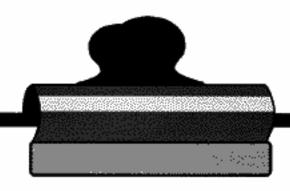
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^{*}Numbers in parentheses are approximate reading ability grade levels.

Introduction



These tests are intended to help teachers of reading by determining what should be taught, measuring progress, and suggesting areas that might be causing difficulty in learning to read.

They are useful for elementary teachers, parents, remedial or special education teachers, reading teachers, volunteer tutors, adult literacy teachers, and teachers of students learning English.

It is not suggested that you need to use all of the tests provided; choose the ones most appropriate to assess the needs of your students.

Many of the enclosed assessments include teaching suggestions. These ideas and the references and materials used at the back of the book are not exhaustive but offer an assortment of strategies to use as needed.

Your efforts in teaching someone to read are worthwhile and commendable.

Edward Fry, Ph.D.

Oral Reading Test

Purpose

This test quickly determines a student's general reading level.

Answer Key

Mark the examiner's copy and record sheet.

Count one mistake for each word the student is unable to pronounce. If the student immediately makes the correction, this is not counted as a mistake. If a student omits a word, ask the student to read the line again more carefully.

Underline each word the student can't pronounce or needs help in pronouncing. When the student has finished reading a paragraph, count the mistakes and check the appropriate box to the right of each paragraph. For example, if a student begins with paragraph 1-B and reads it without a mistake, or with one or two mistakes, she/he can read at this level independently. Check "Indep." to the right of the paragraph.

The student should then read paragraph 2-A. If the student receives a score of 0-2 mistakes, then the student can handle material at this level independently, too. Check "Indep." The student next reads paragraph 2-B. If she/he makes three to four mistakes, you have found the instructional reading level. Check "Instr." to the right of that paragraph. This is the level at which reading instruction will be most effective for that student. Notice that the number of mistakes for each reading level is shown on the test to the right of the paragraph.

After finding the student's instructional reading level, continue the test until you find the frustration reading level. Check "Frust." to the right of the paragraph. Stop testing when you get to the student's frustration level.

Record the results of the test in the spaces provided on the examiner's copy of the test. Fill in the highest grade level of material that the student can handle independently. Then record the grade level of material that should be used for instruction.

Instant Word Comprehensive Test

Directions: Have the student read the words aloud from the student's copy on page 31. On this page, mark **C** for each word read correctly and **X** for each word read incorrectly.

Student's	Name:	

Rank Number		Rank Number		Rank Number		Rank Number	
1.	the	26.	or	51.	will	76.	number
2.	of	27.	one	52.	up	77.	no
3. ;	and	28.	had	53.	other	78.	way
4. *	a	29.	by	54.	about	79.	could
5.	to	30.	word	55.	out	80.	people
6. i	ìn	31.	but	56.	many	81.	my
7. i	is	32.	not	57.	then	82.	than
8.	you	33.	what	58.	them	83.	first
9. 1	that	34.	all	59.	these	84.	water
10. i	it	35.	were	60.	SQ	85.	been
11. 1	he	36.	we	61.	some	86.	call
12.	was	37.	when	62.	her	87.	who
13.	for	38.	your	63.	would	88.	oil
14.	on	39.	can	64.	make	89.	now
15. a	are	40.	said	65.	like	90.	find
16.	â5	41.	there	66.	him	91.	long
17.	with	42.	use	67.	into	92.	down
18.	his	43.	an	68.	time	93.	day
19. t	they	44.	each	69.	has	94,	did
20. 1	I	45.	which	70.	look	95.	get
21. ;	at	46,	she	71.	two	96.	come
22. 1	be .	47.	do	72.	more	97.	made
23. t	this	48.	how	73.	write	98.	may
24. 1	have	49.	their	74.	go	99.	part
25. 1	from	50.	if	75.		100.	over

Name			

Homophones Test B

Directions: Circle or point to the correct word in parentheses.

- 1. Rabbits have very short (tails tales).
- 2. Please come (in inn) the house.
- 3. I have a hole in the (toe tow) of my sock.
- 4. We go to school five days out of the (weak week).
- 5. He was wearing (blew blue) pants.
- 6. The man will use the (brakes breaks) to stop the train.
- That (creak creek) runs into a nearby river.
- 8. His brother was very (dear deer) to him.
- 9. Did the flowers (die -dye) from cold last night?
- 10. Our teacher is very (fair fare).
- 11. The bad man (beat beet) his horse.
- 12. The (loan lone) traveler was glad to reach home.
- 13. We (road rowed) our boat across the lake.
- 14. Last night (we wee) went to sleep late.
- 15. I think (it's its) going to rain.
- 16. How much do you think you (way weigh)?
- 17. Do you like to eat (meat meet)?
- 18. The fruit is in the (bin been).
- 19. Mary put her (shoe shoo) on her left foot.
- 20. Have you (herd heard) the bell ring yet?
- 21. (Wood Would) you stop playing with your food at the table?

Using School Records

School Record Summary

Student's Name	Date							
Student's Age	_ years and	months						
Present Grade	years and	months	nantana.					
	Chronologica	l Age Grade P	Placement (CAGP)					
This compares th	This compares the student's age and grade placement with United States norms.							
Subtract 5 years a	Subtract 5 years and 4 months from the student's age:							
CAGP is	CAGP is years, months.							
This would be the of 5 years and 4 r	-	t would be in if th	he student started kindergarten at the age					
Student's CAGP	is years a	and mon	nths ahead/behind student's present grade.					
Group Reading Achievement Tests Keep a record of group standardized or other reading tests.								
Name of Test		Date	Scores					

	Other Achievement Tests							
Keep a record of act spelling, and science		other areas such	as mathematics, language, social studies,					
Name of Test Date Scores								
·····	······································	·	***************************************					
Amama								