ATLAS K-3 BOY Screener Guidance



Beginning of the Year Protocol for Administering Literacy Testlets 2024-25

Guidance for Middle and End of Year Assessments Coming Soon



Purpose of the Screener

The purpose of K-3 assessments is to **assess foundational skills in literacy, help drive instructional decisions, and support students** who do not meet grade level foundational skills.

The beginning of the year (BOY) literacy screener shall determine students who demonstrate **readiness or risk** in the following foundational reading skills: Phonological and Phonemic Awareness, Sound Symbol Recognition, Alphabet Knowledge, Decoding, Rapid Naming, Encoding and Language Comprehension.

What is the difference between a screener and standardized assessment?

The purpose of the K-3 Literacy Screener is to...

- 1. Determine **readiness to receive grade-level instruction**.
- 2. Signal need for any **further diagnostic testing** that may be needed.

The K-3 literacy screener...

✓ **DOES** identify students that are behind

✓ **DOES** help differentiate between students that need interventions or additional support and those that do not

✓ **DOES** provide information about the students to quide instruction

X DOES NOT serve the same purpose as a summative end of year state assessment

X DOES NOT diagnose dyslexia or other learning disabilities

X DOES NOT act as a substitute for a formal evaluation as part of the eligibility process for special education placement



How to Assign Testlets

Testlet Administration

Testlets can be administered at various points throughout the day. These short assessments may fit well into the following parts of the day. The following example illustrates potential times during the school day a teacher could administer a testlet.

Important: Grade-level core instruction should occur every day.

Time	Activity	Testlet Administration
8:00 AM - 8:15 AM	Morning Meeting & Attendance	V
8:15 AM - 9:45 AM	Literacy	Small Groups
9:45 - 10:00 AM	Recess	
10:00 - 11:00 AM	Math	
11:00 - 11:30 AM	Science	
11:30 - 12:00 PM	Lunch	
12:00-12:30 PM	Intervention Block	V
12:30 - 1:00 PM	Social Studies	
1:00 - 1:45 PM	Art/Music/PE	
1:45 - 2:45 PM	Centers/Small Groups	V
2:45 - 3:00 PM	Read Aloud	



How to Administer a Testlet







Testlet Components

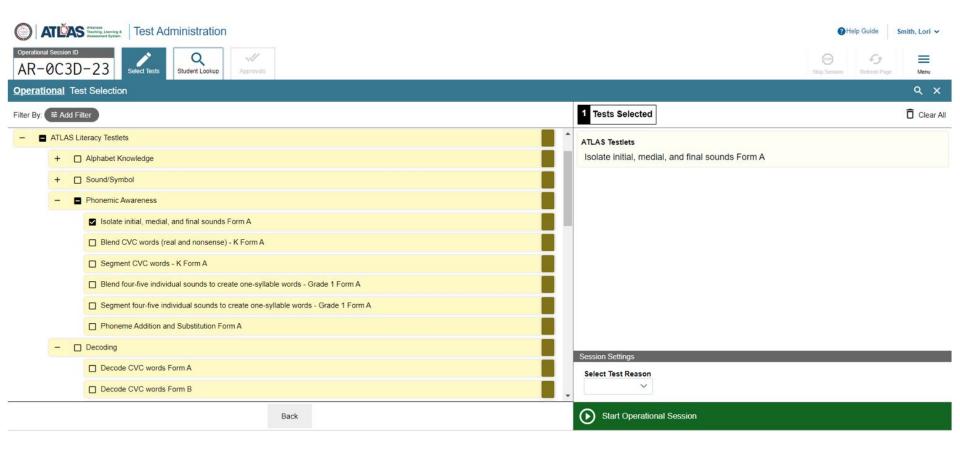
-	☐ ATL	AS Literacy Testlets			
	+	☐ Alphabet Knowledge			
	+	□ Sound/Symbol			
	+	☐ Phonemic Awareness			
	+	□ Decoding			
	+	□ Encoding			
	+	☐ Language Comprhension and Vocabulary			
	+	Reading/Language Comprehension and Vocabulary			
	+	☐ Oral Reading Fluency			
	+	☐ Rapid Naming (RAN)			



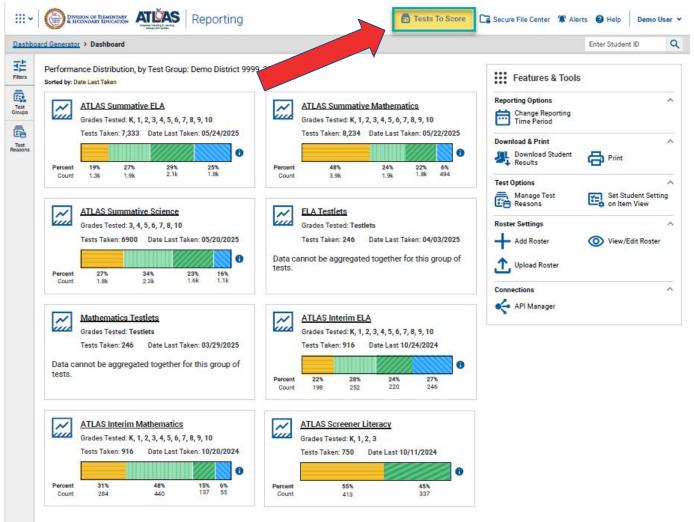
One Component Expanded

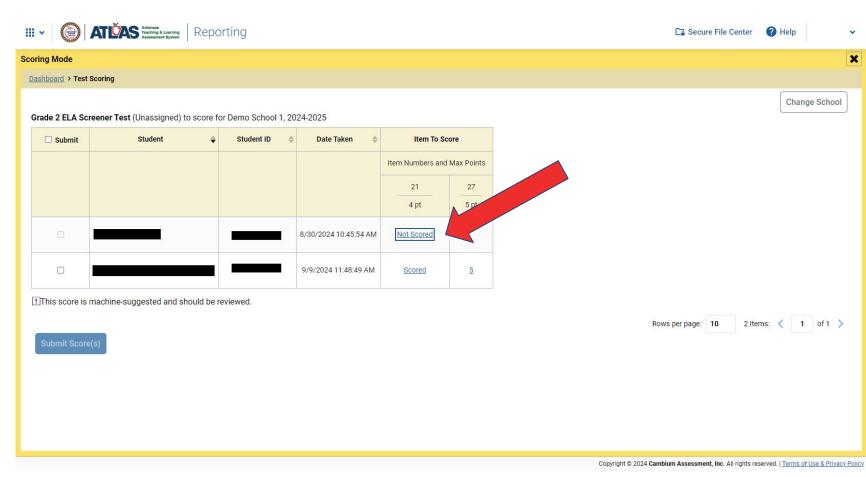
Operational Test Selection 辈 Add Filter Filter By: Phonemic Awareness Isolate initial, medial, and final sounds Form A Blend CVC words (real and nonsense) - K Form A Segment CVC words - K Form A Blend four-five individual sounds to create one-syllable words - Grade 1 Form A Segment four-five individual sounds to create one-syllable words - Grade 1 Form A Phoneme Addition and Substitution Form A

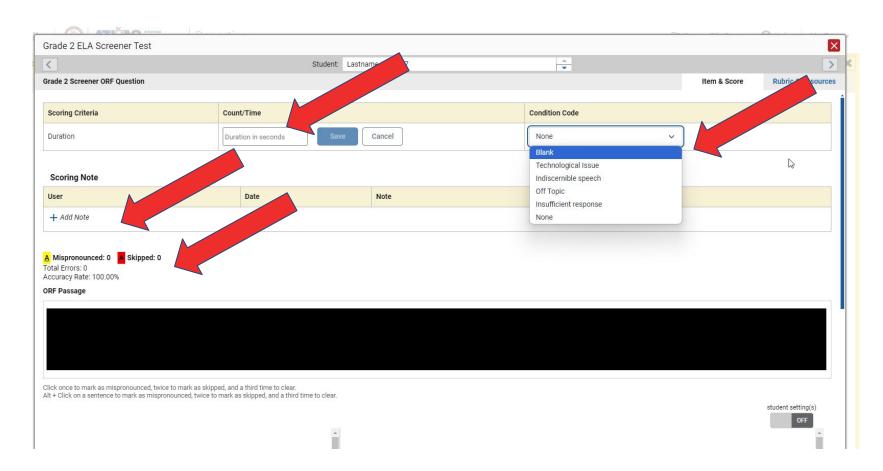












Testlet Guidance by Grade Level

What Reading Components Are Measured and When

	Kindergarten		First Grade		Second Grade		Third Grade					
	В	М	E	В	М	Е	В	М	E	В	Μ	E
Phonemic Awareness*	х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	х					
Alphabet Knowledge*	Х	Х	Х	Х								
Rapid Naming*			х		х							
Sound Symbol Recognition*		Х	Х	х	Х	Х						
Decoding*		Х	х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Encoding*		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Oral Reading Fluency					Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Language Comprehension*	х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х						
Reading Comprehension							Х	Х	Х	х		

^{*}Dyslexia initial screening requirement

Kindergarten Alphabet Knowledge Updates

DESE has determined it is best to remove Alphabet Knowledge (Letter ID) scores from the BOY 2024 administration.

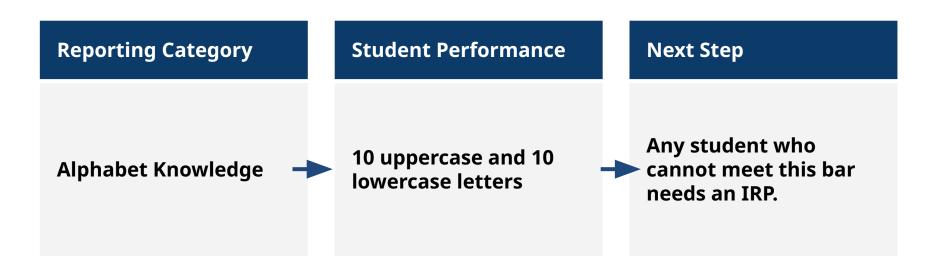
DESE has implemented changes to the functionality of these items and anticipates that Letter ID will be included in the mid-year administration.

Alphabet Knowledge Screening Process:

- **Readminister** using a random order letter identification assessment with uppercase and lowercase letters.
 - If already administered and progress monitored, use the data to develop IRPs.
 - or another reliable source). Use the data to develop **IRPs.**
- Readiness for grade-level instruction: Students can name 10 uppercase and 10 lowercase letters.
 - Scoring below this indicates **risk** and should be included in the IRP.



Kindergarten Decision Tree





Individual Reading Plans

When should IRPs be developed?

- If a student demonstrates risk on any testlet (a score below 8 of 10), create an IRP
- Use BOY curriculum-based measures and testlet results to determine goals and identify grade level progress and expectations.
- Classroom teacher begins tier 2 intervention
- If a student flags for risk in the current and previous year, the intervention should be intensified



1st Grade Alphabet Knowledge & Sound Symbol Knowledge

DESE has determined it is best to remove Alphabet Knowledge (Letter ID) and Sound Symbol Knowledge scores from the BOY 2024 administration.

DESE has implemented changes to the functionality of these items and anticipates that Letter ID and Sound Symbol Recognition will be included in the mid-year administration.

Alphabet Knowledge Screening Process	Sound Symbol Screening Process		
Readminister using a random order letter identification assessment with uppercase and lowercase letters.	Readminister using a sound/symbol assessment with all letters in random order. Ask the most common sound for all 26 letters.		
 If already administered and progress monitored, use the data to develop IRPs. If not yet administered, promptly complete an alphabet knowledge assessment (from HQIM or another reliable source) use the data to develop IRPs. 			
Readiness for grade-level instruction: Students can <u>name</u> 26 uppercase and 26 lowercase letters.	Readiness for grade-level instruction: Students can <u>say the</u> most common <u>sound</u> for all 26 letters (short vowel sounds).		
Scoring below "readiness" as shown above indicates risk and should be included in the IRP.			



1st to 3rd Grade General Testlet Guidance - IRP Needed

- Administer testlets aligned to previous grade level standards
 - For example, if a 1st grade student flags in encoding, give encoding testlets aligned to kindergarten standards.
- If a student **flags in all reporting categories**, prioritize
 - o Foundational Skills Testlets: Phonemic Awareness, Decoding and Encoding

How to administer testlets:

- Use Testlet Guidance in Appendix A for specifics on what to administer.
- If a student **answers at least 8 of 10 correctly**, then move to the next testlet in that category.
- Continue this process until the student scores below 8 of 10. Discontinue administering testlets in that category, and create an IRP goal based on data from that testlet.
- This means the student will be supported through Core Instruction and additional intervention indicated in the IRP.

Note: If a student becomes outwardly frustrated, pause administration and determine if student can take the assessment at another time. If the student is not able to take the assessment, then a score of 0 out of 10 is recorded.



1st to 3rd Grade General Testlet Guidance

- For each risk area, if a student meets readiness criteria by scoring 8 or above on all previous grade level testlets; a goal for the IRP is not required.
- Support the student through core instruction in whole and small group settings.
- These students should be monitoring through curriculum-based measures to ensure they continue to meet grade level expectations.
- During the Middle of Year administration, be sure to monitor student performance.



Phonemic Awareness

	Grade Level Guidance			
К	Administer testlets aligned to Kindergarten standards			
1	Administer testlets aligned to Kindergarten standards			
2	 Administer testlets aligned to first grade standards If the score on the blending testlet is below 8/10 administer the blending testlet aligned to Kindergarten standards If the score on the segmenting testlet is below 8/10, administer the segmenting testlet aligned to K standards. If the score is below 10/10 give the isolate sounds testlet 			

Testlets Available				
Testlet Name	Grade Level Standard			
Isolate initial, medial and final sounds	К			
Blend CVC words, real and nonsense	K			
Segment CVC words	К			
Blend 4-5 sounds to create one syllable words	1			
Segment 4-5 sounds to create one syllable words	1			



Decoding

	Grade Level Guidance		
1	 For this component, if student flags, administer testlets for kindergarten. If a student correctly answers 8/10, move to the next testlet. Continue this process until the student scores below 8/10. Discontinue administering testlets, analyze results, create a goal for the IRP and begin instruction. 		
2	Administer testlets for first grade and use the guidance above. Additionally, alphabet knowledge and sound/symbol testlets may be administered to provide additional data.		

Testlets Available

restrets / transpic				
Testlet Name	Si	tandard		
Decode CVC words		K.FR.9.PD		
Decode one-syllable words with cor digraphs	nsonant	K.FR.10.PD		
Decode one-syllable words with shor and consonant blends	t vowels	1.FR.4.PD		
Decode one-syllable words with vo	owel-r			
patterns		1.FR.4.PD		
Decode one-syllable words with consonant digraphs and trigraphs		1.FR.5.PD		
Decode one-syllable words with common vowel teams and VCe		1.FR.6.PD		
Decode one-syllable words with diphthongs		1.FR.7.PD		
Decode words with inflectional suffixes		1.FR.11.PD		
Decode two-syllable words with short vowels		1.FR.9.PD		



Encoding

	Grade Level Guidance		
1	 For this component, if student flags, administer testlets for kindergarten. If a student correctly answers 8/10, move to the next testlet. Continue this process until the student scores below 8/10. Discontinue administering testlets, analyze results, create a goal for the IRP and begin instruction 		
2	Administer testlets for first grade and use the guidance above. Additionally, phoneme segmentation testlets may be administered to provide additional data.		

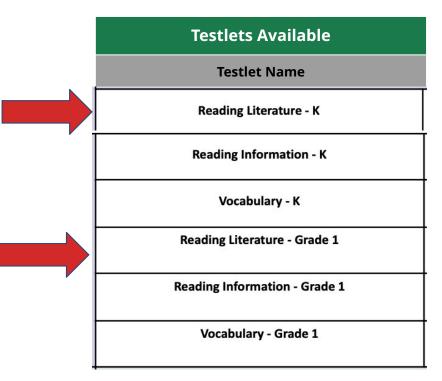
Testlets Available

Testlet Name	Standard
Encode CVC words	K.FR.14.PE
Encode one-syllable words with s vowels and consonant cluster	
Encode one-syllable words wit consonant digraphs and short vo patterns	
Encode one syllable words with	VCe 1.FR.17.PE
Encode one-syllable words with most common spellings for final vowel sounds	4.6000151
Encode one-syllable words wit common vowel teams	h 2.FR.13.PE
Encode words with vowel -r	1.FR.18.PE
Encode two-syllable words with s vowels	hort 2.FR.7.PE
Encode two-syllable words with patterns	VCe 2.FR.9.PE
Encode two-syllable words with m long vowel teams	edial 3.FR.6.PE
Encode two-syllable words with vo	wel-r 3.FR.7.PE



Language Comprehension and Vocabulary

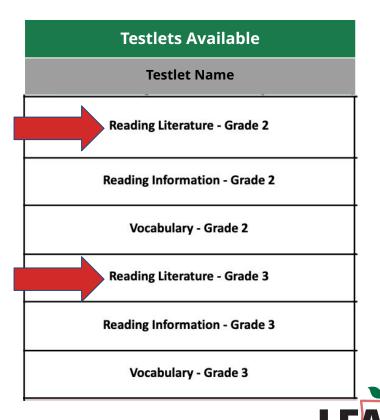
Grade Level Guidance		
All	For this component, if student flags, administer the testlet for the grade level for Reading Literature. • Analyze the results, create a goal for the IRP, and begin instruction. • Remaining testlet forms may be used for progress monitoring.	





Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary

Grade Level Guidance		
All	For this component, if student flags, administer the testlet for the grade level for Reading Literature with Human Voice Recording (HVR). • Analyze the results, create a goal for the IRP, and begin instruction. • Remaining testlet forms may be used for progress monitoring.	



Oral Reading Fluency

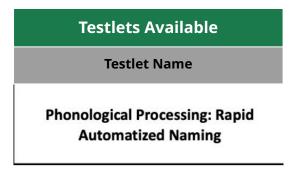
Grade Level Guidance	
2-3	For this component, if student flags, give the grade level testlet and score for accuracy, rate, and expression to determine where to begin instruction. Testlets may be given for progress monitoring.

Testlets Available		
Testlet Name	Standard	
Oral Reading Fluency - K	K.FR.22.F	
Oral Reading Fluency - Grade 1	1.RF.24.F	
Oral Reading Fluency - Grade 2	2.FR.18.F	
Oral Reading Fluency - Grade 3	3.FR.11.F	



Rapid Naming (RAN)

Grade Level Guidance		
All	For this component, if student flags, there is no additional testlet.	





Individual Reading Plans

When should IRPs be developed?

- If a student demonstrates risk on any testlet (a score below 8 of 10), create an IRP
- Use BOY curriculum-based measures and testlet results to determine goals and identify grade level progress and expectations.
- Classroom teacher begins tier 2 intervention
- If a student flags for risk in the current and previous year, the intervention should be intensified



Dyslexia

How do RTI Teams assess the need for additional screening

Kindergarten

- Use a variety of data points (progress monitoring, CBMs, and testlets) to identify literacy deficits in alphabet knowledge and phonemic awareness.
- Consider language comprehension and vocabulary deficits as they can lead to reading comprehension issues.
- Early identification ensures targeted intervention before more intensive services are needed.
- RTI Team's Role: The RTI team should assess the need for intense intervention or dyslexia services.

First Grade

- Use a variety of data points to identify deficits in phonemic awareness, decoding, spelling to predict future reading success.
- Consider language comprehension and vocabulary deficits as they can lead to reading comprehension issues.
- Early identification ensures targeted intervention before more intensive services are needed.
- RTI Team's Role: The RTI team should assess the need for intense intervention or dyslexia services.

Second Grade

- Use a variety of data points to identify deficits in decoding, spelling, and oral reading fluency to predict reading success.
- Consider reading comprehension and vocabulary, as deficits can lead to long-term reading difficulties.
- Intensive intervention helps address weaknesses before they escalate.
- RTI Team's Role: The RTI team should assess the need for intense intervention or dyslexia services.



Dyslexia Screening: BOY Indicators of Risk by Grade Level

Early and grade-specific screening is essential for identifying students at risk for dyslexia, allowing for timely interventions that target foundational reading skills.

Grade Level	Student Areas of Struggle
Kindergarten	Phonemic awarenessAlphabet knowledge
1st Grade	Decoding/Word recognitionSpelling
2nd Grade	Decoding/Word recognitionSpellingOral reading fluency
3rd - 12th Grade	 Oral Reading Fluency – Administer DIBELS or Acadience Spelling – Administer (any) Developmental Spelling Assessment Primary Spelling Inventory Elementary Spelling Inventory Upper-Level Spelling Inventory



Factors that heighten the urgency for dyslexia screening

- K-3: Family history of reading difficulties or dyslexia
- **Kindergarten:** Deficits in emergent print skills despite participation in an academic preschool program
- 1st 3rd: Information gained from teacher and parent information regarding items on the Early Indicator Checklist
- 1st 3rd: Patterns of performance from previous and current interventions, focusing on progress made, any regressions, and the intensity of the interventions.

Important:

- The absence of these factors should not delay or prevent the identification process.
- There is not a pre-determined amount of time that data should be collected before
 determining if a student needs more intense intervention. This means a student does
 not have to be in a cycle of RTI for any period of time to be considered in the
 identification process.



Survey for Questions

https://bit.ly/K-3Exit

