

## Fifth Grade DIBELS

### **DIBELS Overview**

The Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS) are a set of procedures and measures for assessing the acquisition of early literacy skills from kindergarten through sixth grade. They are designed to be short (one minute) fluency measures used to regularly monitor the development of early literacy and early reading skills.

DIBELS are comprised of seven measures to function as indicators of phonemic awareness, alphabetic principle, accuracy and fluency with connected text, reading comprehension, and vocabulary. DIBELS were designed for use in identifying children experiencing difficulty in acquisition of basic early literacy skills in order to provide support early and prevent the occurrence of later reading difficulties.

### **Beginning of Year**

#### **DIBELS Oral Reading Fluency (DORF)**

On the DORF assessment, your child will read three passages appropriate for his/her grade level for one minute and then asked to retell what was read. The teacher will calculate the words read correctly (Words Correct– WC), your child’s accuracy rate, and the number of words your child uses to appropriately retell what was read. Retelling the story or text is important because it gives the teacher an indication if your child not only can read the words, but can understand what he/she is reading as well. The median WC, accuracy and retell will be used as your child’s score on this assessment.

#### **How Water Moves Through Plants**

► One of the things a plant must have to survive is water. Different kinds of plants need different amounts of water. A plant requires water to make its own food and to mature.

The process by which a plant produces its own food is called photosynthesis. During this process, the plant obtains water through its roots and it absorbs a gas called carbon dioxide through its leaves. Then, the plant uses energy from the sun to combine the gas and the water into the sugars the plant utilizes as food.

Water is essential to the plant for other reasons. It transports the nutrients from the soil throughout the various parts of the plant. In addition, it fills up the plant cells so the plant is able to stand straight.

A plant can obtain water from natural sources, such as precipitation, or from the individual who is growing the plant. The water soaks into the ground, where the roots absorb the water into the plant. From there, the water journeys into the plant’s stem and is transported to the leaves through long, thin tubes.

Plants must be able to move water up from the ground. Water moves from the soil to the top of the plant using capillary action. In this process, the water is attracted to the sides of the tiny tubes that run through the plant. The tiny tubes respond like a sponge and absorb the water into the plant.

Sometimes the plant has an overabundance of water. When this occurs, it must dispose of the excess water through a process called transpiration. The surface of each leaf has tiny holes in it. The water evaporates through these holes into the atmosphere. As the water in the leaves converts into a gas, more water is pulled up from the bottom of the plant.

## DAZE

The DAZE is a measure of your child's ability to understand what he/she reads. This assessment is typically administered to the whole class at the same time. Your child will be asked to silently read a grade level passage for 3 minutes. Every seventh word in the passage has been replaced by a box containing the correct word and two "distractor" words. Credit is given for each correct answer.

Ping-Pong

The ping-pong ball bounces once. Then, with a relaxed but controlled swing either now, a paddle strikes it, sending it each may soaring back over the net. It bounces person again collide. Another paddle connects with it, and the ball called points is shot forward once more. Eventually, the ball will light miss collide with the net, overshoot the fairly table row, or miss the paddle. The game opponent two being played is table tennis, also called version ping-pong returning, and it is a fun sport for play more all ages.

Ping-pong is played on a series table dizzy that is longer than it is wide win must. The table is divided in half by the net sport advantage, which runs across the table like a mesh challenge hit fence. Players stand on either end of the table every ages and hit the ball to each forward another other. The ball is small, hollow, and very player side light, and it is hit with wins tournament rubber paddles with short wooden handles. Casual hollow topspin players may simply tap the ball gently to their half opponents other. More competitive players slam the ball across with provide speed serves and topspin to try to make it hard longer good to hit back.

Watching a ping-pong time tournament reflexes may make you dizzy, as the strikes ball touch zooms back and forth

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### Middle of Year

DORF- See above

DAZE- See above

### End of Year

DORF- See above

DAZE- See above

## Fifth Grade Benchmark Goals and Cut Points for Risk

Measure	Score Level	Likely Need for Support	Beginning of Year	Middle of Year	End of Year
DIBELS Composite Score	At or Above Benchmark	Likely to Need Core Support	357 +	372 +	415 +
	Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Strategic Support	258 - 356	310 - 371	340 - 414
	Well Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Intensive Support	0 - 257	0 - 309	0 - 339
DORF Words Correct	At or Above Benchmark	Likely to Need Core Support	111 +	120 +	130 +
	Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Strategic Support	96 - 110	101 - 119	105 - 129
	Well Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Intensive Support	0 - 95	0 - 100	0 - 104
DORF Accuracy	At or Above Benchmark	Likely to Need Core Support	98% +	98% +	99% +
	Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Strategic Support	95% - 97%	96% - 97%	97% - 98%
	Well Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Intensive Support	0% - 94%	0% - 95%	0% - 96%
Retell	At or Above Benchmark	Likely to Need Core Support	33 +	36 +	36 +
	Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Strategic Support	22 - 32	25 - 35	25 - 35
	Well Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Intensive Support	0 - 21	0 - 24	0 - 24
Retell Quality of Response	At or Above Benchmark	Likely to Need Core Support	2 +	3 +	3 +
	Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Strategic Support	1	2	2
	Well Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Intensive Support		1	1
Daze Adjusted Score	At or Above Benchmark	Likely to Need Core Support	18 +	20 +	24 +
	Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Strategic Support	12 - 17	13 - 19	18 - 23
	Well Below Benchmark	Likely to Need Intensive Support	0 - 11	0 - 12	0 - 17

The benchmark goal is the number provided in the At or Above Benchmark row. The cut point for risk is the first number provided in the Below Benchmark row.