sheet of paper except the two practice words.

Point to the first practice word, *ept*, and encourage the student to read the word by sounding it out. If the student says the word correctly, praise him or her.

Say: That was really good. You know how to look at the letters, work out what sounds they make, and then blend them all together to say the word. You'll be ready to talk to the far-away-planet people in no time at all. See, it was really easy wasn't it?

If the student responds incorrectly or fails to respond after five seconds, demonstrate how to read the word.

Say: This letter makes an e sound like the beginning of egg, and this letter is a p and the last letter is a t. If I blend the sounds together I get ept. Now I want you to try another one.

Remember, you have to use what you know about the sounds of the letters in the word, and blend them together to say the word.

Point to the second practice word, *ife*.

Say: Now try this word and then we'll be ready to practice lots of words so that you'll be able to talk to the far-away-planet people. Remember, this is not one of our words. Look at it, and then blend the sounds together to say it.

Praise the student for a correct response.

If the student responds incorrectly or fails to respond after five seconds, demonstrate how to read the word.

Say: This letter makes an i sound like the beginning of ice. This letter is an f and it has the same sound as the f in fish. The e makes the i have the long sound.

Administer the Task

Slide the sheet of paper down to uncover the first line of words.

Invite the student to read the words.

Say: *I want you to read these words. Don't worry if you think you're wrong because, as I told you, they are not real words like the ones we speak so the way you're saying them could be right. When you've read one line, I'll uncover the next line for you to read.*

Give general praise as appropriate, for example, *nice try, good job, well done*, but do not give specific corrective feedback unless the student reads the words in syllables, for example *th-e-p* for *thep*.

Say: *That's right you got the sounds right, but you need to blend them together to read the word. See if you can say the word with the sounds blended together.*

Proceed through the list of words moving the paper down as the student completes a line. If the student responds correctly, mark the response column of the score sheet with a check mark. If the student responds incorrectly, write what the student says in the response column. Mark correct those words that have optional pronunciations, e.g. – *plown, gought, clook, shead*.

Continue until the student fails to respond correctly to three consecutive words in a word group. Finish the word group recording the student's actual response.

Remove the sheet of paper and ask the student to scan the page for any other words they can read. Mark any words correctly read in the response column of the score sheet.

Score the Student's Responses

If you wish to keep a numerical score to show progress pre and post the Quick60 Reading Program you may do this in two ways.

The first procedure is simply to total the number of correct pronunciations.

In the second procedure, each phoneme in a word, correctly pronounced is scored. The number of phonemes in each word is shown next to the word on the score sheet. Score one point for each phoneme in the word correctly pronounced. For example, if a student reads *daul* correctly they receive 3 points. If the student says *dal*, they are awarded 2 points, one for *d* and one for *l*. If the student says *dab, baut* or *bell* they are awarded 1 point for the one phoneme correctly identified.

The points method of scoring gives a truer picture of the student's ability to segment and blend phonemes. Sometimes, students can segment phonemes but do not blend them together entirely correctly. Scoring points may give you a differentiation between a student's ability to segment and to blend phonemes.

Pseudo-Word Test – Student Response Sheet

ept

ife

thep	whuk	phen	stram	knif
wrab	scis	queb	dren't	frall
brawk	daul	kister	shead	clook
thoom	gought	wight	tround	plown
lare	sowest	binely	megful	opless
dighten	unkeet	diswat	remurt	inval
binod	miskup	overbot	prelup	runplay
dandhit	bollide	jarfen	frittle	menus
vamel	mion			

Pseudo-Word Test – Check Sheet

Name

Date

Word		Response	Word		Response
thep	3		sowest	6	
whuk	3		binely	5	
phen	3		megful	6	
stram	5		opless	5	
knif	3		dighten	5	
wrab	3		unkeet	5	
scis	3		diswat	6	
queb	3		remurt	5	
dren't	5		inval	5	
frall	4		binod	5	
brawk	4		miskup	6	
daul	3		overbot	6	
kister	5		prelup	6	
shead	3		runplay	6	
clook	4		dandhit	7	
thoom	3		bollide	5	
gought	3		jarfen	5	
wight	3		frittle	5	
tround	5		menus	5	
plown	4		vamel	5	
lare	3		mion	4	

Red = Level I Blue = Level J Green = Level K

Placement Passages – Instructions

Checking on the Student's Oral Reading

Instructions for Administering the Task

You have to administer this task to the students individually.
Invite a student to sit beside you and put him or her at ease.

Introduce the Task

Explain the task to the student.

Say: I'm going to give you a passage to read. I want you to read this all by yourself without my help.

Administer the Task

Give the student the appropriate placement passage. Tell them the title.

Invite them to look at the photos to broaden the context.

Ask the student to read the passage aloud.

Circle any words the student reads incorrectly on the color-coded check sheet.

Write SC above any word that the student spontaneously corrects.

If the student stops at any word, count silently to five and then say, *You try it.*

If the student makes no attempt, tell the student the word and ask them to keep reading. Resist the temptation to teach. You want to see what the student can do on an unseen passage of text without help.

When the student has finished reading the passage, check their understanding by asking the comprehension questions.

If the text is obviously too hard, abandon it. Praise the student for their attempt and tell them that it was too hard and you will give them an easier passage to read.

If the student reads the text easily and answers all, or most of the comprehension questions, have them read the passage from the next higher level.

Score the Student's Oral Reading

Transfer the data from the Color-Coded Check Sheet to the Data Point Sheet.

Placement Passage I

The Horse-Jumping Competition

I am a horse rider.

I own a mare called Bright Lights.

Horse riding is something I really like to do.

But I also like to enter
horse-jumping competitions.

I've known for a long time that Bright Lights
could be a good jumper because she's fearless.

Nothing frightens her.

She'll try to jump even the highest fences.

Today, Bright Lights and I are in a competition.

The horse and rider with the fastest time,
and the cleanest round will win.

Bright Lights and I have done well.

We've jumped the first fences.

The next two jumps are even higher.

The last jump with three white rails
is the highest jump of all.

We have to move fast because if we don't,
someone else will win.

It's very stressful.

We get to the last jump.

Bright Lights gets it right.

We're the fastest.

We have the cleanest round.

We win the competition!



Placement Passage I Check Sheet – The Horse-Jumping Competition

Name:

Date:

I am a horse rider.
I own a mare called Bright Lights.
Horse riding is something I really like to do.
But I also like to enter
horse-jumping competitions.
I've known for a long time that Bright Lights
could be a good jumper because she's fearless.
Nothing frightens her.
She'll try to jump even the highest fences.
Today, Bright Lights and I are in a competition.
The horse and rider with the fastest time,
and the cleanest round will win.
Bright Lights and I have done well.
We've jumped the first fences.
The next two jumps are even higher.
The last jump with three white rails
is the highest jump of all.
We have to move fast because if we don't,
someone else will win.
It's very stressful.
We get to the last jump.
Bright Lights gets it right.
We're the fastest.
We have the cleanest round.
We win the competition!

Comprehension Questions

Literal

What does the storyteller like to do?

Why could Bright Lights be a good jumper?

Which horse and rider will win the competition?

Which is the highest jump of all?

Inferential

Why do you think the horse is called Bright Lights?

Why do you think show jumping is stressful?

What does Bright Lights gets it right mean?

Would you like to do show jumping? Why or why not?

Key

New skills for Level I

Previously taught skills

New high-frequency words for Level I

Previously taught high-frequency words

Context/content words

Placement Passage I – Data Point Sheet

The Horse-Jumping Competition Name: _____

Date: _____

Word Count 152 **Level** I

Number of Errors	<input type="text"/>	0-7 errors 95-100% accuracy	text is easy test at Level J
Type of Error		8-20 errors 87-94% accuracy	text is instructional instruct at Level I
<i>Red</i> new decodable skills	<input type="text"/>	21+ errors 66-86% accuracy	text is difficult test at Level H
<i>Green</i> previously taught skills or word families	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Blue</i> new high-frequency words	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Pink</i> previously taught high-frequency words	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Brown</i> words accessible from content or context	<input type="text"/>		
		Self Correction Rate Ratio	$\frac{E + SC}{SC}$
		1:3 – 1:6	good
		1:7 +	needs help

Comprehension Literal		Comprehension Inferential		Comprehension Score 7-8 correct/partially correct very good 5-6 correct/partially correct good 0-4 correct/partially correct needs help
Number correct	<input type="text"/>	Number correct	<input type="text"/>	
Number partially correct	<input type="text"/>	Number partially correct	<input type="text"/>	
Number incorrect	<input type="text"/>	Number incorrect	<input type="text"/>	

Fluency		Oral Fluency Level - Words Read per Minute DIBELS ® 2006 at or above 60th percentile			
<i>Reads fluently with expression</i>	<input type="text"/>		Fall	Winter	Spring
<i>Reads with moderate fluency</i>	<input type="text"/>	First Grade	N/A	34 - 64	65 +
<i>Reads slowly - word by word</i>	<input type="text"/>	Second Grade	66 - 89	90 - 108	109 +
		Third Grade	97 - 109	110 - 128	129 +

Overall comment – combining T.A.P.S. test results, accuracy, type of error, comprehension, and fluency

Reading Level

Placement Passage J

The Biggest Pumpkin

Our town has a pumpkin show each year. The show is really a contest to see who can grow the biggest pumpkin. My friends said I should enter. Over summer, I planted some pumpkin seeds in a corner of my garden. Next, I planted some different pumpkin seeds inside my greenhouse. My seeds sprouted. I was careful not to overwater them. I didn't want to make a mistake. I would be very unhappy if my pumpkin plants didn't survive. Before I knew it, it was show day. I had to choose which two pumpkins to take. They were so big it was an effort to get them into my truck. But I did. I didn't have the biggest pumpkins at the show. I was disappointed. Maybe next year I'll try again. Maybe next year I'll grow the biggest pumpkin of all. Maybe next year I'll win.



Placement Passage J Check Sheet – The Biggest Pumpkin

Name:

Date:

Our town has a pumpkin show each year.

The show is really a contest to see who can grow the biggest pumpkin.

My friends said I should enter.

Over summer, I planted some pumpkin seeds in a corner of my garden.

Next, I planted some different pumpkin seeds inside my greenhouse.

My seeds sprouted. I was careful not to over-water them.

I didn't want to make a mistake.

I would be very unhappy if my pumpkin plants didn't survive.

Before I knew it, it was show day.

I had to choose which two pumpkins to take.

They were so big it was an effort to get them into my truck. But I did.

I didn't have the biggest pumpkins at the show. I was disappointed.

Maybe next year I'll try again.

Maybe next year I'll grow the biggest pumpkin of all.

Maybe next year I'll win.

Comprehension Questions

Literal

Where did the author plant the pumpkin seeds?

What was the author careful about?

How many pumpkins could you take to the show?

Why was the author disappointed?

Inferential

Why do you think the author planted pumpkin seeds in two different places?

What is the difference between unhappy and disappointed?

What other things would the author have to be careful about besides not over-watering?

Would you like to grow pumpkins for a pumpkin contest? Why or why not?

Key

New skills for Level J

Previously taught skills

New high-frequency words for Level J

Previously taught high-frequency words

Context/content words

Placement Passage J – Data Point Sheet

The Biggest Pumpkin

Name:

Date:

Word Count 146 Level J

Number of Errors	<input type="text"/>	0-7 errors 95-100% accuracy	text is easy test at Level K
Type of Error		8-19 errors 87-94% accuracy	text is instructional instruct at Level J
<i>Red</i> new decodable skills	<input type="text"/>	20 + errors 66-86% accuracy	text is difficult test at Level I
<i>Green</i> previously taught skills or word families	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Blue</i> new high-frequency words	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Pink</i> previously taught high-frequency words	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Brown</i> words accessible from content or context	<input type="text"/>		
		Self Correction Rate Ratio	$\frac{E + SC}{SC}$
		1:3 – 1:6	good
		1:7+	needs help

Comprehension Literal		Comprehension Inferential		Comprehension Score 7-8 correct/partially correct very good 5-6 correct/partially correct good 0-4 correct/partially correct needs help
Number correct	<input type="text"/>	Number correct	<input type="text"/>	
Number partially correct	<input type="text"/>	Number partially correct	<input type="text"/>	
Number incorrect	<input type="text"/>	Number incorrect	<input type="text"/>	

Fluency		Oral Fluency Level - Words Read per Minute DIBELS ® 2006 at or above 60th percentile				
	<i>Reads fluently with expression</i>	<input type="text"/>	Fall	Winter	Spring	
	<i>Reads with moderate fluency</i>	<input type="text"/>	First Grade	N/A	34 - 64	65 +
	<i>Reads slowly - word by word</i>	<input type="text"/>	Second Grade	66 - 89	90 - 108	109 +
		Third Grade	97 - 109	110 - 128	129 +	

Overall comment – combining T.A.P.S. test results, accuracy, type of error, comprehension, and fluency

Reading Level

Placement Passage K

Watching Lions



Four of us had come here to meet with a vet in answer to her call for help. She and her team had been watching a pride of lions. She said some people on her team ate bad meat and became sick. We were to take over for them.

The vet had parked the truck between two trees. We could see the lions moving around through the leaves. We were close, but not close enough for them to hear us open and close the truck door.

The weather was ideal for lion watching. It was warm, but not too hot. The pride had one lion, a few lionesses and eight little cubs. The cubs were not timid. They often came close to our truck whether we were outside or not. It seemed like we'd been watching the lions forever before something new happened. One day, an old, mean-looking lion came out of the trees. We knew at once there was going to be trouble!

Placement Passage K Check Sheet

Watching Lions

Name:

Date:

Four of us had come here to meet with a vet in answer to her call for help. She and her team had been watching a pride of lions. She said some people on her team ate bad meat and became sick. We were to take over for them. The vet had parked the truck between two trees. We could see the lions moving around through the leaves. We were close, but not close enough for them to hear us open and close the truck door.

The weather was ideal for lion watching. It was warm, but not too hot. The pride had one lion, a few lionesses and eight little cubs. The cubs were not timid. They often came close to our truck whether we were outside or not.

It seemed like we'd been watching the lions forever before something new happened.

One day, an old, mean-looking lion came out of the trees. We knew at once there was going to be trouble!

Comprehension Questions

Literal

Where was the truck parked?

How many lionesses were there?

What was ideal about the weather?

What was going to cause trouble?

Inferential

What other word could the author use instead of timid?

Can you explain the difference between warm and hot?

Why do you think there would be trouble when another lion joined the pride?

What is the difference between eight and ate?

Key

New skills for Level K

Previously taught skills

New high-frequency words for Level K

Previously taught high-frequency words

Context/content words

Placement Passage K – Data Point Sheet

Watching Lions

Name:

Date:

Word Count 165 Level K

Number of Errors	<input type="text"/>	0-8 errors 95-100% accuracy	text is easy test at Level L						
Type of Error		9-21 errors 87-94% accuracy	text is instructional instruct at Level K						
<i>Red</i> new decodable skills	<input type="text"/>	22+ errors 66-86% accuracy	text is difficult test at Level J						
<i>Green</i> previously taught skills or word families	<input type="text"/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Self Correction Rate Ratio</td> <td>$\frac{E + SC}{SC}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1:3 – 1:6</td> <td>good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1:7 +</td> <td>needs help</td> </tr> </table>		Self Correction Rate Ratio	$\frac{E + SC}{SC}$	1:3 – 1:6	good	1:7 +	needs help
Self Correction Rate Ratio	$\frac{E + SC}{SC}$								
1:3 – 1:6	good								
1:7 +	needs help								
<i>Blue</i> new high-frequency words	<input type="text"/>								
<i>Pink</i> previously taught high-frequency words	<input type="text"/>								
<i>Brown</i> words accessible from content or context	<input type="text"/>								

Comprehension Literal		Comprehension Inferential		Comprehension Score 7-8 correct/partially correct very good 5-6 correct/partially correct good 0-4 correct/partially correct needs help
Number correct	<input type="text"/>	Number correct	<input type="text"/>	
Number partially correct	<input type="text"/>	Number partially correct	<input type="text"/>	
Number incorrect	<input type="text"/>	Number incorrect	<input type="text"/>	

Fluency		Oral Fluency Level - Words Read per Minute DIBELS ® 2006 at or above 60th percentile			
<i>Reads fluently with expression</i>	<input type="text"/>		Fall	Winter	Spring
<i>Reads with moderate fluency</i>	<input type="text"/>	First Grade	N/A	34 - 64	65 +
<i>Reads slowly - word by word</i>	<input type="text"/>	Second Grade	66 - 89	90 - 108	109 +
		Third Grade	97 - 109	110 - 128	129 +

Overall comment – combining T.A.P.S. test results, accuracy, type of error, comprehension, and fluency

Reading Level

Applying the Results

It is often difficult to group together striving readers as their needs are often diverse. Students who have little alphabet knowledge will find it hard to complete the other tasks that rely on making associations between the letters and the sounds they represent. Transfer the raw scores to this test result sheet to assist you with collating the results.

Test Result Sheet

Student	Alpha Name	Alpha Sound	Alpha Word	Spelling No.	Spelling Points	H/F Word	Pseudo No.	Pseudo Points	Reading Level

Once you have transferred the raw scores to the Test Result Sheet, use the following table to assist you with placing the students into groups.

Test	Placement
Alphabet	<p>Check to see where the student made three consecutive errors. Check to see which letters the student could supply the sound and/or the word for. Compare this with the student's spelling responses. Start the student in the level that reflects his/her attainment level.</p>
Spelling	<p>Check to see which words the student can spell correctly. Check to see which phonemes the student could record correctly – use the points score. Compare this result with the student's alphabet responses. Start the student in the level that reflects his/her attainment level.</p>
High-Frequency Words	<p>Check to see which words the student can read correctly. Check to see which words the student could almost read. Compare these results with the results on the pseudo-word test and the oral reading passages. If there is a mismatch in levels, start the student at the lowest level achieved across the tests.</p>
Pseudo Words	<p>Check too see where the student made three consecutive errors. Check to see which words the student could almost read – use the points score. Compare these results with the results on the high-frequency word test and the oral reading passages. If there is a mismatch in levels, start the student at the lowest level achieved across the tests.</p>
Oral Reading	<p>Review the Data Point Sheet. Compare the student's color-coded errors with the pseudoword and high-frequency word test results. Take into account the student's fluency and comprehension levels. Start the student at the lowest level of attainment.</p>

T.A.P.S.

Testing, Assessment, Placement System

Quick60 Set 2 Levels I,J,K

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