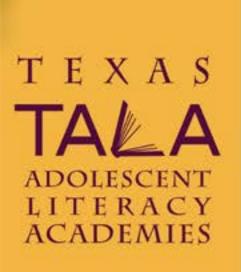
Unit 4: Diagnostic and Progress Monitoring Data



Module 2: Interpreting and Implementing Assessment Results

Using Diagnostic and Progress Monitoring Data

Unit 4: Diagnostic and Progress Monitoring Data

Module	Title
1	Administering the Texas Middle School Fluency Assessment
2	Interpreting and Implementing Assessment Results



Objectives

- Understand the use of equated scores in monitoring student progress.
- Know how to obtain equated scores.
- Know how to score the comprehension retell.
- Understand how to interpret the results from the Texas Middle School Fluency Assessment (TMSFA).
- Know how to use the results of the TMSFA to plan reading instruction.

Using the Data to Make Instructional Decisions

 Teachers can use the results from repeated measures of oral reading fluency to make better instructional decisions that will improve student outcomes.

(Deno, 1997)

 Because no two assessment forms or passages are of precisely equal difficulty, the scores from the two forms will not mean the same thing.

(Livingston, 2004)

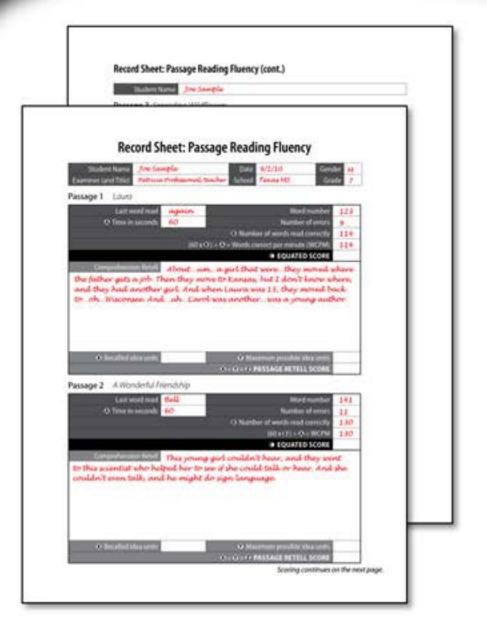
Comprehension Retell

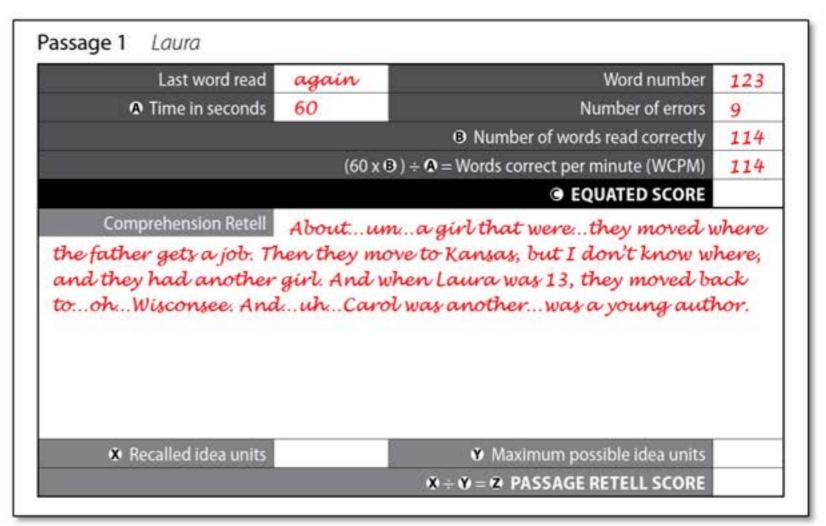
- Emphasize reading for meaning.
- Indicate ability to synthesize text.

Calculation of Raw Scores

- Student reads for the entire 60 seconds:
 - Total words read errors = WCPM
- Student reads for less than 1 minute:
 - 60 x number of words read correctly / time in seconds =
 WCPM

Raw Scores on the Student Record Sheet



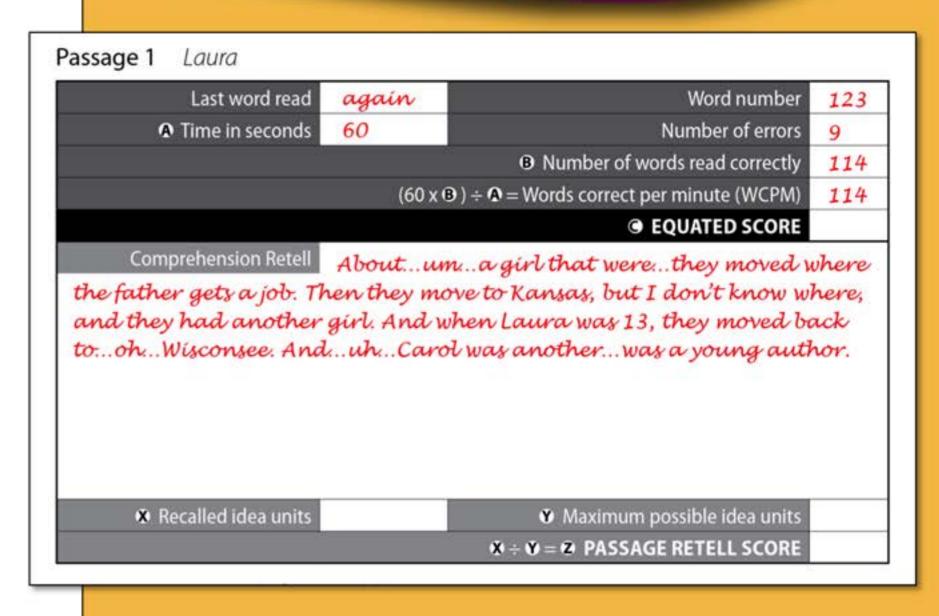


Obtaining Equated Scores: I Do

- Find the appropriate equating table (located near the end of the examiner's packet).
- In the WCPM column, find the raw score from the Record Sheet.
- Find the corresponding equated score in the shaded column one cell to the right of the student's WCPM.

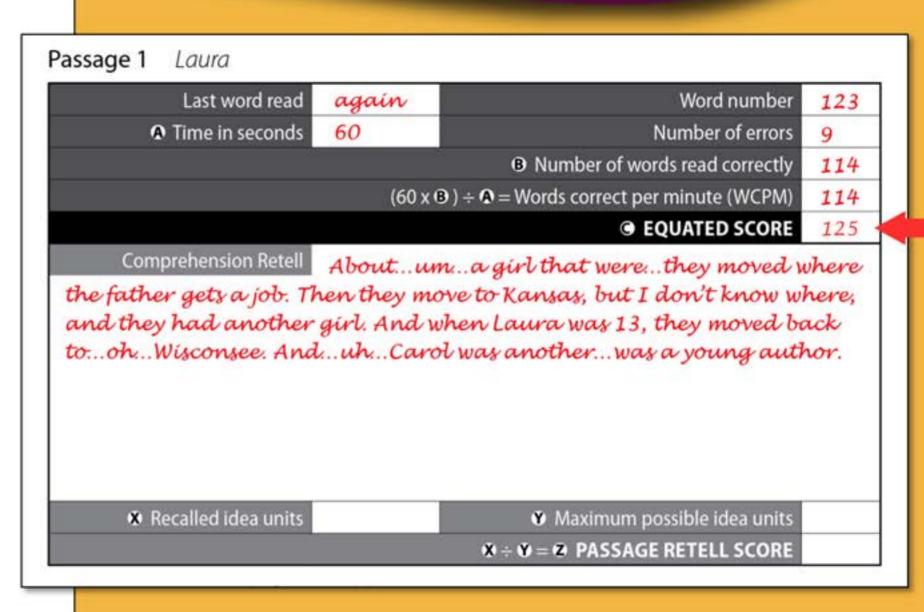
Obtaining Equated Scores for Passage Reading Fluency: WE Do

WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score
<11	26	70	83	129	140
12-13	27	71	84	130	141
14	28	72	85	131	142
15	29	73	86	132	143
16	30	74	87	133	144
17	31	75-76	88	134	145
18	32	77	89	135	146
19	33	78	90	136	147
20	34	79	91	137	148
21	35	80	92	138-139	149
22	36	81	93	140	150
23	37	82	94	141	151
24	38	83	95	142	152
25	39	84	96	143	153
26	40	85	97	144	154
27			98	145	155
	41	86	99		
28	42	87		146	156
	43	88	100	147	157
30	44	89	101	148	158
31	43	90	102	149	159
32	46	91	103	150	160
- 33	47	92	104	151	[6]
34	48	93	105	152	162
35	49	94	106	153	163
36	50	95	107	154	164
37	5t	96	108	155	165
38	52	97	109	156	166
39	53	98	110	157	167
40	54	99	COLUMN 1 LOSS	158	168
41	55	100	112	159	169
42	56	101	113	160	170
43-44	57	102	114	161	171
45	58	103	115	162	172
46	59	104	116	163	173
47	60	105	117	164	174
48	61	106	118	165	175
49	62	107-108	119	166	176
50	63	109	120	167	177
51					178
	64	110	121	168	
52	65	111	122	169	179
53	66	112	123	170-171	180
.54	67	113	124	172	181
55	68	114	125	173	182
56	69	115	126	174	183
57	70	116	127	175	184
58	71	117	128	176	185
59	72	118	129	177	186
60	73	119	130	178	187
61	74	120	131	179	188
62	75	121	132	180	189
63	76	122	133	181	190
64	77	123	134	182	[9]
65	78	124	135	183	192
66	79	125	136	184	193
67	80	126	137	>185	194
68	81	127	138		
69	82	128	139		



Obtaining Equated Scores for Passage Reading Fluency: WE Do

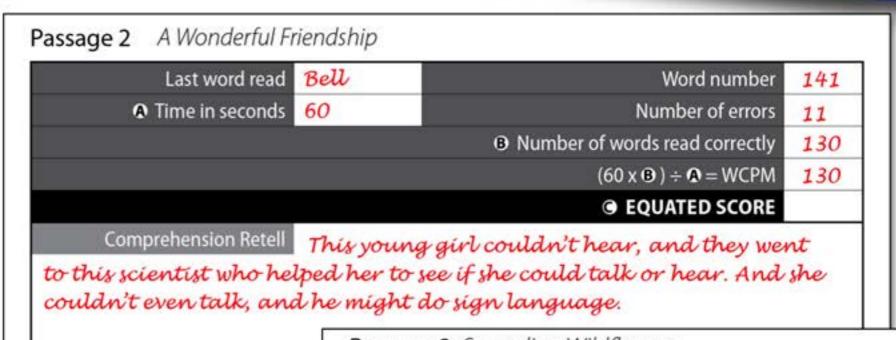
WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score
<11	26	70	83	129	140
12-13	27	71	84	130	141
14	28	72	85	131	142
15	29	73	86	132	143
16	30	74	87	133	144
17	31	75-76	88	134	145
18	32	77	89	135	146
19	33	78	90	136	147
20	34	79	01	137	148
21	35	80	92	138-139	149
22	36	81	93	140	150
23	37	82	94	141	151
24	38	83	95	142	152
25	39	84	96	143	153
26	40	85	97	144	154
27	41	86	98	145	135
28	42	87	- 99	146	156
29	43	88	100	147	157
30	44	89	101	148	158
31	43	90	102	149	139
32	46	91	103	150	160
33	47	92	104	151	[6]
34	48	93	105	152	162
35	49	94	106	153	163
36	50	95	107	154	164
37	5t		108	155	165
38	52	96	109	156	166
39	53		A CORPORATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	157	
40	54	98	110	158	167
41	55		112	159	
		001	-	-	169
43-44	56	101	113	160	170
45	58		114	161	171
_	59	103	115	162	172
46		104	116	163	173
47	60	105	117	164	174
48	61	106	118	163	175
49	62	107-108	119	166	176
50	63	109	120	167	177
51.	64	110	121	168	178
52	65	111	122	169	179
53	66	112	123	170-171	180
.54	67		100	172	181
55	68	114	125	173	182
56	69	112	120	174	183
57	70	116	127	175	184
58	71	117	128	176	185
59	72	118	129	177	186
60	73	119	130	178	187
61	74	120	131	179	188
62	75	121	132	180	189
63	76	122	133	181	190
64	77	123	134	182	[9]
65	78	124	135	183	192
66	79	125	136	184	193
67	80	126	137	>185	194
68	81	127	138		
69	82	128	139		



Obtaining Equated Scores for Passage Reading Fluency: YOU Do

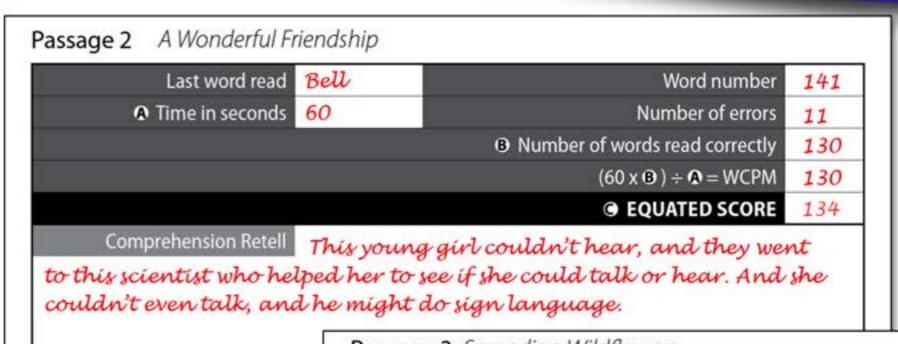
- Find the appropriate equating table (located near the end of the examiner's packet).
- In the WCPM column, find the raw score from the Record Sheet.
- Find the corresponding equated score in the shaded column one cell to the right of the student's WCPM.
- Record the equated score on the Record Sheet.

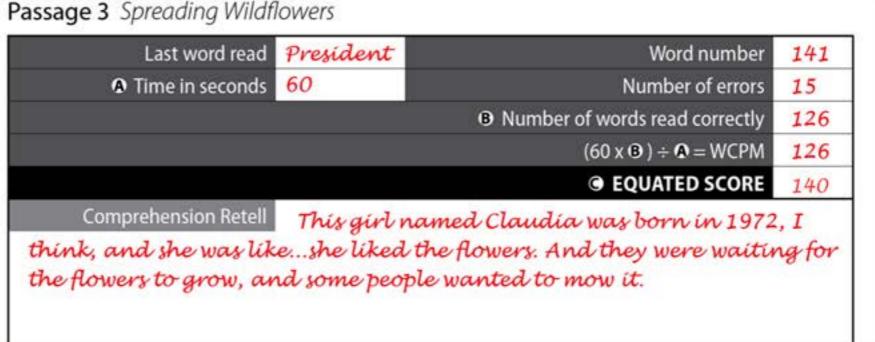
Obtaining Equated Scores for Passage Reading Fluency: *YOU Do* (cont.)





Obtaining Equated Scores for Passage Reading Fluency: *YOU Do* (cont.)





Obtaining Equated Scores for Word Reading Fluency: *I Do*

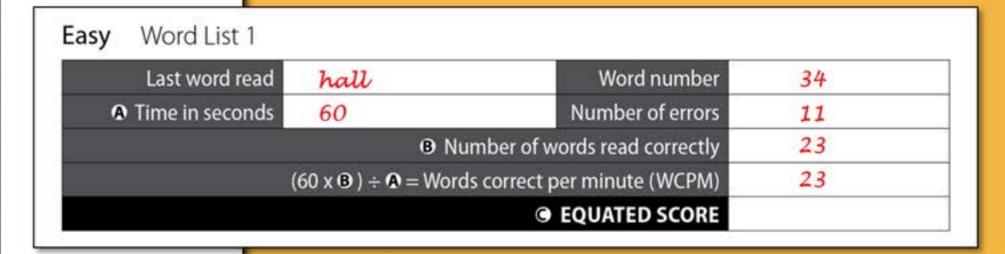


- Find the appropriate equating table (located near the end of the examiner's packet).
- In the WCPM column, find the raw score from the Record Sheet.
- Find the corresponding equated score in the shaded column one cell to the right of the student's WCPM.

Obtaining Equated Scores for Word Reading Fluency: WE Do

Grade 7 Word Reading Fluency Equating Table BOY - Word I	List #1 Eu	ssv
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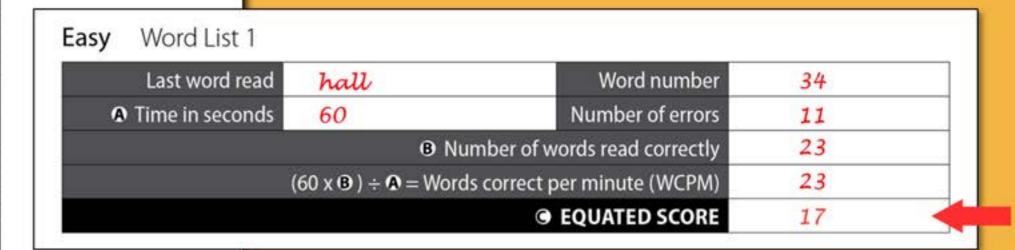
WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score
<21	15	88	72
22	16	89	73
23-24	17	90	74
25	TK.	91	75
26	19	92	76
27	20	93.94	77
28	21	30	78
29	22	96	79
30-31	33	97	80
32	24	98	81
33	54	99	82
34	26	100-101	83
35	27	102	84
36	28	103	85
37-38	29	104	86
19	30	105	87
40	31	106	88
41	32	107-108	89
42	33	109	90
43	34	110	91
44-45	35	111	92
46	36	112	93
47	37	113	94
48	38	114-115	95
49	30	116	96
50	40	117	97
51-52	41	118	98
53	42	119	99
54	43	120	100
55	44	121-122	101
56	45	123	101
57	46	124	
	47	125	103
58-59		125	104
60	48	126	105
61	49 50	>128-129	106
		~128-129	107
63	51		
64	51 52 53		
65-66	53		
67	54		
68	55		
69			
70	57		
71	58		
72-73	59		
74	- 60		
75	61		



Obtaining Equated Scores for Word Reading Fluency: WE Do

Grade 7 Word Reading Fluency Equa	ting Table BOY - Word List #1 Easy
diade, mora menanig i lacite) Edan	ing indic do i from that m' a tody

WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated
<21	15	88	72
- 55	16	89	73
23-24	17	90	74
-31	-15	91	75
26	19	92	76
27	20	93-94	77
28	21	95	78
29	22	96	79
30-31	23	97	80
32	24	98	81
33	25	99	82
34	26	100-101	83
35	27	102	84
36	28	103	85
37-38	29	104	86
39	30	105	87
40	31	106	88
41	32	107-108	89
42	33	109	90
43	34	110	- 91
44-45	35	111	92
46	36	.112	93
47	37	113	94
48	38	114-115	95
49	39	116	96
50	40	117	97
51-52	41	118	-98
53	42	119	99
54	43	120	100
55	44	121-122	101
56	45	123	102
57	46	124	103
58-59	47	125	104
60	48	126	105
61	49	127	106
62	50	>128-129	107
63	51	organis service.	
64	52		
65-66	53		
67	54		
68	55		
69	56		
70	57		





Obtaining Equated Scores for Word Reading Fluency: YOU Do

- Find the appropriate equating table (located near the end of the examiner's packet).
- In the WCPM column, find the raw score from the Record Sheet.
- Find the corresponding equated score in the shaded column one cell to the right of the student's WCPM.
- Record the equated score on the Record Sheet.

Obtaining Equated Scores for Word Reading Fluency: *YOU Do* (cont.)

Moderate Word List 8

Last word read	contain	Word number	32		
Time in seconds	60	Number of errors	12		
1	Number of words read correctly				
	(60 x ⋅ 0) ÷ ⋅ 0 = Words correct per minute (WCPM) • EQUATED SCORE				

Challenging Word List 15

Last word read	extracted	Word number	30
Time in seconds	60	Number of errors	16
	Numb	er of words read correctly	14
((60 x ⋅ 0) ÷ ⋅ 0 = Words correct per minute (WCPM)		
		EQUATED SCORE	

Obtaining Equated Scores for Word Reading Fluency: *YOU Do* (cont.)

Moderate Word List 8

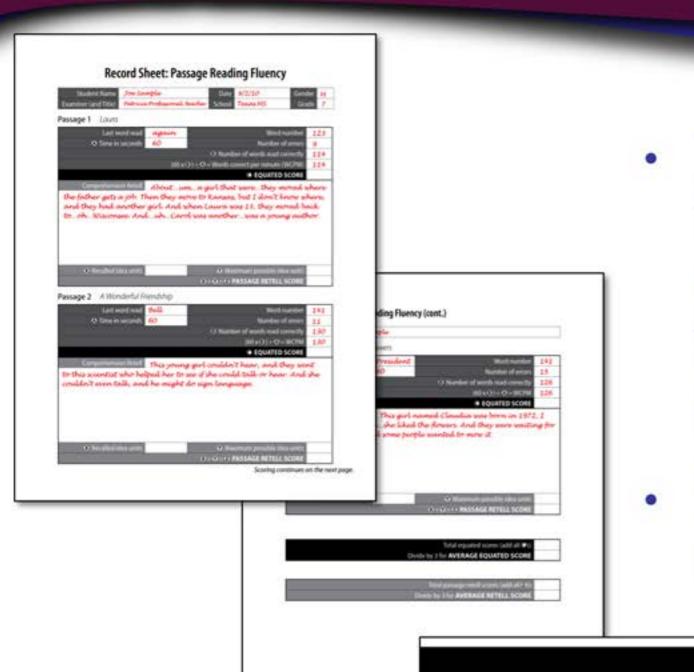
Last word read	contain	Word number	32	
A Time in seconds	60	Number of errors	12	
	Number of words read correctly			
	(60 x ⋅ 0) ÷ ⋅ 0 = Words correct per minute (WCPM) • EQUATED SCORE			

Challenging Word List 15

Last word read	extracted	Word number	30
Time in seconds	60	Number of errors	16
	Numb	er of words read correctly	14
(60 x ⋅ B) ÷ ⋅ A = Words correct per minute (WCPM)			14
		EQUATED SCORE	33



Averaging the Equated Scores: 1 Do

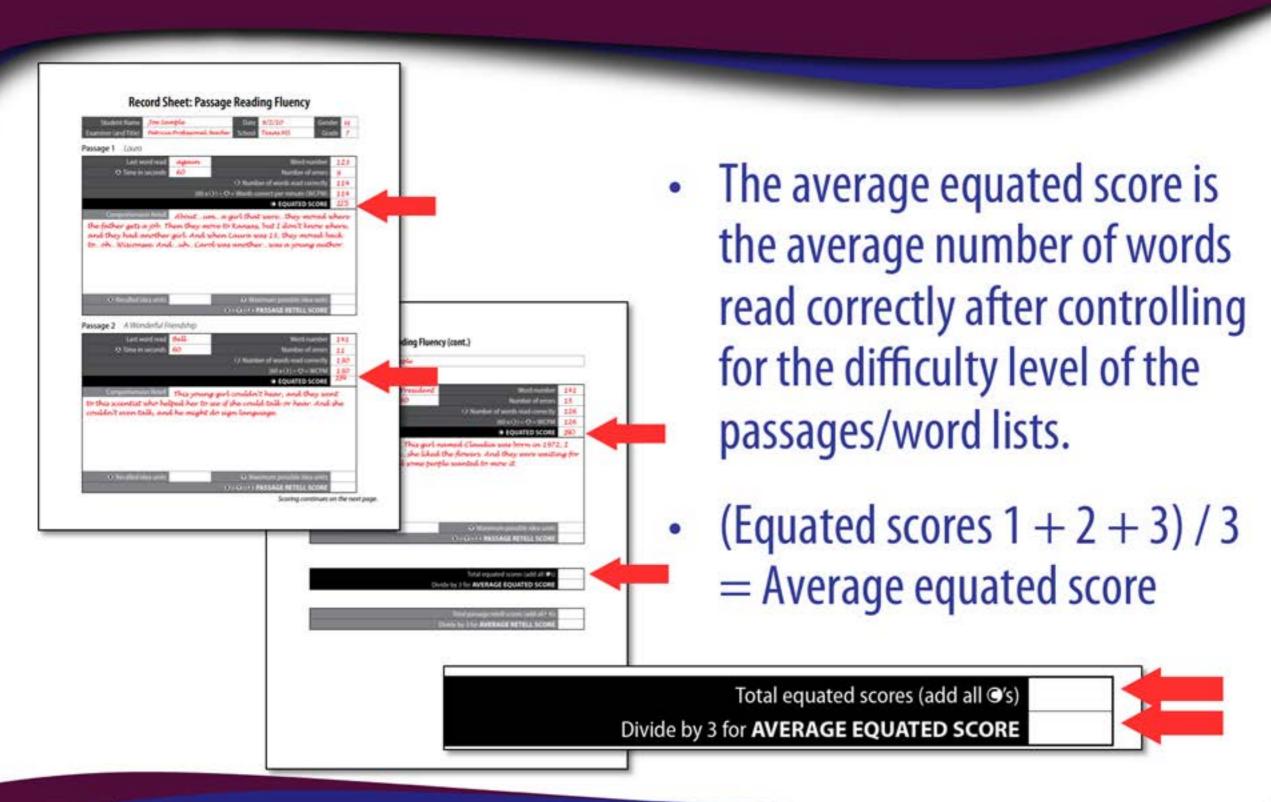


- The average equated score is the average number of words read correctly after controlling for the difficulty level of the passages/word lists.
- (Equated scores 1 + 2 + 3) / 3
 = Average equated score

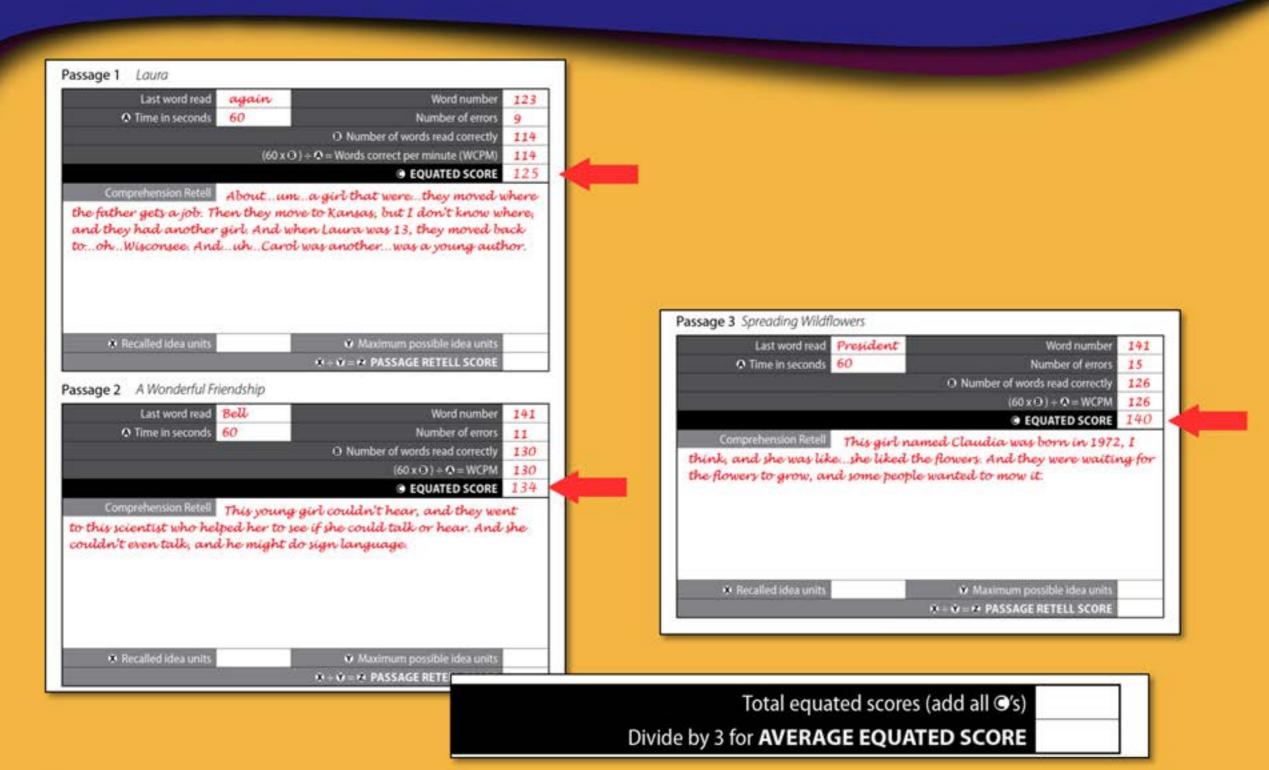
Total equated scores (add all @'s)

Divide by 3 for **AVERAGE EQUATED SCORE**

Averaging the Equated Scores: 1 Do

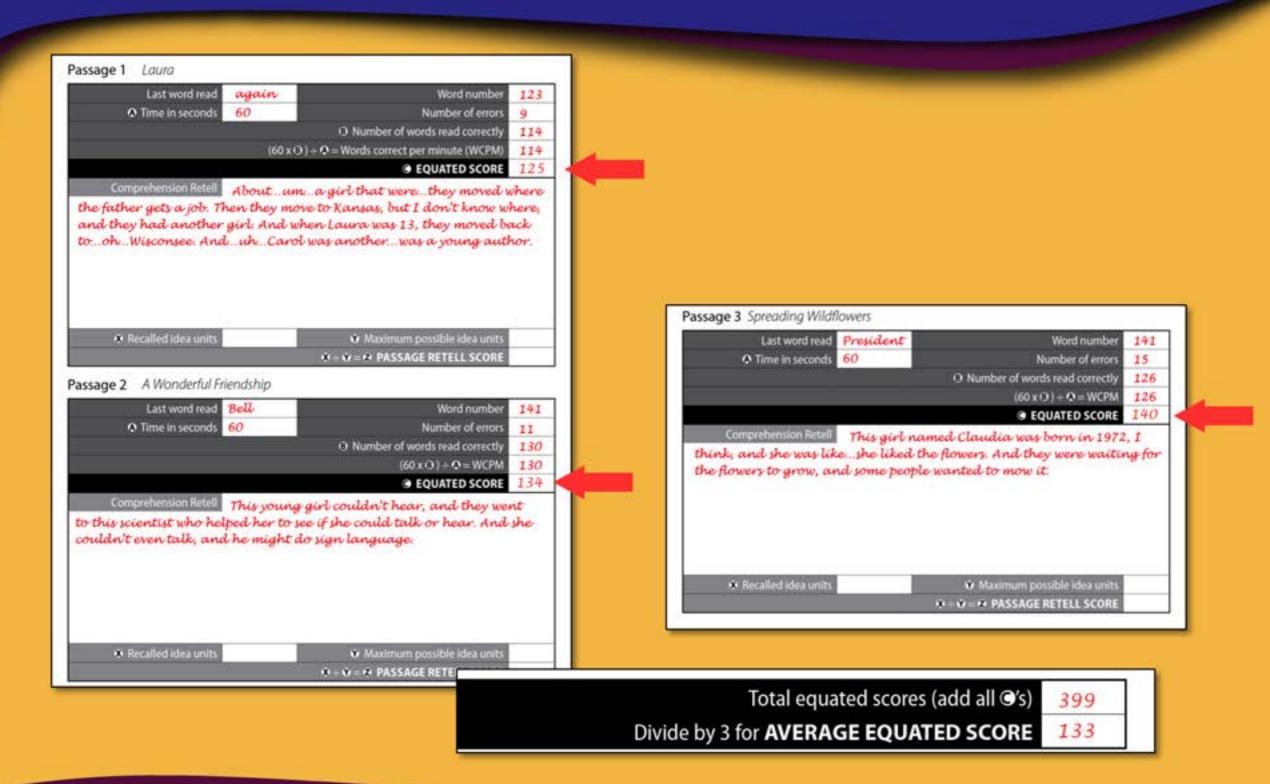


Averaging the Equated Scores: WE Do





Averaging the Equated Scores: WE Do



Averaging the Equated Scores: We Do (cont.)

What if you had recorded 16 errors on passage 3?

For passage 3, 16 errors = 125 WCPM = 139 equated score

Passage 1: "Laura" 125

Passage 2: "A Wonderful Friendship" 134

Passage 3: "Spreading Wildflowers" 139

Total equated scores (add all ©'s) 398

Divide by 3 for **AVERAGE EQUATED SCORE** 133

Averaging the Equated Scores: YOU Do

Using the data recorded on the Record Sheet for Word Reading Fluency (Handout 2, page 2), calculate the student's average equated score.

Averaging the Equated Scores: YOU Do (cont.)

Easy: Wo	ord List 1	17
Modera	te: Word List 8	26
Challen	ging: Word List 15	33

Total equated scores (add all @'s)

Divide by 3 for **AVERAGE EQUATED SCORE**



Averaging the Equated Scores: YOU Do (cont.)

Easy: Word List 1	17
Moderate: Word List 8	26
Challenging: Word List 15	33

Total equated scores (add all @'s) 76

Divide by 3 for **AVERAGE EQUATED SCORE** 25

Interpreting the Results: I Do

BEGINNING OF YEAR

Average Equated Score RANGE	DECODING	FLUENCY	COMPREHENSION	
Needs Identified	Decoding, Fluency, and Comprehension	Fluency and Comprehension	Comprehension	
Grade 6				
TMSFA Word Lists	≤ 55	56-73	> 74	
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 88	89-113	> 114	
Grade 7				
TMSFA Word Lists	≤ 58	59–75	> 76	
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 89	90-118	> 119	
Grade 8				
TMSFA Word Lists	≤ 64	65-86	> 87	
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 101	102-124	> 125	

(Texas Education Agency [TEA], University of Houston [UH], & The University of Texas System [UTS], 2008b)



Interpreting the Results: I Do

Average Equated Score RANGE	DECODING	FLUENCY	COMPREHENSION
Needs Identified	Decoding, Fluency, and Comprehension	Fluency and Comprehension	Comprehension
Grade 6			
TMSFA Word Lists	≤ 55	56-73	> 74
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 88	89-113	> 114
Grade 7			
TMSFA Word Lists	≤58	59–75	> 76
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 89	90-118	> 119
Grade 8			
TMSFA Word Lists	≤ 64	65-86	> 87
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 101	102-124	> 125

(Texas Education Agency [TEA], University of Houston [UH], & The University of Texas System [UTS], 2008b)



Development of the Guidelines for Interpreting the TMSFA Results

Based on the research:

- 75% of the Texas student participants struggling with reading had difficulties in one or more domains.
- Of those who exhibited difficulties:
 - 6% struggled with decoding alone.
 - 12% struggled with fluency alone.
 - 19% struggled with comprehension alone.
 - 32% struggled with decoding or fluency + comprehension.
 - 31% struggled with decoding + fluency + comprehension.

Interpreting the Results: Word Reading Fluency Subtest

Voice (hes.)

Burst (burts)

Adult (a-dent)

Dim (dime)

Coast (coat)

Slept (sleep)

Coach (coke)

Type (teepee)

Wound (wand)

Route (hes.)

Hall (hale)

Greeks (geeks)

Oxygen (ex-ogen)

Comfortable (comforting)

Announced (announce)

Properly (proper)

Determine (de-ter-mine)

Nights (nie-gets)

Europeans (hes.)

Hundreds (husbands)

Tissue (sit-sue)

Steadily (steady)

Contain (cuhn-tan)

Tomorrow's (tom-rows)

Irritation (skip)

Whisked (whisker)

Marquis (market)

Mowgli (Mo-gull-eye)

Melody (lemonade)

Minnows (minus)

Screened (screamed)

Pitiful (pitfall)

Estuary (est-hes.)

Consulting (consoling)

Trolley (trowley)

Hobbled (hobbit)

Feathered (feathers)

Extracted (extrace)



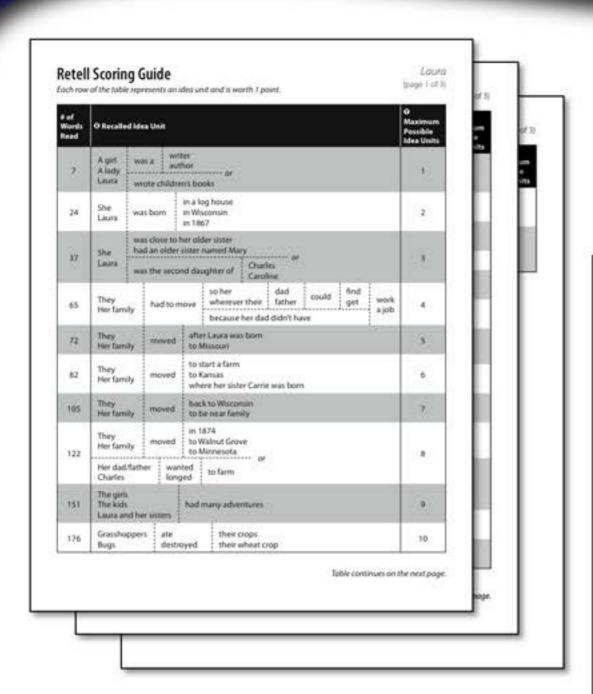
Results from an Example Intervention Class

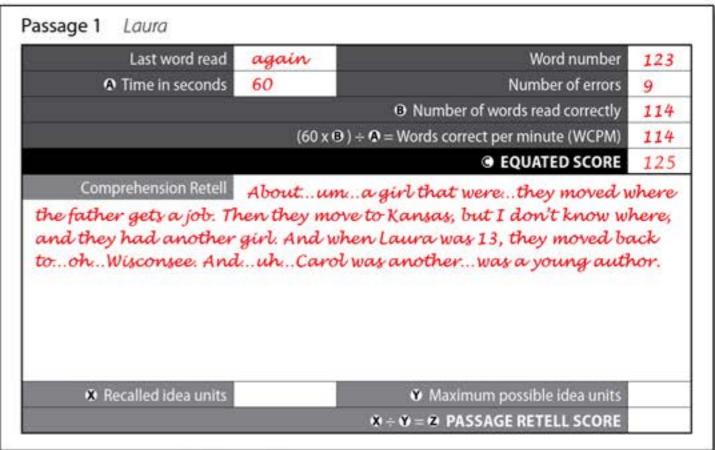
"La	ura"	"A W	onderful Friendship"	"Spr	eading Wildflowers"
1.	125	1.	134	1.	140
2.	115	2.	98	2.	101
3.	98	3.	90	3.	108
4.	99	4.	99	4.	94
5.	100	5.	92	5.	110
6.	84	6.	78	6.	85
7.	54	7.	51	7.	57
8.	52	8.	52	8.	64
9.	54	9	37	9	43

Interpreting the Results: Passage Reading Fluency Subtest

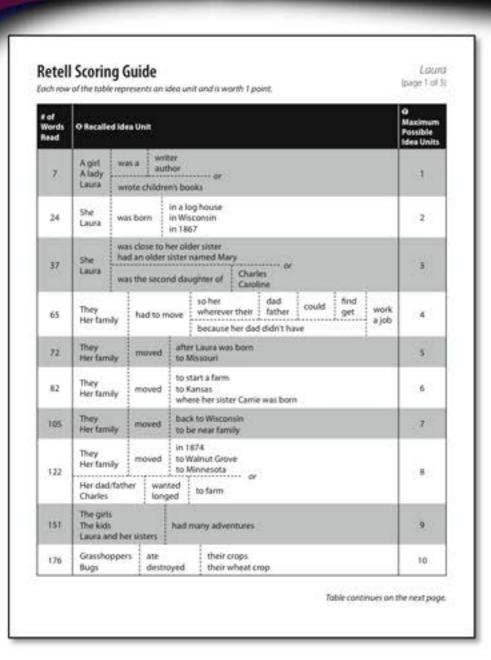
- Comprehension retell:
 - Initial prompt: "Can you tell me everything you remember reading in the passage?"
 - Follow-up prompt: "Do you remember anything else?"
- Score the retell to identify students whose WCPM may not adequately reflect their comprehension.

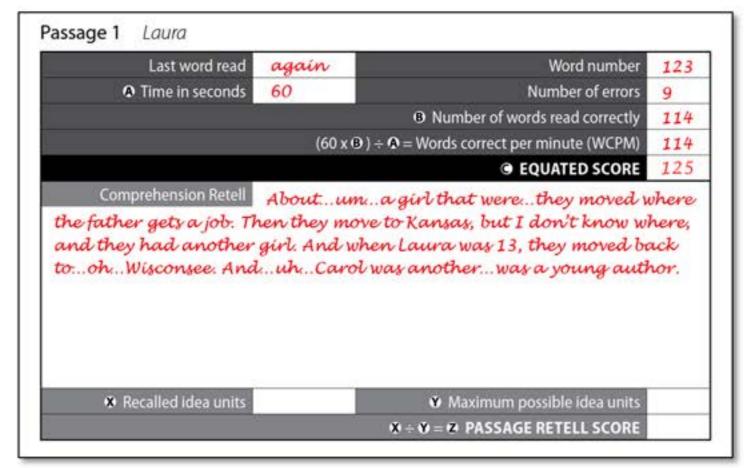
Scoring the Comprehension Retell: *I Do*



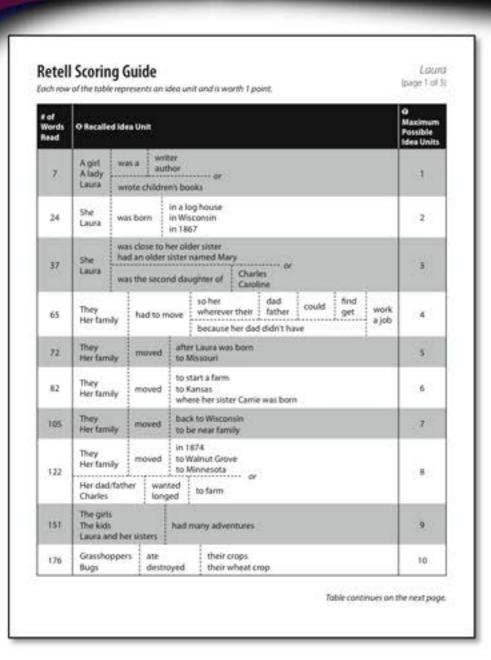


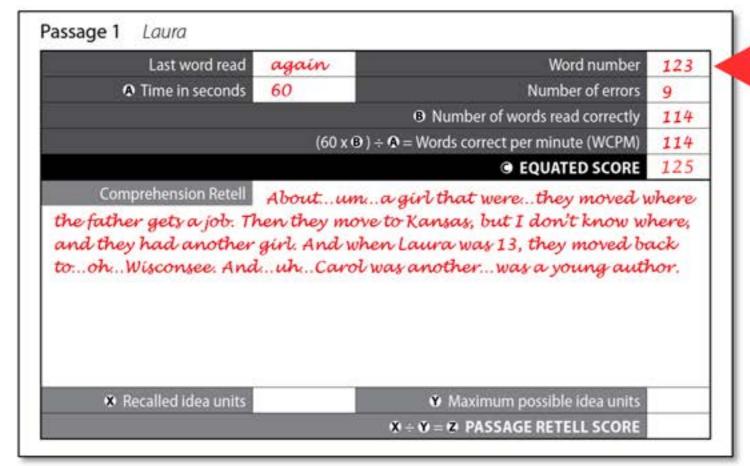
Scoring the Comprehension Retell: *I Do* (cont.)

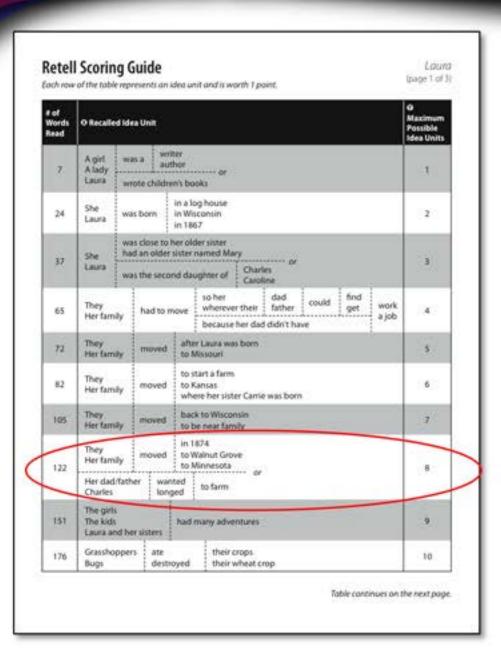


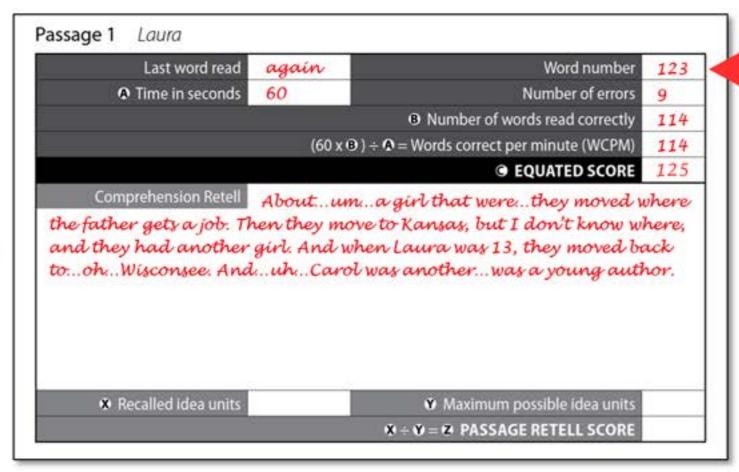


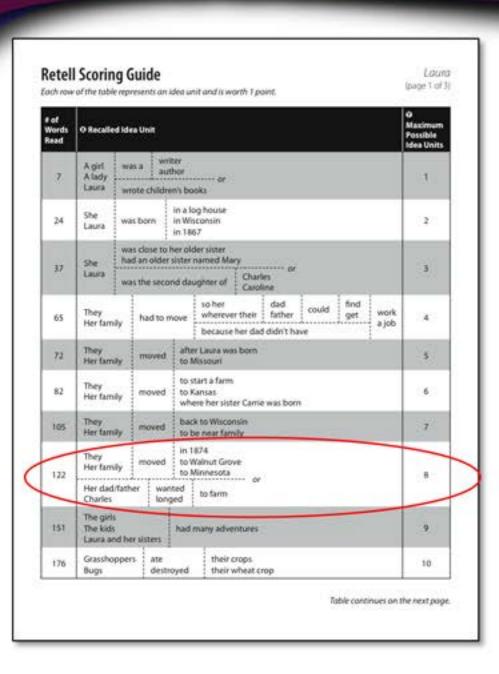
Scoring the Comprehension Retell: *I Do* (cont.)

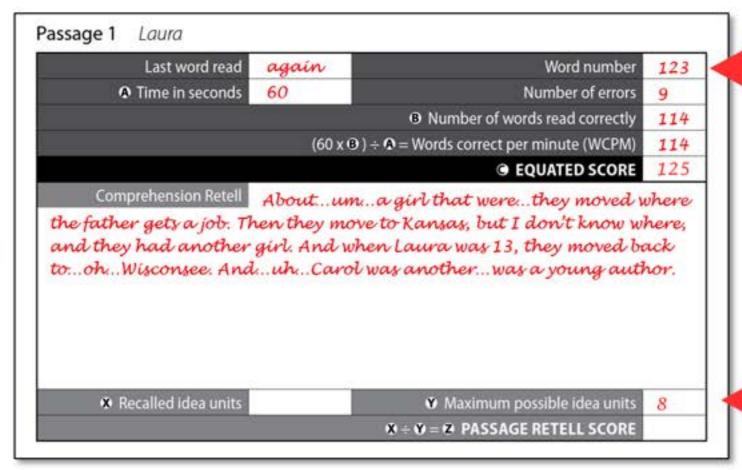








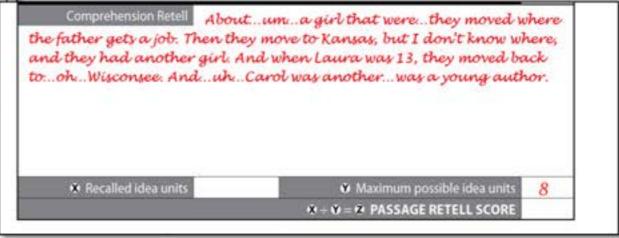


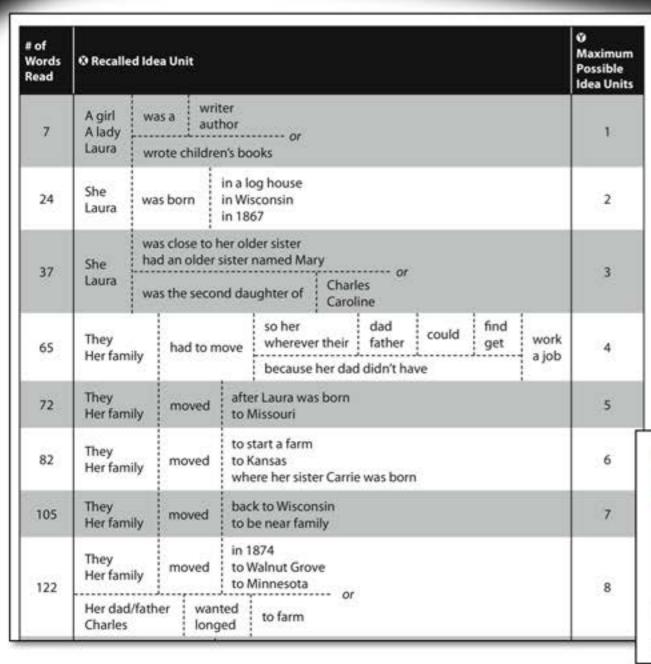


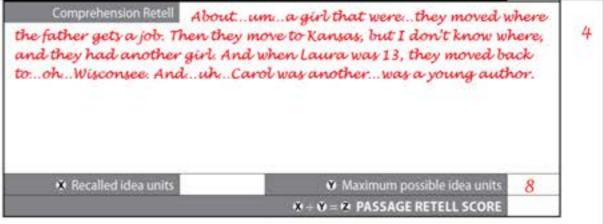




of Words Read	O Recalle	ed Idea Unit					
7	A girl A lady Laura	was a wrote ch	writer author ildren's bo	hor or			
24	She Laura	was born	in Wi	in a log house in Wisconsin in 1867			
37	She Laura	had an ol	*******	der sister named Mary Or Ughter of Charles Caroline	3		
65	They Her fam	ily had	to move	so her dad could find work a job	4		
72	They Her fam	ily mov	10.FE	er Laura was born Missouri	5		
82	They Her fam	ily mov	ed to	to start a farm to Kansas where her sister Carrie was born			
105	They Her fam	ily mov	art :	back to Wisconsin to be near family			
122	They Her fam	ily mov	ed to	1874 Walnut Grove Minnesota	8		
	Her dad Charles		wanted longed	to farm	50.004		

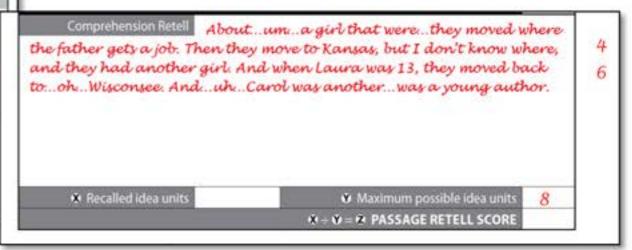




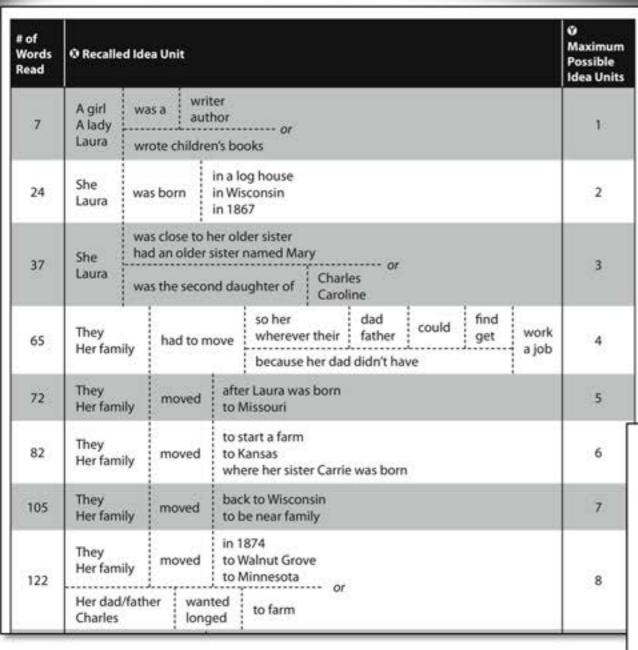


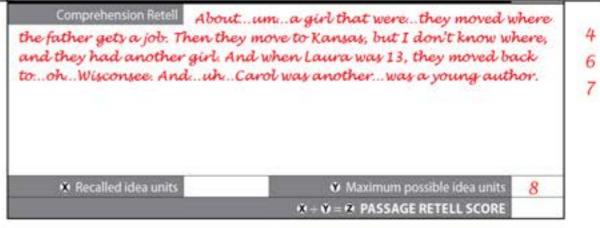


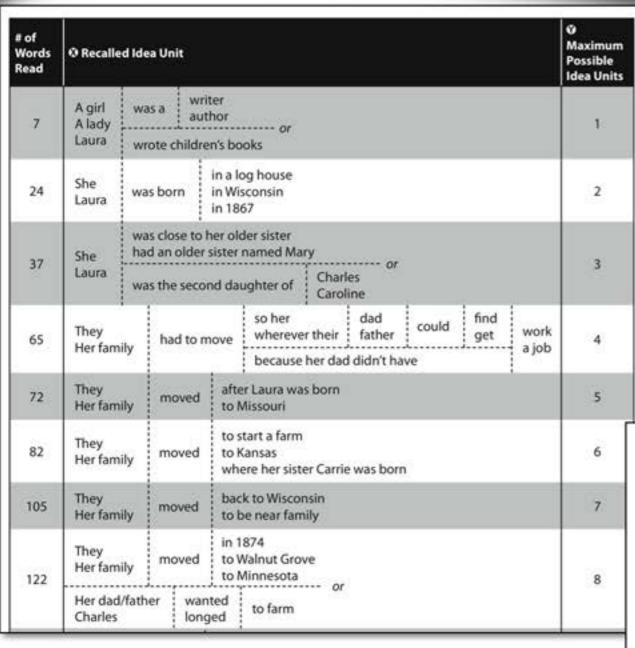
of Words Read	O Recalle	d Idea Ur	nit		Maximum Possible Idea Units	
7	A girl A lady Laura	was a		ter hor or n's books	10	
24	She Laura	was bo	m	in a log house in Wisconsin in 1867	2	
37	She Laura	had an	s close to her older sister d an older sister named Mary s the second daughter of Charles Caroline			
65	They Her fam	ily ha	d to m	so her dad could find work a job	4	
72	They Her fam	ily m	oved	after Laura was born to Missouri	5	
82	They Her fam	ily ^m	oved	to start a farm to Kansas where her sister Carrie was born	6	
105	They Her fam	illy m	oved	back to Wisconsin to be near family	7	
122	They Her fam	ily m	oved	in 1874 to Walnut Grove to Minnesota	8	
	Her dad Charles		wan	i to tarm	0,000	

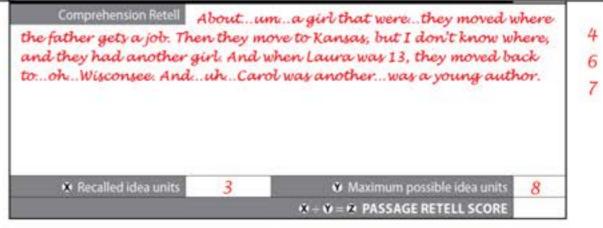


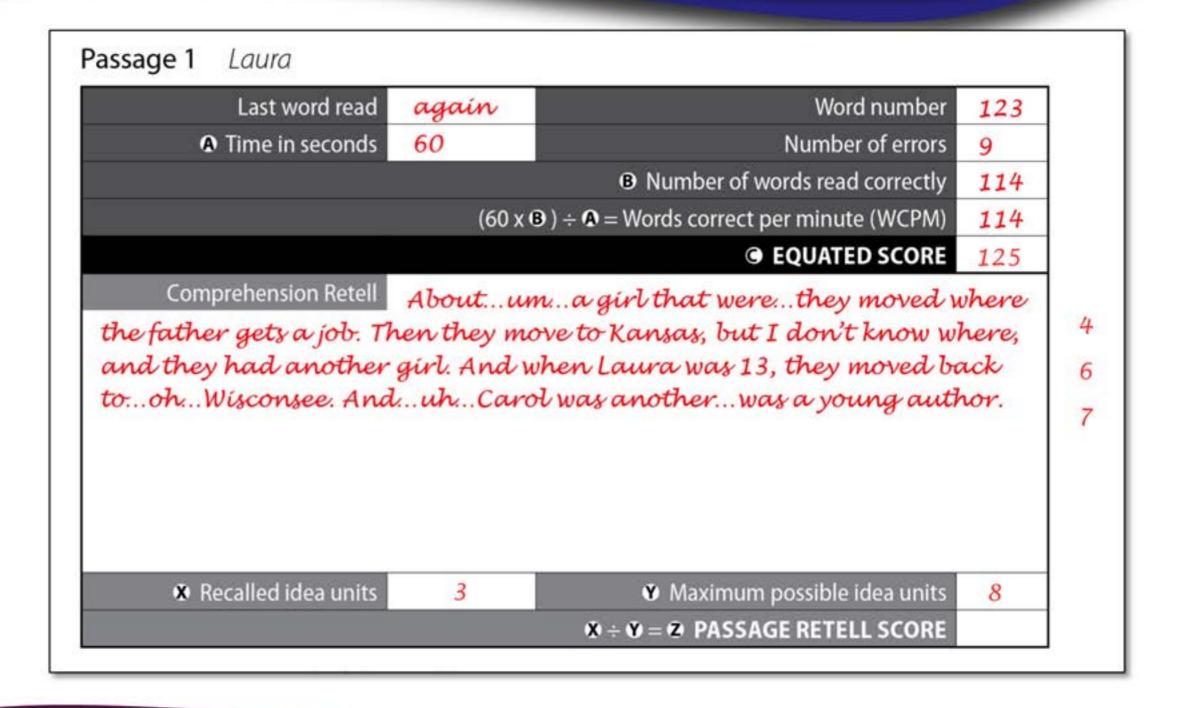




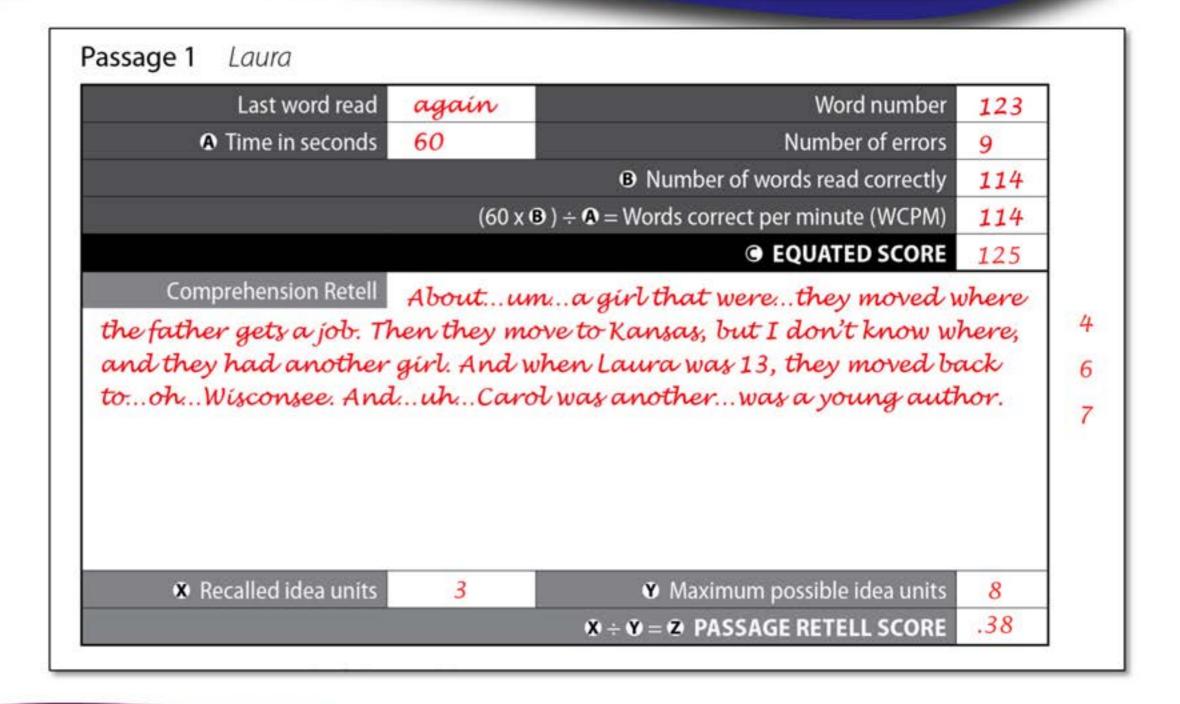








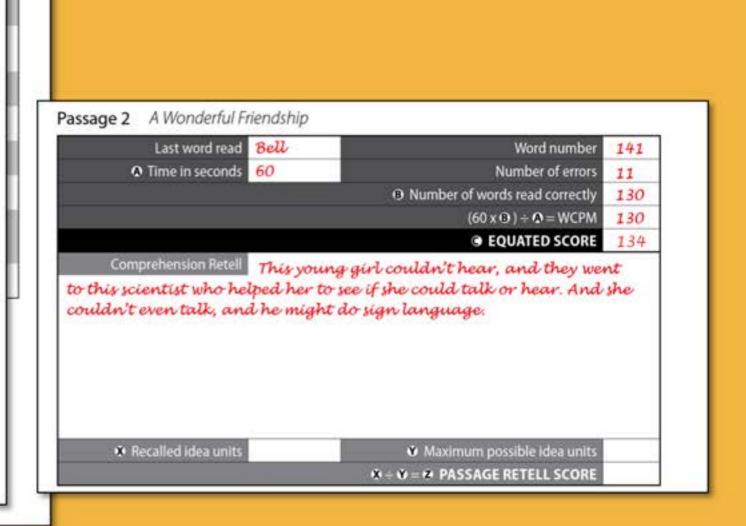


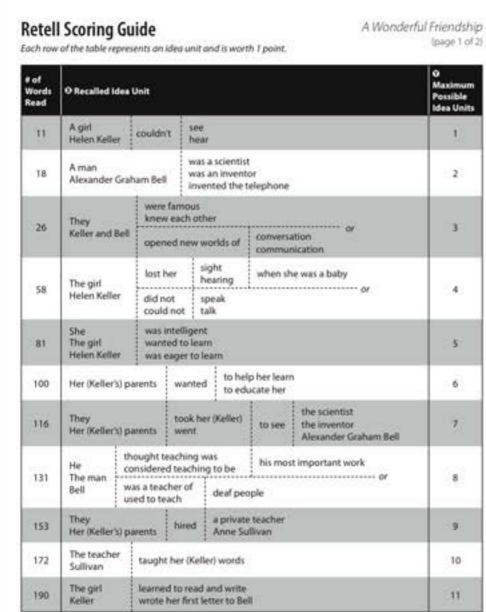


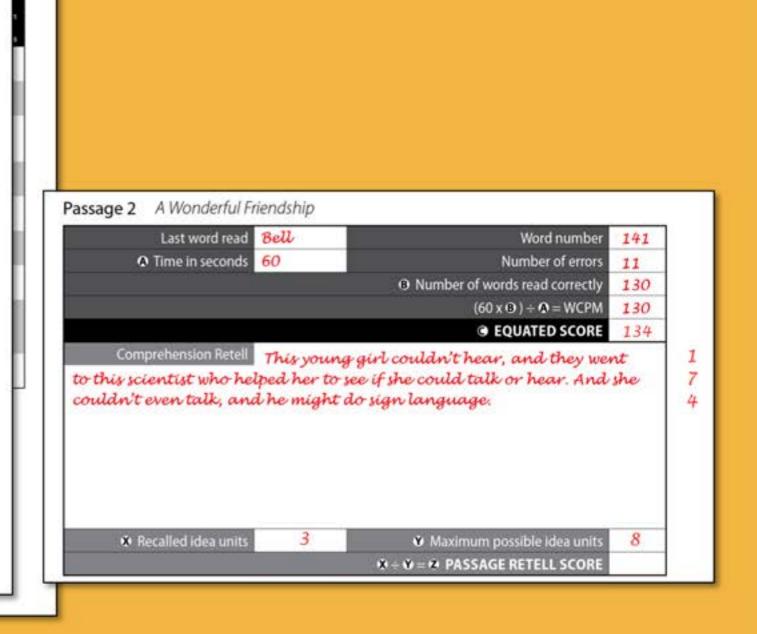


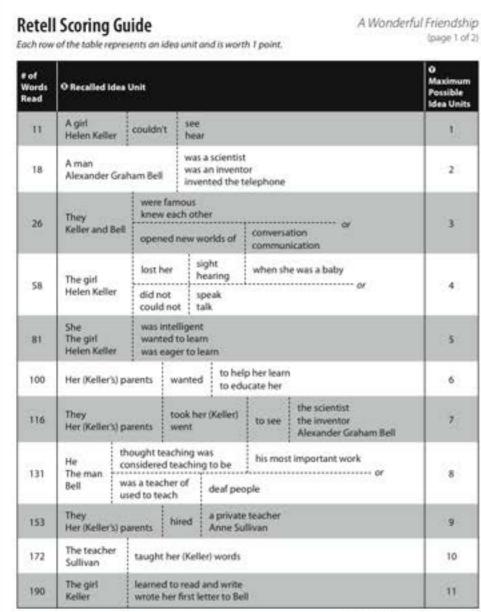


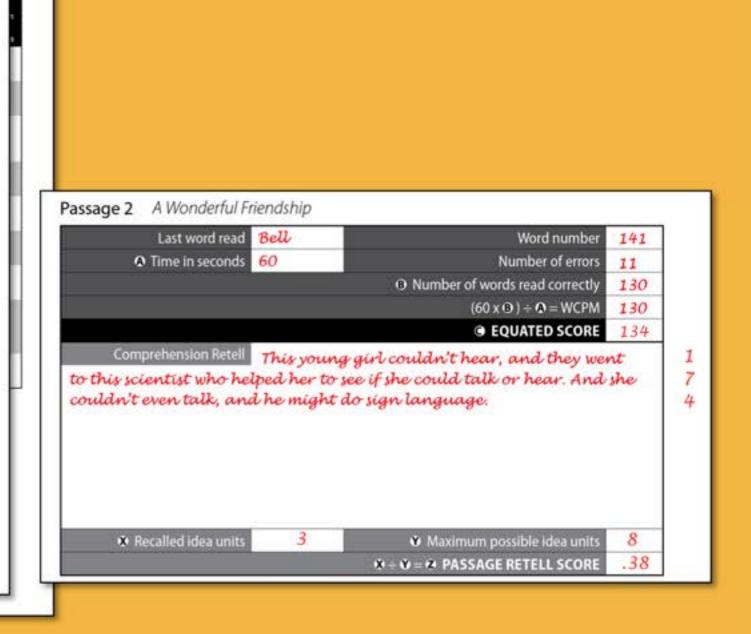
of Words Read	O Recalled Idea	Unit					Maximum Possible Idea Units	
11	A girl Helen Keller	couldn't	see hear					
18	A man Alexander Gra	sham Bell	was a scientist was an inventor invented the telephone					
100	They	were fa knew e	mous ach othe	r				
26	Keller and Bel		i new wo	rlds of	commun		3	
The girl		lost her	sig he	ht aring		e was a baby		
58	58 Helen Keller			speak t talk		548		
81	She The girl Helen Keller	wanted	was intelligent wanted to learn was eager to learn					
100	Her (Keller's) p	sarents	wanted		p her learr ucate her		6	
116	They Her (Keller's) ş	A	took her went	(Keller)	to see	the scientist the inventor Alexander Graham Bell	7	
131	The man	onsidered t	sught teaching was his most important work or sa teacher of deaf people				8	
153	They Her (Keller's) parents hired a private teacher Anne Sullivan				9			
172	The teacher Sullivan	taught h	at her (Keller) words				10	
190	The girl Keller	learned to	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		0		-11	











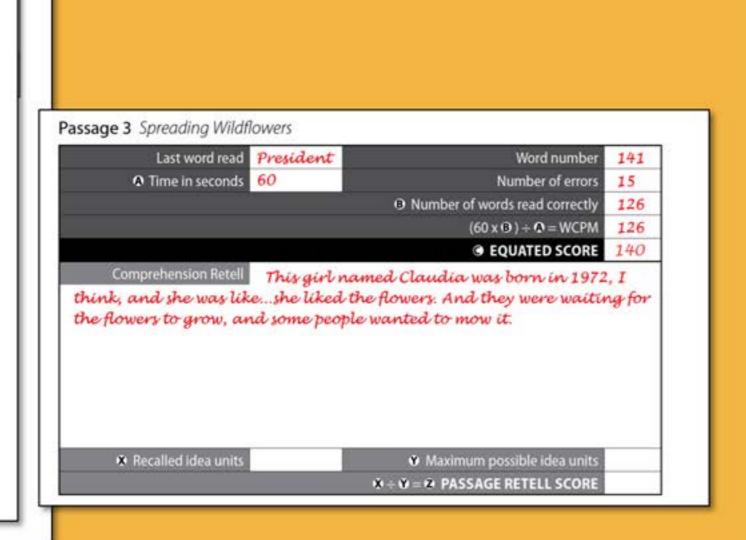


Spreading Wildflowers

Each row of the table represents an idea unit and is worth 1 point.

F of Words Read	O Recalled Id	lea Unit	Unit				
6	A girl A lady A person Claudia Tayi Lady Bird	lor	bom in	Texas the country Karnack 1912 or nickname "Lady Bird"	1		
36	She Claudia Lady Bird	liked loved		nature being outdoors looking for flowers			
69	Texas The state	started	ed a wildflower program				
84	The highway The state Texas They *	departme	wait	ted for the flowers to go to seed before they mowed	4		
	The seeds w	DANKE T	spread grow into plants				
116	The girl The lady Claudia Lady Bird	moved went to	college the university				
133	She Claudia Lady Bird	married	a man Lyndor LBJ	a man Lyndon B. Johnson			
141	Her husban Johnson	# (KS 790)	for pr	esident	7		
162	Lady Bird His wife	saw :	beauty and neglect ugliness	d blight when traveling	8		

^{*} The pronoun "they" is acceptable only if the student is clearly referring to the highway department or the state of Texas.



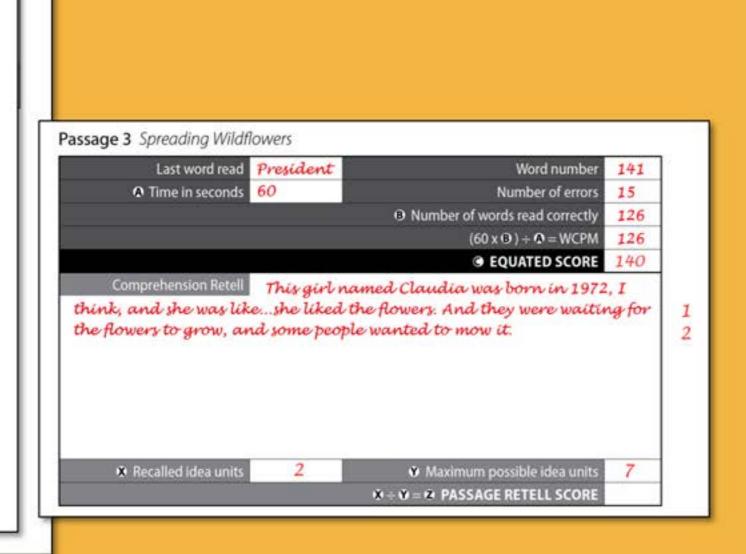
Retell Scoring Guide

Spreading Wildflowers

Each row of the table represents an idea unit and is worth 1 point.

# of Words Read	O Recalled Idea Unit						
6	A girl A lady A person Claudia Taylor Lady Bird Was given the rickname "Lady Bird" Texas the country Karnack 1912 or was given the rickname "Lady Bird"			1			
36	She Claudia Lady Bird	liked loved	nature belon outdoors				
69	Texas The state	started	arted a wildflower program				
84	The highway of The state Texas They *	departme	wa		flowers to go to seed before they moved	4	
	The seeds wo	14:00/21 - 7	pread row into p		Gr.		
116	The girl The lady Claudia Lady Bird	The girl moved to Austin The lady Claudia college or the university					
133	She Claudia Lady Bird	a man Lyndon B. Johnson LBJ					
141	Her husband Johnson	\$100 TeO	for p	resident		7	
162	Lady Bird His wife	saw :	beauty an neglect ugliness	d blight	when traveling	8	

^{*} The pronoun "they" is acceptable only if the student is clearly referring to the highway department or the state of Texas.



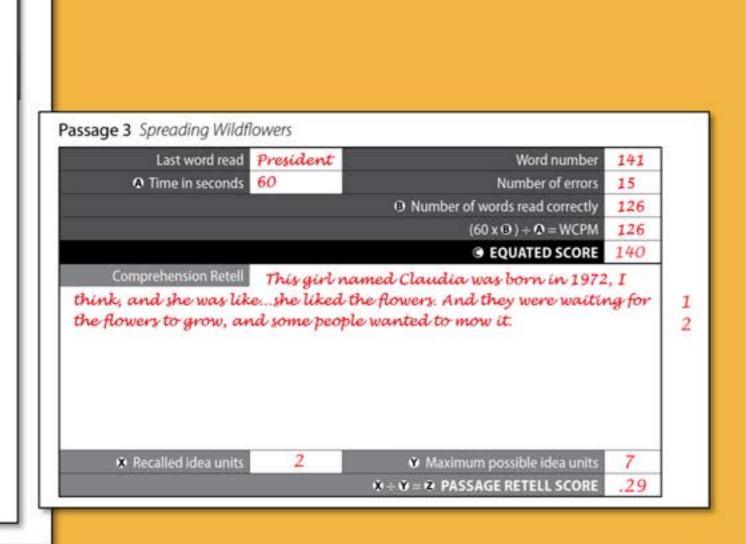
Retell Scoring Guide

Spreading Wildflowers

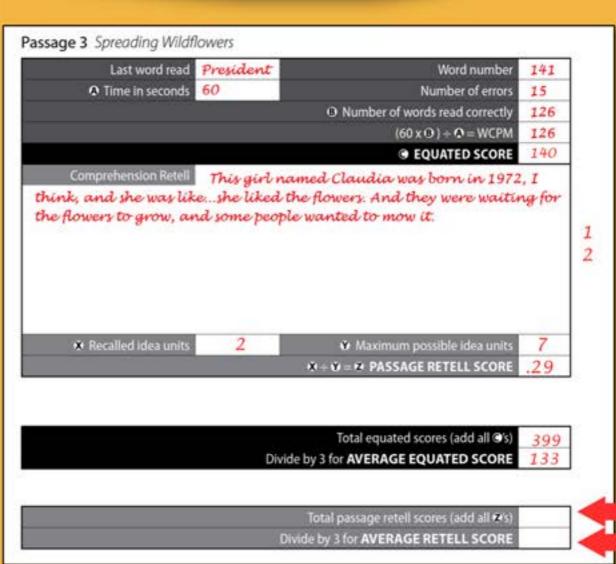
Each row of the table represents an idea unit and is worth 1 point.

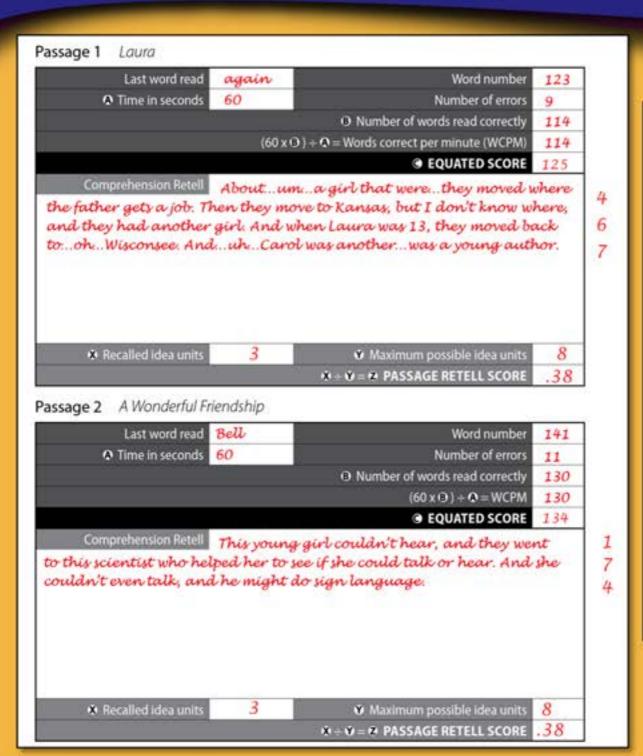
of Words tead	O Recalled to	fea Unit			Maximum Possible Idea Units	
6	A person Claudia Taylor		s born in	born in Texas the country Karnack 1912 or given the nickname "Lady Bird"		
36	She Claudia Lady Bird	liked loved	nature being ou looking	2		
69	Texas The state	started	d a wildflower program			
84	The highway The state Texas They *	y departm	wai	ted for the flowers to go to seed before they moved	4	
The seeds w		60430CL 1	spread grow into p			
116	The girl The lady Claudia Lady Bird		went to Lut			
133	She Claudia Lady Bird	marrie	a man			
141	Her husban Johnson	100.70	for pr	resident	7	
162	Lady Bird His wife	saw .	beauty and neglect ugliness	d blight when traveling	8	

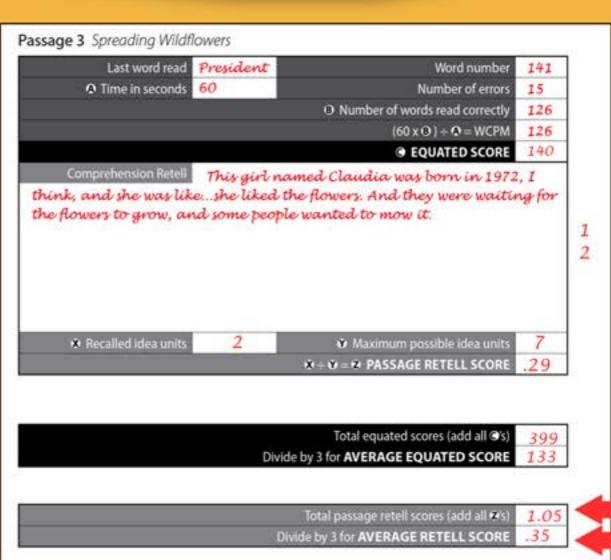
^{*} The pronoun "they" is acceptable only if the student is clearly referring to the highway department or the state of Texas.



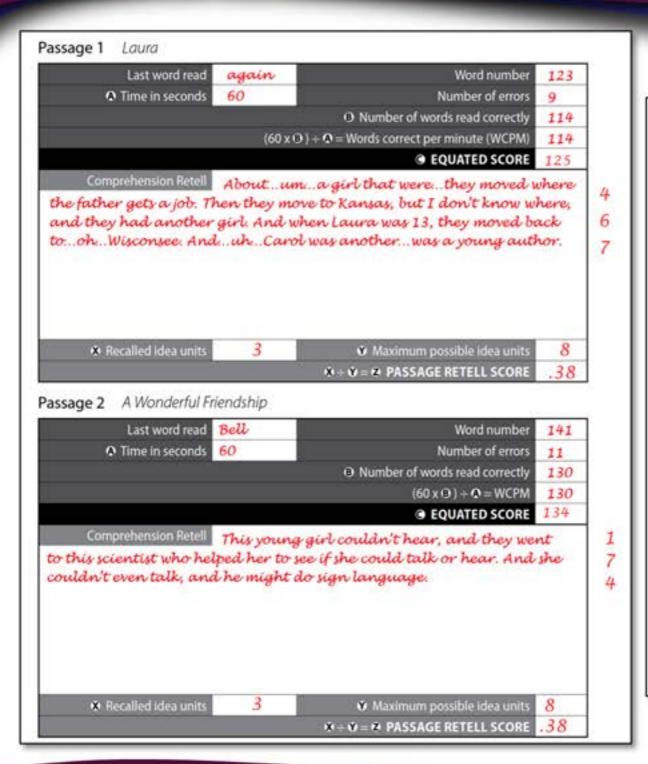


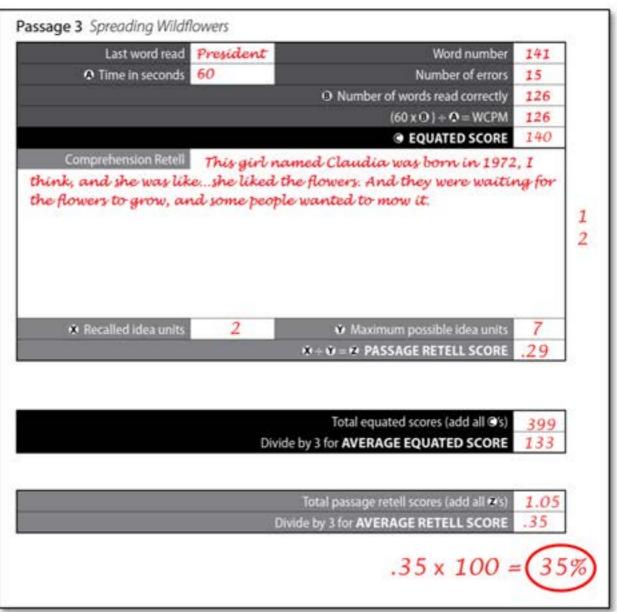




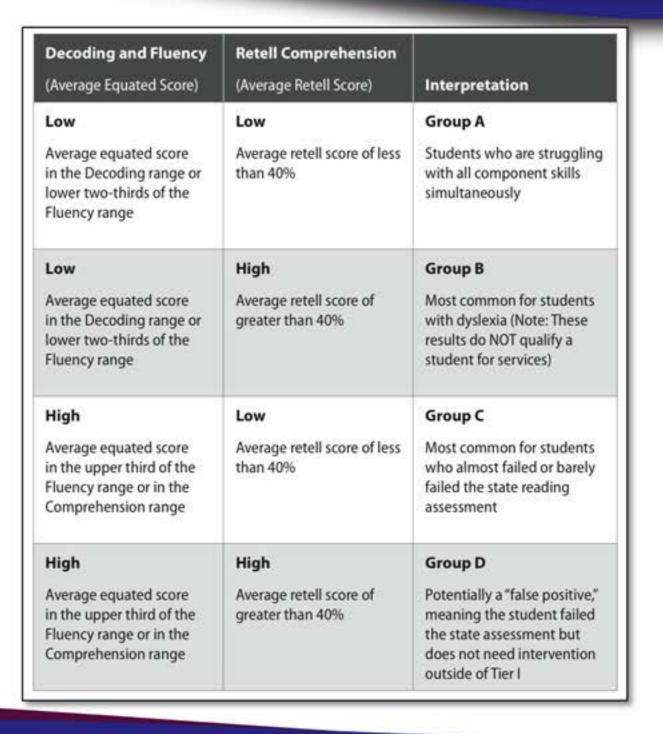


Calculating the Average Retell Score



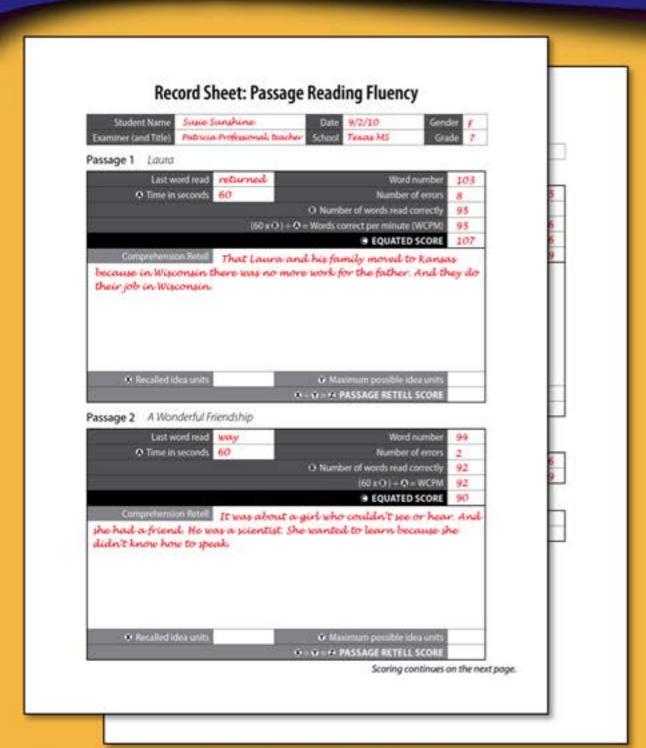


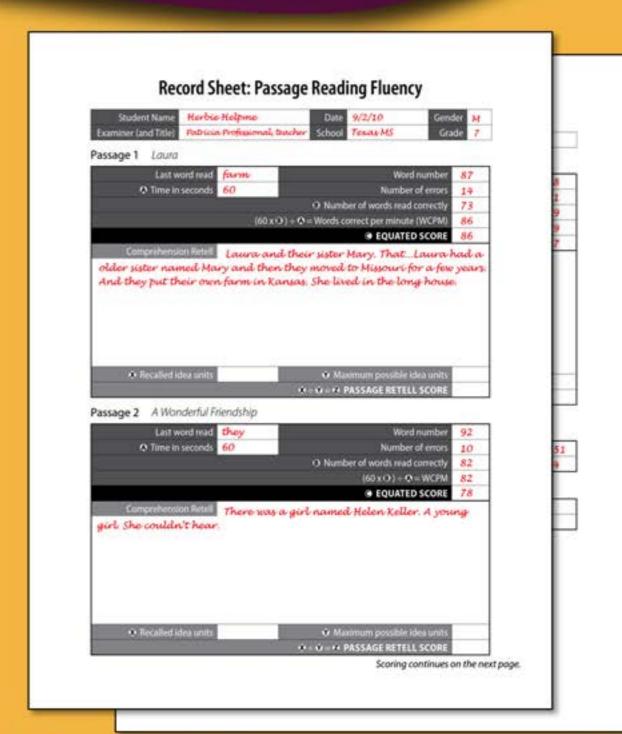
Comparing the Average Equated and Average Retell Scores





Scoring the Comprehension Retell: *YOU Do*





Scoring the Comprehension Retell: *YOU Do*



Susie Sunshine

- Laura
 - Recalled idea units
 - Score =
- A Wonderful Friendship
 - Recalled idea units
 - Score =
- Spreading Wildflowers
 - Recalled idea units
 - Score =
- Average retell score =

Herbie Helpme

- Laura
 - Recalled idea units
 - Score =
- A Wonderful Friendship
 - Recalled idea unit
 - Score =
- Spreading Wildflowers
 - Recalled idea unit
 - Score =
- Average retell score =

Scoring the Comprehension Retell: YOU Do



Susie Sunshine

- Laura
 - Recalled idea units 4 and 6
 - Score = 2/6 = .33
- A Wonderful Friendship
 - Recalled idea units 1, 2, 4, and 5
 - Score = 4/5 = .80
- Spreading Wildflowers
 - Recalled idea units 1, 2, and 5
 - Score = 3/5 = .60
- Average retell score = 58%

Herbie Helpme

- Laura
 - Recalled idea units 3, 5, and 6
 - Score = 3/6 = .50
- A Wonderful Friendship
 - Recalled idea unit 1
 - Score = 1/5 = .20
- Spreading Wildflowers
 - Recalled idea unit 2
 - Score = 1/4 = .25
- Average retell score = 32%

Grouping the Sample Students

Decoding and Fluency (Average Equated Score)	(Average Retell Score)	Interpretation
Low	Low	Group A
Average equated score in the Decoding range or lower two-thirds of the Fluency range	Average retell score of less than 40%	Students who are struggling with all component skills simultaneously
Low	High	Group B
Average equated score in the Decoding range or lower two-thirds of the Fluency range	Average retell score of greater than 40%	Most common for students with dyslexia (Note: These results do NOT qualify a student for services)
High	Low	Group C
Average equated score in the upper third of the Fluency range or in the Comprehension range	Average retell score of less than 40%	Most common for students who almost failed or barely failed the state reading assessment
High	High	Group D
Average equated score in the upper third of the Fluency range or in the Comprehension range	Average retell score of greater than 40%	Potentially a "false positive," meaning the student failed the state assessment but does not need intervention outside of Tier I



Monitoring Progress

- Administer the TMSFA three times per year:
 - Fall, winter, and spring
 - Students who have failed the state reading assessment
- Use the correct tables for BOY, MOY, and EOY:
 - Entry points
 - Equating tables
 - Guidelines for interpreting results
- Progress monitor three times per year:
 - August–November
 - December—February
 - March—May



Tracking Student Progress



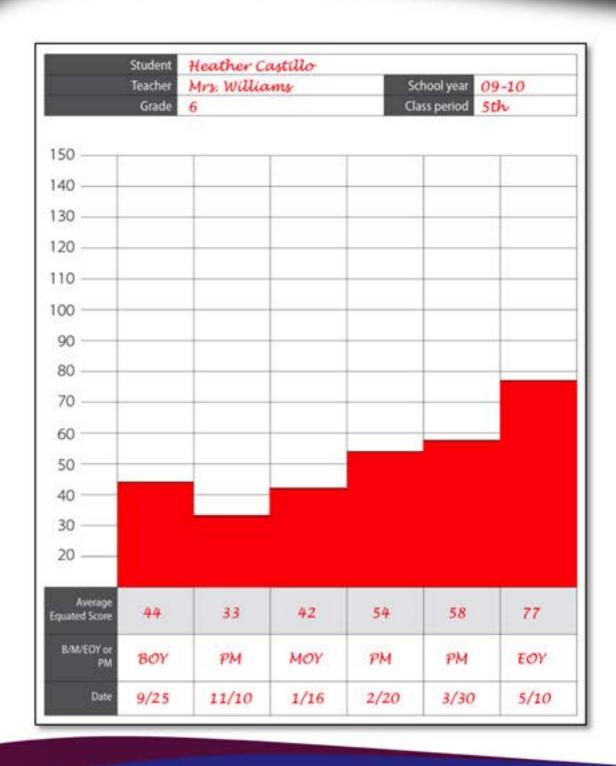
Suggested Timeline for Progress Monitoring

PASSAGE READING FLUENCY ASSESSMENT	PROGRESS MONITORING
BOY: Two weeks after school starts	PM 1: August, September, October, or November
MOY: Mid-January	PM 2: December, January, or February
EOY: Mid-April to May	PM 3: March, April, or May

Name	BOY/ MOY/EOY or PM	Date	Passage Title	Equated Score(s)	Average Equated Score
Heather	BOY	9/25		30/51/51	44
Castillo	PM	11/10	Penguins	33	33
	MOY	1/16		30/42/53	42
	PM	2/20	The Writing Pencil	54	54
	PM	3/30	Jim Henson	58	58
	EOY	5/10		73/74/85	77
Jeffrey	BOY	9/25		32/69/71	57
Coleman	PM	10/20	The Aye Aye	62	62
	PM	12/15	Jim Henson	74	74
	MOY	1/17		51/59/74	61
	PM	3/20	Mrs. Mason's Gift	87	87
	EOY	5/10		79/87/100	89



Tracking Student Progress (cont.)







Tracking Student Progress (cont.)







TMSFA Equated Scores Predict Instructional Need

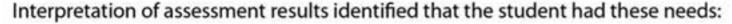
A number of middle school students struggle to read because:

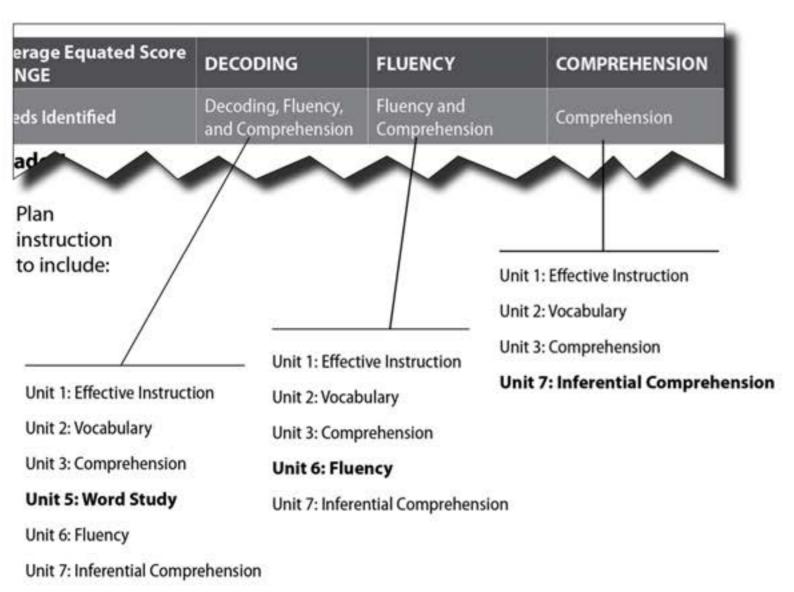
- They are less able to hold the meaning of text in memory and integrate it with other parts of text;
- 2. They have not developed accurate word reading skills; and/or

 They have not automatized their decoding skills such that they are able to read connected text effortlessly and fluently.

BEGINNING OF YEAR			
Average Equated Score RANGE	DECODING	FLUENCY	COMPREHENSION
Needs Identified	Decoding, Fluency, and Comprehension	Fluency and Comprehension	Comprehension
Grade 6			
TMSFA Word Lists	≤55	56-73	>74
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 88	89-113	> 114
Grade 7			
TMSFA Word Lists	≤58	59-75	>76
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 89	90-118	> 119
Grade 8			
TMSFA Word Lists	≤ 64	65-86	> 87
TMSFA Passage Fluency	≤ 101	102-124	> 125

Using the TMSFA Results to Plan Reading Instruction







Caution About Interpreting the Results of the TMSFA

"These scores should *not* be viewed as discreet cutoffs to be applied indiscriminately to categorize students, but as heuristics that are tempered by teacher observations of the students' reading ability. In other words, these are **guidelines** that should be used along with other information available to educators about a student's reading needs. The variability around these scores is high, and brief screening measures do not substitute for careful observation.

We also caution that nearly all struggling readers in middle school will need intervention in reading comprehension and vocabulary. Some students will also need intervention in decoding and/or fluency."

(TEA et al., 2008b, p. 33)

Summary

- Understand the use of equated scores in monitoring student progress.
- Know how to obtain equated scores.
- Know how to score the comprehension retell.
- Understand how to interpret the results from the Texas Middle School Fluency Assessment (TMSFA).
- Know how to use the results of the TMSFA to plan reading instruction.

Reflection Log



Think about how you plan to use the results of the TMSFA.

- With what aspects of interpreting and implementing the assessment do you feel confident?
- What about the interpretation of the results seems particularly useful in identifying student needs and planning instruction?
- With what aspects of interpreting and implementing the assessment are you concerned?
- What questions do you still have?

