iDeaL Reading Skills Record (iRSR)

iDeaL
Individualised Diagnostic explicit approach to Learning

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Name: _____ **Age:** _____ **Date:** _____

Please read and understand the marking guide. We recommend that this assessment be administered using an unseen text. The purpose of the iRSR is to measure and track students' reading accuracy, rate, fluency and comprehension.

Have a 1-minute timer ready, so the number of words per minute can be calculated accurately.

Marking Key:

Correct = ✓ Self–correction = SC
Error = ~~Line~~ (wrong word, insertion, omission)
Teacher gave sound or word = t

Sound error = S
Blending error = B
Irregular word error = I

Title: Fantastic Penguins	Level 3 Non-fiction	No. Words: 195	E	S	B	I
Most people picture penguins in Antarctica, hanging about on the ice. We don't		13				
imagine them zipping across waves or scaling sea cliffs like mountaineers. And		25				
we're even less likely to imagine them living in rainforests or the tropics. Yet		39				
penguins do all these things — they're unlike any other birds on the planet		52				
Penguins arrived on the scene around 60 million years ago. Some species, like the		66				
kumimanu, came and went. Fossilised remains of this huge penguin tell us it was		80				
over 160 centimetres tall. That's as tall as some people (even the emperor penguin		94				
— our largest living species — is 40 centimetres shorter).		102				
Penguins are found only in the _Southern Hemisphere_. Sometimes, Galapagos		112				
penguins swim across the equator when they're out fishing — but they always		124				
return south. So what do penguins have against the Northern Hemisphere?		135				
Predators. There are far too many of them for a flightless seabird. In the Southern		150				
Hemisphere, there's a lot less to worry about — except seals, sharks, orca … and of		164				
course people, the biggest threat of all.		171				
Penguins can survive all kinds of habitats. Emperor penguins raise their chicks in		184				
Antarctic blizzards, where temperatures can drop to minus 40 degrees Celsius.		195				

Written by Gizelle Clarkson, featured in School Journal November 2019

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1. **Decoding Score:**
   No. words − errors = Decoding Score

2. **Accuracy Score:**
   Decoding Score ÷ no. words x 100 = Accuracy Score (%)

3. **Oral Reading Rate:**
   No. words − errors = WPM

4. **Fluency Rubric:**
   Students are deemed to be reading fluently if they have a score of 10 or more

   / 16

5. **Comprehension Score (%):**
   No. of correct answers ÷ by total no. of questions x 100 = Comprehension Score (%)

6. Continue within concept/level ☐

   Move to next concept:/level ☐

Comprehension	Q	0	1
Retelling − Can retell the main points in detail? (3 points)	Ret		
How long have penguins existed? (about 60 million years)	Lit		
Is the kumimanu alive now? How do you know this? (no, it is extinct, fossilised, came and went)	Inf		
What do the words *Southern Hemisphere* mean in this text? (south of the equator, the bottom half of earth)	Voc		
Why are penguins only found in the Southern Hemisphere? (too many predators in the Northern H.)	Inf		

4. Fluency Rubric (Score /16)

Source: Adapted from 'Assessing Reading Fluency' by T.V Rasinski, 2004

Component	Score	1	2	3	4
Expression & Volume		Reads in a quiet voice, as if to get the words out. The reading does not sound natural, the way talking to a friend would.	Reads in a quiet voice. The reading sounds natural in parts of the text, but it does not always sound as natural as talking to a friend.	Mostly reads with good volume and expression, but sometimes slips into expressionless reading and does not sound as natural as talking to a friend.	Reads with varied volume and expression. Sounds as natural as talking to a friend, with expression that matches the meaning of the passage.
Phrasing		Reads word by word in a monotonous voice.	Reads in two- or three-word phrases, disregarding punctuation, natural word stress and use of intonation.	Reads with a mixture of run-ons, mid-sentence pauses for breath and some choppiness. Use of word stress and intonation is reasonable.	Reads with good phrasing, according to the written punctuation, and with good word stress and intonation.
Smoothness		Frequently hesitates while reading, sounds out words, and repeats words or phrases. Makes multiple attempts to read the same passage.	Reads with extended pauses or hesitations. Has many 'rough spots'.	Reads with occasional breaks in rhythm. Some difficulty with specific words or sentence structures.	Reads smoothly with some breaks, and self-corrects when encountering difficult words or sentence structures.
Pace		Reads slowly and laboriously.	Reads moderately slowly.	Reading pace is uneven.	Reads at a conversational pace throughout the reading.

Scores of 10 or more indicate that the student is making good progress in fluency.
Scores below 10 indicate that the student needs additional instruction in fluency.

Teacher Comment

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1. Decoding Score	2. Accuracy Score
The Decoding Score is used to calculate the overall accuracy of the text reading in the next step. 1. Use the Decoding Key chart to note the types of errors made (NB: self-corrections are not errors). 2. Calculate the Decoding Score by subtracting the number of errors from the total number of words.	How to calculate the Accuracy Score: Accuracy Score (%) = Decoding Score ÷ total words read x 100. E.g. If a student reads the Cod on the Rod text (86 words) and makes 5 errors, the accuracy calculation will be 81 ÷ 86 x 100 = 94%. **Students are deemed to have sufficient accuracy when their Accuracy Score is 95% or more.**

3. Oral Reading Rate – Words Per Minute (WPM)   *Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017)*

Average WPM Reading Rate Norms by Age:

6 yrs	7 yrs	8 yrs	9 yrs	10 yrs	11–12 yrs	13 yrs	Adult –
29-60	50-100	83-112	94-133	121-146	132-146	146+	200+

How to calculate Oral Reading Rate relative to age:
1. Time the reading for 1 minute and on the marking sheet, note the total number of words read.
2. Oral Reading Rate = words per minute – errors. E.g. If a student who is 7 years old reads 79 WPM and has 4 errors, the oral reading rate will be 79 - 4 = 75 WPM

It is important to monitor oral reading rate in consecutive Reading Skills Records.

4. Fluency Rubric

Indicate a score between 1 - 4 for each component; expression and volume, phrasing, smoothness, pace, on the student marking sheet. **Students are deemed to be reading fluently if they score 10 or more.**

5. Comprehension Score

Comprehension Score (%) = number of correct answers ÷ total number of questions x 100.
E.g. If a student correctly answers 4 out of 5 comprehension questions, the comprehension calculation will be 4 ÷ 5 x 100 = 80%.
Students are deemed to have sufficient comprehension when their Comprehension Score is 80% or more.

6. Next Steps

When determining your next steps, accuracy and comprehension scores will be the determining factors in deciding whether a child should move up a concept or a level. If oral reading rate and fluency rubric scores are low, consider making these an explicit focus for teaching either within the current concept/level or if moving up.

Developing Questions About the Text

Literal Questions
Literal comprehension is the understanding of information and facts that are directly stated in the text.
Example question starters:
- Who … ?
- What did the character do when … ?
- What type of animal is the … ?
- When did … happen?
- Where did the … take place?

Inferential Questions
Inferential comprehension is the ability to process written information and understand the underlying meaning of the text.
Example question starters:
- Why do you think … ?
- Why did the character … ?
- What do you think about … ?