

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: Science on the Ice	Level 4 Non-fiction	No. Words: 260	E	S	B	I
Two sets of merino underwear, two fleece jackets, a windbreaker, a puffer jacket, five pairs of		16				
gloves, a hat, a balaclava, fleece pants, fleece-lined boots, and lastly – a set of extreme-cold		31				
weather gear (called ECWs by those in the know). My kit is issued at Antarctica New		47				
Zealand's Christchurch headquarters, and I'm told to return the following morning at six. I'm		61				
to wear my ECWs for the flight south.		69				
The next day, I'm woken by my phone buzzing in the dark. It's 4.45 a.m. "Ice flight <u>delayed</u>		87				
twenty-four hours due to weather," the text says. The same message arrives five mornings in		102				
a row, and I learn my first lesson about Antarctica: dates are only estimates. On the sixth		119				
morning, no text arrives. I head for the airport, where I board a plane along with eighty other		137				
passengers, most of them scientists. We're ready for temperatures as low as minus 40		151				
degrees Celsius.		153				
In just five hours, I'm transported from the spring warmth of Canterbury to Scott Base and a		170				
frozen world, much colder and brighter than I'd imagined. I'm a photographer, and I've come		185				
to Antarctica to document the set-up for a science project, starting with a deep-field		199				
traverse. This is a fancy term for lugging a huge amount of science equipment many		214				
kilometres across the ice. Usually this is done by plane, but this time, a convoy of tracked		231				
vehicles will drive deep into the polar region. The vehicles can cope with many more tonnes		247				
of equipment than a plane. They can also travel in almost any weather.		260				
Written by Neil Silverwood, featured in School Journal November 2018						

<p>1. Decoding Score: No. words – errors = Decoding Score</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	<p>2. Accuracy Score: Decoding Score ÷ no. words x 100 = Accuracy Score (%)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	<p>3. Oral Reading Rate: No. words – errors = WPM</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>
<p>4. Fluency Rubric: Students are deemed to be reading fluently if they have a score of 10 or more</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> / 16 </div>	<p>5. Comprehension Score (%): No. of correct answers ÷ by total no. of questions x 100 = Comprehension Score (%)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	<p>6. Continue within concept/level <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Move to next concept/level <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Comprehension	Q	0	1
Retelling – Can retell the main points in detail? (3 points)	Ret		
What is ECW short for? (extreme cold-weather gear)	Lit		
What does the word <i>delayed</i> mean in this text? (postponed, happening later than expected)	Voc		
Why are dates only estimates in Antarctica? (extreme, changing weather)	Inf		
Are the tracked vehicles or planes stronger? (tracked vehicles: carry more, stand tougher weather)	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.
<p>Scores of 10 or more indicate that the student is making good progress in fluency.</p> <p>Scores below 10 indicate that the student needs additional instruction in fluency.</p>					

Teacher Comment

1. Decoding Score	2. Accuracy Score
<p>The Decoding Score is used to calculate the overall accuracy of the text reading in the next step.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use the Decoding Key chart to note the types of errors made (NB: self-corrections are not errors). Calculate the Decoding Score by subtracting the number of errors from the total number of words. 	<p>How to calculate the Accuracy Score: Accuracy Score (%) = Decoding Score ÷ total words read x 100.</p> <p>E.g. If a student reads the Cod on the Rod text (86 words) and makes 5 errors, the accuracy calculation will be $81 \div 86 \times 100 = 94\%$.</p> <p>Students are deemed to have sufficient accuracy when their Accuracy Score is 95% or more.</p>

3. Oral Reading Rate – Words Per Minute (WPM)	<i>Hasbrouck & Tindal (2017)</i>								
<p>Average WPM Reading Rate Norms by Age:</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">6 yrs 29-60</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">7 yrs 50-100</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">8 yrs 83-112</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">9 yrs 94-133</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">10 yrs 121-146</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">11-12 yrs 132-146</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">13 yrs 146+</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Adult – 200+</td> </tr> </table>		6 yrs 29-60	7 yrs 50-100	8 yrs 83-112	9 yrs 94-133	10 yrs 121-146	11-12 yrs 132-146	13 yrs 146+	Adult – 200+
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<p>How to calculate Oral Reading Rate relative to age:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Time the reading for 1 minute and on the marking sheet, note the total number of words read. 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 <p style="text-align: center;">It is important to monitor oral reading rate in consecutive Reading Skills Records.</p>									

4. Fluency Rubric
<p>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.</p>

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

6. Next Steps
<p>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.</p>

Developing Questions About the Text
<p>Literal Questions</p> <p>Literal comprehension is the understanding of information and facts that are directly stated in the text.</p> <p>Example question starters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who ... ? What did the character do when ... ? What type of animal is the ... ? When did ... happen? Where did the ... take place?
<p>Inferential Questions</p> <p>Inferential comprehension is the ability to process written information and understand the underlying meaning of the text.</p> <p>Example question starters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do you think ... ? Why did the character ... ? What do you think about ... ?