

Diagnostic  
Assessments  
for Emerging  
Readers



Complimentary

# Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys

## Diagnostic Assessments to Measure Pre-Decoding and Early Decoding Skills in Kindergarten Students

This complimentary set of Foundational Skills Surveys includes **six informal diagnostic tools** designed to help educators determine how well kindergarten students are acquiring the skills they need to become strong decoders. These Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys enable one-on-one assessment of basic literacy skills like phonemic and phonological awareness, sound-symbol correspondences, high-frequency word reading, and basic decoding skills.


**This packet contains everything you'll need** for initial assessment and progress monitoring of an unlimited number of students. It provides an explanation of how to administer, score, and interpret the results. Once the results are gathered and scored, these surveys can be used to pinpoint specific deficits, group students, and then plan effective instruction.

The Foundational Skills Surveys contained in this packet allow teachers to:

- Assess the foundational reading skills of emerging readers and young students.
- Determine whether foundational reading skills are being established at an appropriate pace by comparing the results against criterion-referenced benchmarks.
- Pinpoint specific gaps in knowledge and plan appropriate, targeted instruction.

### **Complimentary Online Scoring and Assessment Results Database**

This assessment can be utilized with Really Great Reading's complimentary Grouping Matrix™, an online database for assessment results. The Grouping Matrix™ has a Live Assess feature that will score the completed assessments and organize student data. For information on how to obtain a complimentary Grouping Matrix account, please see page 13.



**CLICK HERE TO**  
Get started right  
now with our  
**Quick Start Guide**

# Contents

<b>Quick Start Guide</b> .....	<b>1-2</b>
<b>Overview</b> .....	<b>3-4</b>
Purpose .....	3
What skills are measured? .....	3
<b>Using This Packet</b> .....	<b>5-13</b>
Administration and Scoring Guidelines .....	5
Interpretation of Results .....	8
How can I organize and track my data? .....	13
<b>Foundational Skills Survey— Beginning of Year Kindergarten Form A (BOYKa)</b> .....	<b>14-22</b>
Teacher Recording Form .....	14
Student Pages .....	20
<b>Foundational Skills Survey— Beginning of Year Kindergarten Form B (BOYKb)</b> .....	<b>23-31</b>
Teacher Recording Form .....	23
Student Pages .....	29
<b>Foundational Skills Survey— Middle of Year Kindergarten Form A (MOYKa)</b> .....	<b>32-39</b>
Teacher Recording Form .....	32
Student Pages .....	37
<b>Foundational Skills Survey— Middle of Year Kindergarten Form B (MOYKb)</b> .....	<b>40-47</b>
Teacher Recording Form .....	40
Student Pages .....	45
<b>Foundational Skills Survey— End of Year Kindergarten Form A (EOYKa)</b> .....	<b>48-56</b>
Teacher Recording Form .....	48
Student Pages .....	53
<b>Foundational Skills Survey— End of Year Kindergarten Form B (EOYKb)</b> .....	<b>57-65</b>
Teacher Recording Form .....	57
Student Pages .....	62
<b>Letter Knowledge Survey (Optional)</b> .....	<b>66-78</b>
Form A Recording Form and Student Pages .....	70
Form B Recording Form and Student Pages .....	74
Letter Knowledge Survey Kindergarten Benchmarks by Phase of Year .....	78
<b>Using This Packet with Countdown</b> .....	<b>79-80</b>
How can I use the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys with Countdown? .....	79
Why do we measure different skills at different times of the year? .....	80
<b>Really Great Reading's Phonics Suite</b> .....	<b>81</b>

# Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys: Quick Start Guide

We highly recommend watching this quick tutorial: [Getting Started with the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys](#)



## Assessments included in this packet:

### Foundational Skills Survey

- Beginning of Year (BOYK) Forms A & B
- Middle of Year (MOYK) Forms A & B
- End of Year (EOYK) Forms A & B

Below are the materials you will need. Paper and digital options are available.

### TEACHER RECORDING FORMS (Choose one of these two options):

Paper:

One set of hard copies for each student being assessed

Teacher Recording Form

Digital:

Access to Live Assess in the Grouping Matrix

OR

[Click here](#) to learn more about Live Assess.

[Click here](#) to learn more about the Grouping Matrix.

### STUDENT PAGES (PROMPTS) (Choose one of these two options):

Paper:

Only one set of hard copies is needed to assess an unlimited number of students

Student Page (printed in color)

Digital:

ePanels

OR

[Click here](#) to access ePanels, or go to [ePanels.online](#).

## Quick Start Directions

If you choose the paper-based option, locate and print the Student Pages (Prompts) and the Teacher Recording Forms. There are three versions designed for use at different times of the year. Each version has two parallel, equally difficult forms.

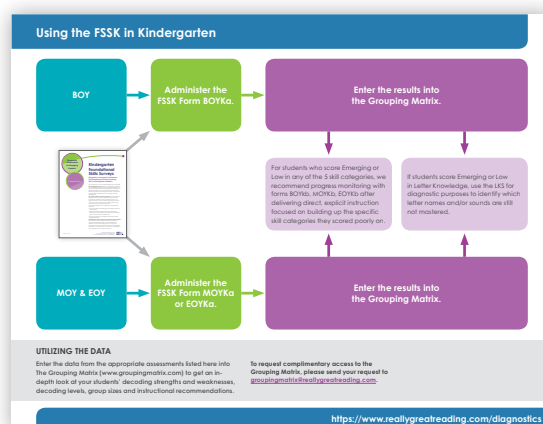


Use Form A for initial assessment three times a year.

Click the form name for progress monitoring forms (**BOYb** p. 23-31, **MOYb** p. 40-47, **EOYb** p. 57-65).

### QUICK START DIRECTIONS (for detailed directions, click [here](#) or turn to pages 5 & 6):

1. Place the Student Page or ePanel screen in front of the student.
2. Have a hard copy of the Teacher Recording Form or Live Assess ready to record responses.
3. Follow the scripts and prompts on the Teacher Recording Form for each section.
4. Recording responses:
  - a. **If using a paper Teacher Recording Form:** Place a checkmark in the box that indicates the student's response; write the student's incorrect responses directly under the correct answer where applicable.
  - b. **If using Live Assess:** Click on the box to indicate student's answer; there is a space to type in the incorrect response. If the student self-corrects, click on the correct box to turn it green.
5. Score responses:
  - a. **If using a Teacher Recording Form:** Tally the correct responses for each question set. Self-corrections count as incorrect. Check out a more detailed scoring guide [here](#), or turn to page 7.
  - b. **If using Live Assess:** The Grouping Matrix will automatically score responses for you. The skill level results can be found on the Student Record page and the Student Progress Report.
6. To determine if additional assessment is recommended, follow **this flowchart**.



# Overview

## Purpose

There are three primary **Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys** found in this packet, each corresponding to one phase of the Kindergarten school year. Each assessment has a Form A (used for initial assessment) and a Form B (used for progress monitoring.) The three assessments are:

- Beginning of Year Kindergarten (BOYK), Forms A and B
- Middle of Year Kindergarten (MOYK), Forms A and B
- End of Year Kindergarten (EOYK), Forms A and B

These six Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys (50 items each) are designed to help educators determine how well kindergarten students are acquiring the skills they need to become strong decoders.

They can be used throughout the year to measure students':

- Functional Vocabulary
- Phonological/Phonemic Awareness
- Letter Knowledge
- Decoding
- High-Frequency Word Reading

The use of these assessments allows educators to:

- Group students according to strengths and weaknesses
- Determine which skills students have mastered and which skills they are ready to learn
- Identify students that need additional assessments or support

This packet contains everything you need to administer the assessments.

## What skills are measured?

### FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY

For students to participate in direct, explicit skills instruction, they first need to understand specific vocabulary. For instance, if you are teaching students that words that rhyme sound the "same" at the "end," it is critical that students understand the meaning of the words "same" and "end." This section measures a student's receptive vocabulary knowledge of words like:

- First, Next, and Last
- Before and After
- Same and Different
- Beginning, Middle, and End

## PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS

This section measures a student's ability to hear, identify, and produce sounds. The skills assessed include:

- Rhyming (recognition and production)
- Blending Compound Words
- Blending Onset and Rime
- Beginning Sound Identification
- Blending Phonemes
- Segmenting Phonemes
- Adding Phonemes
- Deleting Phonemes
- Substituting Phonemes

## LETTER KNOWLEDGE

This section measures a student's ability to identify and name letters and to produce letter sounds.

## DECODING

This section measures a student's ability to read Closed Syllable words with short vowel sounds.

## HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS

This section measures a student's ability to read irregularly spelled and/or frequently used words.

# Using This Packet

## Administration and Scoring Guidelines

### TARGET AUDIENCE

Kindergarten students or older students who are struggling to acquire very basic literacy skills

### MATERIALS

- Pen or pencil
- Kindergarten Foundational Skills Survey Teacher Recording Form
- Kindergarten Foundational Skills Survey Student Pages
- Digital Option\*
  - ePanels.online
  - Grouping Matrix “Live Assess” feature

**\*Digital Option:** You can now assess students digitally using both ePanels.online, which allows you to replicate the student page panels on any digital device, and the Grouping Matrix Live Assess feature, which allows for immediate scoring of miscues and uploading of data. For more information see p. 13.

### PREPARATION

- Visit ePanels.online OR print the Student Pages (using a color printer) and fold the pages on the “Fold” lines or cut them into individual panels.
- Have one copy of the Teacher Recording Form for each student or log in to the Grouping Matrix and use the Live Assess feature.

### ADMINISTRATION

- Show the student the panel that corresponds to the appropriate question set.
- Follow the script and prompts on the Teacher Recording Form. Each question has a clearly labeled script and side notes to offer help when students need additional prompting.

### ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES & DISCONTINUATION

- Some students may require additional prompting or clarification to answer a question. The Teacher Recording Form has guidance on these additional prompts. When the student answers correctly with additional prompting, the answer is considered correct and should not be counted against them. You should write a **P** under that item to record that the student needed additional prompting, but this is for informational purposes only.
- Teacher discretion is very important. If a student becomes visibly frustrated, please discontinue the test.

- If a student misses the **first five items** in any of the **five sections**, you may consider discontinuing **that section** of the assessment.
- Even though this assessment is not timed, you can follow the “5-second” rule when a student is stuck on a concept. After five seconds, give the student the answer and move on.

## RECORDING

- Place a checkmark (✓) in the box that indicates the student's response. (In the Functional Vocabulary and Phonological Awareness sections, the correct answers are filled in with gray and highlighted with a bold black box.)
- For incorrect responses, write the student's response directly under the correct answer where applicable.
- Write **SC** for self-correction or use the observation box. **Remember self-corrections are counted as errors.**
- Write **P** if the student required additional prompting to answer.
- Pointing to the answer or verbally answering is considered correct for identification items.
- Record additional comments and observations in the space provided.

Bold borders around gray boxes indicate the correct answer for certain items.

Write additional comments or observations in the space provided.

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: Same & Different**

6 Say: Now I'm going to ask you some questions about these pictures. Point to the two pictures that are the **same**.

Pencil	First Rainbow	Soap	Last Rainbow	No Try

7 Say: Point to two pictures that are **different**.

Pencil	First Rainbow	Soap	Last Rainbow	No Try

Observations:  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

Number Correct /2

Row 2

f	h	j	t
---	---	---	---

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 2.

**LETTER NAMING**

29 to 32 Say: Tell me the names of these letters. Start here (point to the f) and read across this way. (indicate left to right)

f	h	j	t

Observations:  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

Number Correct /4

Place a checkmark in the box underneath each correct answer if the student responds correctly. Write the student's exact response directly underneath the correct answer if the student responds incorrectly. Write SC if they self-correct that item. Write P if they required additional prompting. Write NT if they do not try to respond for that item.



## SCORING

After administration:

- Tally the correct responses for each question set.
- Self-corrections count as errors.
- Add the number correct for each section and write the number in the box.
- Circle or highlight the skill level category based on the number of correct responses.
- Decoding section: Whole Words Read vs. Sound-by-Sound
  - If the student reads the word sound-by-sound but does not blend the sounds together to say the whole word, it is **not** considered a correct reading of the word.
  - If the student reads the word sound-by-sound and then blends it together, it **is** considered a correct reading of the word.
  - Teachers can make notes in the observation section of the form regarding how the student read the word (e.g., sound-by-sound, then blended) to capture as much pertinent information as possible.

Write the number correct for each section in the box at the bottom right of the section.

FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: Beginning, Middle, End						
<b>8</b>	Say: Point to one of the pictures in the <b>middle</b> .					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	Pencil	First Rainbow	Soap	Last Rainbow	No Try	
<b>9</b>	Say: Point to the picture at the <b>beginning</b> .					
	Pencil	First Rainbow	Soap	Last Rainbow	No Try	
<b>10</b>	Say: Point to the picture at the <b>end</b> .					
	Pencil	First Rainbow	Soap	Last Rainbow	No Try	
					Number Correct	
					/3	
<b>FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY SCORE</b>						
ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-10						
Skill Level					TOTAL CORRECT	
Low (0-3)	Emerging (4-8)	On Track (9-10)				

Circle or highlight the skill level category based on the number of correct responses.

# Interpretation of Results

## CRITERION REFERENCED BENCHMARKS

Use the table below as a guideline for determining a student's basic skill level in the areas assessed by the survey.

These scores should **not** be used to determine proficiency of skills. Rather, these scores should be used to determine **which students may need additional support to be successful with early literacy instruction.**

Examiners should use their knowledge of the student, along with the survey results, to determine the best course of action.

	Functional Vocabulary			Phonological/Phonemic Awareness			Letter Knowledge			Decoding			High-Frequency Words		
	Low	Emerging	On Track	Low	Emerging	On Track	Low	Emerging	On Track	Low	Emerging	On Track	Low	Emerging	On Track
<b>BOYK a/b</b>	0-3	4-8	9-10	0-4	5-10	11-14	0-4	5-10	11-16	N/A	0-2	3-5	N/A	0-2	3-5
<b>MOYK a/b</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-6	7-13	14-16	0-4	5-6	7-8	0-5	6-11	12-16	0-3	4-7	8-10
<b>EOYK a/b</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-6	7-12	13-15	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-11	12-19	20-25	0-3	4-7	8-10

## SKILL LEVEL GUIDELINES

The following descriptors are used to label each skill level:

- **LOW:** Students scoring in the Low range on a given skill area have very little base knowledge and may require significant support through direct, explicit instruction to build a foundational level of proficiency in early reading skills in this area. See the next page for additional assessment recommendations.
- **EMERGING:** Students scoring in the Emerging range on a given skill area have some base knowledge but may require frequent monitoring and additional practice with that skill. See the next page for additional assessment recommendations.
- **ON TRACK:** Students scoring in the On Track range in a given skill area have strong base knowledge and are ready to launch into typical early literacy instruction on this skill at the Kindergarten level with little or no support.

## Determining the Need for Further Assessments

Skill	Level	Further Assessment Recommendations
Functional Vocabulary	Low or Emerging	Use <b>Form BOYKb</b> for progress monitoring after delivering direct, explicit instruction focused on functional vocabulary.
Letter Knowledge	Low or Emerging	Use Really Great Reading's <b>Letter Knowledge Survey</b> (p. 50) for diagnostic purposes to identify which letter names and/or sounds are still not mastered.
Phonological/Phonemic Awareness	Low	Use <b>Form BOYKb</b> or <b>MOYKb</b> (p. 23 or 40) for progress monitoring after delivering direct, explicit instruction focused on building foundational phonological and phonemic awareness skills.
Decoding & High-Frequency Words	N/A	There is no expectation at BOYK for whole word reading. After using <b>Form MOYKa</b> , deliver direct, explicit instruction. Then use <b>Form MOYKb</b> (p. 40) for progress monitoring.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INSTRUCTION

**If the majority of students score in the Low or Emerging range** in any one skill, plan whole-group lessons that include direct, explicit instruction targeting that skill. You may also want to follow up with small-group instruction and practice focused on activities that address the deficit in a more intensive instructional setting.

**If a smaller group of students score in the Low or Emerging range** in any one skill, plan small-group or differentiated instruction for that group of students that includes direct, explicit instruction and practice targeting that skill.

**If you wish to progress monitor** students' mastery of specific skills, use Form B of the survey after delivering additional instruction and select the section(s) of the assessment that address the skill(s) you have taught. Data from this survey should help you determine if the students have mastered the targeted skill(s).

**If students score in the On Track range**, they are ready to build on those skills with direct, explicit instruction with additional, developmentally appropriate content.

## WHAT DO THESE SKILLS TELL US ABOUT STUDENTS?

### FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY

The **Functional Vocabulary** section measures a child's receptive knowledge of the meaning of the words **first, next, last, before, after, same, different, beginning, middle,** and **end**. It is critical for students to understand how to use these terms so they can respond to direct and explicit foundational literacy skills instruction.

If students score **Low or Emerging**, they may not understand some of the words necessary to respond to foundational literacy skills instruction. This may limit their ability to fully engage in the lessons.

If students are **On Track**, it indicates that they understand functional vocabulary, resulting in an increased likelihood that they can fully engage in typical early literacy instruction.

## **PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS**

Phonemic awareness plays a vital role in a child's ability to decode words. The **Phonological/Phonemic Awareness** section assesses awareness at the phonological and phonemic level. Research indicates that many students who struggle to read words in kindergarten have difficulty with phonemic awareness, or the ability to hear and manipulate the sounds in words.

If students score **Low or Emerging** in the Phonological/Phonemic Awareness section, they may not have adequate phonological or phonemic awareness. Since phonemic awareness is necessary for a student to decode words, intensive support and instruction is critical in this area.

If students are **On Track**, it indicates they understand that words are made of sounds and can skillfully hear the sounds in words. They should be ready to match letters to the sounds and move toward decoding words.

## **LETTER KNOWLEDGE**

The **Letter Knowledge** section measures a child's letter-naming and letter-sound knowledge. A child's letter-naming ability is one of the best predictors of later success in reading, and a child's letter-sound knowledge is critical to his or her decoding success.

If students score **Low or Emerging** in the Letter Knowledge section, they may have limited exposure to letters or print. It is possible, however, even though the specific letters assessed on the survey are unknown, a student may know many other letter names and sounds. Consider using the Letter Knowledge Survey found on p. 50 of this packet. This survey assesses all 26 lowercase and capital letter names and sounds (as well as the consonant digraph sounds), which allows for a more comprehensive analysis, enabling explicit instruction with the specific unknown letters.

If a student is **On Track** in this section, you can most likely proceed with your foundational literacy skills instruction with confidence that he or she will be able to build upon their letter-sound and letter-name knowledge while moving toward decoding simple words. You may still wish to use the Letter Knowledge Survey to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the student's letter knowledge, but this may not be necessary (use your discretion).

## DECODING

The **DECODING** section measures a child's ability to read Closed Syllable words. The Closed Syllable words assessed on the Surveys represent all five short vowel sounds (/ă/, /ĕ/, /ĭ/, /ŏ/, and /ŭ/) as well as a variety of consonant sound features, like voiced and unvoiced sounds, continuants and stops, and nasal sounds.

**At the Beginning of the Year**, if a student does not read any words correctly in the Decoding section, it may be an indication that the student has had little exposure to word reading, but students are generally **not** expected to decode words at the beginning of Kindergarten.

**At the Beginning of the Year**, if a student scores **Emerging** in the Decoding section, it is an indication the student has had some exposure to word reading that should continue to develop as the student receives typical early literacy instruction.

**At the Middle of the Year**, a student who scores **Low** or **Emerging** on the Decoding section may need some explicit, scaffolded instruction and practice with the skills of decoding and encoding.

If a student is **On Track** in the Decoding section, it is an indication that the student is well on the way to developing accurate, automatic, and fluent decoding skills. The student's decoding skills should continue to develop as the student receives more instruction in decoding throughout the kindergarten year. Consider differentiating instruction so these students can proceed with advanced instruction in decoding.

## HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS

The **HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS** section gives the teacher some indication of how much exposure a child has had to words that frequently occur in printed text. Some of these words can be decoded once students learn the patterns. For example, some high-frequency words (such as the word **did**) are consonant–vowel–consonant (CVC) words and/or Closed Syllable words that can be decoded letter by letter. Once students decode a phonetically regular high-frequency word (such as **did**) 6-8 times, they are likely to unitize that word, and that word is automatically added to their sight word vocabulary (Kilpatrick, 2015)<sup>1</sup>. A student's sight word vocabulary consists not just of high-frequency words, but any word, high-frequency or not, that is read automatically, without conscious effort by the student.

Other words, such as the word **want**, do not follow phonics patterns and are phonetically irregular. These words can be trickier to learn, but expert reading researchers like Tunmer and Chapman (2012)<sup>2</sup>, as well as Kilpatrick (2015), have found that when beginning readers apply their decoding skills to an irregular word and are able to partially decode it, they are often able to decode the word close enough to the correct form that they will arrive at the correct identification if it is a word in their

<sup>1</sup> Kilpatrick, D. A. *Essentials of Assessing, Preventing, and Overcoming Reading Difficulties*. Wiley: Hoboken, NJ.

<sup>2</sup> Tunmer, W. E., & Chapman, J. W. (2012). Does set for variability mediate the influence of vocabulary knowledge on the development of word recognition skills? *Scientific Studies of Reading*, 16(2), 122-140.

listening vocabulary. Fortunately, these high-frequency words are common enough that they are often part of a typical kindergarten student's vocabulary.

Showing students how to decode the parts of the word that follow the regular phonics patterns and helping students identify and analyze the part of the word that does not follow the pattern (like the **a** in the word **want**) is the best practice for teaching students to read irregular high-frequency words. Once students have analyzed an irregular word and practiced decoding the word with their teacher, then fluency practice with activities can follow to develop automaticity.

**At the Beginning of the Year**, a kindergarten student is generally **not** expected to read high-frequency words, so students who do not read any words correctly or are **Emerging** in this section are not necessarily at high risk for reading difficulties. The **Emerging** category should only be used to indicate which students have been exposed to reading high-frequency words.

**At the Middle of the Year**, a kindergarten student who scores **Low** or **Emerging** on the High-Frequency Words section may need additional explicit, scaffolded instruction and practice with grade-appropriate high-frequency words. Once students have been taught how to read these irregular words, they need practice with these words to improve their fluency.

If a student is **On Track** in the High-Frequency Words section, it is an indication that the student has been exposed to high-frequency words, may be familiar with basic decoding, and may have added these words to his or her sight word vocabulary.

## **ON TRACK IN ALL FIVE SECTIONS**

Students scoring in the **On Track** range in **all five sections** may benefit from additional assessments to determine if an accelerated scope and sequence for decoding instruction would be appropriate. The Middle of Year Kindergarten Foundational Skills Survey (MOYKa) (see p. 32) is the next step for these students. If students perform well on the MOYKa Kindergarten Foundational Skills Survey, they may benefit from accelerated instruction in or review of typical kindergarten level literacy skills, followed by more advanced literacy instruction focused on the decoding of more complex words and connected text.

If a few students in your class are **On Track** in **all five sections**, you may consider keeping them in regular whole-group instruction with the rest of the class, while also providing differentiated small-group instruction in more advanced literacy skills.

# How can I organize and track my data?

## THE GROUPING MATRIX™

The Grouping Matrix is a web-based, password-protected data management system that groups students according to the type and depth of their foundational literacy skills strengths and weaknesses. The Grouping Matrix has direct online data entry that can score assessments and create immediate reports that group students and recommend instruction.

The Grouping Matrix will not assign a “Decoding Level” to kindergarten students, but it will display a skill level for each of the five foundational skill areas that are assessed on the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys.

You can now digitally assess students without making hard copies of the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys. To do this, you will need to access two components:

- **ePanels.online:** Students use the ePanels instead of the paper Student Panels found in this PDF. Visit [ePanels.online](http://ePanels.online) to access these digital panels.
- **Live Assess:** This feature in the Grouping Matrix allows you to immediately record student responses as you administer the surveys. It also includes the teacher prompts that are located on the paper Teacher Recording Forms found in this document.

Going digital with the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys means there is virtually no prep work and no scoring work after assessing, saving you time. For more information, visit the Video Support library located on the homepage of the Grouping Matrix. There you will find short tutorial videos on getting started with the Grouping Matrix, using Live Assess and the ePanels, and much more.

To request a username and password for the Grouping Matrix, email [groupingmatrix@reallygreatreading.com](mailto:groupingmatrix@reallygreatreading.com) with the following information:

- State
- District/Organization
- School
- Teacher’s name
- Teacher’s email
- Principal’s name
- Principal’s email

If you have questions about the Grouping Matrix, call 866.401.7323.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Preschool Attended \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Put a checkmark in the box below each correct answer. For incorrect answers, write exactly what the student says in the box below the correct answer. Whether students point to the pictures or answer verbally, their answers may be considered correct, as long as they are demonstrating correct knowledge of the concept being assessed.

### WARM-UP

Before starting, confirm that the student understands how to point to objects. You might say "Can you point to the window?" or "Point to your nose."

Observations:

### Section 1. FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY

**Say:** I am going to show you some pictures and ask you some questions about them.



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 1.

#### FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: First, Next, Last

1

**Say:** Point to the **first** picture.

Cat	Hat	Dog	No Try
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2

**Say:** Point to the **last** picture.

Cat	Hat	Dog	No Try
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3

**Say:** This is a hat. *(Point to the hat)* Point to the **next** picture.

Cat	Hat	Dog	No Try
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Observations:

Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

Number Correct

/3

#### FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: Before & After

4

**Say:** Point to the picture **before** the hat.

Cat	Hat	Dog	No Try
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5

**Say:** Point to the picture **after** the hat.

Cat	Hat	Dog	No Try
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Observations:

Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

Number Correct

/2





SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: Same & Different**

<b>6</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about these pictures. Point to the two pictures that are the <b>same</b> .					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Pencil</b>	<b>First Rainbow</b>	<b>Soap</b>	<b>Last Rainbow</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to two pictures that are <b>different</b> .					
	<b>Pencil</b>	<b>First Rainbow</b>	<b>Soap</b>	<b>Last Rainbow</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
					<b>Number Correct</b>	
					/2	

**FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: Beginning, Middle, End**

<b>8</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to one of the pictures in the <b>middle</b> .					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Pencil</b>	<b>First Rainbow</b>	<b>Soap</b>	<b>Last Rainbow</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to the picture at the <b>beginning</b> .					
	<b>Pencil</b>	<b>First Rainbow</b>	<b>Soap</b>	<b>Last Rainbow</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to the picture at the <b>end</b> .					
	<b>Pencil</b>	<b>First Rainbow</b>	<b>Soap</b>	<b>Last Rainbow</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
					<b>Number Correct</b>	
					/3	
<b>FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY SCORE</b>						
<i>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-10</i>						
					<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>	
<b>Skill Level</b>						
<b>Low</b>		<b>Emerging</b>		<b>On Track</b>		
(0-3)		(4-8)		(9-10)		

**Section 2 . PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 3.

**PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Rhyming**

<b>11</b>	<b>Say:</b> If words rhyme, they sound the same in the middle and at the end, like <b>soap</b> and <b>hope</b> . Listen to these three words: <b>wig, pig, log</b> . (Point to each picture as you name it.) Which two words rhyme?				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Wig</b>	<b>Pig</b>	<b>Log</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
				<b>Number Correct</b>	
				/1	



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 4.

12	Say: Now listen to these three words: <b>map</b> , <b>lip</b> , <b>cap</b> . (Point to each picture as you name it.) Which two words rhyme?				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	Map	Lip	Cap	No Try	
					*Nonsense words that rhyme with <b>bat</b> and <b>cat</b> count as a correct response.
13	Say: This is a <b>bat</b> and a <b>cat</b> . (Point to each picture as you name it.) The words <b>bat</b> and <b>cat</b> rhyme. Can you tell me another word* that rhymes with <b>bat</b> and <b>cat</b> ?				
Write Student Response →		*Correct	Incorrect	No Try	Number Correct
					/2



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 5.



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 6.

PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Beginning Sound Isolation					
14	Say: Now, I will show you a picture, and I want you to tell me the first sound. If I show you this picture of a <b>carrot</b> (point to the carrot), you would say /k/. This is a <b>pencil</b> . (Point to the pencil.) What is the first sound in <b>pencil</b> ?				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	/p/		No Try		
15	Say: This is <b>soap</b> . (Point to the soap.) What is the first sound in <b>soap</b> ?				
	/s/		No Try		
16	Say: This is a <b>rainbow</b> . (Point to the rainbow.) What is the first sound in <b>rainbow</b> ?				Number Correct
	/r/		No Try		
					/3

THERE IS NO PANEL TO DISPLAY FOR ITEMS 17–24.

PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Compound Words						
17	Say: Now, let's try something else. I am going to give you two parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. For example, <b>rain - bow</b> . Together, the word is <b>rainbow</b> . Now you try. Put the parts together, and then say the word: <b>cup - cake</b> .				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	<b>Teacher Notes:</b> If you need to repeat the instructions, it does not count against the student.
	Cupcake		No Try			
18	Say: Let's try another one: <b>dog - house</b> .				Number Correct	
	Doghouse		No Try			
					/2	

PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Onset-Rime		<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued							
19	<b>Say:</b> Let's try another one. Remember, I am going to give you two parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. How about: /k/ - orn?								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Corn</td> <td>No Try</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		Corn	No Try					
Corn	No Try								
20	<b>Say:</b> Put the parts together, and then say the word. How about: /b/ - us?								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bus</td> <td>No Try</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Bus	No Try					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number Correct</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/2</td> </tr> </table>	Number Correct
Bus	No Try								
Number Correct									
/2									

PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Phonemes		<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued													
21	<b>Say:</b> Now, let's try a few more. Put the parts together, and then say the word. /p/ /ɪ/														
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Pie</td> <td>No Try</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>		Pie	No Try											
Pie	No Try														
22	<b>Say:</b> /h/ /ū/ /g/														
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hug</td> <td>No Try</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Hug	No Try												
Hug	No Try														
23	<b>Say:</b> /g/ /ō/ /t/														
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>No Try</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Goat	No Try												
Goat	No Try														
24	<b>Say:</b> Let's try one more. /k/ /ō/ /p/														
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cop</td> <td>No Try</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Cop	No Try					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number Correct</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/4</td> </tr> </table>	Number Correct	/4					
Cop	No Try														
Number Correct															
/4															
<b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b> ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 11-24		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Skill Level</th> <th rowspan="2">TOTAL CORRECT</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Low</th> <th>Emerging</th> <th>On Track</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(0-4)</td> <td>(5-10)</td> <td>(11-14)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT	Low	Emerging	On Track	(0-4)	(5-10)	(11-14)	
Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT												
Low	Emerging	On Track													
(0-4)	(5-10)	(11-14)													

**Directions for the following section:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 3. LETTER KNOWLEDGE**

Row 1 

m	v	b	a
---	---	---	---

 SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 1.

**LETTER NAMING**

**25  
to  
28**

**Say:** Now, I am going to ask you to look at some letters and tell me about them. Here they are. (*Show student Student Page 3: Panel 7, Row 1.*) Point to the letter **a**. Point to the letter **m**. Point to the letter **b**. Point to the letter **v**.

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

<b>a</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>v</b>

<b>Number Correct</b>
/4

Row 2 

f	h	j	t
---	---	---	---

 SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 2.

**LETTER NAMING**

**29  
to  
32**

**Say:** Tell me the names of these letters. Start here (*point to the f*) and read across this way (*indicate left to right*).

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

<b>f</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>t</b>

<b>Number Correct</b>
/4

Row 1 

m	v	b	a
---	---	---	---

 SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 1 AGAIN.

**LETTER SOUNDS**

**33  
to  
40**

**Say:** Tell me the sounds these letters make. Start here (*point to the m*) and read the sounds across this way (*indicate left to right*).

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

**Teacher Notes:**

- If the student gives you the name of the letter, say, "That's the name of the letter. What sound does it make?"
- If the student gives the long a sound, say, "That is one sound this letter makes; do you know another sound?"

<b>/m/</b>	<b>/v/</b>	<b>/b/</b>	<b>/ă/</b>

Row 2 

f	h	j	t
---	---	---	---

 SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 2 AGAIN.

**Say:** Tell me the sounds these letters make. Start here (*point to the f*) and read the sounds across this way (*indicate left to right*).

<b>/f/</b>	<b>/h/</b>	<b>/j/</b>	<b>/t/</b>

<b>Number Correct</b>
/8

**LETTER KNOWLEDGE SCORE**

ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 25–40.

Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT
Low	Emerging	On Track	
(0–4)	(5–10)	(11–16)	

**Directions for the following two sections:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 4. DECODING**

sit	nap	fog	jet	mud
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 8.

**CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS**

41  
to  
45

**Say:** Read these words to me. Start here (*point to "sit"*) and read the words across this way (*indicate left to right*).

<b>sit</b>	<b>nap</b>	<b>fog</b>	<b>jet</b>	<b>mud</b>

**Observations:**  
 Self-Correction(s)  
 Refused to Answer  
 Sound by Sound, No Blending  
 Sound by Sound, Blended  
 Discontinued

<b>Number Correct</b>
/5

Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT
Low	Emerging	On Track	
N/A*	(0–2)	(3–5)	

\*There is typically no expectation for whole word decoding at the beginning of kindergarten.

**Section 5. HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**

the	and	it	for	go
-----	-----	----	-----	----

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 9.

**HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**

46  
to  
50

**Say:** Now, read these words. Start here (*point to "the"*) and read the words across this way (*indicate left to right*).

<b>the</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>it</b>	<b>for</b>	<b>go</b>

**Observations:**  
 Self-Correction(s)  
 Refused to Answer  
 Discontinued

<b>Number Correct</b>
/5

Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT
Low	Emerging	On Track	
N/A	(0–2)	(3–5)	



---

FOLD OR CUT 1

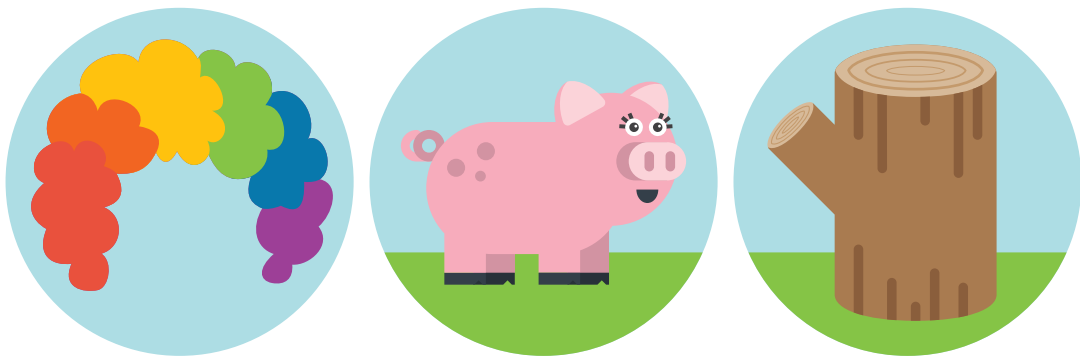
BOYKa Panel 2



---

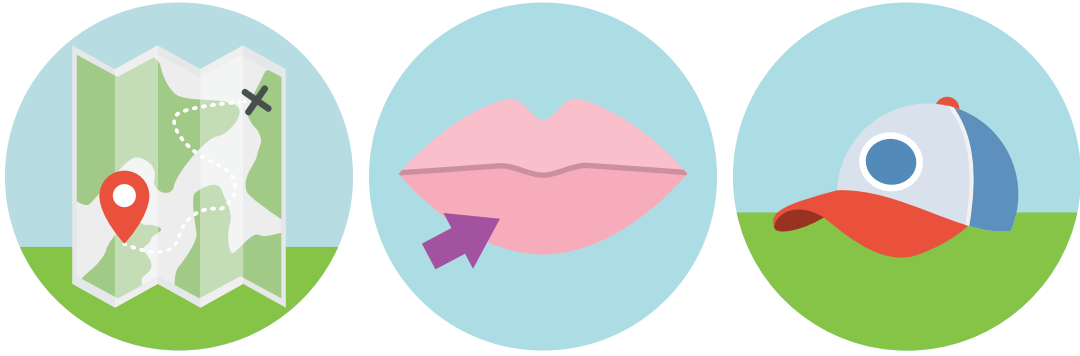
FOLD OR CUT 2

BOYKa Panel 3



---

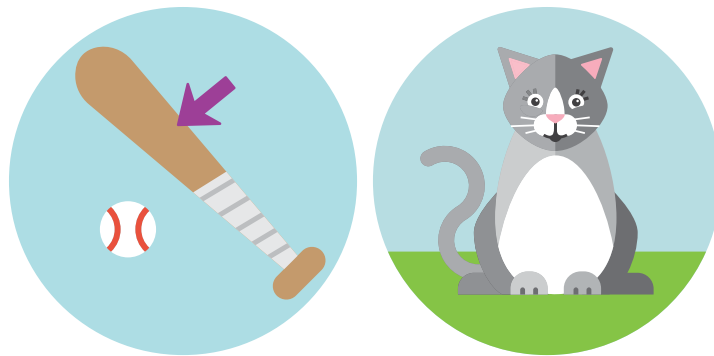
FOLD OR CUT 3



---

FOLD OR CUT 1

BOYKa Panel 5



---

FOLD OR CUT 2

BOYKa Panel 6



---

FOLD OR CUT 3

Row 1

m	v	b	a
---	---	---	---

Row 2

f	h	j	t
---	---	---	---

FOLD OR CUT 1

BOYKa Panel 8

sit	nap	fog	jet	mud
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FOLD OR CUT 2

BOYKa Panel 9

the	and	it	for	go
-----	-----	----	-----	----





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Preschool Attended \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Put a checkmark in the box below each correct answer. For incorrect answers, write exactly what the student says in the box below the correct answer. Whether students point to the pictures or answer verbally, their answers may be considered correct, as long as they are demonstrating correct knowledge of the concept being assessed.

### WARM-UP

Before starting, confirm that the student understands how to point to objects. You might say "Can you point to the window?" or "Point to your nose."

Observations:

### Section 1. FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY

**Say:** I am going to show you some pictures and ask you some questions about them.



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 1.

#### FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: First, Next, Last

<b>1</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to the <b>first</b> picture.			
	<b>Bee</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Pot</b>	<b>No Try</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to the <b>last</b> picture.			
	<b>Bee</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Pot</b>	<b>No Try</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Say:</b> This is a map. <i>(Point to the map)</i> Point to the <b>next</b> picture.			
	<b>Bee</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Pot</b>	<b>No Try</b>

Observations:  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

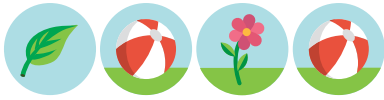
Number Correct
/3

#### FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: Before & After

<b>4</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to the picture <b>before</b> the map.			
	<b>Bee</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Pot</b>	<b>No Try</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to the picture <b>after</b> the map.			
	<b>Bee</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Pot</b>	<b>No Try</b>

Observations:  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

Number Correct
/2



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: Same & Different**

<b>6</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about these pictures. Point to the two pictures that are the <b>same</b> .					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Leaf</b>	<b>First Ball</b>	<b>Flower</b>	<b>Last Ball</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to two pictures that are <b>different</b> .					
	<b>Leaf</b>	<b>First Ball</b>	<b>Flower</b>	<b>Last Ball</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
					<b>Number Correct</b>	
					/2	

**FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY: Beginning, Middle, End**

<b>8</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to one of the pictures in the <b>middle</b> .					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Leaf</b>	<b>First Ball</b>	<b>Flower</b>	<b>Last Ball</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to the picture at the <b>beginning</b> .					
	<b>Leaf</b>	<b>First Ball</b>	<b>Flower</b>	<b>Last Ball</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Say:</b> Point to the picture at the <b>end</b> .					
	<b>Leaf</b>	<b>First Ball</b>	<b>Flower</b>	<b>Last Ball</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
					<b>Number Correct</b>	
					/3	
<b>FUNCTIONAL VOCABULARY SCORE</b> ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-10						
			<b>Skill Level</b>			<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>				
(0-3)	(4-8)	(9-10)				

**Section 2 . PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 3.

**PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Rhyming**

<b>11</b>	<b>Say:</b> If words rhyme, they sound the same in the middle and at the end, like <b>soap</b> and <b>hope</b> . Listen to these three words: <b>ham, jam, cap</b> . (Point to each picture as you name it.) Which two words rhyme?				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Ham</b>	<b>Jam</b>	<b>Cap</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
					<b>Number Correct</b>
					/1



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 4.

**12** Say: Now listen to these three words: **jet**, **mat**, **pet**. (Point to each picture as you name it.) Which two words rhyme?

Jet	Mat	Pet	No Try

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 5.

**13** Say: This is a **bug** and a **mug**. (Point to each picture as you name it.) The words **bug** and **mug** rhyme. Can you tell me another word that rhymes with **bug** and **mug**?

Write Student Response →	*Correct	Incorrect	No Try

\*Nonsense words that rhyme with **bug** and **mug** count as a correct response.

Number Correct
/2



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 6.

**PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Beginning Sound Isolation**

**14** Say: Now, I will show you a picture, and I want you to tell me the first sound. If I show you this picture of a **monkey** (point to the monkey), you would say /m/. This is a **leaf**. (Point to the leaf.) What is the first sound in **leaf**?

/l/	No Try

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

**15** Say: This is a **ball**. (Point to the ball.) What is the first sound in **ball**?

/b/	No Try

**16** Say: This is a **fish**. (Point to the fish.) What is the first sound in **fish**?

/f/	No Try

Number Correct
/3

THERE IS NO PANEL TO DISPLAY FOR #17-24.

**PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Compound Words**

**17** Say: Now, let's try something else. I am going to give you two parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. For example, **straw - berry**. Together, the word is **strawberry**. Now you try. Put the parts together, and then say the word. **butter - fly**.

Butterfly	No Try

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

**Teacher Notes:**  
If you need to repeat the instructions, it does not count against the student.

**18** Say: Let's try another one: **foot - ball**

Football	No Try

Number Correct
/2

PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Onset-Rime		Observations: Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
19	Say: Let's try another one. Remember, I am going to give you two parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. How about: /h/ - orn?	
	Horn	
20	Say: Put the parts together, and then say the word. How about: /s/ - ub?	
	Sub	No Try
		Number Correct
		/2

PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Phonemes		Observations: Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued			
21	Say: Now, let's try a few more. Put the parts together, and then say the word. /t/ /ō/				
	Toe		No Try		
22	Say: /k/ /ā/ /p/				
	Cap	No Try			
23	Say: /f/ /ē/ /t/				
	Feet	No Try			
24	Say: Let's try one more. /m/ /ō/ /p/				
	Mop	No Try			
		Number Correct			
		/4			
<b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b>		Skill Level			
ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 11-24		Low	Emerging	On Track	TOTAL CORRECT
		(0-4)	(5-10)	(11-14)	

**Directions for the following section:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 3. LETTER KNOWLEDGE**

Row 1

n	z	d	i
---	---	---	---

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 1.

**LETTER NAMING**

25  
to  
28

**Say:** Now, I am going to ask you to look at some letters and tell me about them. Here they are. (*Show student the Student Sheet 2: Panel 7, Row 1.*) Point to the letter **i**. Point to the letter **d**. Point to the letter **z**. Point to the letter **n**.

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

<b>i</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>n</b>

<b>Number Correct</b>
/4

Row 2

k	p	s	r
---	---	---	---

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 2.

**LETTER NAMING**

29  
to  
32

**Say:** Tell me the names of these letters. Start here (*point to the k*) and read across this way (*indicate left to right*).

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

<b>k</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>r</b>

<b>Number Correct</b>
/4

Row 1

n	z	d	i
---	---	---	---

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 1 AGAIN.

**LETTER SOUNDS**

33  
to  
40

**Say:** Tell me the sounds these letters make. Start here (*point to the n*) and read the sounds across this way (*indicate left to right*).

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

**Teacher Notes:**

- If the student gives you the name of the letter, say, "That's the name of the letter. What sound does it make?"
- If the student gives the long i sound, say, "That is one sound it makes, do you know another sound?"

<b>/n/</b>	<b>/z/</b>	<b>/d/</b>	<b>/i/</b>

Row 2

k	p	s	r
---	---	---	---

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7, ROW 2 AGAIN.

**Say:** Tell me the sounds these letters make. Start here (*point to the k*) and read the sounds across this way (*indicate left to right*).

<b>/k/</b>	<b>/p/</b>	<b>/s/</b>	<b>/r/</b>

<b>Number Correct</b>
/8

**LETTER KNOWLEDGE SCORE**

ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 25–40.

Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT
Low (0–4)	Emerging (5–10)	On Track (11–16)	

**Directions for the following two sections:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for the correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 4. DECODING**

rub	hog	mat	sip	wet
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 8.

**CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS**

41  
to  
45

**Say:** Read these words to me. Start here (*point to "rub"*) and read the words across this way (*indicate left to right*).

<b>rub</b>	<b>hog</b>	<b>mat</b>	<b>sip</b>	<b>wet</b>

<b>Observations:</b>			
Self-Correction(s)			
Refused to Answer			
Sound by Sound, No Blending			
Sound by Sound, Blended			
Discontinued			<b>Number Correct</b>
			/5
<b>Skill Level</b>			<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>	
N/A*	(0-2)	(3-5)	

\*There is typically no expectation for whole word decoding at the beginning of kindergarten.

**Section 5. HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**

to	you	said	is	we
----	-----	------	----	----

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 9.

**HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**

46  
to  
50

**Say:** Now, read these words. Start here (*point to "to"*) and read the words across this way (*indicate left to right*).

<b>to</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>said</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>we</b>

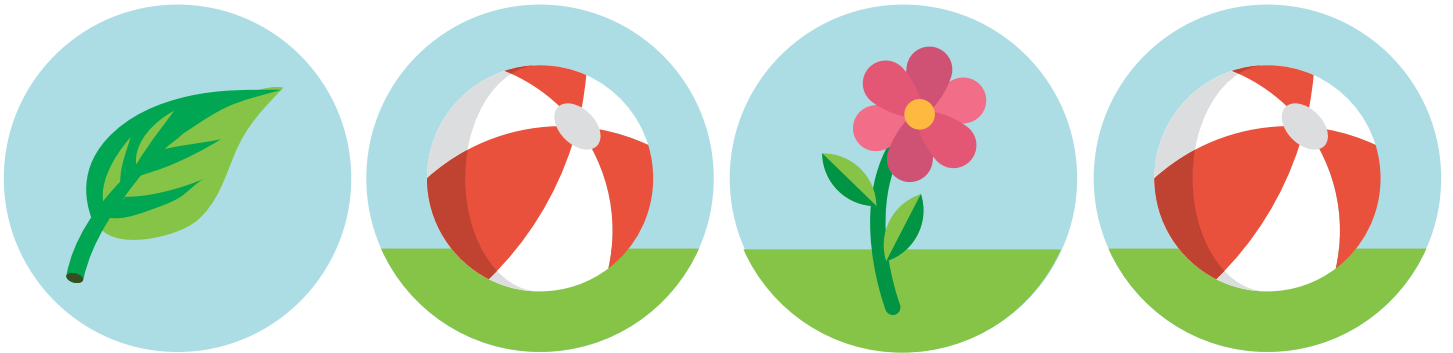
<b>Observations:</b>			
Self-Correction(s)			
Refused to Answer			
Discontinued			<b>Number Correct</b>
			/5
<b>Skill Level</b>			<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>
<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>	
N/A	(0-2)	(3-5)	



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FOLD OR CUT 1

BOYKb Panel 2



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FOLD OR CUT 2

BOYKb Panel 3



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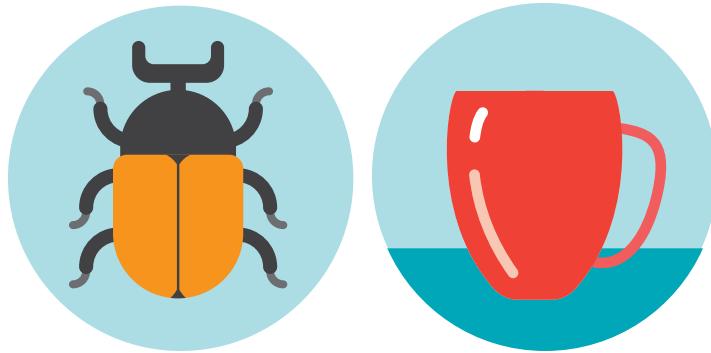
FOLD OR CUT 3



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FOLD OR CUT 1

BOYKb Panel 5



---

FOLD OR CUT 2

BOYKb Panel 6



---

FOLD OR CUT 3



Row 1

n	z	d	i
---	---	---	---

Row 2

k	p	s	r
---	---	---	---

FOLD OR CUT 1

BOYKb Panel 8

rub	hog	mat	sip	wet
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FOLD OR CUT 2

BOYKb Panel 9

to	you	said	is	we
----	-----	------	----	----



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Preschool Attended \_\_\_\_\_

### WARM-UP

Before starting, confirm that the student understands how to point to objects. You might say "Can you point to the window?" or "Point to your nose."

Observations:

**Directions:** Put a checkmark in the box below each correct answer. For incorrect answers, write exactly what the student says in the box below the correct answer. Whether students point to the pictures or answer verbally, their answers may be considered correct, as long as they are demonstrating correct knowledge of the concept being assessed.

### Section 1. PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 1.

#### PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Beginning Sound Isolation

1	Say: Now, I will show you a picture, and I want you to tell me the first sound. If I show you this picture of a <b>heart</b> (point to the heart), you would say /h/. This is a <b>mouse</b> . (Point to the mouse.) What is the first sound in <b>mouse</b> ?	Observations: Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	Number Correct  /3
	/m/		
2	Say: This is a <b>zipper</b> . (Point to the zipper.) What is the first sound in <b>zipper</b> ?	Observations:	
	/z/		
3	Say: This is a <b>sheep</b> . (Point to the sheep.) What is the first sound in <b>sheep</b> ?	Observations:	
	/sh/		

THERE IS NO PANEL TO DISPLAY FOR ITEMS 4–10.

#### PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Compound Words

4	Say: Now, let's try something else. I am going to give you two parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. For example, <b>bath - tub</b> . Together, the word is <b>bathtub</b> . Now you try. Put the parts together, and then say the word: <b>tooth - brush</b> .	Observations: Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	Teacher Notes: If you need to repeat the instructions, it does not count against the student.
	Toothbrush		
5	Say: Let's try another one: <b>sun - flower</b>	Observations:	Number Correct  /2
	Sunflower		

**PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Onset-Rime**

<b>6</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's try another one. Remember, I am going to give you two parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. How about: /k/ - ake?		<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Cake</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>7</b>		<b>Number Correct</b> /2	
<b>Say:</b> Put the parts together, and then say the word. How about: /ch/ - in?			
<b>Chin</b>	<b>No Try</b>		

**PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Phonemes**

<b>8</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, let's try a few more. Put the parts together, and then say the word. /ē/ /t/		<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	
	<b>Eat</b>	<b>No Try</b>		
<b>9</b>	<b>Say:</b> /r/ /ū/ /b/			
	<b>Rub</b>	<b>No Try</b>		
<b>10</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's try one more. /f/ /r/ /ō/ /g/			<b>Number Correct</b> /3
	<b>Frog</b>	<b>No Try</b>		

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Segmenting Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**Say:** Great job! Now, I am going to give you a word. Say all the sounds you hear in the word. If I say **cat**, you should say /k/ /ă/ /t/. Touch the boxes while you say the sounds, like this: /k/ /ă/ /t/ (*touch each box, one at a time, while saying the sounds*).

<b>11</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about: <b>nap</b> .				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	<b>Teacher Notes:</b> Place a checkmark below each individual sound the student segments correctly in the word.	
	/n/	/ă/	/p/	<b>No Try</b>			
<b>12</b>	<b>Say:</b> Here's another: <b>get</b> .						
	/g/	/ĕ/	/t/	<b>No Try</b>			
<b>13</b>	<b>Say:</b> Try one more: <b>hose</b> .						<b>Number Correct</b> /3
	/h/	/ō/	/z/	<b>No Try</b>			

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Adding Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 3.

**Say:** Nice job! Now, we're going to take some words that we know and add new sounds to the end. When we add these new sounds, they will make new words. If I took the word **lay** (*touch the first box*) and added /k/ to the end (*touch the second box*), the new word would be **lake**. Touch the boxes while you say the sounds, like this: /lā/ /k/ (*touch each box, one at a time, while saying the sounds*).

<b>14</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's play with some more words. Our first word is <b>bee</b> . If we add /ch/ to the end, what's the new word?	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued																									
	<b>beach</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>																					
<b>15</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>no</b> ; add the sound /z/ to the end. What's the new word?				<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>Skill Level</b></td> <td><b>Number Correct</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Low</b></td> <td><b>Emerging</b></td> <td><b>On Track</b></td> <td>/3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(0-6)</td> <td>(7-13)</td> <td>(14-16)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b></td> <td><b>TOTAL CORRECT</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-16</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			<b>Skill Level</b>			<b>Number Correct</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>	/3	(0-6)	(7-13)	(14-16)		<b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b>			<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>	<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-16</b>			
	<b>Skill Level</b>							<b>Number Correct</b>																			
	<b>Low</b>							<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>	/3																	
(0-6)	(7-13)							(14-16)																			
<b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b>								<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>																			
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-16</b>																											
<b>nose</b>	<b>No Try</b>							<b>Other</b>																			
<b>16</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, how about <b>tie</b> ; add the sound /m/ to the end. What's the new word?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>Skill Level</b></td> <td><b>Number Correct</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Low</b></td> <td><b>Emerging</b></td> <td><b>On Track</b></td> <td>/3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(0-6)</td> <td>(7-13)</td> <td>(14-16)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b></td> <td><b>TOTAL CORRECT</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-16</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						<b>Skill Level</b>			<b>Number Correct</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>	/3	(0-6)	(7-13)	(14-16)		<b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b>			<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>	<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-16</b>			
	<b>Skill Level</b>							<b>Number Correct</b>																			
	<b>Low</b>				<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>	/3																				
(0-6)	(7-13)				(14-16)																						
<b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b>					<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>																						
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-16</b>																											
<b>time</b>	<b>No Try</b>				<b>Other</b>																						

**Directions for the following section:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 2. LETTER KNOWLEDGE**

Row 1 

w	g	l	e
---	---	---	---

 SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 4, ROW 1.

**LETTER SOUNDS**

<b>17 to 20</b>	<b>Say:</b> Tell me the sounds these letters make. Start here ( <i>point to the w</i> ) and read the sounds across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued			<b>Teacher Notes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the student gives you the name of the letter, say, "That's the name of the letter. What sound does it make?"</li> <li>If the student gives the long e or long u sound, say, "That is one sound it makes, do you know another sound?"</li> </ul>																								
	<b>/w/</b>						<b>/g/</b>	<b>/l/</b>	<b>/ě/</b>																				
<b>21 to 24</b>	<b>Say:</b> Tell me the sounds these letters make. Start here ( <i>point to the y</i> ) and read the sounds across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).						<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>Skill Level</b></td> <td><b>Number Correct</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Low</b></td> <td><b>Emerging</b></td> <td><b>On Track</b></td> <td>/8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(0-4)</td> <td>(5-6)</td> <td>(7-8)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>LETTER KNOWLEDGE SCORE</b></td> <td><b>TOTAL CORRECT</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 17-24.</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			<b>Skill Level</b>			<b>Number Correct</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>	/8	(0-4)	(5-6)	(7-8)		<b>LETTER KNOWLEDGE SCORE</b>			<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>	<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 17-24.</b>			
	<b>Skill Level</b>									<b>Number Correct</b>																			
	<b>Low</b>									<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>	/8																	
(0-4)	(5-6)									(7-8)																			
<b>LETTER KNOWLEDGE SCORE</b>										<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>																			
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 17-24.</b>																													
<b>/y/</b>	<b>/b/</b>									<b>/ks/</b>	<b>/ũ/</b>																		

**Directions for the following section:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 3. DECODING**

top	pot	peg
map	mop	pet

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 5.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words in Isolation (Part 1)**

<b>25</b>	<b>Say:</b> Super! Let's look at a group of words. There is one word in each box ( <i>point to the grid</i> ). Point to the words I say. Let's start with <b>top</b> .	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued			<b>Number Correct</b> /3		
	<b>Top</b>		<b>No Try</b>				
<b>26</b>	<b>Say:</b> The next word is <b>pet</b> .		<b>Pet</b>	<b>No Try</b>			
<b>27</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>map</b> ?		<b>Map</b>	<b>No Try</b>			

tug	fin	rot	bed	wag
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 6.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words in Isolation (Part 2)**

<b>28 to 32</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "tug"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>tug</b></td> <td><b>fin</b></td> <td><b>rot</b></td> <td><b>bed</b></td> <td><b>wag</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<b>tug</b>	<b>fin</b>	<b>rot</b>	<b>bed</b>	<b>wag</b>						<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>
	<b>tug</b>		<b>fin</b>	<b>rot</b>	<b>bed</b>	<b>wag</b>								
		/5												
<b>DECODING CLOSED SYLLABLES IN ISOLATION</b>				<b>Total Correct</b>										
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 25–32.</b>														

**DECODING: Words in Sentences**

Hop with Ted.  
 My job is fun. *SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7.*  
 Ken set down the hot cup.

<b>Say:</b> Fantastic! Now, let's read some sentences. Start here ( <i>point to "Hop"</i> ) and read each sentence one at a time. It is more important to read the words correctly than fast. Let's get started.		<b>No Try</b>	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>High-Frequency Words Correct in Sentences</b> <small>(transfer this number to Section 4 below)</small>
<b>33 to 35</b>	Hop <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> * _____ with <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Ted <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ .			/5
<b>36 to 39</b>	My <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ job <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ is <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ fun <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ .			<b>Closed Syllable Words Correct in Isolation</b> <small>(from Items 25-32)</small>
<b>40 to 45</b>	Ken <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ set <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ down <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ the <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ hot <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ cup <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____ .	<b>Skill Level</b>	<b>Teacher Notes:</b> The gray italicized words in the sentences are high-frequency words. Total the number of high-frequency words read correctly in sentences; write the total both in the gray box and in the box in Section 4 below.	<b>Closed Syllable Words Correct in Sentences</b>
				/8
<p><b>DECODING CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS SCORE</b>                  ADD THE NUMBER OF CORRECT CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS (NOT IN ITALICS) FROM QUESTIONS 25-45.</p>				<b>TOTAL CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS CORRECT</b> <small>(Items 25-45)</small>
		<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>
		(0-5)	(6-11)	(12-16)

\*For each word in the sentences, place a checkmark in one box:  
**A** = Read Automatically  
**E** = Word Read With Effort  
**S** = Word Self-Corrected

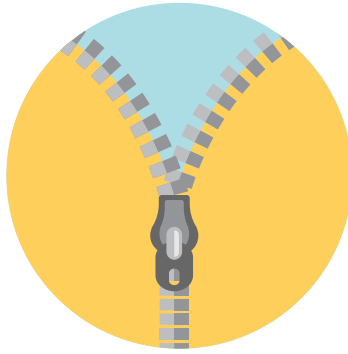
**Section 4. HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**

see	me	where	they	out
-----	----	-------	------	-----

*SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 8.*

<b>46 to 50</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "see"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	<b>High-Frequency Words Correct in Sentences</b> <small>(from Items 33-45)</small>
	<b>see</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>where</b>	<b>they</b>	<b>out</b>		/5
							<b>High-Frequency Words Correct in Isolation</b>
				/5	<b>Skill Level</b>		<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b> <small>(Isolation &amp; Sentences)</small>
		<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	<b>On Track</b>			
		(0-3)	(4-7)	(8-10)			

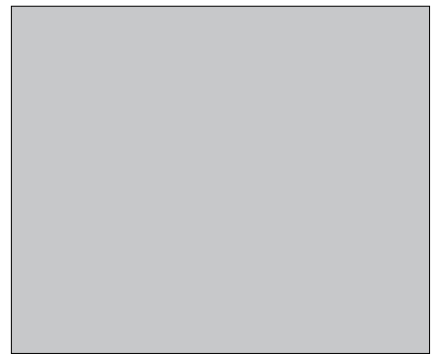
**READING HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS SCORE**  
 ADD THE NUMBER OF CORRECT HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS FROM QUESTIONS 33-50.



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FOLD OR CUT 1

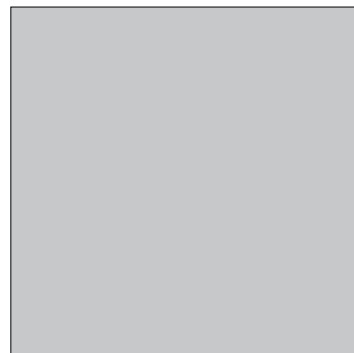
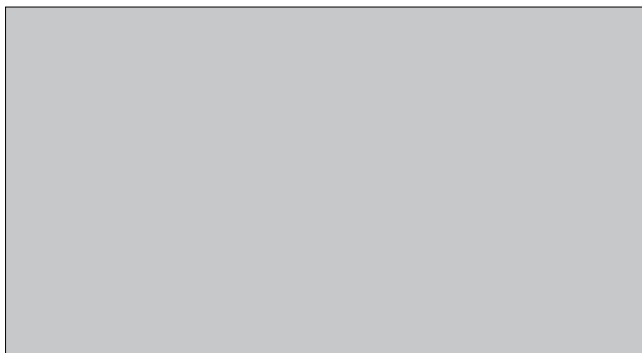
MOYKa Panel 2



---

FOLD OR CUT 2

MOYKa Panel 3



---

FOLD OR CUT 3

Row 1

w	g	l	e
---	---	---	---

Row 2

y	b	x	u
---	---	---	---

FOLD OR CUT 1

MOYKa Panel 5

top	pot	peg
map	mop	pet

FOLD OR CUT 2

MOYKa Panel 6

tug	fin	rot	bed	wag
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



Hop with Ted.

My job is fun.

Ken set down the hot cup.

---

FOLD OR CUT 1

MOYKa Panel 8

see	me	where	they	out
-----	----	-------	------	-----

---

FOLD OR CUT 2



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Preschool Attended \_\_\_\_\_

### WARM-UP

Before starting, confirm that the student understands how to point to objects. You might say "Can you point to the window?" or "Point to your nose."

Observations:

**Directions:** Put a checkmark in the box below each correct answer. For incorrect answers, write exactly what the student says in the box below the correct answer. Whether students point to the pictures or answer verbally, their answers may be considered correct, as long as they are demonstrating correct knowledge of the concept being assessed.

### Section 1. PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 1.

#### PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Beginning Sound Isolation

1	Say: Now, I will show you a picture, and I want you to tell me the first sound. If I show you this picture of a <b>jacket</b> (point to the jacket), you would say /j/. This is a <b>nest</b> . (Point to the nest.) What is the first sound in <b>nest</b> ?	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b> /3
	/n/		
2	Say: This is a <b>violin</b> . (Point to the violin.) What is the first sound in <b>violin</b> ?		
	/v/		
3	Say: This is <b>cheese</b> . (Point to the cheese.) What is the first sound in <b>cheese</b> ?		
	/ch/		

THERE IS NO PANEL TO DISPLAY FOR ITEMS 4–10.

#### PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Compound Words

4	Say: Now, let's try something else. I am going to give you two parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. For example, <b>paint - brush</b> . Together, the word is <b>paintbrush</b> . Now you try. Put the parts together, and then say the word: <b>hot - dog</b> .	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	<b>Teacher Notes:</b> If you need to repeat the instructions, it does not count against the student.
	Hotdog		
5	Say: Let's try another one: <b>air - plane</b>		
	Airplane		

**PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Onset-Rime**

<b>6</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's try another one. Remember, I am going to give you two parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. How about: /g/ - ame?		<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Game</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Say:</b> Put the parts together, and then say the word. How about: /sh/ - op?		
	<b>Shop</b>	<b>No Try</b>	

**PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Phonemes**

<b>8</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, let's try a few more. Put the parts together, and then say the word. /k/ /ē/		<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Key</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Say:</b> /n/ /ō/ /t/		
	<b>Not</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's try one more. /f/ /ă/ /s/ /t/		
	<b>Fast</b>	<b>No Try</b>	
			<b>Number Correct</b> /3

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Segmenting Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**Say:** Great job! Now, I am going to give you a word. Say all the sounds you hear in the word. If I say **cat**, you should say /k/ /ă/ /t/. Touch the boxes while you say the sounds, like this: /k/ /ă/ /t/ (*touch each box, one at a time, while saying the sounds*).

<b>11</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about: <b>tape</b> .				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	<b>Teacher Notes:</b> Place a checkmark below each individual sound the student segments correctly in the word.
	/t/	/ă/	/p/	<b>No Try</b>		
<b>12</b>	<b>Say:</b> Here's another: <b>head</b> .					
	/h/	/ē/	/d/	<b>No Try</b>		
<b>13</b>	<b>Say:</b> Try one more: <b>lock</b> .					
	/l/	/ō/	/k/	<b>No Try</b>		
					<b>Number Correct</b> /3	

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Adding Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 3.

**Say:** Nice job! Now, we're going to take some words that we know and add new sounds to the end. When we add these new sounds, they will make new words. If I took the word **say** (*touch the first box*) and added /m/ to the end (*touch the second box*), the new word would be **same**. Touch the boxes while you say the sounds, like this: /sā/ /m/ (*touch each box, one at a time, while saying the sounds*).

14	<b>Say:</b> Let's play with some more words. Our first word is <b>go</b> . If we add /t/ to the end, what's the new word?	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued					
	<b>goat</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
15	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>by</b> ; add the sound /k/ to the end. What's the new word?						
	<b>bike</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
16	<b>Say:</b> Now, how about <b>see</b> ; add the sound /t/ to the end. What's the new word?						
	<b>seat</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>Number Correct</b>							
					/3		
<b>PHONOLOGICAL/PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b>							
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-16</b>							
<b>Skill Level</b>					<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>		
<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>					<b>On Track</b>	
(0-6)	(7-13)					(14-16)	

**Directions for the following section:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 2. LETTER KNOWLEDGE**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 4, ROW 1.

**LETTER SOUNDS**

17 to 20	<b>Say:</b> Tell me the sounds these letters make. Start here ( <i>point to the qu</i> ) and read the sounds across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued			<b>Teacher Notes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the student gives you the name of the letter, say, "That's the name of the letter. What sound does it make?"</li> <li>• If the student gives the long i or long o sound, say, "That is one sound it makes, do you know another sound?"</li> </ul>						
	<b>/kw/</b>						<b>/k/</b>	<b>/r/</b>	<b>/ī/</b>		
21 to 24	<b>Say:</b> Tell me the sounds these letters make. Start here ( <i>point to the h</i> ) and read the sounds across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).										
	<b>/h/</b>						<b>/d/</b>	<b>/z/</b>	<b>/ō/</b>		
<b>Number Correct</b>											
							/8				
<b>LETTER KNOWLEDGE SCORE</b>											
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 17-24.</b>											
<b>Skill Level</b>							<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>				
<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>								<b>On Track</b>		
(0-4)	(5-6)								(7-8)		

**Directions for the following section:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 3. DECODING**

tag	pen	dot
pod	pat	tap

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 5.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words in Isolation (Part 1)**

<b>25</b>	<b>Say:</b> Super! Let's look at a group of words. There is one word in each box ( <i>point to the grid</i> ). Point to the words I say. Let's start with <b>dot</b> .				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	<b>Dot</b>		<b>No Try</b>		
<b>26</b>	<b>Say:</b> The next word is <b>pen</b> .				
	<b>Pen</b>		<b>No Try</b>		
<b>27</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>tap</b> ?				
	<b>Tap</b>		<b>No Try</b>		
					<b>Number Correct</b> /3

log	zip	cab	hen	jug
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 6.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words in Isolation (Part 2)**

<b>28 to 32</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "log"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued
	<b>log</b>	<b>zip</b>	<b>cab</b>	<b>hen</b>	<b>jug</b>	
						<b>Number Correct</b> /5
<b>DECODING CLOSED SYLLABLES IN ISOLATION</b>						<b>Total Correct</b>
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 25–32.</b>						

**DECODING: Words in Sentences**

Rob was too mad.

Fit a blue peg there.

Gus let Kim win.

*SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7.*

**Say:** Fantastic! Now, let's read some sentences. Start here (*point to "Rob"*) and read each sentence one at a time. It is more important to read the words correctly than fast. Let's get started.

No Try

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Sound by Sound, No Blending  
Sound by Sound, Blended  
Discontinued

**High-Frequency Words Correct in Sentences**  
(transfer this number to Section 4 below)

33 to 36

Rob **AES**\* \_\_\_\_\_ was **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ too **AES** \_\_\_\_\_  
mad **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ .

/5

37 to 41

Fit **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ a **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ blue **AES** \_\_\_\_\_  
peg **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ there **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Teacher Notes:**  
The gray italicized words in the sentences are high-frequency words. Total the number of high-frequency words read correctly in sentences; write the total both in the gray box and in the box in Section 4 below.

**Closed Syllable Words Correct in Isolation**  
(from Items 25-32)

/8

42 to 45

Gus **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ let **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ Kim **AES** \_\_\_\_\_  
win **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Closed Syllable Words Correct in Sentences**

/8

\*For each word in the sentences, place a checkmark in one box:

- A = Read Automatically
- E = Word Read With Effort
- S = Word Self-Corrected

**DECODING CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS SCORE**

**ADD THE NUMBER OF CORRECT CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS (NOT IN ITALICS) FROM QUESTIONS 25-45.**

Skill Level			TOTAL CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS CORRECT (Items 25-45)
Low	Emerging	On Track	
(0-5)	(6-11)	(12-16)	

**Section 4. HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**

one	come	here	she	have
-----	------	------	-----	------

*SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 8.*

46 to 50

**Say:** Read these words to me. Start here (*point to "one"*) and read the words across this way (*indicate left to right*).

<b>one</b>	<b>come</b>	<b>here</b>	<b>she</b>	<b>have</b>

**Observations:**  
Self-Correction(s)  
Refused to Answer  
Discontinued

**High-Frequency Words Correct in Sentences**  
(from Items 33-45)

/5

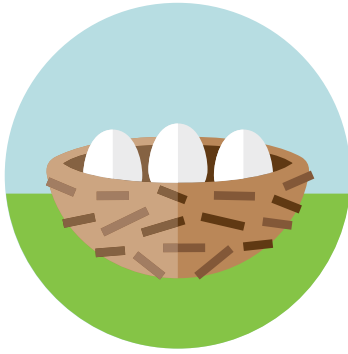
**High-Frequency Words Correct in Isolation**

/5

**READING HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS SCORE**

**ADD THE NUMBER OF CORRECT HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS FROM QUESTIONS 33-50.**

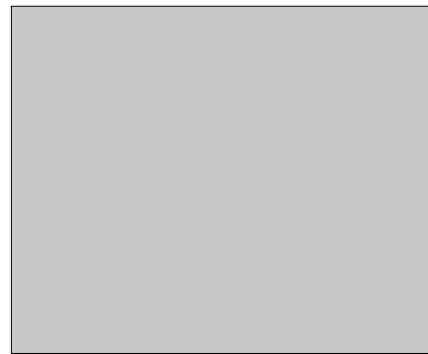
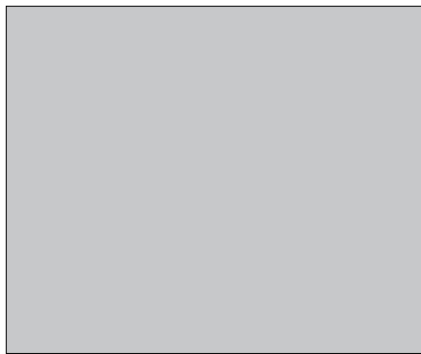
Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT (Isolation & Sentences)
Low	Emerging	On Track	
(0-3)	(4-7)	(8-10)	



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FOLD OR CUT 1

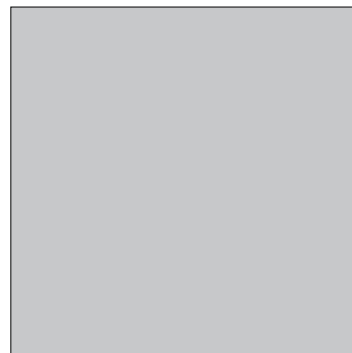
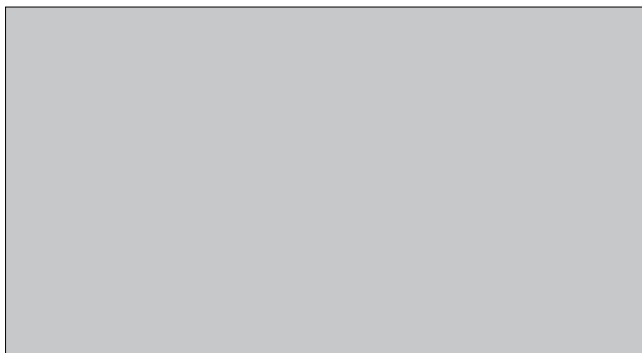
MOYKb Panel 2



---

FOLD OR CUT 2

MOYKb Panel 3



---

FOLD OR CUT 3

Row 1

qu	c	r	i
----	---	---	---

Row 2

h	d	z	o
---	---	---	---

FOLD OR CUT 1

MOYKb Panel 5

tag	pen	dot
pod	pat	tap

FOLD OR CUT 2

MOYKb Panel 6

log	zip	cab	hen	jug
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



Rob was too mad.

Fit a blue peg there.

Gus let Kim win.

---

FOLD OR CUT 1

MOYKb Panel 8

one	come	here	she	have
-----	------	------	-----	------

---

FOLD OR CUT 2



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Preschool Attended \_\_\_\_\_

### WARM-UP

Before starting, confirm that the student understands how to point to objects. You might say "Can you point to the window?" or "Point to your nose."

Observations:

**Directions:** Put a checkmark in the box below each correct answer. For incorrect answers, write exactly what the student says in the box below the correct answer. Whether students point to the pictures or answer verbally, their answers may be considered correct, as long as they are demonstrating correct knowledge of the concept being assessed.

### PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Phonemes

THERE IS NO PANEL TO DISPLAY FOR ITEMS 1–3.

1	Say: I am going to give you the parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. For example, /j/ /ō/ /k/. Together, the word is <b>joke</b> . Now you try. Put the parts together, and then say the word. /p/ /ī/ /n/			Observations: Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	Pine	No Try		
2	Say: /j/ /ū/ /m/ /p/			
	Jump	No Try		
3	Say: Let's try one more. /sh/ /ī/ /f/ /t/			
	Shift	No Try		
				Number Correct /3

### PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Segmenting Phonemes



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 1.

Say: Great job! Now, I am going to give you a word. Say all the sounds you hear in the word. If I say **cat**, you should say /k/ /ă/ /t/. Touch the boxes while you say the sounds, like this: /k/ /ă/ /t/ (*touch the first three boxes, one at a time, while saying the sounds*).

4	Say: How about: <b>yet</b> .				Observations: Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	Teacher Notes: Place a checkmark below each individual sound the student segments correctly in the word.
	/y/	/ē/	/t/	No Try		
5	Say: Here's another: <b>cone</b> .					
	/k/	/ō/	/n/	No Try		
6	Say: Try one more: <b>vest</b> .					
	/v/	/ē/	/s/	/t/		
						Number Correct /3

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Adding Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**Say:** Nice job! Now, we're going to take some words that we know and add new sounds to the end. When we add these new sounds, they will make new words. If I took the word **we** (*touch the first box*) and added /k/ to the end (*touch the second box*), the new word would be **week**. Touch the boxes while you say the sounds, like this: /wē/ /k/ (*touch each box, one at a time, while saying the sounds*).

<b>7</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's play with some more words. Our first word is <b>may</b> . If we add /n/ to the end, what's the new word?	<b>Observations:</b>						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Main</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Main	No Try	Other				Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
Main	No Try	Other						
<b>8</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>row</b> ; add the sound /p/ to the end. What's the new word?							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Rope</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			Rope	No Try	Other		
Rope	No Try	Other						
<b>9</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, how about <b>hi</b> ; add the sound /d/ to the end. What's the new word?							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Hide</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			Hide	No Try	Other		
Hide	No Try	Other						
			<b>Number Correct</b>					
			/3					

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Deleting Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**Say:** Good job! Now, we're going to take some words that we know and delete, or take away, a sound from the end. When we delete the last sound, it will make a new real word. If the word is **meat**, we could divide it like this: /mē/ (*touch the first box*) /t/ (*touch the second box*). If I take away the last sound, /t/ (*touch the second box*), I am left with the word **me** (*touch the first box*).

<b>10</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's play with some more words. Our first word is <b>bean</b> . If we take away the last sound, /n/, what's the new word?	<b>Observations:</b>						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Be</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Be	No Try	Other				Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
Be	No Try	Other						
<b>11</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>plate</b> ; delete the sound /t/ from the end. What's the new word?							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Play</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			Play	No Try	Other		
Play	No Try	Other						
<b>12</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, how about <b>dent</b> ; delete the sound /t/ from the end. What's the new word?							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Den</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			Den	No Try	Other		
Den	No Try	Other						
			<b>Number Correct</b>					
			/3					

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Substituting Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 3.

**Say:** Good job! Now, we're going to take some words that we know and substitute, or change, the first sound. When we change the first sound, it will make a new real word. If the word is **cut**, we could divide it like this: /k/ (touch the first box) /ūb/ (touch the second box). If I change the first sound, /k/, to /t/ (touch the first box), my new word is **tub** (sweep finger along both boxes, left to right).

<b>13</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's play with some more words. Our first word is <b>rap</b> . If we change the first sound to /l/, what's the new word?	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued					
	<b>Lap</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>14</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about the word <b>him</b> ; change the first sound to /d/. What's the new word?						
	<b>Dim</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>15</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>beat</b> ; change the first sound to /n/. What's the new word?						
	<b>Neat</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b>					<b>Number Correct</b>		
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-15</b>					/3		
<b>Skill Level</b>					<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>		
<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>					<b>On Track</b>	
(0-6)	(7-12)					(13-15)	

**Directions for the following section:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 2. DECODING**

flap	lash	lip
lick	chip	flag

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 4.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words in Isolation (Part 1)**

<b>16</b>	<b>Say:</b> Super! Let's look at a group of words. There is one word in each box (point to the grid). Point to the words I say. Let's start with <b>lip</b> .	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued					
	<b>Lip</b>				<b>No Try</b>		
<b>17</b>	<b>Say:</b> The next word is <b>lash</b> .						
	<b>Lash</b>				<b>No Try</b>		
<b>18</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>flag</b> ?						
	<b>Flag</b>				<b>No Try</b>		
					<b>Number Correct</b>		
					/3		

kid	nut	zap	leg	jot
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 5.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words in Isolation (Part 2)**

<b>19 to 23</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "kid"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>  /5
	<b>kid</b>	<b>nut</b>	<b>zap</b>	<b>leg</b>	<b>jot</b>		

clip	dent	stomp
------	------	-------

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 6.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words with 2-Sound Blends**

<b>24 to 26</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "clip"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).			<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>  /3
	<b>clip</b>	<b>dent</b>	<b>stomp</b>		

chat	hush	thick
------	------	-------

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words with Digraphs**

<b>27 to 29</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "chat"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).			<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>  /3
	<b>chat</b>	<b>hush</b>	<b>thick</b>		

robin	picnic	subject
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SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 8.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words with Two Syllables**

<b>30 to 32</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "robin"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).			<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>  /3
	<b>robin</b>	<b>picnic</b>	<b>subject</b>		

**DECODING: Words in Sentences**

Grab that new pumpkin.

Please finish soon.

*SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 9.*

Two fast bobcats dash under fog.

**Say:** Fantastic! Now, let's read some sentences. Start here (*point to "Grab"*) and read each sentence, one at a time. It is more important to read the words correctly than fast. Let's get started.

No Try

**Observations:**

- Self-Correction(s)
- Refused to Answer
- Sound by Sound, No Blending
- Sound by Sound, Blended
- Discontinued

33 to 36

Grab **AES**\* \_\_\_\_\_ that **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ new **AES** \_\_\_\_\_  
pumpkin **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ .

37 to 39

Please **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ finish **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ soon **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ .

40 to 45

Two **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ fast **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ bobcats **AES** \_\_\_\_\_  
dash **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ under **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ fog **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Teacher Notes:** The gray italicized words in the sentences are high-frequency words. Total the number of high-frequency words read correctly in sentences; write the total both in the gray box and in the box in Section 4 below.

High-Frequency Words Correct in Sentences (transfer this number to Section 4 below)	Closed Syllable Words Correct in Sentences
/5	/8

\*For each word in the sentences, place a checkmark in one box:  
**A** = Read Automatically  
**E** = Word Read With Effort  
**S** = Word Self-Corrected

**DECODING CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS SCORE**

**ADD THE NUMBER OF CORRECT CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS (NOT IN ITALICS) FROM QUESTIONS 16-45.**

Skill Level			TOTAL CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS CORRECT (Items 16-45)
Low	Emerging	On Track	
(0-11)	(12-19)	(20-25)	

**Section 4. HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**

all	funny	are	what	good
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*SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 4: PANEL 10.*

46 to 50

**Say:** Read these words to me. Start here (*point to "all"*) and read the words across this way (*indicate left to right*).

<b>all</b>	<b>funny</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>what</b>	<b>good</b>

**Observations:**

- Self-Correction(s)
- Refused to Answer
- Discontinued

High-Frequency Words Correct in Sentences  
(from Items 33-45)

/5

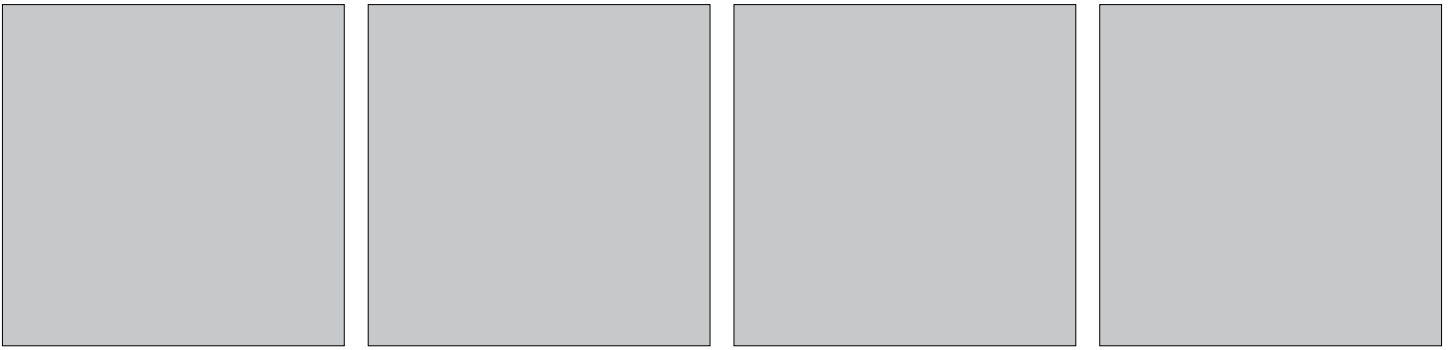
High-Frequency Words Correct in Isolation

/5

**READING HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS SCORE**

**ADD THE NUMBER OF CORRECT HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS FROM QUESTIONS 33-50.**

Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT (Isolation & Sentences)
Low	Emerging	On Track	
(0-3)	(4-7)	(8-10)	



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FOLD OR CUT 1

EOYKa Panel 2



---

FOLD OR CUT 2

EOYKa Panel 3



---

FOLD OR CUT 3

flap	lash	lip
lick	chip	flag

---

FOLD OR CUT 1

---

EOYKa Panel 5

kid	nut	zap	leg	jot
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

---

FOLD OR CUT 2

---

EOYKa Panel 6

clip	dent	stomp
------	------	-------



chat	hush	thick
------	------	-------

---

FOLD OR CUT 1

EOYKa Panel 8

robin	picnic	subject
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FOLD OR CUT 2

EOYKa Panel 9

Grab that new pumpkin.

Please finish soon.

Two fast bobcats dash under fog.

all	funny	are	what	good
-----	-------	-----	------	------

---

FOLD OR CUT 1



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Assessment \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Preschool Attended \_\_\_\_\_

### WARM-UP

Before starting, confirm that the student understands how to point to objects. You might say "Can you point to the window?" or "Point to your nose."

Observations:

**Directions:** Put a checkmark in the box below each correct answer. For incorrect answers, write exactly what the student says in the box below the correct answer. Whether students point to the pictures or answer verbally, their answers may be considered correct, as long as they are demonstrating correct knowledge of the concept being assessed.

### PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Blending Phonemes

THERE IS NO PANEL TO DISPLAY FOR ITEMS 1–3.

1	<b>Say:</b> I am going to give you the parts of a word. Put the parts together, and then say the word. For example, /b/ /ā/ /g/. Together, the word is <b>bag</b> . Now you try. Put the parts together, and then say the word. /k/ /ā/ /m/				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
	Came		No Try		
2	<b>Say:</b> /d/ /ū/ /s/ /t/				
	Dust		No Try		
3	<b>Say:</b> Let's try one more. /ch/ /ō/ /m/ /p/				
	Chomp		No Try		
					Number Correct /3

### PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Segmenting Phonemes



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 1.

**Say:** Great job! Now, I am going to give you a word. Say all the sounds you hear in the word. If I say **cut**, you should say /k/ /ū/ /t/. Touch the boxes while you say the sounds, like this: /k/ /ū/ /t/ (*touch the first three boxes, one at a time, while saying the sounds*).

4	<b>Say:</b> How about: <b>web</b> .				<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued	<b>Teacher Notes:</b> Place a checkmark below each individual sound the student segments correctly in the word.
	/w/	/ē/	/b/	No Try		
5	<b>Say:</b> Here's another: <b>peek</b> .					
	/p/	/ē/	/k/	No Try		
6	<b>Say:</b> Try one more: <b>last</b> .					
	/l/	/ā/	/s/	/t/		
					Number Correct /3	

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Adding Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**Say:** Nice job! Now, we're going to take some words that we know and add new sounds to the end. When we add these new sounds, they will make new words. If I took the word **way** (*touch the first box*) and added /t/ to the end (*touch the second box*), the new word would be **wait**. Touch the boxes while you say the sounds, like this: /wā/ /t/ (*touch each box, one at a time, while saying the sounds*).

<b>7</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's play with some more words. Our first word is <b>boo</b> . If we add /m/ to the end, what's the new word?	<b>Observations:</b>						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Boom</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Boom	No Try	Other				Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
Boom	No Try	Other						
<b>8</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>he</b> ; add the sound /t/ to the end. What's the new word?							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Heat</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			Heat	No Try	Other		
Heat	No Try	Other						
<b>9</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, how about <b>so</b> ; add the sound /k/ to the end. What's the new word?							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Soak</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			Soak	No Try	Other		
Soak	No Try	Other						
			<b>Number Correct</b>					
			/3					

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Deleting Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 2.

**Say:** Good job! Now, we're going to take some words that we know and delete, or take away, a sound from the end. When we delete the last sound, it will make a new real word. If the word is **grade**, we could divide it like this: /grā/ (*touch the first box*) /d/ (*touch the second box*). If I take away the last sound, /d/ (*touch the second box*), I am left with the word **gray** (*touch the first box*).

<b>10</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's play with some more words. Our first word is <b>zoom</b> . If we take away the last sound, /m/, what's the new word?	<b>Observations:</b>						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Zoo</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Zoo	No Try	Other				Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued
Zoo	No Try	Other						
<b>11</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>past</b> ; delete the sound /t/ from the end. What's the new word?							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Pass</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			Pass	No Try	Other		
Pass	No Try	Other						
<b>12</b>	<b>Say:</b> Now, how about <b>toad</b> ; delete the sound /d/ from the end. What's the new word?							
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Toe</th> <th>No Try</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>			Toe	No Try	Other		
Toe	No Try	Other						
			<b>Number Correct</b>					
			/3					

**PHONEMIC AWARENESS: Substituting Phonemes**



SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 1: PANEL 3.

**Say:** Good job! Now, we're going to take some words that we know and substitute, or change, the first sound. When we change the first sound, it will make a new real word. If the word is **rat**, we could divide it like this: /r/ (touch the first box) /ăt/ (touch the second box). If I take change the first sound, /r/, to /s/ (touch the first box), my new word is **sat** (sweep finger along both boxes, left to right).

<b>13</b>	<b>Say:</b> Let's play with some more words. Our first word is <b>pin</b> . If we change the first sound to /th/, what's the new word?	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued					
	<b>Thin</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>14</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about the word <b>fuzz</b> ; change the first sound to /b/. What's the new word?						
	<b>Buzz</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>15</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>home</b> ; change the first sound to /f/. What's the new word?						
	<b>Foam</b>				<b>No Try</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>PHONEMIC AWARENESS SCORE</b>					<b>Number Correct</b>		
<b>ADD THE NUMBER CORRECT FROM QUESTIONS 1-15</b>					/3		
					<b>Skill Level</b>		
					<b>Low</b>	<b>Emerging</b>	
					(0-6)	(7-12)	
					<b>On Track</b>	<b>TOTAL CORRECT</b>	
			(13-15)				

**Directions for the following section:** In the boxes below, put a checkmark for correct answer. Also in the boxes, record incorrect responses or NT for No Try if the student does not attempt to answer.

**Section 2. DECODING**

shop	west	stop
mud	much	wish

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 4.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words in Isolation (Part 1)**

<b>16</b>	<b>Say:</b> Super! Let's look at a group of words. There is one word in each box (point to the grid). Point to the words I say. Let's start with <b>mud</b> .	<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Discontinued					
	<b>Mud</b>				<b>No Try</b>		
<b>17</b>	<b>Say:</b> The next word is <b>wish</b> .						
	<b>Wish</b>				<b>No Try</b>		
<b>18</b>	<b>Say:</b> How about <b>stop</b> ?						
	<b>Stop</b>				<b>No Try</b>		
					<b>Number Correct</b>		
					/3		

beg	cot	hum	fig	sad
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 5.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words in Isolation (Part 2)**

<b>19 to 23</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "beg"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).					<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>  /5
	<b>beg</b>	<b>cot</b>	<b>hum</b>	<b>fig</b>	<b>sad</b>		

frog	pump	spend
------	------	-------

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 2: PANEL 6.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words with 2-Sound Blends**

<b>24 to 26</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "frog"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).			<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>  /3
	<b>frog</b>	<b>pump</b>	<b>spend</b>		

whiz	math	check
------	------	-------

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 7.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words with Digraphs**

<b>27 to 29</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "whiz"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).			<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>  /3
	<b>whiz</b>	<b>math</b>	<b>check</b>		

limit	rabbit	invent
-------	--------	--------

SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 8.

**DECODING: Closed Syllable Words with Two Syllables**

<b>30 to 32</b>	<b>Say:</b> Read these words to me. Start here ( <i>point to "limit"</i> ) and read the words across this way ( <i>indicate left to right</i> ).			<b>Observations:</b> Self-Correction(s) Refused to Answer Sound by Sound, No Blending Sound by Sound, Blended Discontinued	<b>Number Correct</b>  /3
	<b>limit</b>	<b>rabbit</b>	<b>invent</b>		

**DECODING: Words in Sentences**

Find six cloth napkins.  
 I like this plastic bathtub. *SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 3: PANEL 9.*  
 Hal ate white crab.

**Say:** Fantastic! Now, let's read some sentences. Start here (*point to "Find"*) and read each sentence one at a time. It is more important to read the words correctly than fast. Let's get started.

No Try

**Observations:**  
 Self-Correction(s)  
 Refused to Answer  
 Sound by Sound, No Blending  
 Sound by Sound, Blended  
 Discontinued

33 to 36

Find **AES**\* \_\_\_\_\_ six **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ cloth **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ napkins **AES** \_\_\_\_\_.

37 to 41

I **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ like **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ this **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ plastic **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ bathtub **AES** \_\_\_\_\_.

42 to 45

Hal **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ ate **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ white **AES** \_\_\_\_\_ crab **AES** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Teacher Notes:** The gray italicized words in the sentences are high-frequency words. Total the number of high-frequency words read correctly in sentences; write the total both in the gray box and in the box in Section 4 below.

High-Frequency Words Correct in Sentences (transfer this number to Section 4 below)	Closed Syllable Words Correct in Sentences
/5	/8

\*For each word in the sentences, place a checkmark in one box:  
**A** = Read Automatically  
**E** = Word Read With Effort  
**S** = Word Self-Corrected

**DECODING CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS SCORE**  
 ADD THE NUMBER OF CORRECT CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS (NOT IN ITALICS) FROM QUESTIONS 16-45.

Skill Level			TOTAL CLOSED SYLLABLE WORDS CORRECT (Items 16-45)
Low	Emerging	On Track	
(0-11)	(12-19)	(20-25)	

**Section 4. HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS**

want	away	into	who	saw
------	------	------	-----	-----

*SHOW THE STUDENT PAGE 4: PANEL 10.*

46 to 50

**Say:** Read these words to me. Start here (*point to "want"*) and read the words across this way (*indicate left to right*).

want	away	into	who	saw

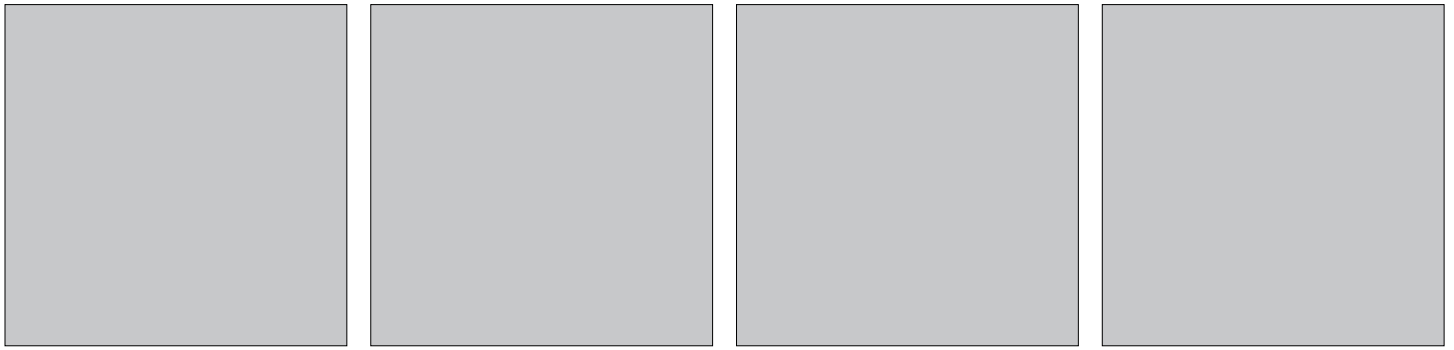
**Observations:**  
 Self-Correction(s)  
 Refused to Answer  
 Discontinued

High-Frequency Words Correct in Sentences  
(from Items 33-45)

High-Frequency Words Correct in Isolation

**READING HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS SCORE**  
 ADD THE NUMBER OF CORRECT HIGH-FREQUENCY WORDS FROM QUESTIONS 33-50.

Skill Level			TOTAL CORRECT (Isolation & Sentences)
Low	Emerging	On Track	
(0-3)	(4-7)	(8-10)	



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FOLD OR CUT 1

EOYKb Panel 2



---

FOLD OR CUT 2

EOYKb Panel 3



---

FOLD OR CUT 3



shop	west	stop
mud	much	wish

---

FOLD OR CUT 1

---

beg	cot	hum	fig	sad
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

---

FOLD OR CUT 2

---

frog	pump	spend
------	------	-------

whiz	math	check
------	------	-------

---

FOLD OR CUT 1

EOYKb Panel 8

limit	rabbit	invent
-------	--------	--------

---

FOLD OR CUT 2

EOYKb Panel 9

Find six cloth napkins.

I like this plastic bathtub.

Hal ate white crab.

want	away	into	who	saw
------	------	------	-----	-----

---

FOLD OR CUT 1

---

# Letter Knowledge Survey

## Letter Sounds

### SUMMARY DIRECTIONS

#### TARGET AUDIENCE & PURPOSE

- Give to emerging readers or students who have scored Low, Emerging, or On Track on the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Survey
- Quickly identify which letter sounds a student knows

#### WHAT IS ASSESSED

- Short vowel sounds
- Sounds of all consonants and qu
- Sounds of digraphs ch, sh, ck, wh, and th

#### MATERIALS

- Letter Sounds Student Page – Form A (or B)
- Letter Knowledge Survey – Recording Form A (or B)
- Pen or pencil

#### ADMINISTRATION

Use the Letter Sounds Student Page:

- Ask student to name the sound spelled by letter(s).
- Explain accuracy is more important than speed.

#### NOTE

- Short vowel sounds are the correct answers for the vowels.
- *Hard c, /k/,* for **c** and *hard g, /g/,* for **g** are the correct answers for letters **c** and **g**.
- If student gives correct long vowel sounds (or the *soft c, /s/,* or *soft g, /j/,* sounds), prompt with:  
    **“Do you know any other sounds that letter spells?”**
- If student gives a letter name, prompt with:  
    **“That is a letter name, do you know the sound this letter spells?”**
- If the student gives the individual sounds of the letters in a digraph, prompt with:  
    **“Do you know the sound these letters makes when they are together?”**

## RECORDING

Use the Letter Sounds box on the Recording Form (see examples on p. 69):

- Place checkmark (✓) next to each letter sound the student says correctly (**Example 1**).
- For errors, record exactly what student says next to the correct letter (**Example 2**).
- Record all incorrect attempts (**Example 3**).
- Write SC next to the error if the student self-corrects (be sure to still record the errors) (**Example 4**).
- Cross out the response and write NT for no try or "I don't know" if the student makes no attempt to name a letter (**Example 5**).
- If a student adds an "uh" (or schwa sound) after the correct sound (e.g., /b/ is articulated as /b/ /uh/), record "uh." Count these as correct.
- Record additional comments and observations in the space provided.

## SCORING

After administration:

- Tally correct responses for each row.
- Self-corrections count as errors.
- Total correct responses.
- Highlight or circle appropriate skill level box.

# Letter Names

## SUMMARY DIRECTIONS

### TARGET AUDIENCE & PURPOSE

- Give to emerging readers or students who have scored Low, Emerging, or On Track on the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Survey
- Quickly identify which lowercase and uppercase letter names a student knows

### WHAT IS ASSESSED

- Student's ability to identify and name the 26 letters of the alphabet (both lowercase and uppercase)

### MATERIALS

- Letter Names Student Page – Form A (or B)
- Letter Knowledge Survey – Recording & Scoring Form A (or B)
- Pen or pencil

## ADMINISTRATION

Use the Letter Names Student Pages:

- Ask student to name each letter
- Explain accuracy is more important than speed

## NOTE

- If student gives letter sound, prompt with: “That is a letter sound, do you know the name of this letter?”

## RECORDING

Use the Letter Names box (lowercase or uppercase) on the Recording Form (see examples on page 69):

- Place checkmark (✓) next to correct responses (**Example 1**).
- For errors, record exactly what student says next to the target letter (**Example 2**).
- Record all incorrect attempts (**Example 3**).
- Write SC next to the error if the student self-corrects (be sure to still record the errors) (**Example 4**).
- Cross out the response and write NT for no try or “I don't know” if the student makes no attempt to name a letter (**Example 5**).
- Record additional comments and observations in the space provided.

## SCORING

After administration:

- Tally correct responses for each row.
- Self-corrections count as errors.
- Total correct responses.
- Highlight or circle appropriate skill level box.

### SAMPLE RECORDING FORMS FOR LETTER SOUNDS AND LETTER NAMES PORTIONS OF LETTER KNOWLEDGE SURVEY

Letter Sounds						Number Correct	
1	b ✓	s ✓	f ✓	j ✓	e /ɛ/	4 / 5	
	r ✓	n <small>said letter name</small>	u ✓	a ✓	t ✓	4 / 5	
	i ✓	c ✓	y ✓	l ✓	o ✓	5 / 5	
3	h ✓	p ✓	d /b/ /p/	z ✓	k ✓	4 / 5	
4	x ✓	g ✓	v /w/ /se	m ✓	w ✓	qu ✓	5 / 6
	ch ✓	NT sh	ck ✓	th ✓	wh ✓	ph ✓	5 / 6
Observations:						Total Number Correct	
						27 / 32	

Letter Names: Lowercase						Number Correct	
1	c ✓	b d p	i ✓	g j se	n ✓	3 / 5	
	a ✓	j ✓	l ✓	m ✓	r ✓	5 / 5	
	s /s/	v ✓	e ✓	w /w/	f ✓	3 / 5	
	u ✓	y ✓	z ✓	p ✓	k ✓	5 / 5	
	x ✓	o ✓	d ✓	h ✓	t ✓	NT q	5 / 6
Observations:						Total Number Correct	
						21 / 26	

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor \_\_\_\_\_

### Letter Sounds

Letter Sounds						Number Correct
/ă/	/ě/	/ĩ/	/õ/	/ũ/		
/k/	/b/	/g/	/n/	/j/		
/l/	/m/	/r/	/s/	/v/		
/w/	/f/	/y/	/z/	/p/		
/k/	/ks/	/d/	/h/	/t/		
/ch/	/sh/	/k/	/th/	/w/	/kw/	

Comments:

Skill Level			Number Correct
Low	Emerging	On Track	
<b>0-21</b>	<b>22-28</b>	<b>29-31</b>	<b>/31</b>

### Letter Names: Lowercase

Letter Names: Lowercase						Number Correct
a	e	i	o	u		
c	b	g	n	j		
l	m	r	s	v		
w	f	y	z	p		
k	x	d	h	t	q	

Comments:

Skill Level			Number Correct
Low	Emerging	On Track	
<b>0-16</b>	<b>17-24</b>	<b>25-26</b>	<b>/26</b>

### Letter Names: Uppercase

Letter Names: Uppercase						Number Correct
O	A	E	U	I		/ 5
Y	W	P	M	J		/ 5
S	Z	D	F	T		/ 5
G	N	B	R	K		/ 5
C	L	Q	H	V	X	/ 6

Comments:

Skill Level			Total Number Correct
Low	Emerging	On Track	
<b>0-16</b>	<b>17-24</b>	<b>25-26</b>	<b>/ 26</b>



a e i o u

c b g n j

l m r s v

w f y z p

k x d h t

ch sh ck th wh qu

a e i o u

c b g n j

l m r s v

w f y z p

k x d h t q

O

A

E

U

I

Y

W

P

M

J

S

Z

D

F

T

G

N

B

R

K

C

L

Q

H

V

X

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor \_\_\_\_\_

**Letter Sounds**

						Number Correct
/ō/	/ī/	/ū/	/ā/	/ē/		
/b/	/h/	/v/	/n/	/k/		
/j/	/p/	/w/	/d/	/k/		
/t/	/ks/	/f/	/r/	/l/		
/y/	/g/	/m/	/s/	/z/		
/sh/	/w/	/th/	/ch/	/k/	/kw/	

Comments:

Skill Level			Number Correct
Low	Emerging	On Track	
<b>0-21</b>	<b>22-28</b>	<b>29-31</b>	<b>/31</b>

**Letter Names: Lowercase**

							Number Correct
o	i	u	a	e			
b	h	v	n	c			
j	p	w	d	k			
t	x	f	r	l			
y	g	m	s	z	q		

Comments:

Skill Level			Number Correct
Low	Emerging	On Track	
<b>0-16</b>	<b>17-24</b>	<b>25-26</b>	<b>/26</b>

**Letter Names: Uppercase**

							Number Correct
I	U	O	E	A			
F	J	M	Q	Z			
K	P	T	X	D			
R	H	S	G	N			
B	V	L	W	Y	C		

Comments:

Skill Level			Number Correct
Low	Emerging	On Track	
<b>0-16</b>	<b>17-24</b>	<b>25-26</b>	<b>/26</b>

o i u a e

b h v n c

j p w d k

t x f r l

y g m s z

sh wh th ch ck qu

o i u a e

b h v n c

j p w d k

t x f r l

y g m s z q

I U O E A

F J M Q Z

K P T X D

R H S G N

B V L W Y C

# Letter Knowledge Survey Kindergarten Benchmarks by Phase of Year

## Letter Sounds

Phase of Year	Skill Level		
	Low	Emerging	On Track
BOYK	0-6	7-17	18-31
MOYK	0-13	14-19	20-31
EOYK	0-17	18-23	24-31

## Letter Names

Phase of Year	Skill Level		
	Low	Emerging	On Track
BOYK	0-6	7-18	19-26
MOYK	0-10	11-19	20-26
EOYK	0-16	17-24	25-26



# Using This Packet with Countdown

## How can I use the Foundational Skills Surveys with Countdown?

Really Great Reading's *Countdown* program is a set of supplemental literacy lessons, structured in units, for students in kindergarten. The lessons provide playful, targeted instruction in foundational literacy skills.

*Countdown* instruction encompasses the five strands assessed in the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Survey:

- Functional Vocabulary
- Phonological and Phonemic Awareness
- Letter Knowledge
- Decoding
- High-Frequency Words

The Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys can provide teachers with information about their students' background knowledge in the various strands of *Countdown* instruction at the beginning of the year and can allow them to measure students' progress in each of those skills at the middle and at the end of the year. This can allow teachers to anticipate the level of additional support some students may need in order to succeed in and benefit from *Countdown*'s lessons. It may also help teachers determine how to utilize additional assessments and supplemental resources to make instructional decisions about pacing, scaffolding, and intervention instruction.

### Applying Results of Kindergarten Foundational Skills Survey to a Response to Intervention System Using Additional *Countdown* Activities

Skill	Low Level at BOYK	Further Assessment Recommendations	Intervention Recommendations
Functional Vocabulary	0-3	Use Form B form for progress monitoring after interventions.	Additional Small Group Instruction: Use <i>Countdown</i> Alternative Scope and Sequence Activities, focused on Functional Vocabulary, found in Supplemental Resources
Letter Knowledge	0-4	Use Letter Knowledge Survey for diagnostic purposes to identify which letter names and sounds are still not known.	Additional Small Group Instruction: Use Additional Activities for Practice on Page 200 of <i>Countdown</i> Book One, focused on Alphabetic Principle

Phonological/ Phoneme Awareness	0-4	Use Form B for progress monitoring after interventions.	Additional Small Group Instruction: Use Additional Activities for Practice on Page 200 of <i>Countdown Book One</i> , focused on Phonological Awareness Skills
Decoding & High-Frequency Words	N/A	There is no expectation at BOYK for reading whole words. After using MOYKa, use Form B for progress monitoring after interventions.	After MOY, Additional Small Group Instruction: Use Additional Activities for Practice on Page 200 of <i>Countdown Book One</i> , focused on Decoding Skills

## Why do we measure different skills at different times of the year?

The skills measured by the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys change over time because the skills that are typically taught to Kindergarteners change over the course of the year. Kindergarten instruction gradually advances students toward more complex skills, and in order to measure the effectiveness of this instruction and of student growth, the assessment measures must be sensitive to these instructional changes.

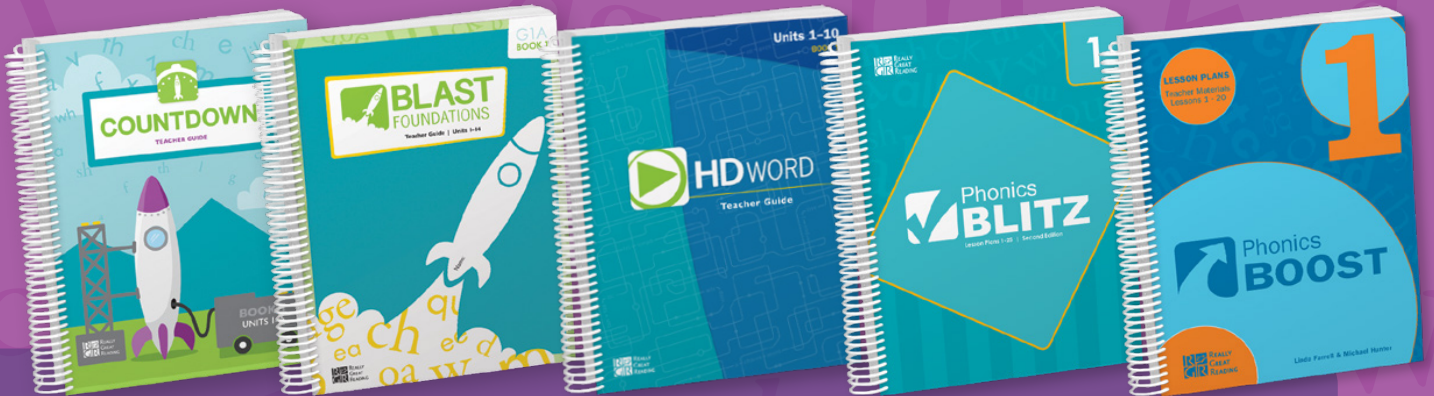
For example, the MOYK Survey (administered in the middle of the year) no longer includes Functional Vocabulary (which is a component of the BOYK Survey) because it is expected that students should have mastered these functional vocabulary skills by the middle of Kindergarten.

It is important to use the BOYK Form B with students who scored in the Emerging or Low ranges on Functional Vocabulary at the beginning of the year after they have had additional instruction; however, once students have mastered these skills, they no longer need to be assessed.

The specific Phonemic Awareness skills assessed on the Kindergarten Foundational Skills Surveys also change throughout the course of the Kindergarten year. Rhyming is measured on the BOYKa and b, but on the MOYK, rhyming is dropped, while additional skills (such as segmenting phonemes) are added. This change reflects the shift in Kindergarten foundational literacy skills instruction to more complex phonemic awareness skills that provide the foundation for decoding skills.



# Really Great Reading's Phonics Suite



**Really Great Reading's lessons  
(Countdown, Blast Foundations, HD Word,  
Phonics Blitz, and Phonics Boost)  
help prevent and remediate decoding  
weaknesses in students of all ages.**

Really Great Reading's Phonics Suite provides a comprehensive set of tools to diagnose, group, and teach students with weaknesses in their foundational reading skills. Our other complimentary assessments (the Diagnostic Decoding Surveys, First Grade Foundational Skills Surveys, and Pre-Decoding Skills Survey) help educators identify students with decoding issues that may contribute to comprehension weaknesses.

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