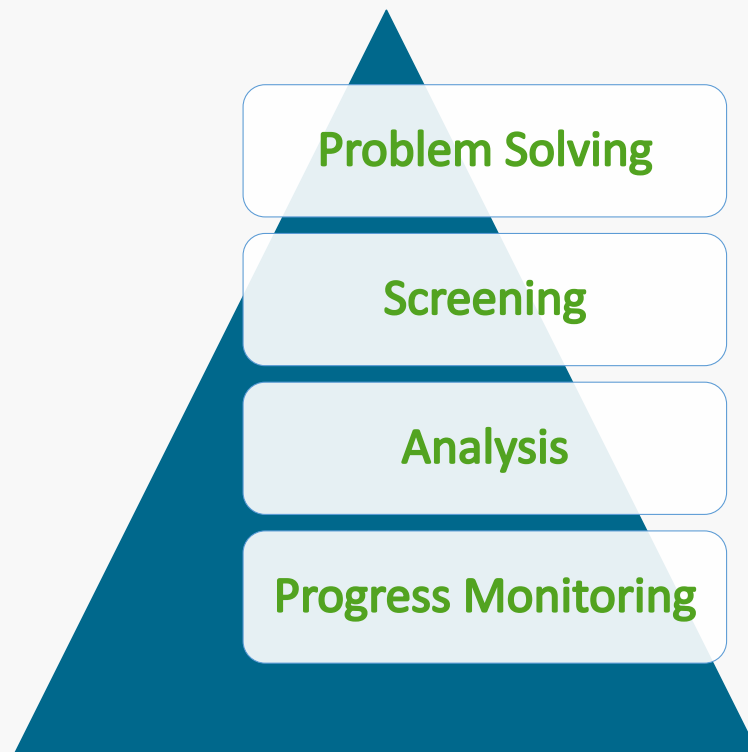




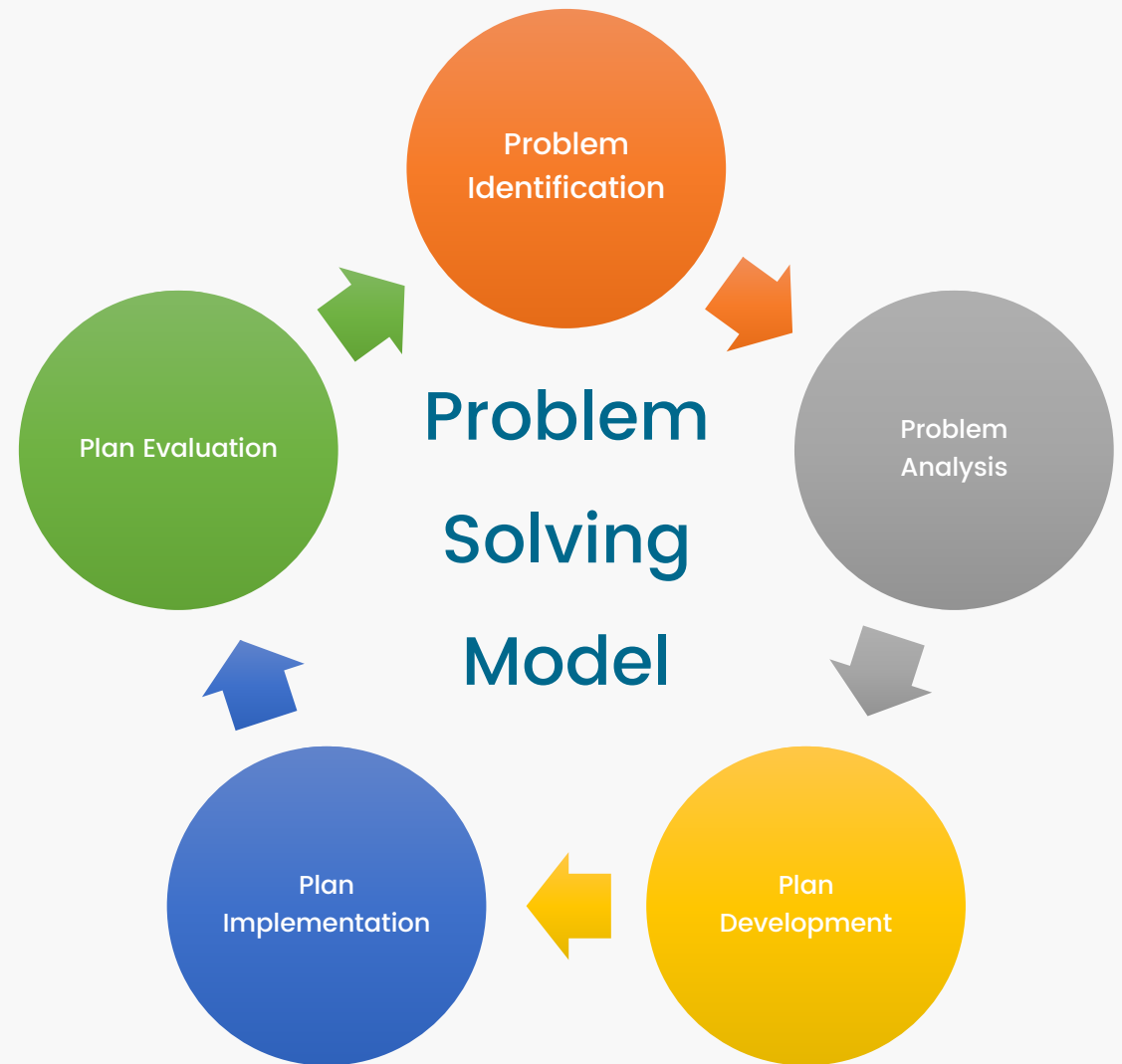
FastBridge Learning: Key Terms

Overview



A problem is:

the distance
between what is
expected and
what is occurring



Screening Terms

- Core Instruction
- Narrow Measure
- Broad Measure
- Benchmark
- Norms
- Composite Score
- Subscale

Core Instruction

- Instruction provided to all students in the general education classroom
 - ✓ Example: Reading programs like Journeys, Reading Street
- Foundation for additional learning supports

Narrow and Broad Measures

- An assessment that evaluates skills related to one part of an overall ability
 - ✓ **Examples:**
 - ❖ earlyReading, earlyMath
 - ❖ CBMreading, CBMmath
- An assessment that includes items representing all of the subskills necessary for a comprehensive task
 - ✓ **Examples:**
 - ❖ aReading, aMath

Benchmark

- A score identified as the goal for all students in a grade level to meet on a specific assessment
 - ✓ Examples: Fall, Winter, Spring goals
- Can be a predictor of student performance on other measures
 - ✓ State assessments

Norms

- Aggregate data from many students who took the same test and arranged by percentile ranks
 - ✓ National
 - ✓ District
 - ✓ School
 - ✓ Class
- Show the relative performance of individual students when compared to different groups

Scores

➤ Composite

- ✓ A score based on 3 or 4 combined subtest scores
 - ❖ earlyReading
 - ❖ earlyMath

➤ Subtest

- ✓ An individual short test of specific subskills
 - ❖ Letter Sounds
 - ❖ Numeral Identification

➤ Subscale

- ✓ A score based on selected items on a test
 - ❖ Social, Academic, Behavior

Analysis Terms

- 80%
- ROI
- Adequate Growth
- Student growth percentile
- Risk

80%

- Percentage of students who should attain the benchmark score on screening assessments
- Essential for an MTSS to work

ROI

- Rate of Improvement
- The amount of growth in weekly or monthly units for a specific measure

Adequate Growth

- Student skill improvement rate that leads to attaining a benchmark score
- Important because all students need to improve over a school year
- Often described as
 - ✓ “One year’s growth in one year’s time.”

Student Growth Percentile

- Average growth calculated based on students who all started at the same initial score level
- Shows how growth varies among students
- Those who start farther behind need to make more growth in order to catch up

Risk

- A way of understanding student scores in relation to learning needs
 - ✓ Based on FastBridge national norms
- Low Risk
 - ✓ Scores at or above the 40th percentile
- Some Risk
 - ✓ Scores from the 15th – 39th percentiles
- High Risk
 - ✓ Scores below the 15th percentile

Progress Monitoring Terms

- Tiers
- Interventions
- Goals
- Weekly
- Trend

Tiers

- Descriptors for types of instruction
- Tier 1 (Universal)
 - ✓ Universal core instruction
- Tier 2 (Strategic)
 - ✓ Supplemental instruction provided for about 15-20% of students
- Tier 3 (Intensive)
 - ✓ Focused instruction that typically includes direct and systematic teaching procedure

Interventions

- Additional instruction provided to individual students for the purpose of improving one or more specific skills
- Should be supplemental to core instruction
 - ✓ Except in cases where a replacement core curriculum is needed

Goals

➤ Realistic

- ✓ A learning expectation based on research indicating the amount of growth typical students make when provided effective

➤ Ambitious

- ✓ A learning expectation based on an above average weekly rate of improvement instruction

Weekly

- Recommended progress monitoring frequency
- Important because the frequency of data collection will determine how soon intervention effects can be known
 - ✓ 9-12 data points are typically needed

Trend

- The general direction of scores on a progress graph
 - ✓ Used to interpret student data and determine if an intervention is working