

DIBELS

Here is how you can practice these skills at home:

- **Letter Naming Fluency (LNF):** write down various letters on a piece of paper. They can be lower-case or capitalized. A combination of both lower case and capital letters would be best. Have your child practice identifying as many letters as they can in one minute.
- **Phoneme Segmentation Fluency (PSF):** say a word to your child (simple CVC words or sight words would be great) and have them tell you each sound they hear in the word. Ex: “What sounds do you hear in the word ‘cat’?” “c/a/t”
- **Correct Letter Sounds (CLS):** This is different from PSF since we use our nonsense words for CLS and WWR. Give your child a nonsense word (these are cvc words such as “nef” or “lup”). Your child will need to be able to give the correct sound for each letter in the word.
- **Whole Words Read (WWR):** Whole words read goes along with correct letter sounds for nonsense words. In order for a nonsense word to be considered read correctly, your child will need to either sound out the word then put it together (ex: p/a/g, pag) or say the whole word without sounding it out. If your child misses a sound in the word, it will not be marked as a whole word read. You can practice this by giving your child a nonsense word and having them practice either sounding out/putting together the word, or have them read the word without sounding out.
- **Words Read Fluency (WRF):** These are various sight words given to students. The best way to practice this is by practicing the sight word list provided in your child’s Practice Folder. Mastery of these sight words is important.
- **Oral Reading Fluency (ORF):** ORF passages are also provided in your child’s Practice Folder. You will need to have your child read one minute of a passage each week. You will need to record number of words read and errors and sign. Do NOT read the passage to your child first or let them practice beforehand.

STAR

- **What is the grade equivalent?**

The grade equivalent helps show what level your child is at for Reading and Math. For example, if your child's grade equivalent for Reading is 1.7, that means your child is reading on the same level as a first grader in the seventh month of school. If your child's grade equivalent is 3.2, that means your child is reading at the same level as a third grader in the second month of school. Grade equivalents help me when I plan small groups as well as AR goals.

- **What does PP mean?**

"PP" on your child's assessment sheet for their Reading grade equivalent means that your child is "pre-primer". This means they are best served with texts that are at a pre-K/kindergarten level.

- **What does P mean?**

P on your child's assessment sheet for their Reading grade equivalent means that your child is "primer". This means they are best served with texts that are at a beginning first-grade level.