

PALS Family Letter Template for 3rd Grade -Mid Year 2022– English

PALS provides this template to divisions and schools to assist with family communication about *PALS*. Division and school leaders are encouraged to send this letter as well as the child's *Student Summary*. If applicable, information regarding the *intervention program* you provide for the student may be entered into this template.

Date: _____

Dear Family of ______,

PALS 1-3 is a screening tool of young children's literacy development which has been used for over twenty years with first-grade students in Virginia. Results are used to determine individual children's learning goals, plan classroom instruction, and raise awareness of children who need additional support or instruction in early reading and literacy.

Focusing on early detection and early intervention of reading difficulties is a required state-wide policy (Early Intervention Reading Initiative). The *PALS 1-3* screening tool is a way to help schools and teachers meet that mandate.

PALS has individual task scores which show the number of items a student answered correctly on each task and an overall Summed Score. There is a different Summed Score Benchmark for each grade-level as well as Fall/Spring. There is not a Summed Score Benchmark at Mid-Year. However, assessment at Mid-Year allows teachers to monitor students' individual-task scores in between the Fall and Spring assessment periods.

If your child's Fall Summed Score met or exceeded the benchmark, your child was not identified to receive intervention funded through the EIRI initiative. However, your child's individual task scores may still indicate that your child needs instruction in those particular areas.

If your child's Fall Summed Score was below the benchmark, this indicates that your child is *significantly* behind in basic literacy development and was identified by *PALS* for intervention. Identified students are required by the Early Intervention Reading Initiative (EIRI) to receive 2.5 hours of additional instruction per week above and beyond regular classroom instruction. If your child was identified for intervention in the fall, intervention will continue throughout the school year.

On the next few pages, you will find:

- a sample *Third-Grade Student Summary* for Mid-Year to help you understand your own child's report
- a table with more detailed task information
- a *Family Information Sheet for Literacy Screening in Virginia* that answers common questions about *PALS*

• your child's Student Summary

Sincerely,

Principal/School Division staffer name/ signature

Sample PALS 3rd Grade Student Summary: Mid-Year 2022

This report lists all scores entered for the student. In the Fall and Spring columns, task benchmarks or a Summed Score benchmark is in parentheses following selected task scores. In the Mid-Year column, Mid-Year ranges are in parentheses following selected task scores. Entry Level Summed Scores are not generated at Mid-Year. Benchmarks and Mid-Year ranges are only generated for

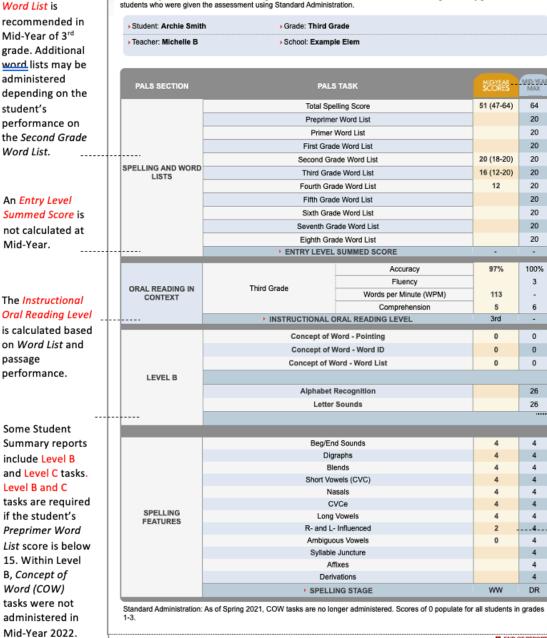
STUDENT SUMMARY - MID-YEAR 2022 pais

The Second Grade Word List is

Concept of Word

autopopulate with scores of 0.

tasks



An RA symbol indicates that at least one task was administered remotely.

3

6

4

4

4

4

4

4

END OF REPORT

An ID symbol indicates that the student either: 1) scored below the Entry Level Summed Score Benchmark of 54, in the Fall or 2) remains D'd from a previous screening window if assessed remotely. A student with the ID designation must receive 2.5 hours of literacy intervention per week during the school year.

The numbers in parentheses represent task ranges. The number in the gray column indicates the maximum score for that task.

Spelling is not marked only as correct or incorrect Students also receive credit for spelling/ phonics features used correctly.



	Who	Task	Purpose	Max	Mid-Year Range Information
		Spelling	use letters to represent sounds	64	 Students spell 28 words Partial credit earned for correct target phonics features Mid-Year range= 47-64
		Word Lists	identify words commonly found in grade-level texts	20	 Second Grade Word List (18-20) Third Grade Word List (12-20) Students may read more lists based on performance
Level A: Entry-Level	All students	Oral Reading in Context	read a passage and, depending on level, answer 6 comprehension questions		 Passage selection is based on the highest-level word list on which the student could read 15 or more words correctly Instructional level = 90-97% accuracy (Primer level or higher) Students are timed to determine Words Per Minute (WPM) on Primer or higher passages 6 multiple-choice comprehension questions are required for passage levels 4th-8th; optional for Primer-3rd If WPM or comprehension scores are too low, an additional passage may be required
		Alphabet Recognition	identify lowercase letters of the alphabet	26	• No Mid-Year range (mastery= 26)
Level B: Alphabetics	Students with Preprimer Word List score below 15	Letter Sounds	produce letter sounds for uppercase letters	26	• No Mid-Year range (mastery= 26)
		Concept of Word		0	 Concept of Word not administered Task scores of 0 populate for all students who were administered PALS in a standard manner
C: wareness	Students with Preprimer Word List score below 15	Blending	orally blend 2-4 speech sounds to produce words	20	 No Mid-Year range (Spring benchmark= 14)
Level C: Phonemic Awarer		Sound to Letter	identify sounds at the beginning, middle, and end of words	40	 No Mid-Year range (Spring benchmark = 36)
Entry- Level Summed Score				No Summed Score generated at Mid-Year	

Third Grade Mid-Year 2022 PALS Tasks Optional Screening Window (VDOE)



Family Information Sheet for Literacy Screening in Virginia

What is literacy?

Literacy means that someone can read and write. The goal of reading is to be able to understand (comprehend) what one reads. Children need to be able to:

- 1. decode blend sounds together to read words
- 2. <u>en</u>code spell words
- 3. understand and use language

As children's skills improve in these three areas, they develop *fluency* and *comprehension*.

What is a screener?

A literacy *screener* (also known as a *test* or *assessment*) is designed to identify children at high risk for reading problems. If students are identified as needing additional support, they receive *intervention* (i.e., extra instruction) to help the student make progress. Early intervention is critical because research tells us that risk for reading difficulties can be detected as early as kindergarten. Additionally, *PALS* task scores allow teachers to target instruction to meet student needs.

What is PALS?

PALS is the Virginia Department of Education sponsored literacy screener that is designed to give a snapshot of critical literacy skills at a single moment in time. Rather than focus on all parts of literacy, *PALS* focuses on *decoding* and *encoding*. *PALS* does **not** offer a comprehensive picture of your child's literacy skills.

What do PALS scores mean?

PALS has individual task scores which show the number of items a student answered correctly on each task and an overall Summed Score. If a child's Summed Score is below the Summed Score Benchmark, the student is eligible to receive state dollars for intervention. There is a different Summed Score Benchmark for each grade-level and each time period (fall/spring). There is not a Summed Score Benchmark at Mid-Year. Mid-Year screening allows teachers to monitor students' individual task scores in between the Fall and Spring assessment periods.

If your child's *Summed Score* meets or exceeds the Fall or Spring benchmark, your child's individual task scores may still indicate that your child needs instruction in these particular areas.

If your child's *Summed Score* is below the Fall or Spring benchmark, this indicates that your child is *significantly* behind in basic literacy development and has been *Identified below the Summed Score Benchmark* by PALS.

Students who have and/or solution in the state of the sta

letter template that divisions and schools can use to give you additional information about your child's *PALS* scores.

What are spelling features and stages?

Students spell a list of words as part of the screener. A student may get the entire word correct and/or parts of the word correct. Knowledge of the parts, or phonics features, is critical in encoding (spelling) and decoding (reading). By analyzing students' spelling, the teacher can determine what phonics features to teach and what features are already known. These features progress from easier to harder. A spelling stage is determined based on a balance of students' reading and spelling-feature knowledge.

Features	Examples	Typical Stage	
	(words are not from assessment)		
Beginning Sounds	<u>b</u> at, <u>m</u> an	Emergent/ Early Letter Name	
Ending Sounds	ba <u>t</u> , ma <u>n</u>	(E, ELN)	
Beg/End Sounds	<u>b</u> a <u>t</u> , <u>m</u> an (must have both)	Letter-Name	
Digraphs	<u>sh</u> op, ba <u>th</u>		
Blends	<u>tr</u> ap, fa <u>st</u> , <u>cl</u> am		
Short Vowels (CVC)	d <u>a</u> d, p <u>i</u> t	(LN)	
Nasals	bu <u>m</u> p, ju <u>n</u> k		
CVCe	b <u>a</u> k <u>e</u> , d <u>i</u> m <u>e</u>		
Long Vowels	l <u>ea</u> p, b <u>oa</u> t	Within-Word Pattern	
R- and L- Influenced	<u>gir</u> l, h <u>el</u> p	(WWP)	
Ambiguous Vowels	p <u>ou</u> t, f <u>oi</u> l		
Syllable Juncture	clo <u>si</u> ng, ra <u>ce</u> d	Syllable & Affixes	
Affixes	<u>mis</u> judge, quick <u>ly</u>	(SA)	
Derivations	align, perm <u>ission</u>	Derivational Relations (DR)	

