

i-Ready® One Coherent Program



Sample Reports

READING

MATH

<i>i-Ready Inform Results</i> (Class, Student)	<u>5</u>	<u>19</u>
Literacy Tasks (Student)	<u>7</u>	
Literacy Profile (Student)	<u>8</u>	
Grade-Level Planning (Prerequisites)		<u>21</u>
Instructional Groupings	<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>
<i>i-Ready Inform Growth</i> (Student, Class, School)	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>
<i>i-Ready Inform Results</i> (District)	<u>13</u>	<u>26</u>
Grade-Level Planning (Scaffolding)	<u>15</u>	
Standards Performance (Class)	<u>16</u>	<u>27</u>
Standards Mastery Results by Test (Class, Student)	<u>17</u>	<u>28</u>
Growth Monitoring Results (Student)		<u>30</u>
For Families		<u>31</u>
Historical Results (Student)		<u>32</u>

The Power of One Coherent Program

Support every student with clear data, connected to precise instruction, and backed by committed service.

i-Ready[®] Assessment Suite

i-Ready Inform[™]

Know Students Deeply with
an Adaptive Assessment
for Grades K–12

READING | MATH
ENGLISH | SPANISH*

i-Ready[™] Literacy Tasks

Focus Support on
Foundational Literacy Skills
ENGLISH | SPANISH

Grades
K–6

i-Ready[™] Standards Mastery

Evaluate Student
Performance on Key
Academic Standards

Grades
2–8

Also Included:

Connected Instructional Resources

Accelerate growth with targeted,
teacher-led resources

Reading Fluency Practice
Grades 1–8

Tools for Instruction
Grades K–8

Tools for Scaffolding Comprehension
Grades 3–8

Implementation Support

Get comprehensive support
that works as hard as you do

Partner Success Managers

Professional Learning

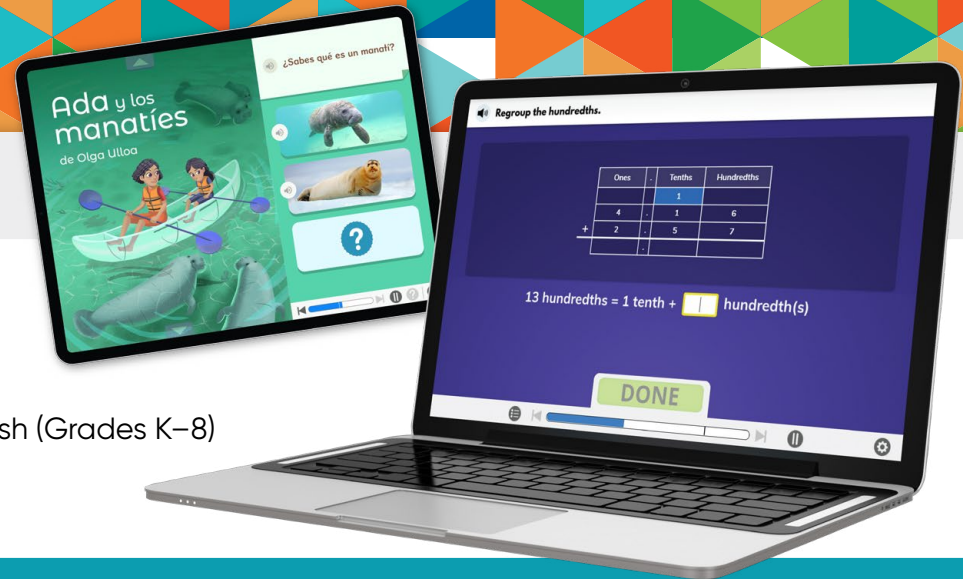
Online Educator Learning Platform

i-Ready Success Central Access

*i-Ready Inform de lectura en español is available for Grades K–6. Grades 7 and 8 have access to the fixed-form Assessment of Spanish Reading.

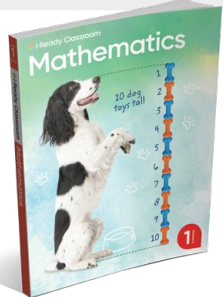
Personalized Instruction*

- ✓ Digital Instruction for Reading in English (Grades K–8)
- ✓ Digital Instruction for Reading in Spanish (Grades K–5)
- ✓ Digital Instruction for Mathematics in English and Spanish (Grades K–8)
- ✓ Learning Games for Mathematics (Grades K–8)



Better Together: *i-Ready Personalized Instruction* uses insights from students' *i-Ready Inform* results to deliver differentiated instruction for every student.

Core Programs*

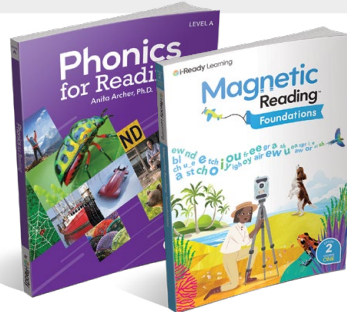


K–Algebra 1 Mathematics

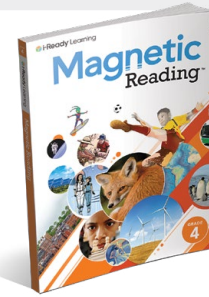


K–6 Literacy

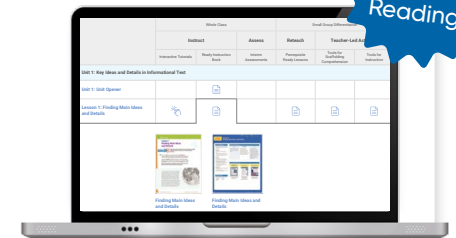
Supplemental Instruction and Intervention*



K–12 Foundational Skills



3–5 Comprehension



Teacher Toolbox K–8

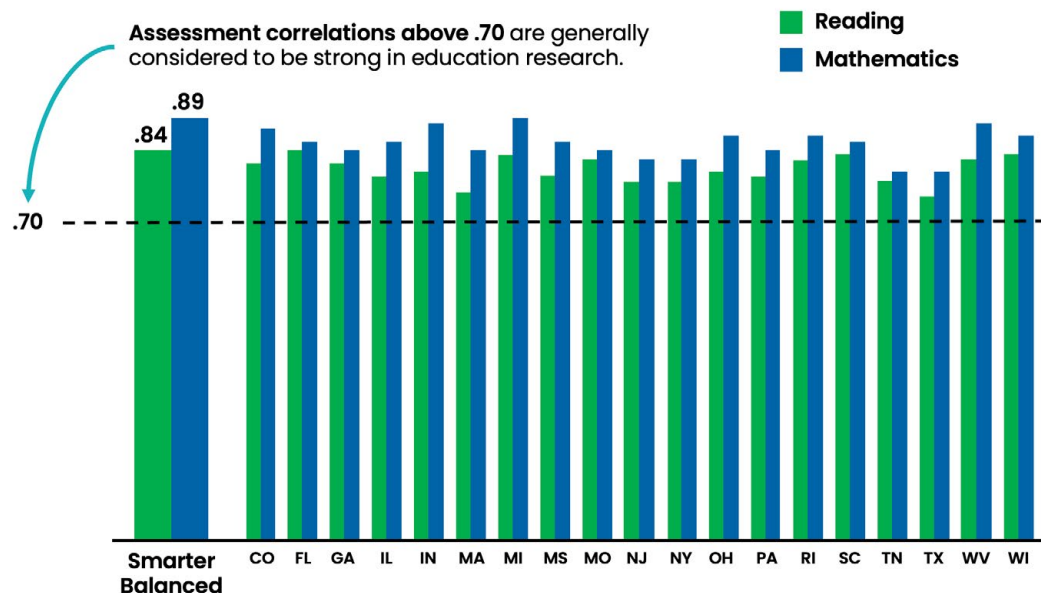
Starting in the 2026–2027 school year, the adaptive assessment from *i-Ready* will be named *i-Ready Inform*.

*Available for separate purchase

Help Make Every Minute Count for What Matters Most

Get valid, reliable data trusted by one million educators and counting.

Predict what students know with an assessment highly correlated with consortium and state summative assessments.



For individual states, visit CurriculumAssociates.com/Research.

Designed by Industry Leaders and Independently Validated

i-Ready was developed and is continually improved based on the guidance of our Technical Advisory Committee, an expert team of technical advisors.

Highly Rated by NCII

National Center on
INTENSIVE INTERVENTION

at the American Institutes for Research®



Learn More about the Science behind *i-Ready*



Prepare Students for State Assessments with High-Quality Items

Students using *i-Ready* can effectively demonstrate skills and their proficiency with state content standards while building comfort and familiarity with item types like the ones seen on state tests.

"... The heart of the program—the pool of test items—is superb."

—Buros Center for Testing

Our Items Are More Than Multiple Choice

Technology-Enhanced Items

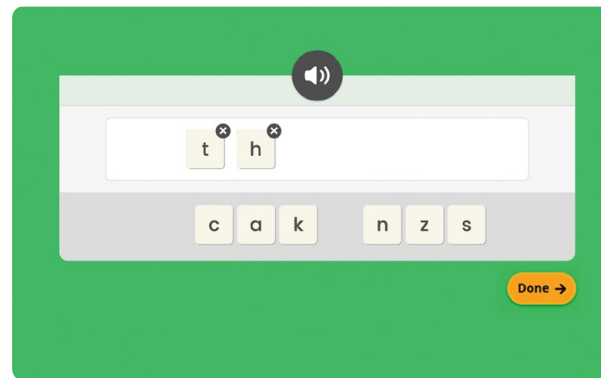
Drag-and-drop; dropdown; multi-select; text highlighting

Traditional Multiple Choice with Virtual Tools

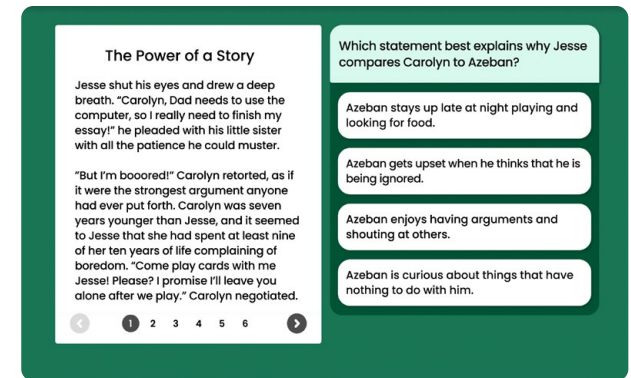
Ruler; protractor; number pad; ten-frame counter; unit square and cubes; base-ten blocks

Constructed Response

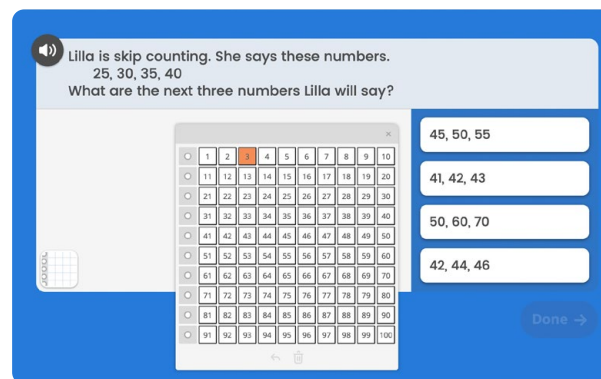
Short, open-ended response; graphing using tools; modeling using tools; equation builders; plotting on number lines



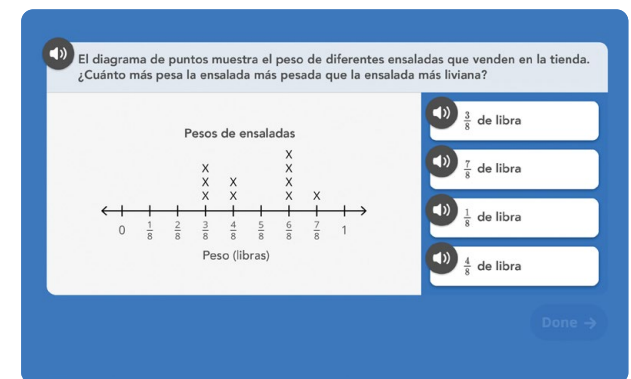
Grade 2—High-Frequency Words



Grade 7—Comprehension: Literature

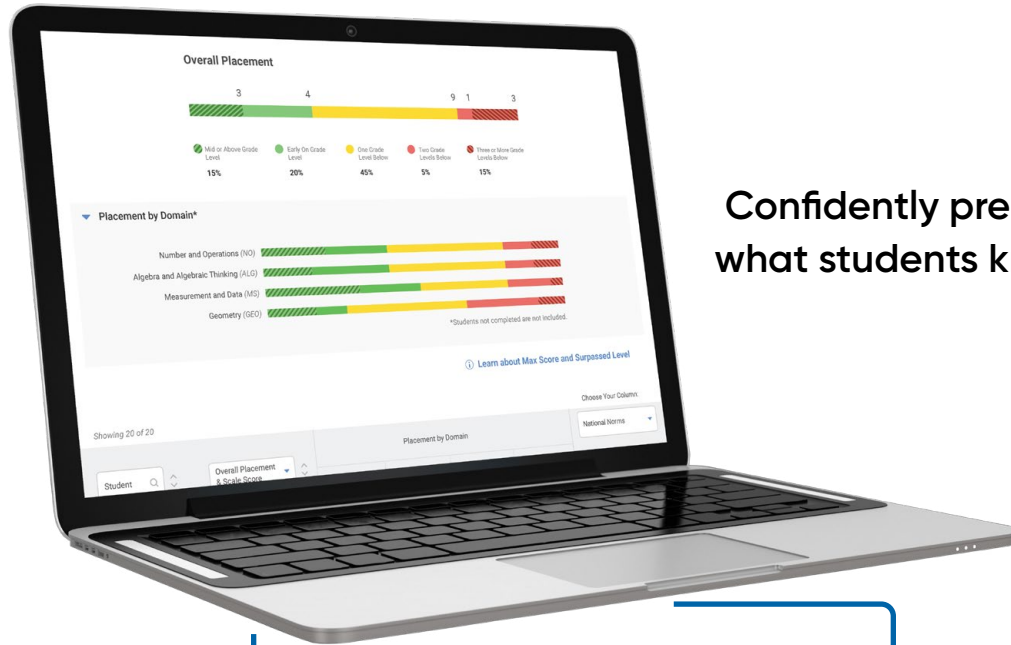


Grade 2—Number and Operations



Grade 4—Measurement and Data

Easy for Educators, Students, and Families to Understand and Use



Confidently predict what students know.

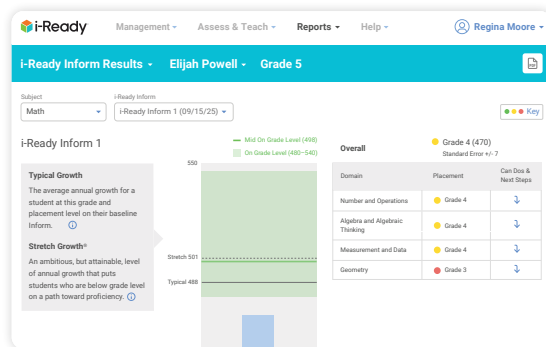
“Using [i-Ready] data to drive instruction allows me to support my students in a differentiated manner and watch them soar.”

—Jennifer Seitz, Teacher,
Yorkship Elementary School

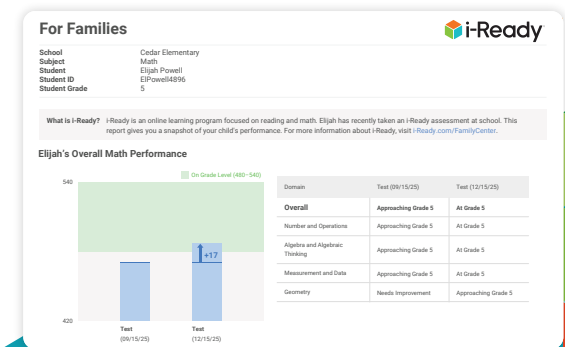
Help students with what they need next.

Understand how to optimize class time.

Clearly communicate with families.

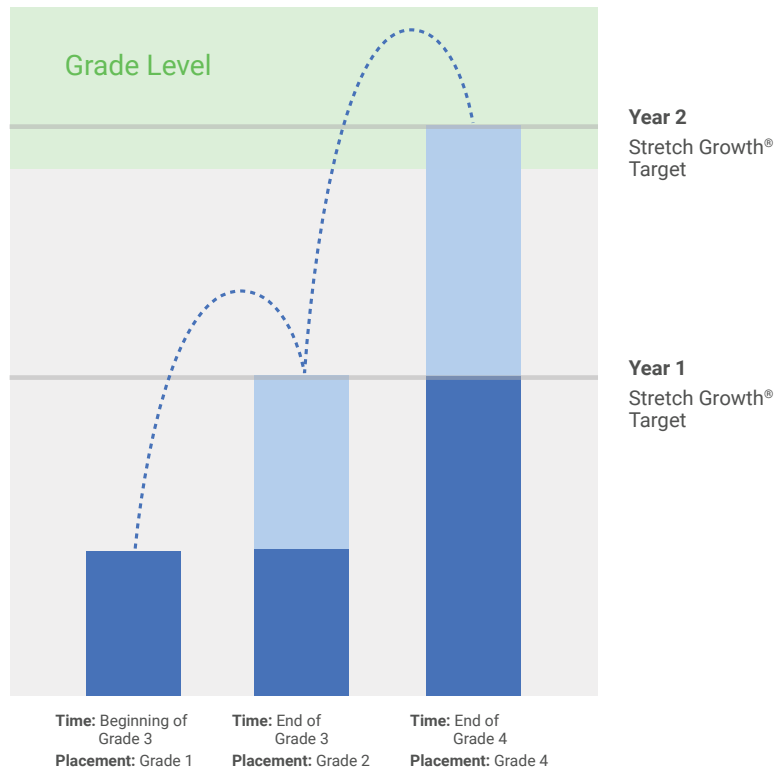


Student	Overall Placement & Scale Score	Placement by Domain				National Norms Percentile Rank
		NO	ALG	MS	GEO	
Tan, Melanie	Mid 5 (517)	Late 5	Early 5	Late 5	Mid 5	97th
Sanchez, Abby	Mid 5 (516)	Late 5	Mid 5	Mid 5	Early 5	97th
Stanton, Geena	Mid 5 (512)	Mid 5	Mid 5	Late 5	Mid 5	96th
Warren, Santino	Early 5 (491)	Mid 5	Grade 4	Mid 5	Mid 5	85th
McDonald, Kal	Early 5 (489)	Early 5	Early 5	Early 5	Mid 5	84th
Vo, Isiah	Early 5 (484)	Grade 4	Early 5	Mid 5	Early 5	79th
Wade, Kara	Early 5 (483)	Early 5	Early 5	Mid 5	Grade 4	78th
Patel, Mia	Grade 4 (473)	Early 5	Early 5	Early 5	Grade 4	66th
Bowers, Tara	Grade 4 (472)	Early 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4	64th



Drive Growth with High Expectations and Tailored Support Every Student Deserves

Give students a proven path to proficiency with individualized goals they can own.



Research-Backed Goals

After two years of meeting Stretch Growth, 79 percent of students ended the second year proficient in Reading, and 82 percent of students ended the second year proficient in Mathematics.

Read the research at i-Ready.com/StretchGrowth.

Teach with confidence using tailored recommendations and tools to help students reach their goals.

Tools for Instruction

Identify Cause and Effect

Readers identify cause and effect relationships to understand why something happens. In literary texts, students follow the plot by thinking about what the characters do and why. With informational texts, thinking about cause and effect helps students better understand how important ideas are related. Although cause and effect are often stated in a text, they can sometimes appear in confusing patterns. Students may have difficulty recognizing cause-and-effect relationships that are not linked by clue words. They may also need support in recognizing a cause with multiple effects, or an effect with multiple causes. Frequent modeling and practice with cause and effect, both in everyday activities and in varied texts, will help students understand these relationships.

Step by Step 20-30 minutes

- Introduce and explain cause and effect.**
 - Introduce the concept of cause and effect by asking students about something that happened that day—for example, *Why did we all run inside before recess was over?* (Because it started to rain.)
 - Say, *When something happens, it is usually because something else made it happen, or caused it to happen. This is called cause and effect.*
 - Display the words *cause and effect*, and read them chorally with students. Then say, *To figure out cause and effect, we can ask, "What happened?" and "Why did it happen?"*
 - Review the previous example. Say, *What happened? We ran inside before recess was over. This was the effect. Why did it happen? Because it started to rain! That was the cause. Another way to say it would be, "It started to*

Short, research-backed lessons for what each student needs most at point of use

Grade-Level Planning (Scaffolding)

Subject: Reading | School: Cynus K-8 | Teacher: All Teachers | Class Report Group: J. Lee-Grade 4, Section 1 | Grade of Content: 4

When you're teaching a skill... Select a skill to see readiness data, groupings, and instructional recommendations.

When your class is reading a text... Select all Reading Buddies to see research-based, mixed-level pairings that will provide just the right level of support when reading a text.

Print Reading Teacher Support

20 Students 0 Students

All Reading Buddies

Students Grouped Total: 20/20 (No Support)	Additional Support: 4 Students	In-Depth Support: 0 Students	Needs Support Decoding: 0 Students
Students are ready to explain an author's claim, reasons, and evidence.	Students may need support identifying an author's reasons.	Students may need support identifying an author's claim.	Students need explicit instruction on decoding in addition to that

Smart groupings with embedded activities that provide a pathway to grade level

COMPREHENSION TOOLS

Name: _____

Finally, A Universal Designated Hitter

DIRECTIONS
Read the text. Then complete the activity on page 6.

designated: selected for a particular task

leagues: groups of sports teams who play against one another

- In 1973, Major League Baseball (MLB) made one of the biggest changes in the history of professional baseball: the addition of the **designated** hitter (DH, for short). Unlike other baseball players, the DH does not play in the field when their team is on defense. The DH's only job is to bat in place of the pitcher when the team is at bat, or playing offense. But when the DH was first introduced, not every team used one.
- Major League Baseball's 30 teams are divided into two **leagues**: the American League and the National League. For many years, only the teams in the American League used the DH. It was not until recently that the National League also permanently added the DH. That's a good thing, because having the designated hitter in both leagues makes baseball a more enjoyable, safer, and faster game.

Scaffold comprehension and support students in accessing grade-level texts.

Early Literacy Insights That Lead to Lasting Impact

Deepen your understanding of essential literacy needs when it's most critical with *i-Ready Literacy Tasks*.

Student Literacy Profile | Abby Barton | Grade 1

Subject: Reading | Language: English

Abby's Literacy Results

About this report
This report shows a full view of Abby's reading skills from i-Ready Inform and i-Ready Literacy Tasks assessments. The Early Literacy and Dyslexia Risk Screening results come from these assessments and help to understand whether a student meeting literacy expectations for their grade or may need more help in the future to become strong readers. Visit i-Ready.com/FamilyCenter for more information.

I-Ready Inform Key

- Mid or Above Grade Level
- Early On Grade Level
- One Grade Level Below
- Two Grade Levels Below
- Three or More Grade Levels Below
- ⊘ Not assessed due to grade or domain exempted

Literacy Tasks Key

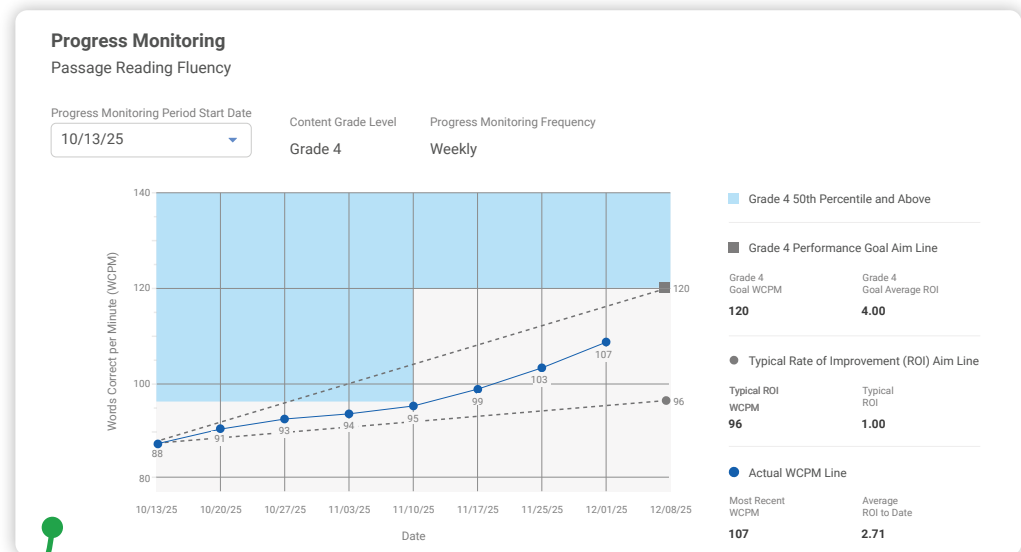
- On/Above
- Below

I-Ready Inform Placements	I-Ready Inform 1 (09/10/24)	I-Ready Inform 2 (12/10/24)	I-Ready Inform 3 (05/30/25)	About the Assessment
Overall Reading	● Emerging K	● Early 1	● Mid 1	In i-Ready Inform for Reading, the student is asked to respond to a variety of questions shown on a computer that measure different areas of reading and related processes. It is an adaptive assessment, meaning that it changes the questions based on how each student is doing. When a student answers correctly, the questions get harder, and when a student answers incorrectly, the questions get easier. This flexibility allows the i-Ready Inform for Reading to pinpoint each student's strengths and areas where they can grow, leading to more personalized support.
Phonological Awareness*	● Mid 1	● Mid 1	● Mid 1	This domain is focused on how children distinguish the sounds (or phonemes) in spoken words. Results indicate that Abby is demonstrating understanding of the phonological awareness skills that emerging readers need. This child should now focus on the recommendations found in the Phonics domain.
Phonics*	● Early 1	● Early 1	● Mid 1	This domain focuses on how accurately children decode written words. Abby will benefit from instruction and practice in such phonics skills as decoding words with r-controlled vowels, common vowel teams, and inflectional endings that include

Literacy Task Placements	Fall (Beginning of Year - 11/15/24)	Winter (11/16/24 - 03/01/25)	Spring (03/02/25 - End of Year)	About the Assessment
Rapid Automatized Naming	● On (09/15/24)	● Above (12/05/24)	—	Your student sees a page of colors, letters, numbers or objects and names as many as they can in one minute. Quickly naming familiar objects is linked to stronger reading skills.
Pseudoword Decoding - Fluency	● On (09/21/24)	● Above (12/05/24)	—	Your student reads as many made-up words as they can in one minute. Their ability to break sounds in unfamiliar words apart supports overall reading development.
Passage Reading Fluency	● On (09/18/24)	● Above (12/13/24)	—	Your student reads a passage aloud to assess their ability to read smoothly, with good pacing and expression. Fluent reading can lead to a better understanding of what was read.

Gain both depth and breadth of literacy insights in one platform.

Start by knowing students deeply with the *i-Ready Inform* assessment. Use Literacy Tasks to hear precisely where each student needs foundational reading support.



"One of the most valuable benefits of the Literacy Tasks is the ability to detect early indicators of literacy challenges."

—Jenell Buday, Reading Specialist, Michigan



Learn More about
Literacy Tasks



Trust your data is backed by substantial reliability and validity evidence for all students.

Complement foundational reading insights with more than 130 Benchmark Forms and 250 Progress Monitoring Forms available in English and Spanish:

- Rapid Automatized Naming
- Phonological Awareness
- Letter Naming Fluency
- Word Recognition Fluency
- Letter Sound Fluency
- Passage Reading Fluency
- Pseudoword Decoding
- Spelling and Encoding

i-Ready Literacy Tasks are:



Highly rated by NCII for Academic Progress Monitoring



Approved for screening across the nation



Strongly aligned with DIBELS® 8th Edition

Maximize teaching time by minimizing administrative tasks.

Administer assessments more efficiently with a digital task library and digital markup and scoring.

- Digitally mark up and score assessments to save time with setup and scoring.*
- Choose to administer digitally or with paper-based materials, based on each classroom's needs.
- Easily find the right task for each student—in compliance with your state's guidance.**

Voice-Enabled Experiences Are Coming to Literacy Tasks!

This new technology allows students to complete digital assessments independently, which frees up educators and provides them reports in real time within *i-Ready*.



Learn More

*Literacy Tasks, including digital scoring, is currently included in the *i-Ready* Assessment package.

**Some guidance for some states is not yet available.



i-Ready Inform Results ▾



Subject

Reading ▾

Class/Report Group

Grade 1, Section 1 ▾

i-Ready Inform

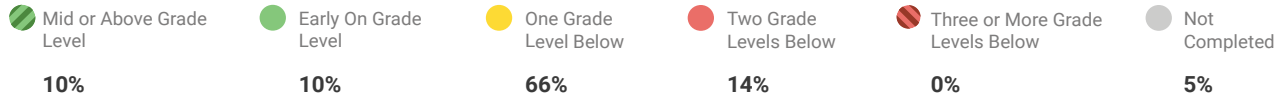
i-Ready Inform 1 ▾

08/29/25–09/30/25

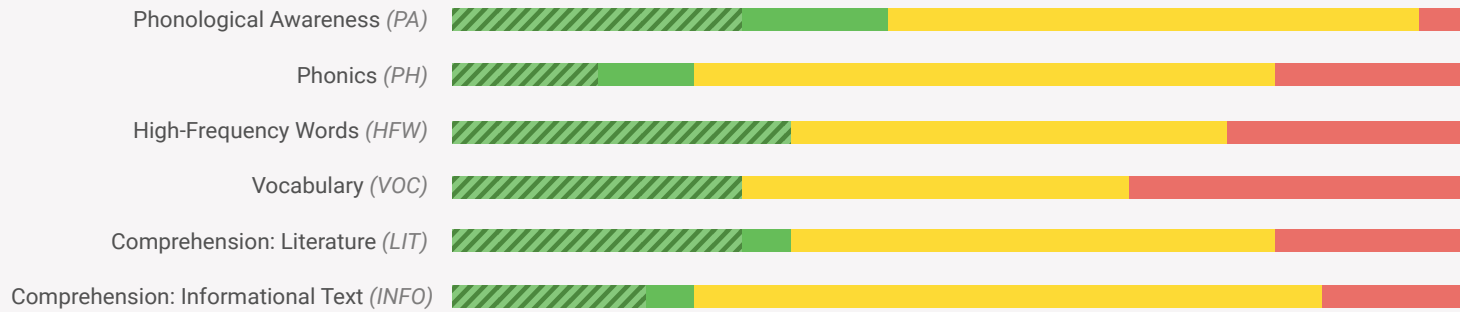
Gives a comprehensive picture of:

- Class instructional needs
- National norms
- Differentiated growth measures
- Criterion-referenced grade-level placements

Overall Placement



▾ Placement by Domain*



*Students not completed are not included.

⦿ Students not assessed due to grade or domain exempted

Showing 22 of 22

Student <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Q"/> <input type="button" value="v"/> Overall Placement & Scale Score <input type="button" value="v"/>		Placement by Domain						Choose Your Column:
		PA <input type="button" value="v"/>	PH <input type="button" value="v"/>	HFW <input type="button" value="v"/>	VOC <input type="button" value="v"/>	Show Comp: Overall <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="button" value="i"/>		National Norms <input type="button" value="v"/>
						LIT <input type="button" value="v"/>	INFO <input type="button" value="v"/>	Annual Growth Measures Lexile® measure & range National Norms Date
Levine, Brian	● Grade K (430)	Early 1	Early 1	Grade 2	Grade K	Grade K	Mid 1	
Kana, Ryan	● Grade K (410) <input type="button" value="Q&A"/>	Early 1	Early 1	Grade K	Grade K	Emerging K	Grade K	62nd
Buckley, London	● Grade K (396)	Grade K	Grade K	Grade K	Mid 1	Emerging K	Grade K	47th
Finch, Dylan	● Grade K (388) <input type="button" value="flag"/>	Emerging K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K	Mid 1	Grade K	37th
Simpson, Roma	● Grade K (383)	Grade K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K	Grade K	Grade K	37th
Melton, Anita	● Grade K (383)	Grade K	Grade K	Grade K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K	37th
Vargas, Diego	● Grade K (378) <input type="button" value="list"/>	Grade K	Grade K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K	Grade K	32nd
Lau, Martin	● Grade K (375)	Early 1	Grade K	Grade K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K	30th
Colon, Esteban	● Grade K (373)	Grade K	Emerging K	Emerging K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K	28th

Criterion Referenced

Norm Referenced



i-Ready Inform Results ▾ Roma Simpson ▾ Grade 1



Subject

Reading ▾

i-Ready Inform

Inform 1 (09/15/25) ▾

i-Ready Inform 1

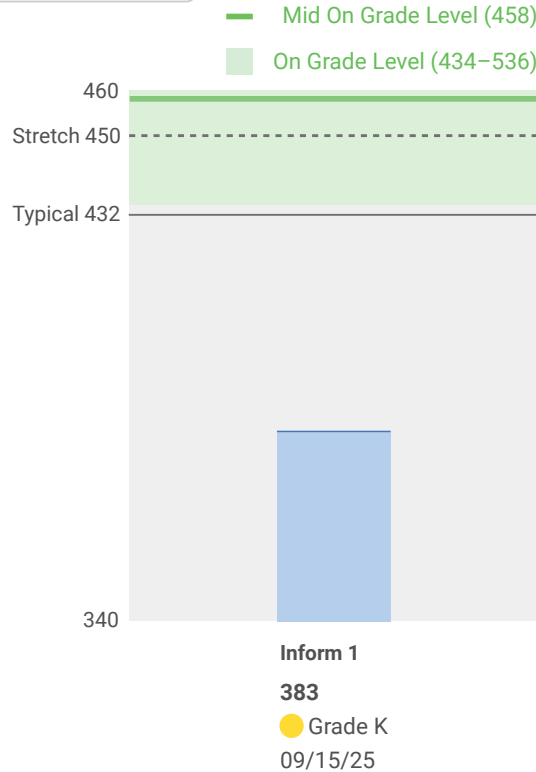
Typical Growth

The average annual growth for a student at this grade and placement level on their baseline Inform. ⓘ

Stretch Growth®

An ambitious, but attainable, level of annual growth that puts students who are below grade level on a path toward proficiency. ⓘ

Research-based growth goals



Gives teachers insight into:

- Students' strengths and areas of need
- Annual growth expectations using criterion-referenced placements
- Recommendations and resources for differentiating instruction

Overall

Domain	Placement ⓘ	Can Dos & Next Steps
Phonological Awareness* ⓘ	● Grade K	↓
Phonics* ⓘ	● Emerging K	↓
High-Frequency Words*	● Grade K	↓
Vocabulary	● Grade K	↓
Comprehension: Literature	● Grade K	↓
Comprehension: Informational Text	● Grade K	↓

Show Comprehension: Overall ⓘ *Foundational Domains

National Norm Performance and Lexile® Framework for Reading Measure

National Norm

37th Percentile ⓘ

Lexile® Reading Measure:

BR320L

[Understanding Lexile Reading Measures](#)

Lexile

Range:

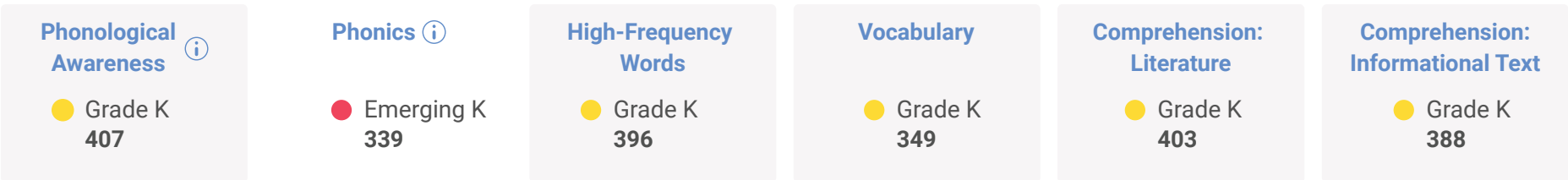
BR400L–BR270L

The Lexile® Find a Book tool enables you to search for books by grade, interest, and Lexile measure. You can view a book's most challenging words and build a customized reading list. Search for books and see additional Lexile tools now at Hub.Lexile.com.

[How to Use the Lexile Find a Book Tool](#)

Placement by Domain

Results in Phonics point to difficulty with letter-sound relationships and decoding even simple words. The Vocabulary score indicates gaps in grade-level word knowledge. Instruction in Phonics is a priority. This child will also benefit from rich, engaging oral-language activities that target Vocabulary. This information places Roma in Instructional Grouping Profile 1.



Developmental Analysis

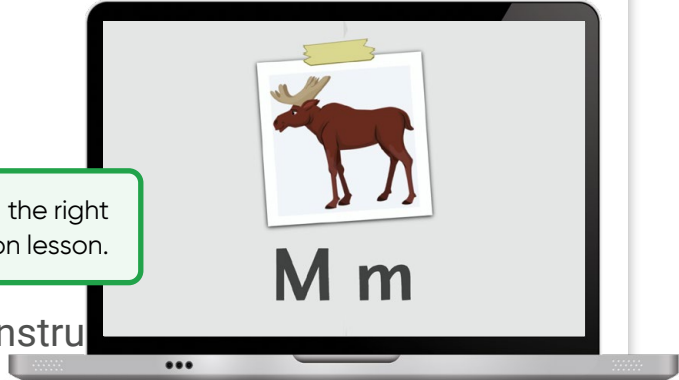
This domain focuses on how accurately children decode written words. Results indicate that Roma would likely benefit from instruction and practice in recognizing and naming both lowercase and uppercase letters and would also benefit from instruction in basic print concepts.

The skills in this domain extend through Grade 3.

Can Do

Roma is in the early stages of recognizing and naming letters of the alphabet, including both lowercase and uppercase letters.

Support students with the right Personalized Instruction lesson.



Next Steps & Resources for Instruction

— Provide continued practice with recognizing lowercase and uppercase letters.

Provide continued practice with recognizing lowercase and uppercase letters

- Have students work in small groups to play Letter Draw. Place each letter into a paper bag. Have each student reach into the bag, pull out a letter.
- Then vary the activity. Place uppercase and lowercase letter cards into two paper bags. Have each student reach into the two bags, pull out a letter, name the letters, and then tell if the uppercase and lowercase letters are for the same letter.

Tools for Instruction

Distinguish Uppercase and Lowercase Letters

Tools for Instruction

Distinguish Uppercase and Lowercase Letters

To be successful at learning to decode words, students must have confidence as they distinguish between the shapes of the uppercase and lowercase letters of the alphabet and identify each by name. Since most letter names suggest a sound for that letter—letter name is, sound /i/, letter name l sound /l/—beginning readers naturally start to build letter-sound associations that are necessary for decoding. Through repeated exposures and varied activities, students can develop the letter knowledge they need to begin to read.

Four Ways to Teach

Sing the Alphabet Song 7-10 minutes

The alphabet song is usually sung to the tune of "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star," but students can benefit from singing the letter names to more than one tune, such as "Did You Ever See a Lasso?" "Round the Mulberry Bush," and "Mary Had a Little Lamb!"

- Display letter cards in the order of the alphabet. You may want to attach them to a wall.
- Sing the alphabet song together—fast, even faster, slow, very slowly—while you or a student points to the letter cards. Sing the song several times, pointing to the letters.
- Point to one letter at a time, out of sequence, and have students name it as quickly as they can.

Play Games with Letters 10-15 minutes

Have students use uppercase and lowercase letter cards, plastic letters, and letters cut out of magazines for a variety of activities requiring matching or identifying. Consider using some of the following activities for practice:

- Pair uppercase and lowercase letters from an array.
- Use the letters to spell the names of classmates.
- Arrange the letters in alphabetical order.
- Find a letter that matches one that has been displayed or named.
- Identify a 3-D letter without looking at it, by holding it and feeling its shape.
- Race to arrange jumbled letters to show the proper orientation of each.

Connect Writing and Naming Letters 10-15 minutes

As students practice printing a letter, describe the strokes simply, with consistent terminology, using words such as straight down, around, curve, slant. Be sure to connect the letter name with the description of the strokes. Have students build motor associations by using their fingers to air-write or desktop-write, as well as using a pencil to trace, copy, and write the letters. Provide materials such as pipe cleaners or clay so that students can make their own 3-D letters. Have students name each letter as they form it.

i-Ready.com Phonics | Grade K | Distinguish Uppercase and Lowercase Letters | Page 1 of 2



Literacy Tasks ▾ Roma Simpson ▾ Grade 1



(2) ▾

Benchmark Assessments

Passage Reading Fluency

Showing 2 of 2

- Tasks available for:
 - Rapid Automatized Naming
 - Letter Naming Fluency
 - Letter Sound Fluency
- Pseudoword Decoding
- Phonological Awareness
- Word Recognition Fluency
- Spelling and Encoding

Provides insight into students' essential literacy needs through short one-on-one measures that complement *i-Ready Inform*

Form	Time of Year	Content Grade	Mean Words Correct per Minute (WCPM)	Result	Percentile	Date
+ Benchmark 1	Winter	Grade 1	20	Below	25-49th	01/20/26
+ Benchmark 2	Spring	Grade 1	65	On	50-75th	04/06/26

Progress Monitoring

Passage Reading Fluency

Progress Monitoring Period Start Date

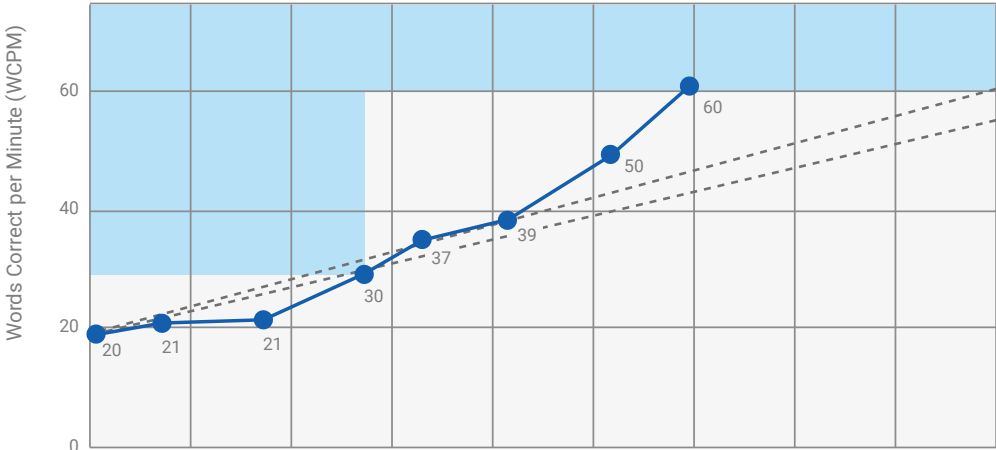
01/21/2026

Content Grade Level

Grade 1

Progress Monitoring Frequency

Weekly



Grade 1 50th Percentile and Above

Grade 1 Performance Goal Aim Line

Grade 1 Goal WCPM

60

Grade 1 Goal Average ROI

2.22

Typical Rate of Improvement (ROI) Aim Line

Typical ROI WCPM

56

Typical ROI

2.00

Actual WCPM Line

Form	Date	Words Correct per Minute (WCPM)
+ Class Trip	01/21/2026	20
+ The Last Hat	01/30/2026	21
+ Watch Out, Baby Ox!	02/14/2026	21
+ Rex	02/27/2026	30
+ Which Cat Is It?	03/07/2026	27
+ Alex and Baby Ana	03/20/2026	27
+ A New Home for Rob	04/01/2026	27
+ A Long Sea Animal	04/15/2026	27

Literacy Tasks

PDF
CSV

Subject: Reading | Class/Report Group: Reading Class A | Task Type: Passage Reading Fluency | Language: English

Benchmark Assessments View Progress Monitoring Status

Showing 21 of 21

Student	Form	Content Grade Level	Result	Mean WCPM	Percentile	Date
Buckley, London	Benchmark 3	Grade 1	● Above	93	76–99th	05/27/26
Colon, Esteban	Benchmark 3	Grade 1	● Below	15	0–10th	05/27/26
Contreras, Abby	Benchmark 3	Grade 1	● Above	95	76–99th	05/27/26
Harding, Grace	Benchmark 3	Grade 1	● On	90	50–75th	05/27/26
Leone, Ito	Benchmark 3	Grade 1	● Below	3	0–10th	05/27/26
Morales, Cristobal	Benchmark 3	Grade 1	● Below	42	25–49th	05/27/26
Simpson, Roma	Benchmark 3	Grade 1	● On	87	50–75th	05/27/26

i-Ready Literacy Tasks (Class) Report
 View Benchmark Assessment data and Progress Monitoring status for each student in a class or Report Group in one place.

Aimlines available for Passage Reading Fluency only.



Subject
Reading

Language
English ▾

Provides a full view of a student's reading skills for educators and caregivers, using data from:

- *i-Ready Inform*
- *i-Ready Literacy Tasks*

Roma's Literacy Results

About This Report

This report shows a full view of Roma's reading skills from the i-Ready Inform and i-Ready Literacy Tasks assessments. The Early Literacy and Dyslexia Risk Screening results come from these assessments and help to understand whether a student meeting literacy expectations for their grade or may need more help in the future to become strong readers. Visit [i-Ready.com/FamilyCenter](https://www.i-ready.com/FamilyCenter) for more information.

Diagnostic Key

- Mid or Above Grade Level
- Early On Grade Level
- One Grade Level Below
- Two Grade Levels Below
- Three or More Grade Levels Below
- Not assessed due to grade or domain exempted

i-Ready Inform Placements

Domain	Inform 1 (09/15/25)	Inform 2 (12/15/25)	Inform 3 (05/15/26)	More Information
Overall Reading	Grade K	Mid 1	Late 1	In the i-Ready Inform for Reading, the student is asked to respond to a variety of questions shown on a computer that measure different areas of reading and related processes. It is an adaptive assessment, meaning that it changes the questions based on how each student is doing. When a student answers correctly, the questions get harder, and when a student answers incorrectly, the questions get easier. This flexibility allows the i-Ready Inform for Reading to pinpoint each student's strengths and areas where they can grow, leading to more personalized support.

Phonological Awareness*	🟢 Max Score	🟢 Max Score	🟢 Late 1	This domain is focused on how children distinguish the sounds (or phonemes) in spoken words. Results indicate that Roma is demonstrating understanding of the phonological awareness skills that emerging readers need. This child should now focus on the recommendations found in the Phonics domain.
Phonics*	🟡 Grade K	🟢 Mid 1	🟢 Grade 2	This domain focuses on how accurately children decode written words. Roma will benefit from instruction and practice in such phonics skills as decoding words with <i>r</i> -controlled vowels, common vowel teams, and inflectional endings that include spelling changes. This student will also benefit from instruction and practice in encoding one-syllable words with final consonant blends and common consonant digraphs.

Literacy Task Placements

🟢 On/Above 🟡 Below

Literacy Task Type	Fall (Beginning of Year –11/15/25)	Winter (11/16/25 –03/01/26)	Spring (03/02/26–End of Year)	More Information
Pseudoword Decoding - Fluency	🟡 Below (09/21/25)	🟡 Below (12/01/25)	🟡 On (05/01/26)	Roma reads as many made-up words as she can in one minute. Her ability to break apart sounds in unfamiliar words supports overall reading development.
Passage Reading Fluency	<i>Not Taken</i>	🟡 Below (01/20/26)	🟢 On (04/06/26) <i>85% Accuracy</i>	Roma reads a passage aloud to assess her ability to read smoothly, with good pacing and expression. Fluent reading can lead to a better understanding of what was read. Accuracy is the percentage of words the student read correctly out of the total words read.
Letter Sound Fluency	🟡 Below (09/20/25)	🟢 On (12/01/25)	🟢 Above (05/01/26)	Roma shows how fast and correctly she can say the sounds that letters make.



Instructional Groupings ▾

Helps teachers differentiate instruction by providing:

- Groupings of students with similar instructional needs
- Detailed instructional priorities for each group
- Recommended classroom resources to support each group's needs

Subject: ▾
 Class/Report Group: ▾
 i-Ready Inform: ▾
 Grade: ▾

08/29/25–09/30/25

[View All Groupings](#)
Grouping 1
(13 Students)
Grouping 2
(3 Students)
Grouping 3
(2 Students)
Grouping 4
(1 Student)
Grouping 5
(2 Students)

Students

Showing 3 of 3

Student	Overall Placement & Scale Score	PA ⓘ	PH ⓘ	HFW ⓘ	VOC	Show Comp: Overall <input type="checkbox"/> ⓘ	
						LIT	INFO
Melton, Anita	● Grade K (383)	Grade K	Grade K	Grade K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K
Finch, Dylan	● Grade K (388)	Emerging K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K	Mid 1	Grade K
Simpson, Roma	● Grade K (383)	Grade K	Emerging K	Grade K	Grade K	Grade K	Grade K

– Hide Grouping Description

Students in this Grouping are below grade level in Phonics and have a limited vocabulary.

Instructional Priorities

Phonics

Results indicate that children in this profile are experiencing a slow start developing grade-level decoding skills. The immediate priority for small group work should be explicit and systematic instruction in both phonological awareness and phonics. Provide instruction in phonological awareness. Include instruction and practice to build automatic word recognition, and provide ample opportunity to work on comprehension as well as reading fluency. Keep in mind that the end goal of reading is comprehension.

Comprehension

These children will benefit from more support in Comprehension. Provide explicit instruction in Comprehension. Focus on good progress in Vocabulary. Make oral language activities a priority. For literary and informational text, engage children in discussion, and provide explicit instruction in Comprehension.

Recommendations for Teacher-Led Instruction

PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS

Provide practice and instruction in phonological awareness tasks.

Research indicates that phoneme segmentation is particularly important to developing decoding ability. Focus on one or two types of tasks at a time, and maintain a playful tone:

Tools for Instruction
Identify Initial Phonemes
A phoneme is a speech sound, represented in print between slashes, or phoneme bars. For example, /k/ stands for the consonant phoneme heard at the beginning of car and at the beginning and end of kick. Before students can begin to understand sound-letter correspondences, they need to grasp the concept of a phoneme—that a spoken word is made of small units of sounds. Guiding students to identify the first consonant sound in a word is a useful way to start them on the path to breaking words into component phonemes.

Step by Step 10–15 minutes

- 1 Introduce initial consonant sounds.**
 - Display a picture of the sun. Have students say sun with you.
 - Say, *The word sun begins with the sound /s/. Listen as I stretch out the first sound: ssssun. What is the first sound of sun? /s/.*
 - Display a picture of a pig. Have students say pig with you.
 - Say, *The word pig begins with the sound /p/. Listen as I repeat the first sound: /p/ /p/ /p/. What is the first sound of pig? /p/.* (When isolating an unvoiced stop consonant sound, such as /p/, exaggerate the sound but do not add any vocal sounds.)
- 2 Model isolating an initial consonant sound.**
 - Demonstrate how you get your mouth ready to say the first sound. (When isolating a voiced stop consonant, such as /d/, try to minimize any added vowel sound after it.)
 - Say, *When I say the word dog, I start with my tongue against my teeth. Use my voice to say /d/. That's the first sound of dog: /d/ /d/ /d/.*
 - Say, *Get your mouth ready to say dog. What is the first sound? /d/.*
- 3 Provide practice with isolating an initial consonant sound.**
 - Prepare pictures of animals with single-syllable, single-initial-consonant names, such as a pig, dog, cat, mouse, seal, bug, lamb, or fish.
 - Display one picture at a time for students to name.
 - Ask, *What is the first sound in [name of picture]? If students have difficulty isolating the sound, offer choices. See the example below.*

This picture shows a bug. Say bug with me, bug. Is the first sound in bug /k/ or /b/?

Ready.com | Phonemic Awareness | Grades K-1 | Identify Initial Phonemes | Page 1 of 2

Resources

Tools for Instruction

Phonological Awareness, Phonics, and High-Frequency Words

[Identify Initial Phonemes](#) PDF

[Identify Final Phonemes](#) PDF

Focus on expanding knowledge of general academic language.

- Teach words that are useful for many academic tasks such as *beyond, cause, chance, complete, continue, discuss, familiar, locate, provide, and reason*.
- Remember that in order to learn a new word, children need to read, hear, and use the word multiple times in different contexts.
- Encourage children to play with these words and connect them to everyday life. Ask questions such as "If you saw a spaceship on the playground, would that be a familiar or unfamiliar sight?" "Which is a more likely reason for being late to school: missing the bus or needing to help someone find a missing parakeet?"

Support for English Learners Use extensive oral language activities to accelerate the rate at which these children learn new words. Focus on concrete words, and use pictures to support understanding.

Additional Resources ⓘ

Ready® Reading Instruction
Or
Digital access to Ready® through Teacher Toolbox



[Learn More](#)

Grade K

All the Read Aloud lessons in this book



i-Ready Inform ▾

Roma Simpson ▾

Grade 1



Subject

Reading ▾

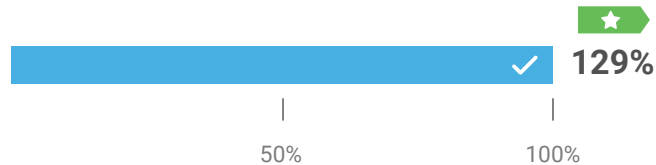
Gives a clear view of a student's:

- Progress toward proficiency
- Annual growth expectations

Year-to-Date Growth [Learn More about Growth](#)

Progress to Annual Typical Growth

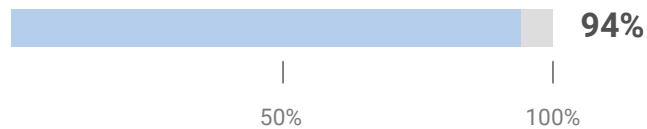
Scale Points: 63/49



This student has made 129% progress toward Annual Typical Growth. Typical Growth is the average annual growth for a student at this grade and placement level on their baseline i-Ready Inform.

Progress to Annual Stretch Growth®

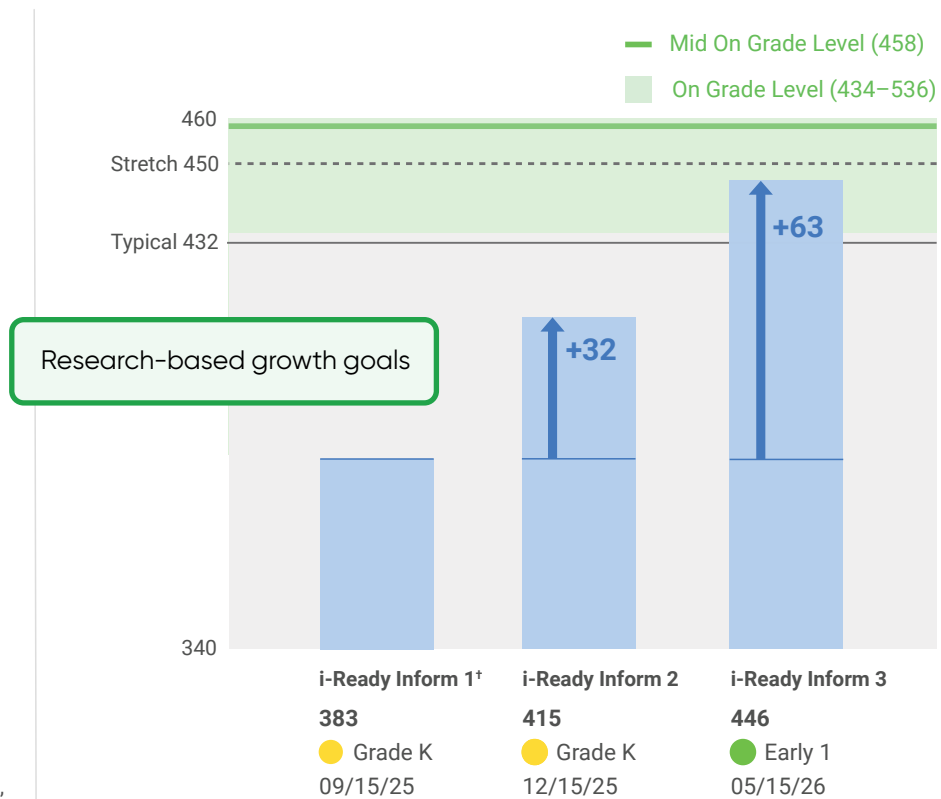
Scale Points: 63/67



This student has made 94% progress toward Stretch Growth. For students who are below grade level on their baseline i-Ready Inform, Stretch Growth is an ambitious, but attainable, level of annual growth that puts them on a path toward proficiency.

This student will likely need to meet or exceed their Annual Stretch Growth target for at least one year to be proficient if the student is not proficient already. This is based on students with the same baseline placement who eventually achieved proficiency. Proficient for Grade 1 is a Mid On Grade Level scale score of 458.

Overall i-Ready Inform Growth



*This i-Ready Inform is considered the baseline and is used to establish growth measures for this student.

Placement by Domain ⓘ

Domain	i-Ready Inform 1	i-Ready Inform 2	i-Ready Inform 3
Overall ↑	● Grade K	● Mid 1	● Late 1
Phonological Awareness*	● Max Score	● Max Score	● Late 1
Phonics* ↑	● Grade K	● Mid 1	● Grade 2
High-Frequency Words*	● Mid/Late 1	● Grade 2	● Mid/Late 1
Vocabulary ↑	● Grade K	● Early 1	● Late 1
Comprehension: Literature ↑	● Grade K	● Grade K	● Late 1
Comprehension: Informational Text ↑	● Grade K	● Early 1	● Grade 2

Show Comprehension: Overall ⓘ

↑ Placement Improved from Baseline

*Foundational Domains

See a student's placement and progress toward proficiency at the domain level.



i-Ready Inform Growth ▾



Subject: **Reading** ▾

Class/Report Group: **Grade 5, Section 1** ▾

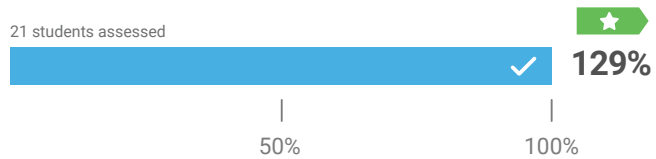
Comparison i-Ready Inform: **Inform Window 3** ▾

05/01/26–06/01/26

For a **class** or **Report Group**, gives a clear view of:

- Progress toward proficiency
- Annual growth expectations

Progress to Annual Typical Growth (Median)

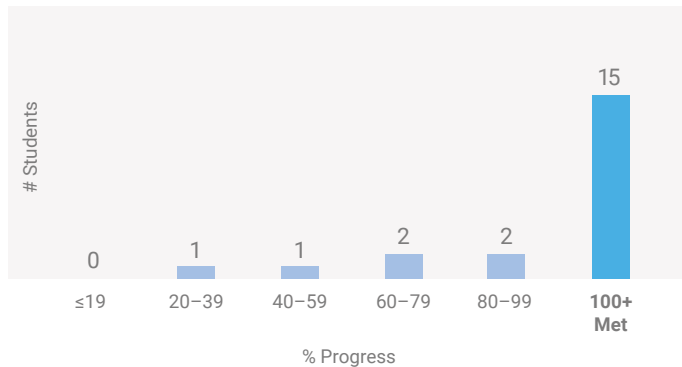


The median percent progress toward Typical Growth for this group is 129%. Typical Growth is the average annual growth for a student in their grade and baseline placement level.

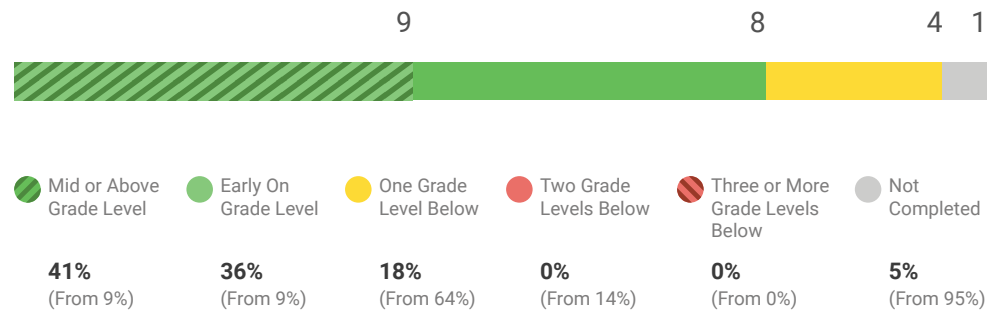
[Learn More about Growth](#)

– Progress Distributions

Distribution of Progress to Annual Typical Growth

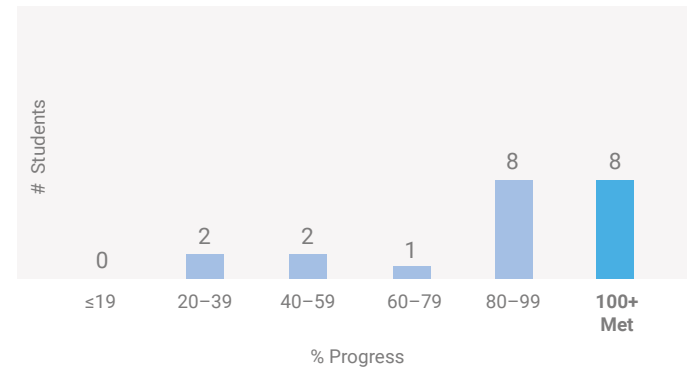


Current Placement Distribution



[The Mapping between 5-Level and 3-Level Placements](#)

Distribution of Progress to Annual Stretch Growth®



Student <input type="text" value=""/>	Annual Typical Growth ⓘ		Annual Stretch Growth ⓘ		Baseline Placement & Scale Score <input type="text" value=""/>	Current Placement & Scale Score <input type="text" value=""/>
	Percent Progress <input type="text" value=""/>	Scale Score Progress	Percent Progress <input type="text" value=""/>	Scale Score Progress		
Ayers, Avani	133%	65/49	97%	65/67	● Grade K (433)	● Late 1 (498)
Buckley, London	253%	124/49	185%	124/67	● Grade K (396)	● Late 1 (520)
Colon, Esteban	73%	36/49	54%	36/67	● Grade K (373)	● Grade K (409)
Contreras, Abby	168%	62/37	141%	62/44	● Mid 1 (470)	● Late 1 (532)
Dobson, Bela	172%	93/54	97%	93/96	● Emerging K (345)	● Early 1 (438)
Finch, Dylan	33%	16/49	24%	16/67	● Grade K (388)	● Grade K (404)
Gross, Sara Sofia	98%	46/47	82%	46/56	● Early 1 (442)	● Late 1 (488)
Harding, Grace	120%	59/49	88%	59/67	● Grade K (430)	● Late 1 (489)
Kana, Ryan	114%	56/49	84%	56/67	● Grade K (410)	● Mid 1 (466)
Lau, Martin	96%	47/49	70%	47/67	● Grade K (375)	● Grade K (422)
Leone, Ito	53%	26/49	39%	26/67	● Grade K (373)	● Grade K (399)
Levine, Brian	159%	78/49	116%	78/67	● Grade K (430)	● Late 1 (508)
Melton, Anita	135%	66/49	99%	66/67	● Grade K (378)	● Early 1 (444)
Morales, Cristobal	153%	75/49	112%	75/67	● Grade K (363)	● Early 1 (438)



i-Ready Inform Growth ▾



Subject

Reading ▾

School

Cedar Elementary ▾

Academic Year

Current Year ▾

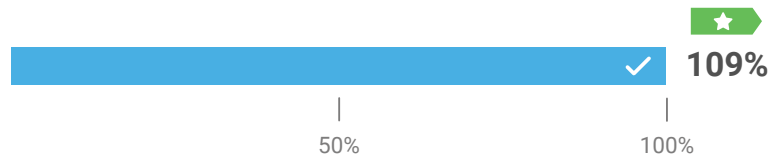
Comparison i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform 3 ▾

05/01/26–06/01/26

Students Assessed/Total: **359/362**

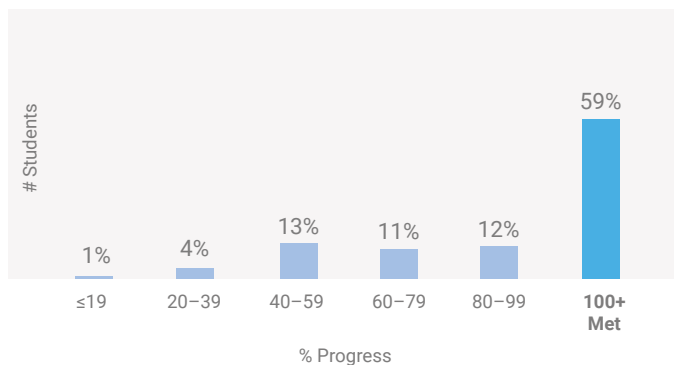
Progress to Annual Typical Growth (Median)



The median percent progress toward Typical Growth for this school is 109%. Typical Growth is the average annual growth for a student at their grade and baseline placement level.

[Learn More about Growth](#) ▶

Distribution of Progress to Annual Typical Growth

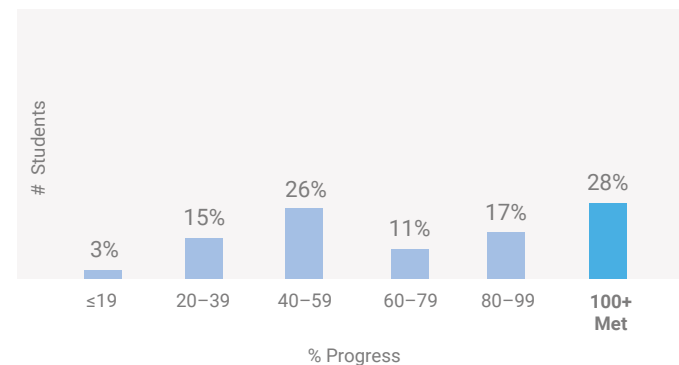


Current Placement Distribution



- Mid or Above Grade Level (From 25%)
- Early On Grade Level (From 15%)
- One Grade Level Below (From 39%)
- Two Grade Levels Below (From 16%)
- Three or More Grade Levels Below (From 5%)

Distribution of Progress to Annual Stretch Growth®



For a **school** and across **grades, classes, and Report Groups**, gives a clear view of:

- Progress toward proficiency
- Annual growth expectations

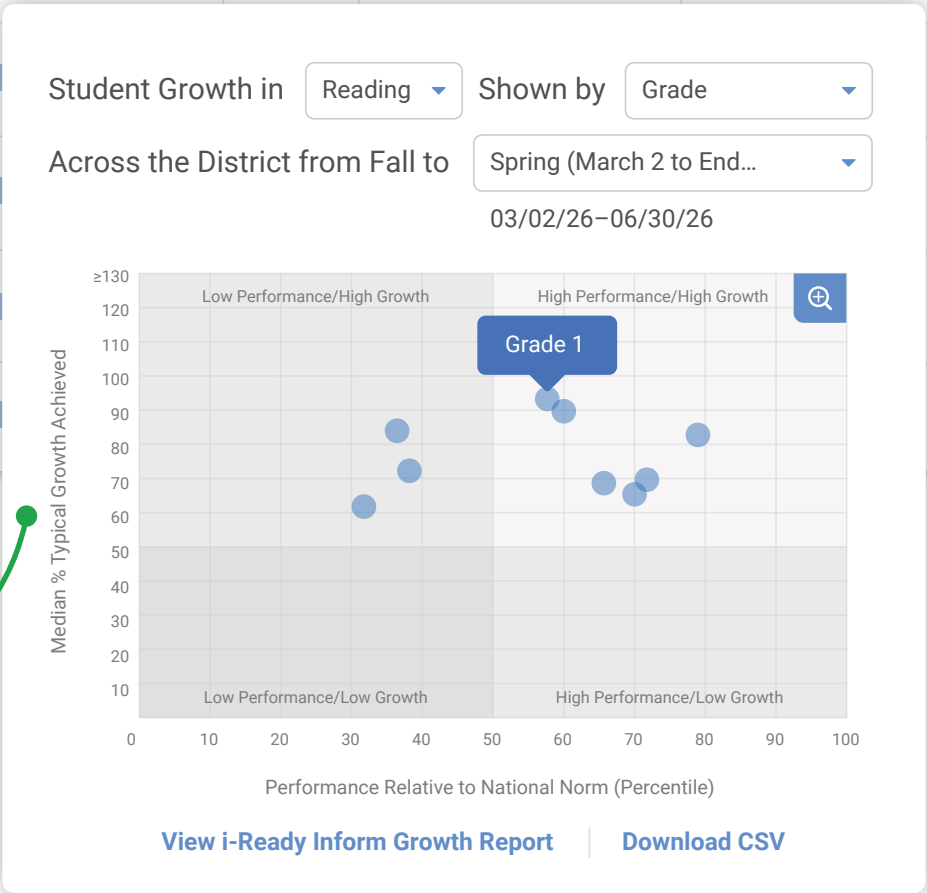
Show Results By

Grade

Showing 9 of 9

Grade	Annual Typical Growth ⓘ		Annual Stretch Growth ⓘ		% Students with Improved Placement	Students Assessed/Total
	Progress (Median) ⌵	% Met ⌵	Progress (Median) ⌵	% Met ⌵		
Grade K	114%	58%	84%	30%	73%	60/60
Grade 1	100%	52%	82%	23%	89%	61/61
Grade 2	106%	57%				
Grade 3	106%	53%				
Grade 4	112%	54%				
Grade 5	138%	79%				

Shows how schools and grades across the district are growing and performing in a single view to inform planning and resource allocation





i-Ready Inform Results ▾



Subject

Reading ▾

School

All Schools ▾

Academic Year

Current Year ▾

i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform 2 ▾

Prior i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform 1 ▾

12/01/25–12/31/25

08/29/25–09/30/25

For a **district**, by **school**, **grade**, **class**, and **demographic**:

- Provides a comprehensive picture of student performance
- Allows administrators to set intervention strategies and make resource allocation decisions

Criterion Referenced

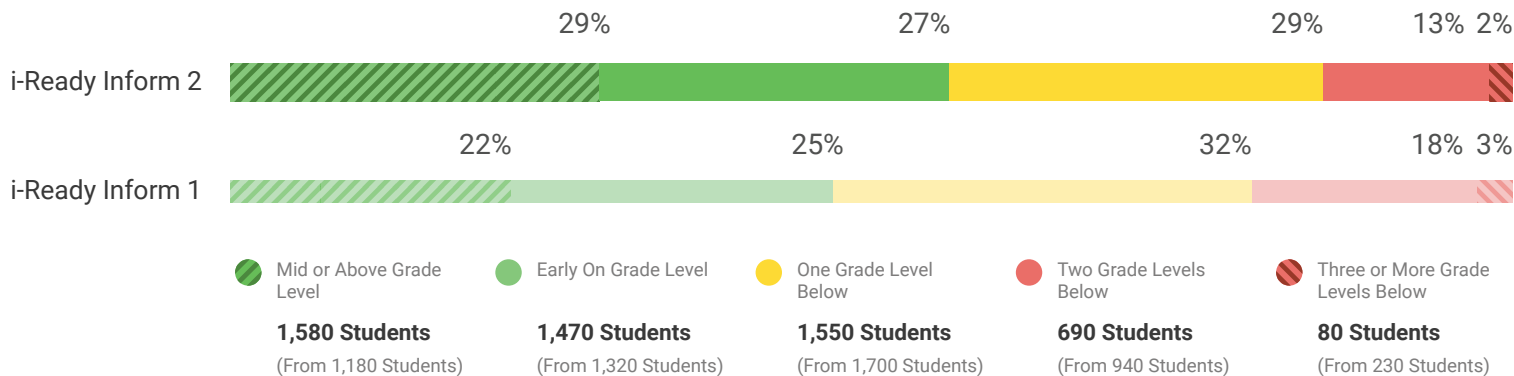
3-Level Placement

Enhanced

5-Level Placement

Overall Placement

Students Assessed/Total: 5,370/5,430



[i The Mapping between 5-Level and 3-Level Placements](#)

Switch Table View

Placement Summary

Choose to Show Results By

Sex

Secondary Demographic to Show Results By

Economically Disadvan...

Remove

All

All

Overall Grade-Level Placement

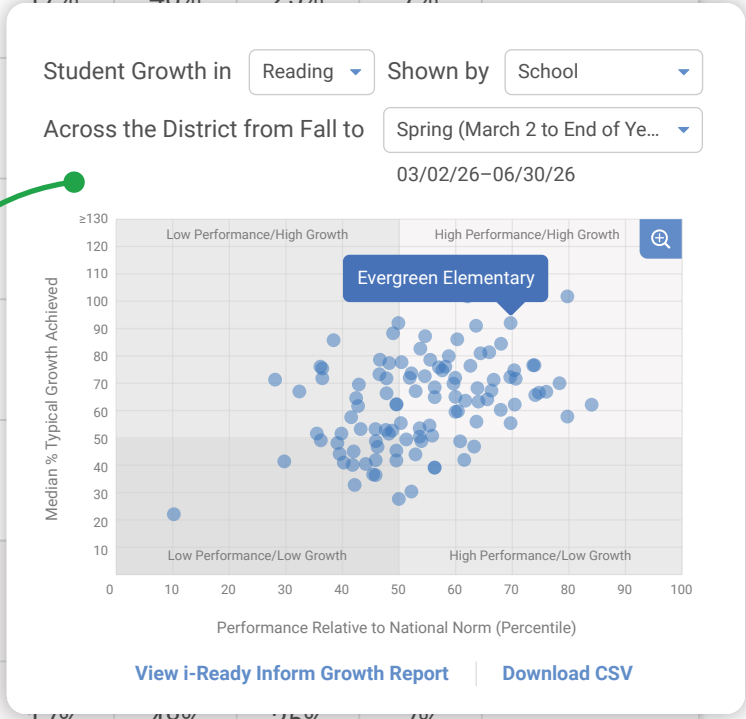
Assessed/Total

Filter your data by two attributes for a more granular analysis within demographic groups:

- 504 Eligible
- Combined Race and Ethnicity
- Early Intervention Program (EIP)
- Economically Disadvantaged
- English Learner
- Foster Youth
- Gifted Eligibility
- Hispanic or Latino
- Homeless Youth
- Migrant
- Military Family
- Race
- Sex
- Special Education
- Student with Disabilities

Sex	Secondary Demographic	Grade	Placement	Inform 2	Inform 1	Assessed/Total		
Female	Yes - Economically D...	Inform 2	11%	46%	43%	18%	2%	1,150/1,165
		Inform 1	4%	17%	48%	25%	7%	
	No - Economically D...	Inform 2	36%					
		Inform 1	28%					
	Not Reported	Inform 2						
		Inform 1						
Male	Yes - Economically D...	Inform 2	11%					
		Inform 1	4%	17%	48%	25%	7%	

Shows how schools and grades across the district are growing and performing in a single view to inform planning and resource allocation





i-Ready Inform Results ▾ **Lucia Mendoza** ▾ **Grade 4**



Subject: Reading ▾ i-Ready Inform: i-Ready Inform 1 (07/21/25) ▾

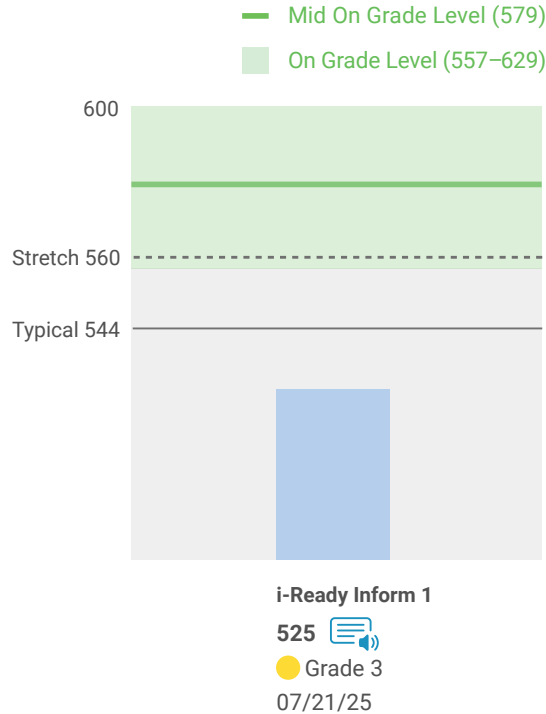
i-Ready Inform 1

Typical Growth

The average annual growth for a student at this grade and placement level on their baseline i-Ready Inform. ⓘ

Stretch Growth®

An ambitious, but attainable, level of annual growth that puts students who are below grade level on a path toward proficiency. ⓘ



This Inform is considered the baseline and is used to establish growth measures for this student.

Gives teachers insight into:

- Students' strengths and areas of need
- Annual growth expectations using criterion-referenced placements
- Recommendations and resources for differentiating instruction

Overall

Domain	Placement ⓘ	Can Dos & Next Steps
Phonological Awareness* ⓘ	Not Assessed	↓
Phonics* ⓘ	Surpassed Level	↓
High-Frequency Words* ⓘ	Surpassed Level	↓
Vocabulary	Grade 2	↓
Comprehension: Literature	Grade 3	↓
Comprehension: Informational Text	Grade 3	↓

Show Comprehension: Overall ⓘ *Foundational Domains

National Norm Performance and Lexile® Framework for Reading Measure

National Norm
46th Percentile ⓘ

Lexile Reading Measure: **670L**
Lexile Range: 570L-720L

The Lexile® Find a Book tool enables you to search for books by grade, interest, and Lexile measure. You can view a book's most challenging words and build a customized reading list. Search for books and see additional Lexile tools now at [Hub.Lexile.com](https://www.hub.lexile.com).

[Understanding Lexile Reading Measures](#)

[How to use the Lexile Find a Book Tool](#)

Results indicate that Lucia is decoding accurately, but the Vocabulary score suggests that substantial gaps in word knowledge are making it very hard to read for meaning. Instruction in word meanings and word-learning strategies will support Lucia's continued growth in overall Comprehension. Taken together, this information places Lucia in Instructional Grouping Profile 3.

Phonological Awareness Not Assessed	Phonics Surpassed Level	High-Frequency Words Surpassed Level	Vocabulary Grade 2 477	Comprehension: Literature Grade 3 520	Comprehension: Informational Text Grade 3 556
---	-----------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	--	--

Developmental Analysis

This domain addresses Lucia's understanding of informational text. Results indicate strategies such as analyzing cause-and-effect relationships and determining main idea and newspaper or magazine articles.

Support students with the right Personalized Instruction lesson.

Can Dos ⓘ

- Lucia is developing proficiency with below-grade level informational texts in skills such as:
- Demonstrating understanding of key ideas and details
 - Using text features to locate information
 - Identifying reasons that support an author's point
 - Retelling the most important ideas
 - Comparing and contrasting information between two texts

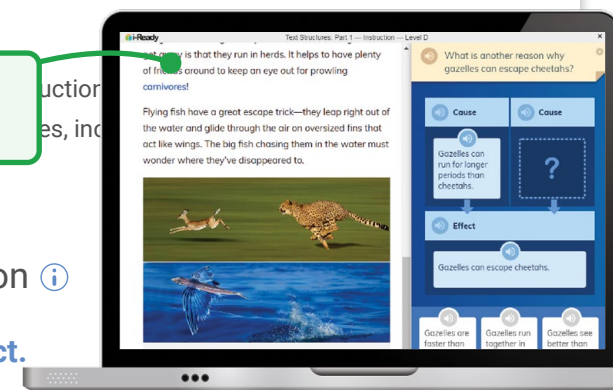
Standards

Next Steps & Resources for Instruction ⓘ

Extend understanding of cause and effect.

Extend understanding of cause and effect.

- Define *effect* as something that happens. Define *cause* as something that makes something else happen.
- Read aloud a Grade 3 informational book, and model the thought process behind discovering cause-and-effect relationships.
- Say, "When I read, I think about things that happen and why those things happened."
- Model asking and answering questions such as "What happened?" and "Why did it happen?"
- Then, have Lucia read an informational text and ask her to look for details in the text that answer these questions.



Tools for Instruction

Identify Cause and Effect

Additional Resources

Magnetic Reading



Tools for Instruction

Identify Cause and Effect

Readers identify cause-and-effect relationships to understand why something happens. In literary texts, students follow the plot by thinking about what the characters do and why. With informational texts, thinking about cause and effect helps students better understand how important ideas are related. Although cause and effect are often stated in a text, they can sometimes appear in confusing patterns. Students may have difficulty recognizing cause-and-effect relationships that are not linked by clear words. They may also need support in recognizing a cause with multiple effects, or an effect with multiple causes. Frequent modeling and practice with cause and effect, both in everyday activities and in varied texts, will help students understand these relationships.

Step by Step 20-30 minutes

1. **Introduce and explain cause and effect.**
 - Introduce the concept of cause and effect by asking students about something that happened that day—for example, "Why did we all run inside before recess was over?" (Because it started to rain.)
 - Say, "When something happens, it is usually because something else made it happen, or caused it to happen. This is called cause and effect."
 - Display the words *cause* and *effect*, and read them chorally with students. Then say, "To figure out cause and effect, we can ask, 'What happened?' and 'Why did it happen?'"
 - Review the previous example: Say, "What happened?" "We ran inside before recess was over." This was the effect. Why did it happen? "Because it started to rain." That was the cause. Another way to say it would be, "It started to rain, and so we all ran inside before recess was over." This names the cause first, and then the effect.
 - Repeat the explanation with different examples, such as taking a cold after the morning bell or winning a game after kicking the tie-breaking goal.

What happened? (We won the game.)
Why did it happen? (I kicked the tie-breaking goal.)

2. **Teach and model identifying cause and effect.**
 - Say, "Good readers notice what happens in a story. They think about what happens and why it happens. Sometimes there is more than one reason why something happens."
 - Display **Multiple Cause and Effect Chart** (page 5), and select a text students are currently reading to find examples of cause and effect.
 - Read aloud a portion of the text as students follow along. Then model how you pause to think about what happened and why it happened. The following example is based on *The Cat in the Hat*, by Esther Auerell.

When Joe brings Pickles to the Chief, the Chief says that he will let Pickles live at the firehouse. This is what happened, so I'm going to write it in the "Effect" box on the chart. Now let's think about why the Chief said Pickles he could live there. One reason is because Mrs. Goodkind said Pickles is not a bad cat, so I will write that in the first box. Another is because Joe likes Pickles. I will write that in the second box.



Grade-Level Planning (Scaffolding) ▾

Subject: Reading ▾
 School: Cyprus K-8 ▾
 Teacher: All Teachers ▾
 Class/Report Group: J. Lee-Grade 4, Section 1 ▾
 Grade: 4 ▾

When you're teaching a skill . . .

Select a skill to see readiness data, groupings, and instructional recommendations.

Explain an Author's Claim (Info) ▾



● Ready to Go
● Additional Support
● In-Depth Support
● Needs Support Decoding
● No i-Ready Inform

Students Grouped/Total: **20/20** (No i-Ready Inform: 0)

Ready to Go	Additional Support	In-Depth Support	Needs Support Decoding
<p>Ready to Go 8 Students</p> <p>Students are ready to explain an author's claim, reasons, and evidence.</p>	<p>Additional Support 4 Students</p> <p>Students may need support identifying an author's reasons.</p>	<p>In-Depth Support 8 Students</p> <p>Students may need support identifying an author's claim.</p>	<p>Needs Support Decoding 0 Students</p> <p>Students need explicit instruction on decoding in addition to their comprehension instruction.</p>
<p>✓ Ready to Go</p>	<p>Tools for Scaffolding Comprehension: Explain an Author's Claim</p> <p>PDF Teacher - Use Scaffold B</p> <p>PDF Student - Use Scaffold B</p>	<p>Tools for Scaffolding Comprehension: Explain an Author's Claim</p> <p>PDF Teacher - Use Scaffold A</p> <p>PDF Student - Use Scaffold A</p>	<p>PDF Distinguish Open and Closed Syllables</p> <p>Consider using a phonics intervention program such as <i>Phonics for Reading</i>®.</p>

Helps teachers plan grade-level instruction by:

- Grouping students by learning needs around grade-level comprehension skills
- Pinpointing resources to help prepare students for grade-level instruction
- Identifying recommended reading pairs

When your class is . . .

Select all Reading Buddies to see research-based, mixed-level pairings that will provide just the right level of support when reading a text.

Paired Reading Teacher Support

 20 Students 0 Students

[All Reading Buddies](#)

Tools for Scaffolding Comprehension help students access grade-level texts.

COMPREHENSION TOOLS Explain an Author's Claim

Name: _____

TEXT B

Finally, A Universal Designated Hitter

1 In 1973, Major League Baseball (MLB) made one of the biggest changes in the history of professional baseball: the addition of the **designated** hitter (DH, for short). Unlike other baseball players, the DH does not play in the field when their team is on defense. The DH's only job is to bat in place of the pitcher when the team is at bat, or playing offense. But when the DH was first introduced, not every team used one.

2 Major League Baseball's 30 teams are divided into two **leagues**: the American League and the National League. For many years, only the teams in the American League used the DH. It was not until recently that the National League also permanently added the DH. That's a good thing, because having the designated hitter in both leagues makes baseball a more enjoyable, safer, and fairer game.

3 In the early days of baseball, teams expected the pitcher to hit well, like any other player. But baseball has changed a lot since then. Today's pitchers are not expected to practice batting to help their team score. Instead, pitchers focus their training on throwing the ball well. Their job is to get batters out. So, pitchers work hard to strike out batters and prevent good hits.

4 Because pitchers don't spend a lot of time working on their batting, most pitchers aren't great at hitting the ball. Take the 2021 season, for example. That year, Major League pitchers had only a .110 batting average. Batting average tells you how well a hitter is doing. This means that pitchers got a hit about once every ten times at bat. But that same year, Major League hitters had a .244 batting average. These players had more than twice as many hits compared to just pitchers!

DIRECTIONS
Read the text. Then complete the activity on page 6.

designated: selected for a particular task

leagues: groups of sports teams who play against one another

GRADE 4 • Explain an Author's Claim ©Curriculum Associates, LLC Copying permitted for classroom use. 4 of 6

Reading Buddies

Please enter a Lexile® between 0–1500 in increments of 5.

640L

- Ready (Paired)
- Ready (Pairing Provides Support)
- Needs Teacher Support

Paired Reading (20 Students)

Students are strategically placed in well-matched, mixed-level pairs. Have pairs alternate reading sections of the text aloud. This research-based scaffold provides an opportunity for readers to gain fluency as they move toward reading independence.

Zarita Rivero Lexile Reading Measure 1050L	Maria Alejandra Moreno Lexile Reading Measure 740L	Zane Garcia Lexile Reading Measure 955L	Ananda Allen Lexile Reading Measure 650L
Abby Vargas Lexile Reading Measure 1050L	Lucia Mendoza Lexile Reading Measure 730L	Anthony Duncan Lexile Reading Measure 920L	Naveen Davidson Lexile Reading Measure 560L
Dash Skinner Lexile Reading Measure 1045L	Anna Mathews Lexile Reading Measure 710L	Brian Robinson Lexile Reading Measure 890L	Cam McCormick Lexile Reading Measure 550L
Carla Simpson Lexile Reading Measure 980L	Oliver Dudley Lexile Reading Measure 705L	Mario Benson Lexile Reading Measure 785L	Ethan Cohen Lexile Reading Measure 525L
Isis Lara Lexile Reading Measure 965L	Martina Gonzalez Lexile Reading Measure 670L	Leena Avila Lexile Reading Measure 775L	Eva Schmidt Lexile Reading Measure 465L

Teacher Support (0 Students)

The students below need support decoding. Use shared reading or teacher read-aloud with these students.

No i-Ready Inform Data for Pairing (0 Students)

View the [i-Ready Inform Status](#) report, and have students complete the i-Ready Inform to generate pairs. Reading pairs may change until all students are administered the i-Ready Inform.



State-specific in most states!

Standards Performance



Subject: **Reading** |
 Class/Report Group: **Grade 4, Section 1** |
 Grade: **4** |
 i-Ready Inform: **i-Ready Inform Window 1**
 08/29/25–09/30/25

Shows how students are performing against state standards

Students Assessed/Total: **17/17**

Grade(s) of Standards: **Grade 4** to **Grade 4** |
 Switch Table View: **Skill Summary**

Showing 30 of 30

Standard Code	Standard Description	✓	✓	✗
RL.4.1	Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	7	0	13
RL.4.1	Refer to details and examples in a text . . . when drawing inferences from the text.	9	0	11
RL.4.2	. . . Summarize the text.	7	0	13
RL.4.2	Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text . . .	7	0	13
RL.4.3	Describe in depth a . . . setting . . . in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text . . .	7	0	13
RL.4.3	Describe in depth a character . . . in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).	7	0	13
RL.4.3	Describe in depth a[n] . . . event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text . . .	9	0	11

RL.4.3



Standards Performance



Subject

Reading

Class/Report Group

Grade 4, Section 1

Grade

4

i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform Window 1

✓✓✗ Key

08/29/25–09/30/25

Students Assessed/Total: 17/17

Grade(s) of Standards

Grade 4

to

Grade 4

Switch Table View

RL.4.3

All Students Performance

✓ 7

✓ 0

✗ 13

Standard Description

**Reading
Literature
Key Ideas and Details**

Describe in depth a . . . setting . . . in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text . . .

Showing 20 of 20

Student



Performance



Date



Duncan, Anthony



09/19/25

Garcia, Zane



09/19/25

Lara, Isis



09/19/25

Mathews, Anna



09/19/25



Standards Mastery Results by Test ▾



Subject: **Reading** ▾
 Class/Report Group: **Grade 4, Section 1** ▾
 Assessment: **Grade 4 Reading** ▾



Students Completed/Assigned: **19/19** Students Unassigned: **1**

Skills Summary 1 Skill Assigned

Standards	Skill
RI.4.6 ⓘ	Compare Accounts of the Same Topic: Grade 4

Performance Distribution



Shows student performance on recently taught standards to guide reteaching, down to the question level

Assessment Summary

46% Average Assessment Score

9
Proficient

1
Progressing

9
Beginning

RI.4.6 ▾ Use dropdown to view Skill Summary

[View Assessment](#)



Showing 20 of 20

Student	Assessment Score	Skill Score	1	2A	2B	3	4	5
Class Summary	46%	46%	42%	53%	32%	63%	32%	53%
Cohen, Ethan	● 100%	100%	●	●	●	●	●	●

Robinson, Brian	● 100%	100%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Simpson, Carla	● 100%	100%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Duncan, Anthony	● 83%	83%	○	●	●	●	●	●
Allen, Ananda	● 67%	67%	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mathews, Anna	● 67%	67%	○	○	○	○	○	○
McCormick, Cam	● 67%	67%	○	○	○	○	○	○
Schmidt, Eva	● 67%	67%	○	○	○	○	○	○
Skinner, Dash	● 67%	67%	○	○	○	○	○	○
Vargas, Abby	● 42%	42%	○	○	○	○	○	○
Avila, Leena	● 17%	17%	○	○	○	○	○	○
Benson, Mario	● 17%	17%	○	○	○	○	○	○

i-Ready Standards Mastery: Differentiated Instructional Support

Compare Accounts of the Same Topic

Standard
RI.4.6 Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe the differences in focus and the information provided.

Prerequisite Standards
RI.3.6 Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.

Overview of Tested Skills
On this assessment form, students read paired informational passages and demonstrate their understanding of firsthand and secondhand accounts of the same topic. Students must be able to identify the features of firsthand and secondhand accounts, locate relevant information, and compare and contrast the accounts in terms of focus and the information provided in each account.

Common Misconceptions and Errors

Errors may result from misunderstandings or if students:

- have difficulty identifying the features of firsthand and secondhand accounts.
- have difficulty comparing information from two texts.
- are unable to identify the focus of a text.
- are unable to identify key details and cite textual evidence.
- do not understand academic language, including *firsthand*, *secondhand*, or *account*.

Ready & i-Ready Instructional Resources

Consider using the following as additional instructional resources for students who have placed on or above level in Comprehension: Informational Text. See additional recommendations on page 2 for students performing below grade level.

Beginning
Focus: Developing Underlying Concepts
Help students understand how to distinguish a firsthand account from a secondhand account. Explain that authors of firsthand accounts saw or experienced an event, whereas authors of secondhand accounts got information about the event from other sources. Go through a firsthand account and a secondhand account with students, and work with them to find details that indicate which type of account each is.

Teacher-led Small Group
Teacher Toolbox: Ready Instruction
Grade 4, Lesson 16
• Comparing Accounts of the Same Topic

Teacher Toolbox: Interactive Tutorial
Grade 4, Lesson 16
• Analyzing Accounts of the Same Topic

Progressing
Focus: Practicing and Building Confidence
Provide students with a strategy for comparing the information and focus in a firsthand and a secondhand account. Make sure that students know the difference between a firsthand account and a secondhand account. Then, using a Venn diagram, work with students to record similar and different details from a firsthand and a secondhand account on the same topic.

Teacher-led Small Group
Teacher Toolbox: Ready Instruction
Grade 4, Lesson 16

Proficient
Independent
Focus: Deepening Understanding
Have students choose one firsthand account and one secondhand account on the same topic. Then provide them with a Venn diagram to compare the two accounts. After students finish reading, have them go back to the texts to complete the Venn diagram, using details that are unique to each text and similar to both.

i-Ready: Personalized Instruction
Grade 4
• Close Reading: Comparing Accounts of the Same Topic



Standards Mastery Results

School	Cyprus K–8
Subject	Reading
Student	Mendoza, Lucia
Student ID	ID:013143
Student Grade	4
Assessment	Compare Accounts of the Same Topic: Grade 4 Form A
Score	60%
Completion Date	06/27/25

For a district, school, class, and student, offers:

- Detailed view of student performance on grade-level standards
- Student-level item analysis
- Suggested resources for addressing gaps and reteaching standards

Use this report to review a student's results on a Standards Mastery assessment. Review the student's responses and common misconceptions for each wrong answer.

Read the passages. Then answer the questions that follow.

Joshua Slocum:

Sailing Solo

1 It was a dark night near Newport, Rhode Island's harbor on June 27, 1898. A small banana-shaped moon hung in the sky. A light breeze pushed the sails of the *Spray* forward. It had been more than three long years since Joshua Slocum had been in New England. The 54-year-old man had left Boston Harbor on April 24, 1895, and started sailing north on the Atlantic Ocean. He kept sailing and sailing until he had finally sailed all the way around the world.

2 Slocum certainly wasn't the first man to sail around the

0/1 point

Select **two** statements that explain how Passage 2 is **different** from Passage 1.

✖

- Passage 2 describes what the writer did and saw and how he felt at the time. ✔
- Passage 2 was written by someone with an interest in Slocum's life. ✖
- Passage 2 reports on important facts but does not include any personal feelings.
- Passage 2 was written by Slocum himself about his solo trip around the world. ✔
- Passage 2 explains that people still learn about Slocum's life and trip today.

2 Slocum certainly wasn't the first man to sail around the globe. Other sailors had done it centuries before him. Yet, Slocum did do something very important with his voyage. When he sailed into Newport, Rhode Island's harbor, he became the very first person to travel *alone* on a boat around the world. Slocum sailed about 46,000 miles without anyone else on board his ship the entire time.

3 The *Spray* was just a simple boat and Slocum only had basic tools. He had a compass to tell direction, a windup clock to tell time, some old charts and maps, a tool called a sextant to find the angle of the stars, and a chunk of lead on a rope to measure the water's depth. At first, no one believed that he really traveled alone all that way in his small boat with such simple equipment. Yet, Slocum could easily prove his tale. He kept a record of his journey and wrote down many important details. In addition, at every place he stopped, he got an official stamp on the *Spray's* paperwork. He had stamps from about 12 countries and 20 ports.

and trip today.

1) Missed: Students who did not choose this response may not fully understand how to compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event. They did not recognize that Passage 2 is a firsthand account that describes the experiences and reactions of the writer.

2) Incorrect: Students may have chosen this response because they have confused firsthand and secondhand accounts. Passage 2 is a firsthand account, which involves personal experience of an event.

i-Ready Inform Results ▾



Subject

Math ▾

Class/Report Group

Grade 5, Section 1 ▾

i-Ready Inform

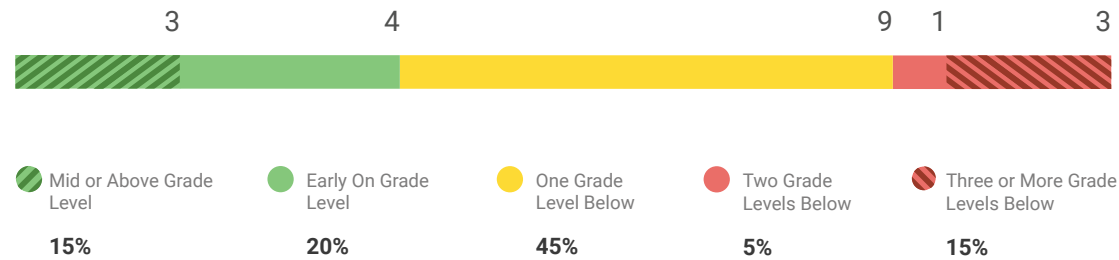
i-Ready Inform 1 ▾

08/29/25–09/30/25

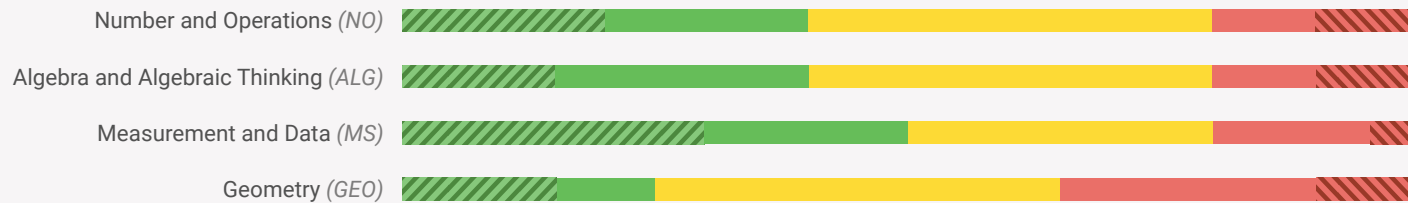
Gives a comprehensive picture of:

- Class instructional needs
- National norms
- Differentiated growth measures
- Criterion-referenced grade-level placements

Overall Placement



▾ Placement by Domain*



*Students not completed are not included.

Student	Overall Placement & Scale Score	Placement by Domain				National Norms Annual Growth Measures Quantile® measure & range National Norms Date Inform Language
		NO	ALG	MS	GEO	
Tan, Melanie	Mid 5 (517)	Late 5	Early 5	Late 5	Mid 5	
Sanchez, Abby	Mid 5 (516)	Late 5	Mid 5	Mid 5	Early 5	97th
Stanton, Geena	Mid 5 (512)	Mid 5	Mid 5	Late 5	Mid 5	96th
Warren, Santino	Early 5 (491)	Mid 5	Grade 4	Mid 5	Mid 5	85th
Bowers, Tara	Grade 4 (472) Q&A	Early 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4	64th
Jones, Anna	Grade 4 (472)	Grade 4	Mid 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	60th
Powell, Elijah	Grade 4 (470)	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 3	60th
Lowe, Noah	Grade 4 (470)	Grade 4	Grade 4	Early 5	Grade 4	60th
Baker, Danielle	Grade 4 (459)	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 3	Grade 4	45th
Ruiz, Justin	Grade 4 (450)	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 3	35th
Malone, Carla	Grade 3 (440)	Grade 3	Grade 3	Grade 3	Grade 3	25th

i-Ready Inform Results ▾ **Elijah Powell** ▾ **Grade 5**



Subject

Math ▾

i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform 1 (09/15/25) ▾

●●● Key

i-Ready Inform 1

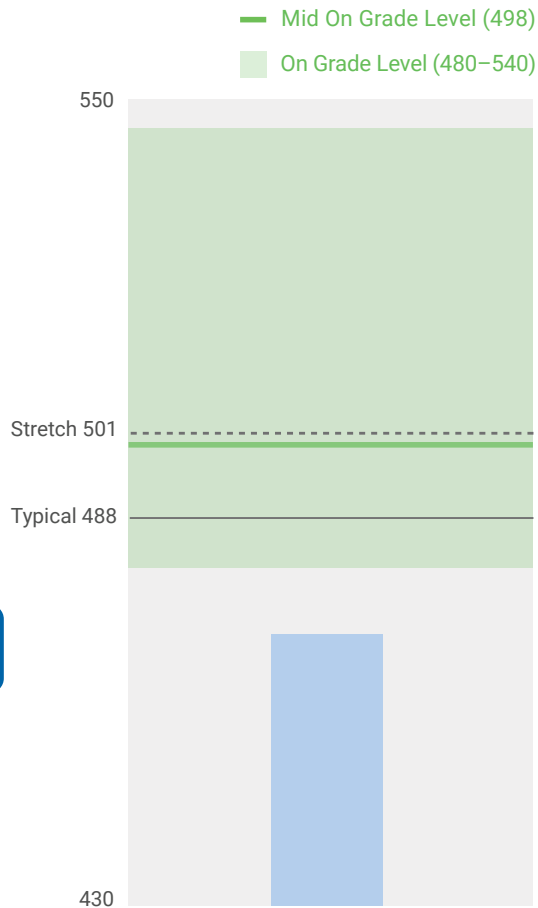
Typical Growth

The average annual growth for a student at this grade and placement level on their baseline Inform. ⓘ

Stretch Growth®

An ambitious, but attainable, level of annual growth that puts students who are below grade level on a path toward proficiency. ⓘ

Research-based growth goals



i-Ready Inform 1 This i-Ready Inform is considered the baseline and is used to establish growth measures for this student.
470
● Grade 4
09/15/25

Overall

● Grade 4 (470)
Standard Error +/- 7

Domain	Placement	Can Dos & Next Steps
Number and Operations	● Grade 4	↓
Algebra and Algebraic Thinking	● Grade 4	↓
Measurement and Data	● Grade 4	↓
Geometry	● Grade 3	↓

Gives teachers insight into:

- Students' strengths and areas of need
- Annual growth expectations using criterion-referenced placements
- Recommendations and resources for differentiating instruction

National Norm Performance and Quantile® Framework for Mathematics Measure

National Norm
60th Percentile ⓘ

Quantile Measure: **685Q**
Quantile Range: 635Q–735Q

The Lexile® and Quantile Hub provides educators, parents, and students with easy access to math tools. Discover new and enhanced Quantile tools that support student learning and growth at [Hub.Lexile.com](https://www.hub.lexile.com).

[Understanding Quantile Measures](#) PDF

[How to Use Quantile Tools on the Hub](#) PDF

Placement by Domain

Test results suggest that Elijah would benefit from intervention focused on skills and concepts related to quantitative reasoning and representation. Instruction that connects understanding of number relationships with computation and problem-solving skills will strengthen Elijah's mathematics abilities across domains. This priority places Elijah in Instructional Grouping 2.

Number and Operations

● Grade 4
449

Algebra and Algebraic Thinking

● Grade 4
457

Measurement and Data

● Grade 4
466

Geometry

● Grade 3
436

Developmental Analysis

At placement levels 3–5, this domain addresses four operations with whole numbers with an emphasis on multiplication and division, as well as understanding of and computation with decimals and fractions. Test results indicate that Elijah could benefit from practicing multi-digit whole number operations and fraction concepts.

Can Dos ⓘ

Base Ten

Read and write whole numbers through thousands in expanded form and standard form, and identify the value of the digits.

Standards

Standards



Curriculum Framework for Mathematics

Focus Standard(s)

5.NBT.B.7 - Add [and] subtract . . . decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Next Steps & Resources for Instruction

Base Ten

Support students with the right Personalized Instruction lesson.

– Subtract multi-digit numbers.

Subtract multi-digit numbers.

Tools for Instruction

[Subtract Multi-Digit Numbers](#) PDF

[Restar números enteros de varios dígitos](#) PDF

Additional Resources

Ready® Mathematics Instruction

Or

Digital Access to Ready through Teacher Toolbox



i-Ready Tools for Instruction

Subtract Multi-Digit Numbers

Objective: Use place-value concepts and the standard algorithm to subtract multi-digit numbers.

This activity builds on a conceptual understanding of place value and using the algorithm to subtract numbers through 1,000. Students work with large numbers, first estimating and then finding the difference by using knowledge of place value and the standard algorithm. Using place-value concepts (expanded form) to subtract numbers helps students develop a concrete understanding of regrouping. As they move to the standard algorithm, regrouping becomes somewhat of a shorthand version of what they did with numbers in expanded form. This activity especially targets students with areas that require regrouping, because students often find this type of problem difficult. Students need to build a solid mastery of the standard algorithm for subtraction with regrouping of any size in order to be able to understand how to apply the process to subtract decimals.

Step by Step

- Provide a multi-digit subtraction problem.**
 - Write $4,036 - 1,329$ on the board in vertical format.
 - Ask the student to estimate the difference to the nearest thousand. Guide the student to estimate of anywhere between 2,700 and 3,000.
 - Support English Learners:** The word *difference* is a form of the word *different*. Help students to see that subtraction is a way of determining how numbers are different.
- Use place-value concepts to subtract.**
 - Have the student write the expanded form of 1,329. Remind the student that each part of the expanded form represents a place value in the original number: $1,000 + 300 + 20 + 9$.
 - Demonstrate how to subtract 1,329 from 4,036 one place value at a time. Explain that you start with the right place value because it will be easier to work with smaller numbers as you go. Write out the problem on the board. As you complete each step, say:

4,036 minus 1,000 is 3,036.	4,036
	<u>1,000</u>
3,036 minus 300 is 2,736. You may want to think,	3,036
"30 hundreds minus 3 hundreds is 27 hundreds."	<u>300</u>
	2,736
	<u>20</u>
	2,716
	<u>9</u>
	2,707
 - Have the student check the answer using partial sums. Point out that since the process is being reversed (adding instead of subtracting), the student should start with the lower place value and continue up: $2,707 + 9 = 2,716$; $2,716 + 20 = 2,736$; $2,736 + 300 = 3,036$; $3,036 + 1,000 = 4,036$.

Finish the process.

[www.READY.com](#) Number and Operations | Level 4 - Subtract Multi-Digit Numbers | Page 1 of 2

Grade-Level Planning (Prerequisites) ▾

Subject: ▾
 Class/Report Group: ▾
 Grade:
 Topic: ▾

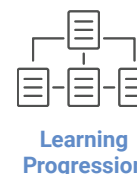
- Helps teachers plan grade-level instruction by:
- Providing a high-level overview of whole class readiness for grade-level topics
 - Grouping students with similar prerequisite needs
 - Identifying the Learning Progression of prerequisite skills across grades and instructional resources to support acquisition

Know the Math: i-Ready Topic Overview

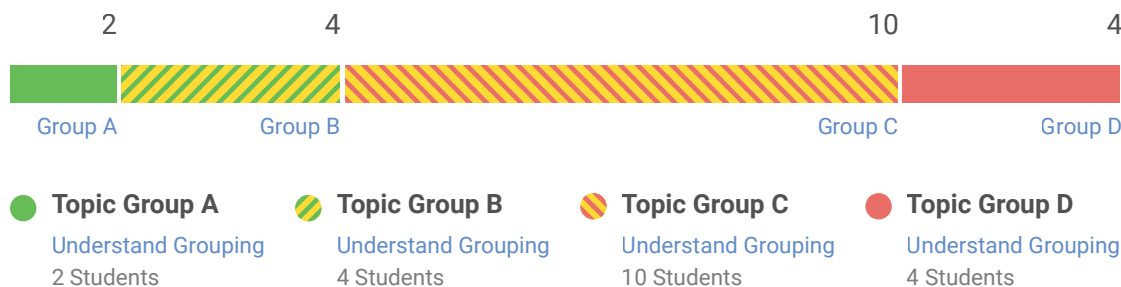
Fraction Operations, Part 1

Students build on their knowledge of adding and subtracting fractions with like denominators and of equivalent fractions to learn to add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators. They go on to solve word problems involving adding and subtracting fractions a . . .

[+ Show More](#)



Identify Class Prerequisite Needs



Maximize Whole Class Instruction

Focus on grade-level instruction, integrating On-the-Spot-Teaching Tips to support students' connections to prerequisite skills. As needed, use the Recommended Resources to provide additional support for addressing prerequisite content ahead of upcoming lessons.

[Topic Support \(On-the-Spot Teaching Tips\)](#)

[▶ View All Students](#)

Prerequisite Skills for Upcoming Instruction

As you plan upcoming instruction, consider recommended resources for prerequisite skills while maintaining pace with grade-level instruction.

Add and Subtract Fractions

Add and Subtract Fractions i

Add and subtract fractions ar
like denominators
(Prerequisite Skill)

Understand equivalent fractio
(Prerequisite Skill)

Fractions as Division
Understand Products of Frac

Multiply Fractions Using an Area Model

Understand division as equal sharing
(Prerequisite Skill)

Multiply a fraction by a whole number
(Priority Prerequisite Skill) i

← Back

Recommended Resources for Prerequisite Skill:

Multiply a fraction by a whole number (Priority Prerequisite Skill) i

Supporting: Fractions as Division, Understand Products of Fractions, Multiply Fractions Using an Area Model

View Resources

All Students

2
Group A

4
Group B

10
Group C

4
Group D

Prerequisite skill learning progression

Grade 4

Understand Fraction Multiplications

→

Grade 4

Multiply Fractions
(Priority Prerequisite Skill) i

Teacher-Led Small Groups

Understand Fraction Multiplication

Multiply a Whole Number and a Fraction

Independent Reinforcement

Cloud Machine

Direct students to their Student Dashboard to play Learning Games.

Tools for Instruction

●

● ●

Learning Games

● ●

Tools for Instruction

Multiply a Whole Number and a Fraction

Objective Use repeated addition and fraction sense to multiply a whole number by a fraction.

Materials square-inch grid paper; inch rulers marked in eighths

Prior to introducing fraction multiplication, make sure students know that a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ is the sum of a total of a of the unit fractions $\frac{1}{b}$ and understand multiplication as repeated addition. Building on this knowledge, this activity helps students begin to understand fraction multiplication by computing the product of a whole number and a fraction using models and repeated addition. Simplifying fractions and converting improper fractions to mixed numbers is not emphasized, although these concepts may help some students better grasp the size of the products. Understanding the size of the product will help students when they are introduced to division with fractions, the concept of multiplication as scaling, and computations with proportions.

Step by Step 20-30 minutes

1 **Multiply using a fraction array.**

- Give the student a sheet of grid paper. Show how to model $\frac{2}{8}$ by drawing a 1-inch high by 8-inch long rectangle, and shading five of the squares in the rectangle.
- Prior to introducing fraction multiplication, make sure students know that a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ is the sum of a total of a of the unit fractions $\frac{1}{b}$ and understand multiplication as repeated addition. Building on this knowledge, this activity helps students begin to understand fraction multiplication by computing the product of a whole number and a fraction using models and repeated addition. Simplifying fractions and converting improper fractions to mixed numbers is not emphasized, although these concepts may help some students better grasp the size of the products. Understanding the size of the product will help students when they are introduced to division with fractions, the concept of multiplication as scaling, and computations with proportions.
- Have the student draw three models of $\frac{2}{8}$ stacked on each other. Explain that the drawing shows three equal groups of $\frac{2}{8}$. Ask: What operation is modeled by combining equal groups? (multiplication)
- Ask: How many fifths are shaded? Write $3 \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{6}{8}$ on the board. Have the student verbally explain the expression in terms of the model. "Three groups of five eighths equal fifteen eighths."

2 **Multiply by modeling repeated addition.**

- Instruct the student to draw three line segments, connected end-to-end, each of which is $\frac{2}{8}$ of an inch long.
- Have the student find the total length of the connected line. $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{12}{8}$ inches
- Explain that addition is used to combine separate lengths into one. Write the following equation: $\frac{2}{8} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{6}{8}$
- Have the student rewrite the equation using multiplication: $3 \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{6}{8}$
- Ensure that the student understands both models represent the same product. Tell the student to mark $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch line segments on his or her line model and count to see if there are 15 eighths in the line. Explain that this model also shows that $\frac{6}{8}$ repeated three times is one whole and seven eighths, or fifteen eighths.

3 **Multiply with repeated addition.**

- Write $6 \times \frac{2}{8}$ on the board. Ask: Will the product be greater than one or less than one? Why? The student might say that will be greater than one because $\frac{2}{8}$ is close to half, or because there will be more than 5 fifths combined.
- Then have the student find the sum and explain his or her method. Be sure the student understands to add only the numerators for multiply 2 by 6) but to have the denominator as 5 ($\frac{12}{5}$ or $\frac{24}{10}$)
- Ask the student to give a verbal explanation of the product, such as: "Two fifths repeated six times is twelve fifths."

©Curriculum Associates, LLC. Copying is permitted for classroom use.



View Resources ▾



View Resources ▾

Instructional Groupings ▾

Subject: **Math** ▾
 Class/Report Group: **Grade 5, Section 1** ▾
 i-Ready Inform: **i-Ready Inform Window 1** ▾
 Grade: **Grade 5**
 08/29/25–09/30/25

Helps teachers differentiate instruction by providing:

- Groupings of students with similar instructional needs
- Detailed instructional priorities for each group
- Recommended instructional resources to support each group's needs

- [View All Groupings](#) |
 [Grouping 1 \(4 Students\)](#) |
 [Grouping 2 \(10 Students\)](#) |
 [Grouping 3 \(0 Students\)](#) |
 [Grouping 4 \(2 Students\)](#) |
 [Grouping 5 \(4 Students\)](#)

Students

Showing 10 of 10

Student	Inform Language	Overall Placement & Scale Score	NO	ALG	MS	GEO
Baker, Danielle		● Grade 4 (459)	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 3	Grade 4
Bowers, Tara		● Grade 4 (472)	Early 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4
Choi, Isabelle		● Grade 4 (470)	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4
Jones, Anna	Spanish	● Grade 4 (472)	Grade 4	Mid 5	Grade 4	Grade 4
Powell, Elijah	Spanish	● Grade 4 (470)	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 3

– Hide Grouping Description

Students in this Grouping are One Grade Level Below in Number and Operations or Algebra and Algebraic Thinking.

Instructional Priorities

Students in this Grouping are having difficulty with skills and concepts related to quantitative reasoning. They may need support with skills and concepts related to fractions and whole number operations, or they may need support with algebraic concepts related to factors and multiples, or both.

Those students with a low score in Number and Operations are probably most challenged by fractions. They will need to focus on foundational fraction concepts in order to understand that a fraction is one number that represents a quantity, not just "one number over another number."

They will need practice with how to compare fractions with different denominators and how to convert fractions to decimals. Those students with a low score in Algebra and Algebra II will need practice with how to compare fractions with different denominators and how to convert fractions to decimals. Those students with a low score in Algebra and Algebra II will need practice with how to compare fractions with different denominators and how to convert fractions to decimals. Those students with a low score in Algebra and Algebra II will need practice with how to compare fractions with different denominators and how to convert fractions to decimals.

Recommendations for Teacher-Led Instruction

Operations

- Add and subtract multi-digit numbers.
- Multiply three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.
- Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.

Students who need support with operations involving regrouping in any of the four operations often lack the conceptual understanding that drives the algorithms. These students may benefit from working with concrete or visual models, or alternative algorithms, in order to focus on the place value concepts behind the process. Once students understand why the process works, they can be guided to see the relationship between the models and algorithms and eventually use a more efficient algorithm alone.

Number—Fractions

- Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with like denominators.
- Compare fractions with unlike denominators.
- Write equivalent fractions, including fractions in simplest terms.
- Write fractions with denominators of 10 or 100 as decimals.

Tools for Instruction

Compare Fractions

Objective: Use benchmark fractions or equivalent fractions to compare unlike fractions.

This activity extends prior skills with writing fractions as part of a whole to thinking about the relative sizes of fractions. The goal of this activity is to help students learn how to compare fractions with unlike denominators by building on an understanding of the concept of a fraction's size. One way to build fraction number sense is to use benchmark fractions such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in comparison. Another approach is to generate equivalent fractions with like denominators and then compare the part of the fractions that is not the same. Building a solid understanding of the concept of comparing fractions will help students in future work with estimation with fractions, proportionality, geometry applications, and probability.

Two Ways to Teach

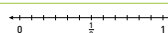
Use Benchmark Fractions 20–30 minutes

Draw a number line to represent 0 to 1. Mark 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 as benchmarks on the number line as shown. Remind the student why it is necessary to compare fractions from the same whole. Explain, for instance, that a half foot is not the same as a half inch. Help the student mark where some unit fractions are located, such as $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{5}$, and then discuss their sizes using comparison terms. Write the comparisons using the symbols for less than and greater than. Guide the student to understand that when the numerators are the same, fractions divided into fewer equal parts (as indicated by the denominator) are larger.

Provide some non-unit fraction examples, including some with the same numerator. For example, compare $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$. Discuss that 3 is less than half of 6, so $\frac{2}{3}$ is less than $\frac{1}{2}$. Also, 5 is more than half of 6, so $\frac{2}{5}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$. Ask the student to give a comparison statement for these two fractions. Check by pointing out that $\frac{2}{3}$ must be less than $\frac{2}{5}$ because the numerators are the same and an eighth is smaller than a fifth.

Find Equivalent Fractions 10–15 minutes

Write $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$ on the board. Review the process for finding equivalent fractions using multiplication, and have the student find an equivalent fraction for $\frac{1}{2}$ that has a denominator of 8. Under the original comparison, write $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$. Ask the student to replace the 7 with the appropriate symbol, $<$ or $>$. Continue with other comparisons, such as $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$. Encourage the student to explain the method used to make each comparison.



Students will need practice with how to compare fractions with different denominators and how to convert fractions to decimals. They will particularly benefit from daily practice to develop fluency with essential vocabulary.

Resources

Tools for Instruction

English (21)

Spanish (21)

Number and Operations

[Add Multi-Digit Numbers](#) PDF

[Subtract Multi-Digit Numbers](#) PDF

[Multiply by One-Digit Numbers](#) PDF

[Divide Three-Digit by One-Digit Numbers](#) PDF

[Compare Fractions](#) PDF

[Equivalent Fractions](#) PDF

[Write Fractions as Decimals](#) PDF

[Compare Decimals to Hundredths](#) PDF

[Multiply by Two-Digit Numbers](#) PDF

[Divide Four-Digit by One-Digit Numbers](#) PDF

[Understand Fraction Addition and Subtraction](#) PDF

[Add and Subtract Fractions](#) PDF

[Add Tenths and Hundredths](#) PDF



Gives a clear view of a student's:

- Progress toward proficiency
- Annual growth expectations

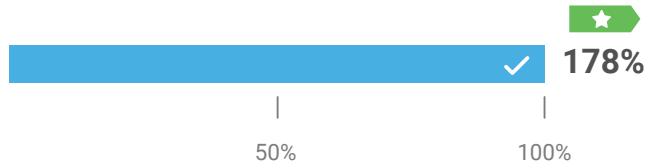
Subject

Math ▾

Year-to-Date Growth

Progress to Annual Typical Growth

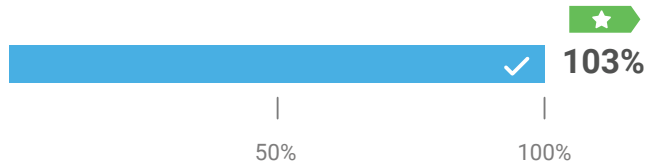
Scale Points: 32/18



This student has made 178% progress toward Annual Typical Growth. Typical Growth is the average annual growth of students at this grade and placement level on their baseline i-Ready Inform.

Progress to Annual Stretch Growth®

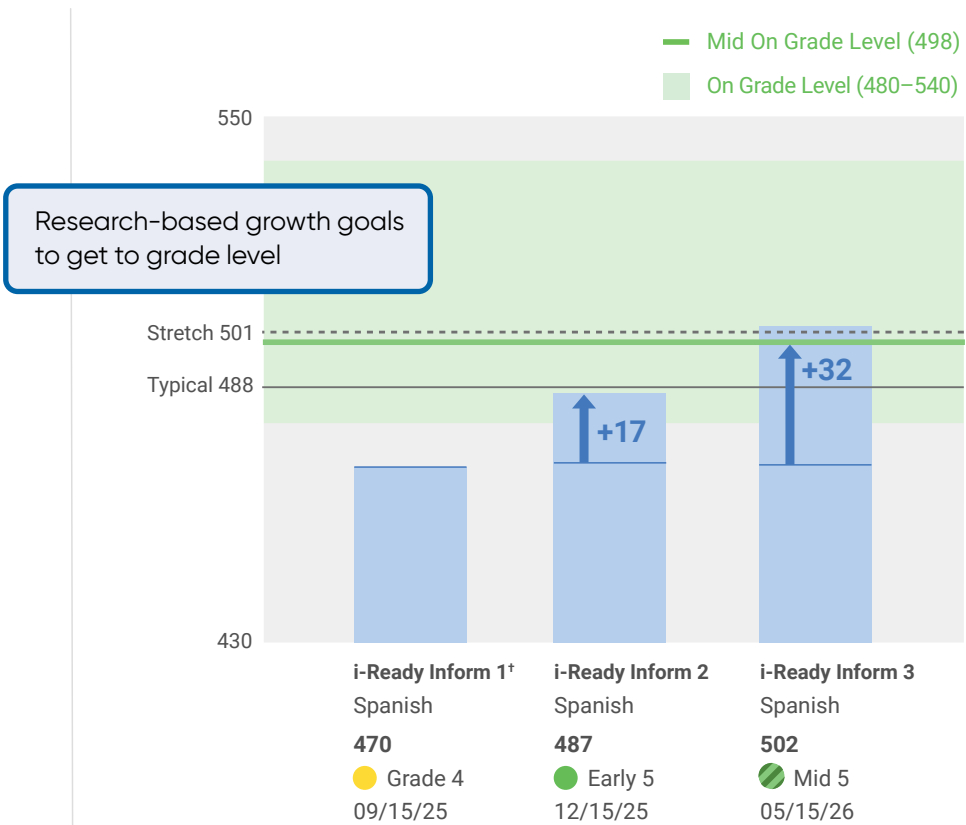
Scale Points: 32/31



This student has made 103% progress toward Annual Stretch Growth. For students who are below grade level on their baseline i-Ready Inform, Stretch Growth is an ambitious, but attainable, level of annual growth that puts them on a path toward proficiency.

This student will likely need to meet or exceed their Annual Stretch Growth target for at least one year to be proficient if the student is not proficient already. This is based on students with the same baseline placement who eventually achieved proficiency. Proficient for Grade 5 is a Mid On Grade Level scale score of 498.

Overall i-Ready Inform Growth



Research-based growth goals to get to grade level

[†]This i-Ready Inform is considered the baseline and is used to establish growth measures for this student.

Placement by Domain ⓘ

Domain	i-Ready Inform 1	i-Ready Inform 2	i-Ready Inform 3
Overall ↑	● Grade 4	● Early 5	● Mid 5
Number and Operations ↑	● Grade 4	● Early 5	● Mid 5
Algebra and Algebraic Thinking ↑	● Grade 4	● Grade 4	● Mid 5
Measurement and Data ↑	● Grade 4	● Early 5	● Mid 5
Geometry ↑	● Grade 3	● Grade 4	● Early 5

↑ Placement Improved from Baseline

See a student's placement and progress toward proficiency at the domain level.

i-Ready Inform Growth ▾

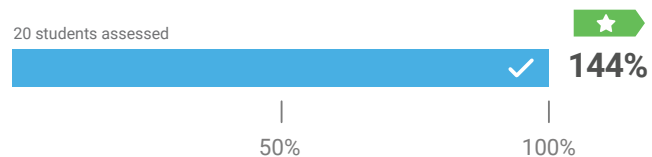


Subject: **Math** ▾
 Class/Group: **Grade 5, Section 1** ▾
 Comparison i-Ready Inform: **i-Ready Inform Window 3** ▾
 05/01/26–06/01/26

For a **class** or **Report Group**, gives a clear view of:

- Progress toward proficiency
- Annual growth expectations

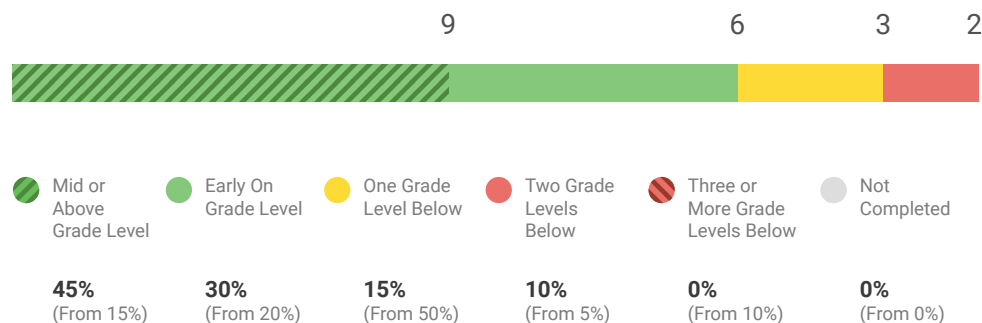
Progress to Annual Typical Growth (Median)



The median percent progress toward Typical Growth for this class is 144%. Typical Growth is the average annual growth for a student at their grade and placement level.

[Learn More about Growth](#) ▶

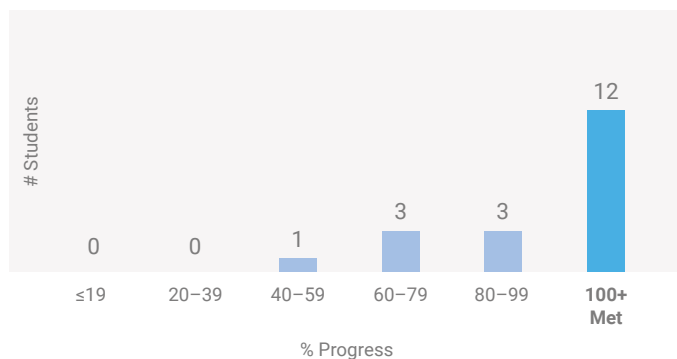
Current Placement Distribution



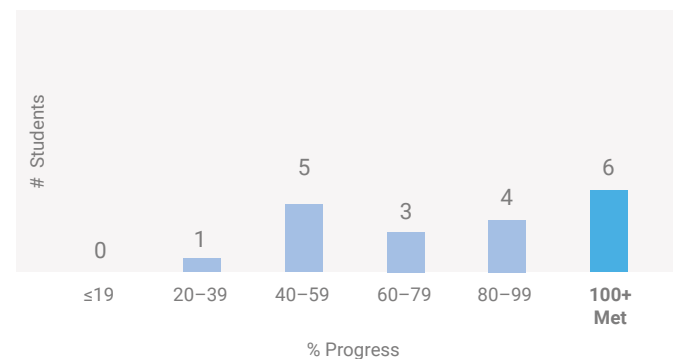
[The Mapping between 5-Level and 3-Level Placements](#)

Progress Distributions







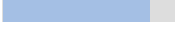

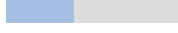
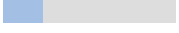
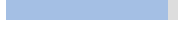


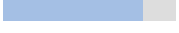







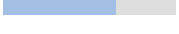




Distribution of Progress to Annual Typical Growth



Distribution of Progress to Annual Stretch Growth®



Showing 20 of 20

Student	Annual Typical Growth ⓘ		Annual Stretch Growth ⓘ		Baseline Placement & Scale Score	Current Placement & Scale Score
	Percent Progress	Scale Score Progress	Percent Progress	Scale Score Progress		
Baker, Danielle	 ✓ 161%	29/18	 94%	29/31	● Grade 4 (459)	● Early 5 (488)
Bowers, Tara	 78%	14/18	 45%	14/31	● Grade 4 (472)	● Early 5 (486)
Choi, Isabelle	 ✓ 172%	31/18	 ✓ 100%	31/31	● Grade 4 (459)	● Early 5 (490)
Cochran, Damon	 85%	17/20	 41%	17/41	● Grade 2 (429)	● Grade 3 (446)
Hess, Michael	 39%	7/18	 23%	7/31	● Grade 4 (453)	● Grade 4 (460)
Lowe, Noah	 94%	17/18	 55%	17/31	● Grade 4 (470)	● Early 5 (487)
Malone, Carla	 ✓ 166%	30/18	 86%	30/35	● Grade 3 (440)	● Grade 4 (470)
McDonald, Kal	 ✓ 161%	29/18	 ✓ 100%	29/29	● Early 5 (489)	● Mid 5 (518)
Patel, Mia	 ✓ 172%	31/18	 ✓ 100%	31/31	● Grade 4 (473)	● Mid 5 (504)
Powell, Elijah	 ✓ 178%	32/18	 ✓ 103%	32/31	● Grade 4 (470)	● Mid 5 (502)
Ramirez, Gabriella	 ✓ 111%	20/18	 65%	20/31	● Grade 4 (472)	● Early 5 (492)
Ruiz, Justin	 ✓ 178%	32/18	 ✓ 103%	32/31	● Grade 4 (450)	● Grade 4 (472)
Sanchez, Abby	 ✓ 193%	27/14	 ✓ 135%	27/20	● Mid 5 (516)	● Grade 6 (543)

i-Ready Inform Growth ▾



Subject

Math ▾

School

Cedar Elementary ▾

Academic Year

Current Year ▾

Comparison i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform 3 ▾

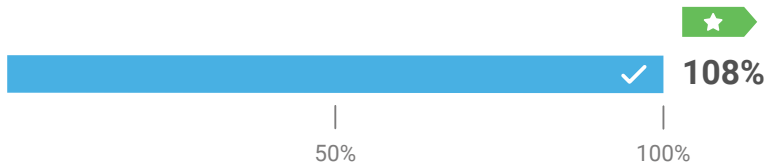
05/01/26–06/01/26

Students Assessed/Total: **555/569**

For a **school** and across **grades, classes, and Report Groups**, gives a clear view of:

- Progress toward proficiency
- Annual growth expectations

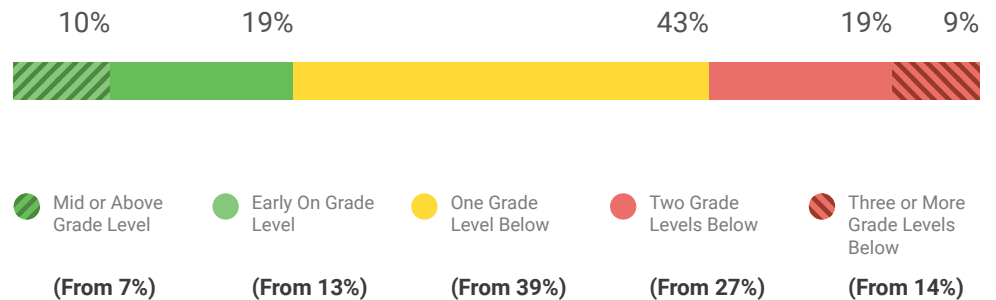
Progress to Annual Typical Growth (Median)



The median percent progress toward Typical Growth for this school is 108%. Typical Growth is the average annual growth for a student at their grade and baseline placement level.

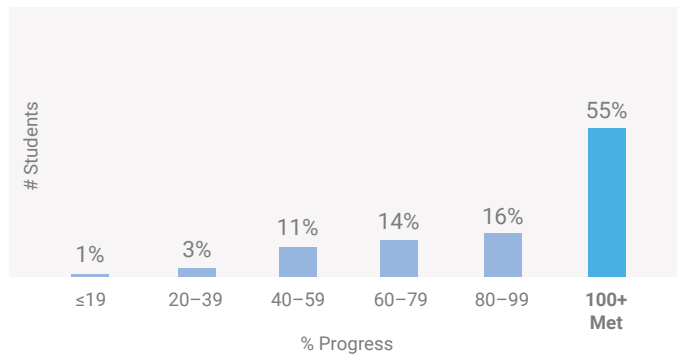
[Learn More about Growth](#) ⓘ

Current Placement Distribution

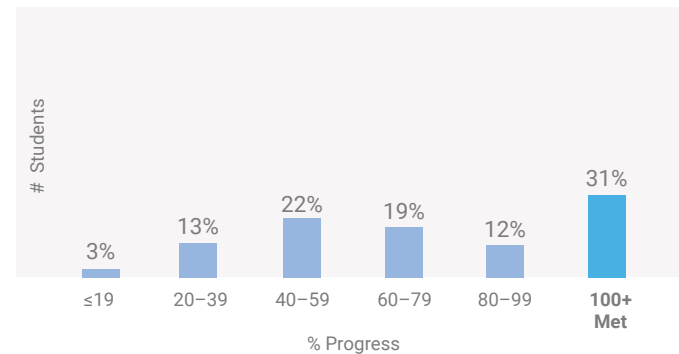


ⓘ The Mapping between 5-Level and 3-Level Placements

Distribution of Progress to Annual Typical Growth



Distribution of Progress to Annual Stretch Growth®



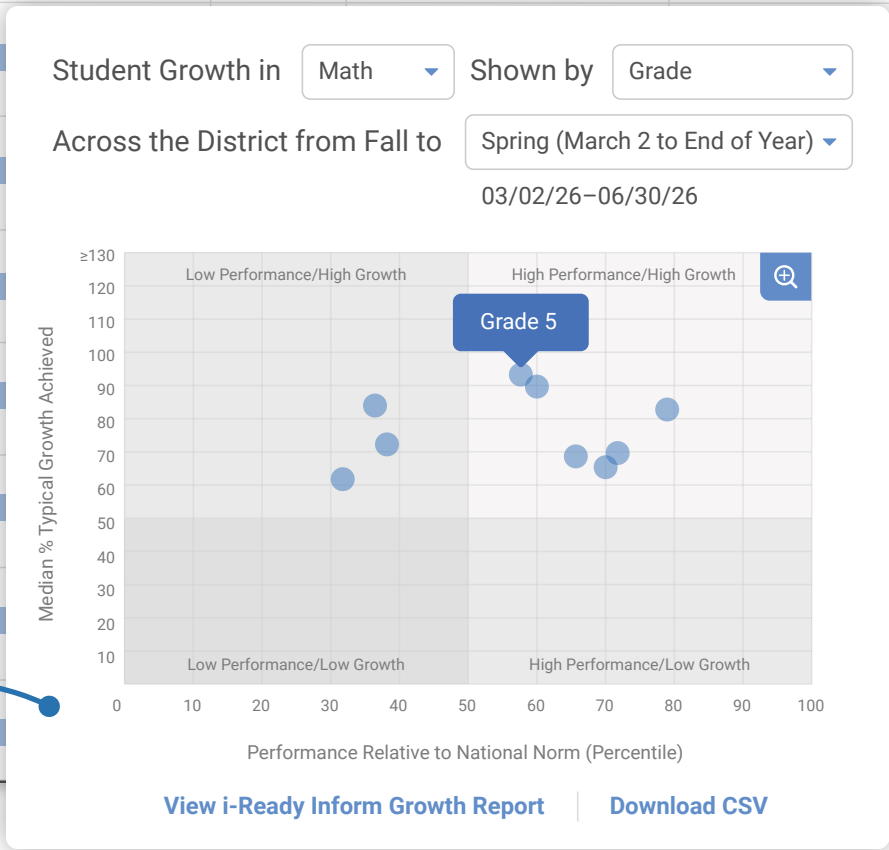
Show Results By

Grade

Showing 9 of 9

Grade	Annual Typical Growth ⓘ		Annual Stretch Growth ⓘ		% Students with Improved Placement	Students Assessed/Total
	Progress (Median) ⌵	% Met ⌵	Progress (Median) ⌵	% Met ⌵		
Grade K	114%	65%	79%	35%	65%	60/60
Grade 1	107%	67%	84%	33%	30%	63/63
Grade 2	106%	60%				
Grade 3	110%	80%				
Grade 4	111%	80%				
Grade 5	108%	65%				
Grade 6	114%	71%				
Grade 7	108%	85%				
Grade 8		65%				

Shows how schools and grades across the district are growing and performing in a single view to inform planning and resource allocation



i-Ready Inform Results ▾



Subject

Math ▾

School

All Schools ▾

Academic Year

Current Year ▾

i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform 2 ▾

12/01/25–12/31/25

Prior i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform 1 ▾

08/29/25–09/30/25

For a **district**, by **school**, **grade**, **class**, and **demographics**:

- Provides a comprehensive picture of student performance
- Allows administrators to set intervention strategies and make resource allocation decisions

Criterion Referenced

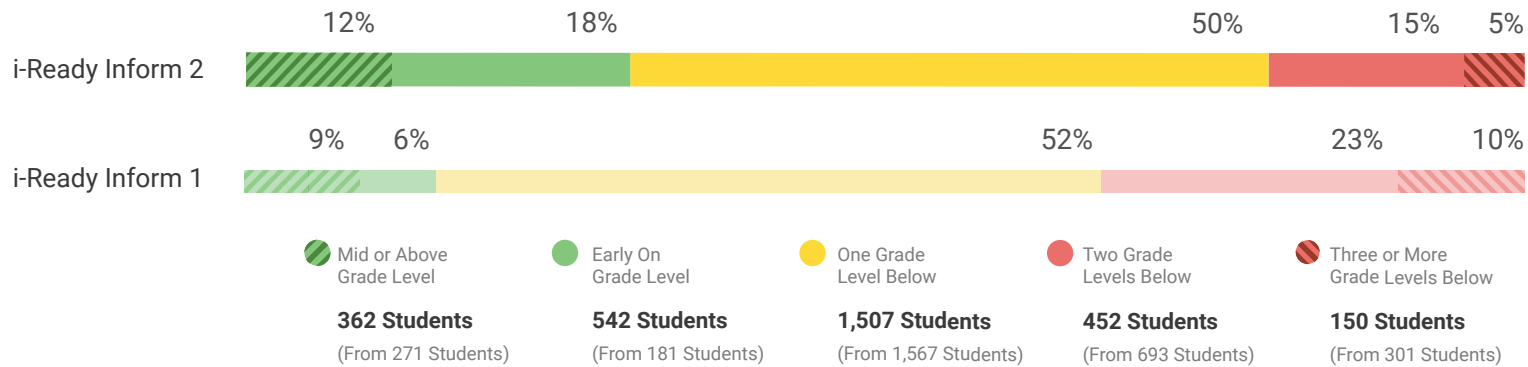
3-Level Placement

Enhanced

5-Level Placement

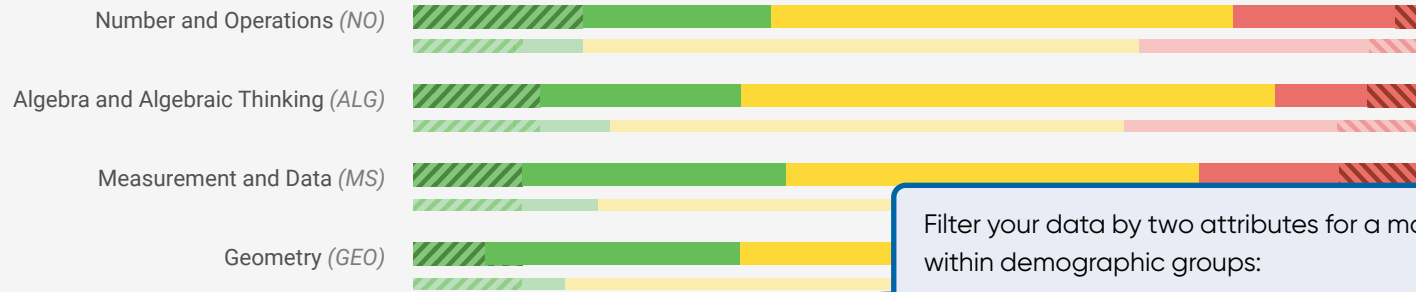
Overall Placement

Students Assessed/Total: **3,013/3,013**



[The Mapping between 5-Level and 3-Level Placements](#)

▼ Placement by Domain



Filter your data by two attributes for a more granular analysis within demographic groups:

- 504 Eligible
- Combined Race and Ethnicity
- Early Intervention Program (EIP)
- Economically Disadvantaged
- English Learner
- Foster Youth
- Gifted Eligibility
- Hispanic or Latino
- Homeless Youth
- Migrant
- Military Family
- Race
- Sex
- Special Education
- Student with Disabilities

Switch Table View

Placement Summary

Choose to Show Results By

Sex

Secondary Demographic to Show Results By

Economically Disadvantaged Remove

Showing 3 of 3

All All

Overall Grade-Level Placement



Students Assessed/Total

Female	Yes - Economically D...	i-Ready Inform 2	15%	22%	43%	16%	4%	646/646
		i-Ready Inform 1	9%	14%	46%	22%	9%	
	No - Economically D...	i-Ready Inform 2	43%	19%	31%	5%	2%	1,011/1,011
		i-Ready Inform 1	26%	26%	33%	12%	2%	
		i-Ready Inform 2	—	—	—	—	—	

State-specific in most states!

Standards Performance



Subject: **Math** | Class/Report Group: **Grade 5, Section 1** | Grade: **5** | i-Ready Inform: **i-Ready Inform Window 1**

✓✓✗ Key

08/29/25–09/30/25

Students Assessed/Total: **20/20**

Shows how students are performing against state standards

Grade(s) of Standards: **Grade 5** to **Grade 5** | Switch Table View: **Skill Summary**

Showing 12 of 43

Standard Code Standard Description ✓ ✓ ✗

Standard Code	Standard Description	✓	✓	✗
5.NBT.A.1	Recognize that in a multi-digit number, a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left.	0	0	20
5.NBT.A.2	Explain patterns in the number of zeros of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, and explain patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Use whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10.	2	0	18
5.NBT.A.3a	Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form, e.g., $347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/10) + 9 \times (1/100) + 2 \times (1/1,000)$.	2	0	18
5.NBT.A.3b	Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	5	5	10
5.NBT.A.4	Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.	2	0	18
5.NBT.B.5	Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.	4	0	16

Standards Performance



Subject

Math

Class/Report Group

Grade 5, Section 1

Grade

5

i-Ready Inform

i-Ready Inform Window 1



08/29/25–09/30/25

Students Assessed/Total: 20/20

Grade(s) of Standards

Grade 5

to

Grade 5

Switch Table View

5.NBT.A.3b

All Students Performance

✓ 5
✓ 5
✗ 10

Standard Description

Number and Operations in Base Ten

Understand the place value system. Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.

Compare two decimals to thousandths based on meanings of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.

Student



Performance



i-Ready Inform Language



Date



Student	Performance	i-Ready Inform Language	Date
Patel, Mia	✓		09/19/25
Ramirez, Gabriella	✓	Spanish	09/19/25
Sanchez, Abby	✓	Spanish	09/19/25
Tan, Melanie	✓		09/19/25
Vo, Isaiah	✓		09/19/25

Standards Mastery Results by Test ▾



Subject: ▾
 Class/Report Group: ▾
 Assessment: ▾

Students Completed/Assigned: **16/19** Students Unassigned: **1**

Shows student performance on recently taught standards to guide reteaching, down to the question level

Skills Summary 3 Skills Assigned

Standards	Skill	Performance Distribution	Avg. Score	Resources
5.NF.A.1	Add and Subtract Fractions with Unlike Denominators		72%	
5.NF.A.2	Compare Two Fractions		43%	
5.NF.B.4a	Understand Products of Fractions		38%	

Assessment Summary

46% Average Assessment Score

3
Proficient

6
Progressing

7
Beginning

▾

Use dropdown to view Skill Summary

[View Assessment](#)



Student	Assessment Score	Skill Score	1	2	3	4A	4B	5
Class Summary	51%	72%	85%	80%	76%	64%	43%	50%
Sanchez, Abby	87%	100%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Choi, Isabella	80%	75%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Baker, Danielle	79%	80%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lowe, Noah	78%	80%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bowers, Tara	73%	80%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Warren, Santino	70%	75%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Patel, Mia	58%	61%	○	○	○	○	○	○
Powell, Elijah	58%	71%	○	○	○	○	○	○
Malone, Carla	46%	57%	●	●	●	●	●	●
Vo, Isaiah	41%	69%	●	◐	◐	●	○	●
Ramirez, Gabriella	32%	36%	○	◐	◐	●	○	○
Tan, Melanie	30%	36%	●	◐	◐	●	○	○
Ruiz, Justin	27%	30%	●	◐	◐	◐	○	◐

i-Ready Standards Mastery: Differentiated Instructional Support

Add and Subtract Fractions with Unlike Denominators

Standards

5.NF.A.1 Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators. For example, $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{15}{12} = \frac{23}{12}$. (In general, $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$.)

Prerequisite Standards

3.NF.A.1 Understand a fraction $\frac{1}{b}$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ as the quantity formed by a parts of size $\frac{1}{b}$.

4.NF.B.3c Add and subtract mixed numbers with like denominators, e.g., by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.

4.NF.B.3d Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole and having like denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.

Overview of Tested Skills

Problems on this assessment form require students to be able to find sums or differences of fractions or mixed numbers with unlike denominators by using equivalent fractions to rewrite them as sums or differences with like denominators, and by drawing area models or number lines to represent the sums or differences. Students will also need to be familiar with multiplying whole numbers, adding and subtracting fractions and mixed numbers with like denominators, reading measurements shown in inches, and writing fractions greater than 1 as both mixed numbers and improper fractions.

Common Misconceptions and Errors

Misconceptions and errors may result if students don't understand how to write a mixed number as a fraction greater than 1, how to find a common denominator, or how to find equivalent fractions.

Errors may also result if students:

- do not multiply each numerator by the factor used to create the common denominator.
- add the numerators and add the denominators.
- add instead of subtracting, or vice versa.
- make a basic multiplication fact error.
- find a common denominator, but then add or subtract the original numerators, instead of subtracting the numerators of equivalent fractions.

Teacher-led Small Group

Toolbox: Ready Instruction
Grade 5, Lesson 10

- Add and Subtract Fractions

i-Ready: Tools for Instruction
Number and Operations, Level 5

- Add and Subtract Unlike Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Ready & i-Ready Instructional Resources

Consider using the following as additional instructional resources for students who have placed on or above level in Number and Operations and Algebra and Algebraic Thinking. See additional recommendations on page 2 for students performing below grade level.

Beginning

Focus: Developing Underlying Concepts

Help students remember how to find equivalent fractions by multiplying the numerator and denominator of a fraction by the same number. Discuss how students can use equivalent fractions to make same-size parts that can then be added or subtracted. Then help students use equivalent fractions to find common denominators before adding or subtracting fractions.

Toolbox: Interactive Tutorial
Grade 5, Lesson 10

- Add and Subtract Fractions

Student-led Small Group

Toolbox: Center Activities
Grade 5, Lesson 10

- 5.21 ★ Add and Subtract Fractions

Progressing

Focus: Practice and Building Confidence

Help students pay careful attention to the words and the numbers in each problem. Build confidence with independent practice with rewriting sums or differences of fractions with unlike denominators as sums or differences with like denominators.

Independent

Toolbox: Ready Practice and Problem Solving
Grade 5, Lesson 10

- Add and Subtract Fractions

i-Ready: Instruction
Level E

- Add and Subtract Fractions

Student-led Small Group

Toolbox: Center Activities
Grade 5, Lesson 10

- 5.21 ★ Add and Subtract Fractions

Proficient

Focus: Deepening Understanding

Encourage students to deepen their understanding of fraction addition and subtraction by finding multiple ways to rewrite sums and differences of fractions.

Student-led Small Group

Toolbox: Center Activities
Grade 5, Lesson 10

- 5.21 ★★ Add and Subtract Fractions

Standards Mastery Results

School	Cedar Elementary
Subject	Mathematics
Student	Powell, Elijah
Student ID	013189
Student Grade	5
Assessment	Grade 5 Mathematics 5.NF.A.1: Add and Subtract Fractions with Unlike Denominators Form A
Score	58%
Completion Date	11/10/25

For a district, school, class, and student, offers:

- Detailed view of student performance on grade-level standards
- Student-level item analysis
- Suggested resources for addressing gaps and reteaching standards

Use this report to review a student's results on a Standards Mastery assessment. Review the student's responses and common misconceptions for each wrong answer.

Item 1



Max has $3\frac{5}{6}$ pounds of potting soil. She uses $2\frac{3}{8}$ pounds to fill a pot. How many pounds of potting soil does Max have left?

- $1\frac{2}{24}$ pounds
- $1\frac{1}{3}$ pounds
- $1\frac{11}{24}$ pounds
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds

Incorrect: Students may have chosen this response because they found a common denominator for the two fractions but they subtracted the original numerators.

Item 2

1/1 point

Heidi has $2\frac{5}{6}$ cups of frozen blueberries and $1\frac{1}{3}$ cups of fresh blueberries. Does she have enough blueberries to make a recipe that uses 4 cups of blueberries?

Use the drop-down menus to explain your answer.



Heidi **1** has enough blueberries. She has **2** four and one-sixth cups of blueberries, which is **3** more than she needs for the recipe.

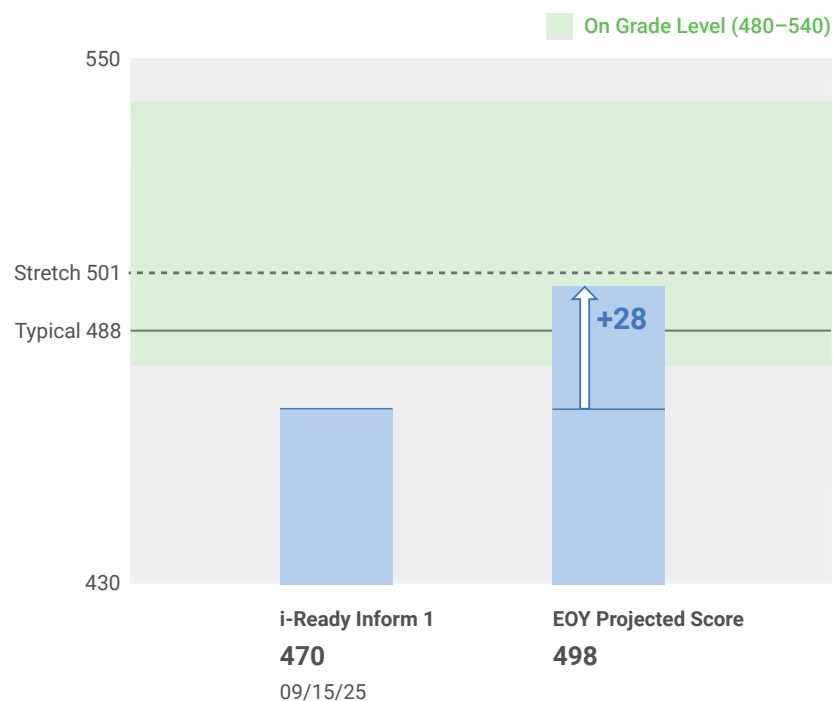
Growth Monitoring Results ▾ Elijah Powell ▾ Grade 5



Subject

Math ▾

Student Growth Monitoring Report



Projects student's likelihood of meeting growth and proficiency targets by the end of the year with data from the *i-Ready Inform* and Growth Monitoring assessments

Also available for Reading

Initial Scale Score: **470**

EOY Projected Growth: **+28**

	Likelihood of Meeting 100% Growth by EOY	Projected Growth/ Growth Measure
Typical Growth	Somewhat Likely 50–70% Probable	+28/18
Stretch Growth®	Somewhat Unlikely <50% Probable	+28/31
On (Mid/Late) or Above Grade Level	Somewhat Unlikely <50% Probable	+28/28

- Supporting Data

Test Date	Test Type	Scale Score	Standard Error
09/15/25	i-Ready Inform*	470	+/- 12
10/13/25	Growth Monitoring	473	+/- 18
11/05/25	Growth Monitoring	476	+/- 18

*This i-Ready Inform was designated as the baseline i-Ready Inform for this student and was used to establish Typical Growth and Stretch Growth measures.

[Learn More about Growth Monitoring](#)



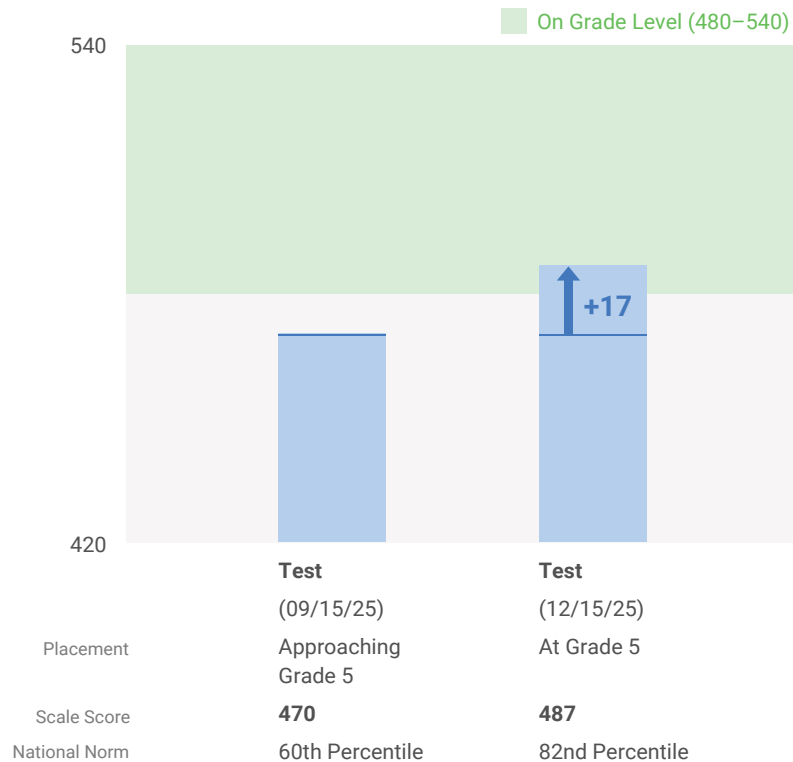
For Families

School Cedar Elementary
Subject Math
Student Elijah Powell
Student ID EIPowell4896
Student Grade 5

Uses accessible terminology and helpful context to share student progress and celebrate growth with families—available in English and Spanish for Mathematics and for Reading

What is i-Ready? i-Ready is an online learning program focused on reading and math. Elijah has recently taken an i-Ready assessment at school. This report gives you a snapshot of your child's performance. For more information about i-Ready, visit [i-Ready.com/FamilyCenter](https://www.i-Ready.com/FamilyCenter).

Elijah's Overall Math Performance



Domain	Test (09/15/25)	Test (12/15/25)
Overall	Approaching Grade 5	At Grade 5
Number and Operations	Approaching Grade 5	At Grade 5
Algebra and Algebraic Thinking	Approaching Grade 5	At Grade 5
Measurement and Data	Approaching Grade 5	At Grade 5
Geometry	Needs Improvement	Approaching Grade 5

Additional Suggestions

✓ Discuss these results with your child

Celebrate their strengths and progress, and collaborate with them on planning how they will reach their goals.

✓ Reach out to the teacher

Ask your student's teacher for additional insight into their progress and to get ideas and resources to support your student's learning at home.

Understanding Key Terms

Placement levels are used to guide instruction in the classroom.

Placement levels are based on Elijah's level of performance overall and on each subtest, and they describe the

Scale scores provide a single, consistent way to measure growth across grade levels and domains. You can use a scale score to compare a

The four possible placement levels are:

- Above Grade Level
- At Grade Level
- Approaching Grade Level
- Needs Improvement

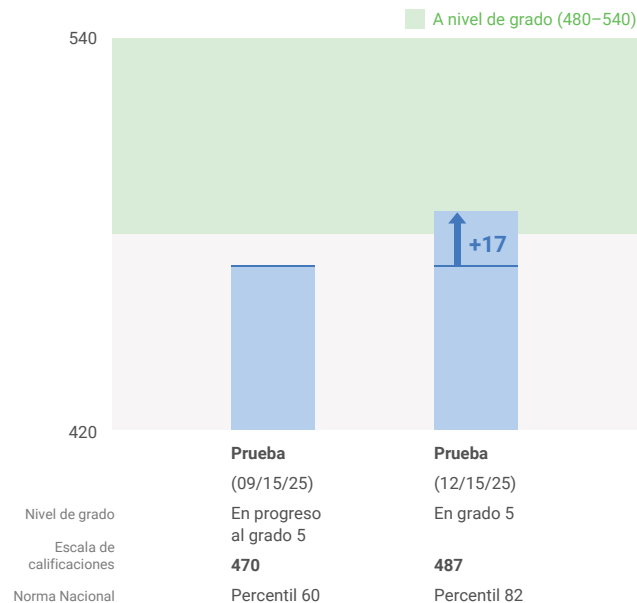
Informe Para La Familia



Escuela Cedar Elementary
Materia Matemáticas
Estudiante Elijah Powell
Identificación del estudiante EIPowell4896
Estudiante grado 5

¿Qué es i-Ready? i-Ready es un programa de aprendizaje en línea que se enfoca en lectura y matemáticas. Recientemente Elijah tomó una evaluación de i-Ready en su escuela. Dicha evaluación fue presentada en inglés. Este informe le ofrece un panorama general del desempeño de su hijo o hija. Para más información sobre i-Ready, visite [i-Ready.com/FamilyCenter-es](https://www.i-Ready.com/FamilyCenter-es).

Desempeño general de Elijah en matemáticas



Dominio	Prueba (09/15/25)	Prueba (12/15/25)
Desempeño general	En progreso al grado 5	En grado 5
Números y operaciones	En progreso al grado 5	En grado 5
Álgebra y pensamiento algebraico	En progreso al grado 5	En grado 5
Medición y datos	En progreso al grado 5	En grado 5
Geometría	Necesita mejorar	En progreso al grado 5

Historical Results ▾ Elijah Powell ▾ Grade 5



Subject

Math ▾

Grade 2
2022–2023

Grade 3
2023–2024

Grade 4
2024–2025

Provides an overview of:

- *i-Ready Inform* scores and placements
- Student growth progress
- Student lesson data
- Additional historical reporting for administrators

Also available in Reading

2024–2025 i-Ready Inform Performance Summary (Grade 4)

i-Ready Inform 1
09/14/24

i-Ready Inform 2
12/14/24

i-Ready Inform 3
05/15/25

i-Ready Inform Growth

	i-Ready Inform 1 09/14/24	i-Ready Inform 2 12/14/24	i-Ready Inform 3 05/15/25
Progress to Typical Growth ⓘ	—	17/23 (74%)	31/23 (135%)
Progress to Stretch Growth® ⓘ	—	17/34 (50%)	31/34 (91%)

Overall Placement

	i-Ready Inform 1 09/14/24	i-Ready Inform 2 12/14/24	i-Ready Inform 3 05/15/25
Placement & Scale Score ↑	● Grade 3 (447) Standard Error +/- 6	● Grade 3 (464) Standard Error +/- 6	● Early 4 (478) Standard Error +/- 6

Placement by Domain

Number and Operations ↑	● Grade 3	● Grade 3	● Mid 4
Algebra and Algebraic Thinking ↑	● Grade 3	● Early 4	● Early 4
Measurement and Data ↑	● Grade 3		
Geometry ↑	● Grade 2		

2024–2025 Personalized Instruction Activity Summary

Lessons Passed/Completed: **37/49**

% Lessons Passed: **76%**

Domain	Lessons Passed/Completed
Number and Operations	24/32
Algebra and Algebraic Thinking	6/8
Measurement and Data	5/6
Geometry	2/3

Historical data is also available at the class level.

Historical Results - 2024–2025

Subject: **Math** | Class/Report Group: **Grade 5, Section 1**

Progress to Annual Typical Growth (Median)
 20 Students Assessed | **105%** (Target: 100%)

The median percent progress toward Typical Growth for this class is 105%. Typical Growth is the average annual growth for a student in their grade and baseline i-Ready Inform placement level.

Final Overall Placement

4 (Mid or Above Grade Level) | 5 (Early On Grade Level) | 7 (One Grade Level Below) | 2 (Two Grade Levels Below) | 2 (Three or More Grade Levels Below)

% Lessons Passed

12 Students (70–100% Passed) | 5 Students (50–69% Passed) | 3 Students (0–49% Passed)

Personalized Instruction Summary | Choose your table view.

Showing 20 of 20

Student	Overall Lesson Summary			Domain Lessons Passed/Completed			
	Total Lesson Time-on-Task	Lessons Passed/Completed	Percentage	NO	ALG	MS	GEO
Bowers, Tara	22h 37m	44/64	69%	25/32	11/20	4/6	4/6
Powell, Elijah	23h 21m	45/61	74%	29/35	11/15	3/6	2/5
Ruiz, Justin	26h 56m	21/43	49%	15/29	4/12	1/1	1/1
Sanchez, Abby	22h 38m	37/49	76%	24/32	6/8	5/6	2/3

Connected Math Instruction

Research-backed and proven-to-work instruction—all connected by *i-Ready*

i-Ready Personalized Instruction is a digital instruction program for Grades K–8 that seamlessly connects assessment insights with engaging, evidence-based instruction to **build conceptual understanding, procedural fluency, and confidence in math.**



Lessons are designed to reflect research and expert recommendations for:

Which set of sides can make a triangle?

4 in., 8 in., 5 in.

4 in., 10 in., 5 in.

4 in., 9 in., 5 in.

Meaning making in mathematics

Tap the line, ray, or line segment button to connect all the rings.

line

ray

line segment

Developing conceptual, factual, and procedural knowledge

Complete the multiplication sentence that describes this box.

rows x ? peaches in each row = ? peaches

4 x 3 = 12

Problem solving, modeling, and representation

Find $m\angle BPC$.

One way to get started is with a vertical angle relationship. What is $m\angle AFB$?

$m\angle AFB = 28$

How are $\angle AFB$ and $\angle BPC$ related?

$\angle AFB$ and $\angle BPC$ combine to form a right angle.

What is $m\angle BPC$?

$m\angle BPC = ?$

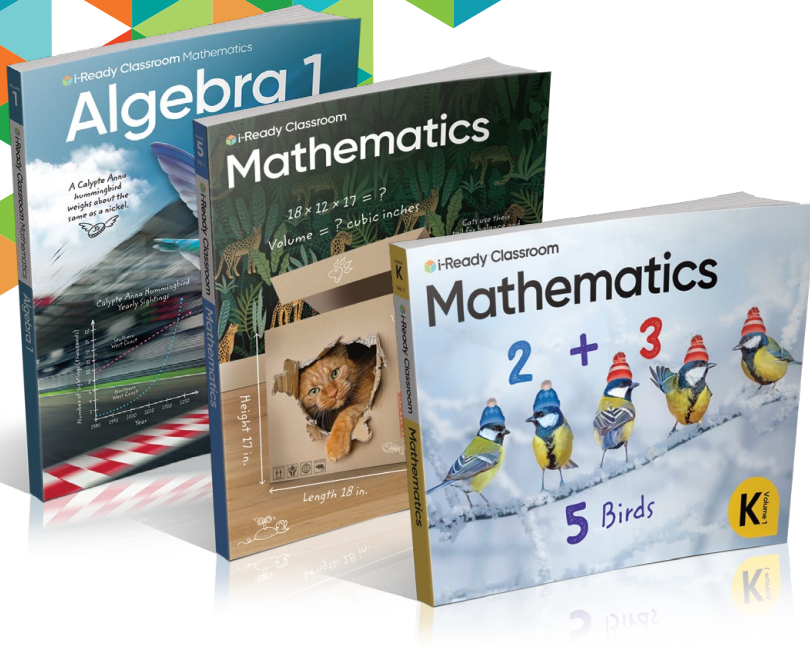
$28 + m\angle BPC = 90$

Growth mindset and persistence

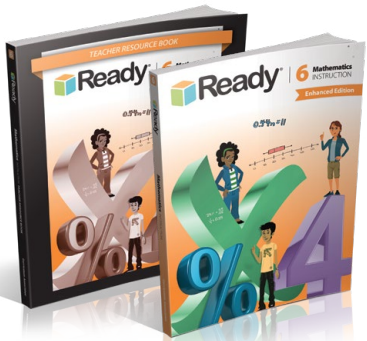
Mathematics Programs Designed for Impact

i-Ready works alongside our core and supplemental programs, providing targeted recommendations to support effective, data-informed instruction.

i-Ready Classroom Mathematics is a core, Grades K–Algebra 1 mathematics program designed to help all students succeed with rigorous, grade-level content. Lessons leverage high-impact teaching strategies to maximize instructional time and build independent mathematical thinkers. Integrated *i-Ready* data provides insights that accelerate learning through curated, scaffolded resources.



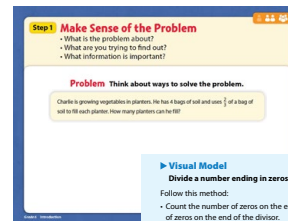
Support to Complement Core Instruction with Content That Engages Grades K–8



Clear, thoughtful instruction engages students and develops deep understanding.



Flexible practice opportunities for students show their understanding and build mastery with confidence.



Visual Model
Divide a number ending in zeros by 10, 100, or 1,000.

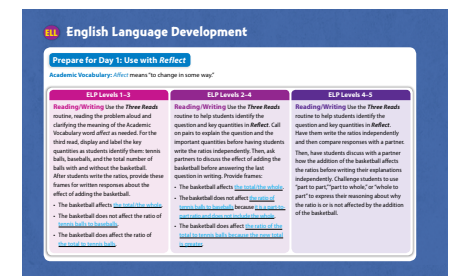
Follow this method:

- Count the number of zeros on the end of the dividend and the number of zeros on the end of the divisor.
- Choose the least number of zeros between the dividend and the divisor. You can cross out this number of zeros from BOTH the dividend and the divisor. Then divide.

Examples to illustrate this method:

- $700 \div 10 = 70$
- $900 \div 100 = 9$
- $5,000 \div 10 = 500$
- $12,000 \div 1,000 = 12$

Hands-on activities, visual models, and math discourse questions engage students with the content of the lesson.



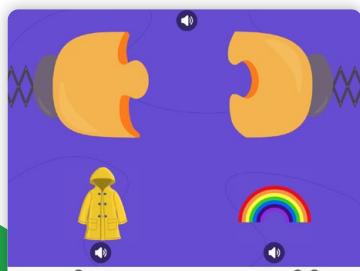
Language routines support students as they make sense of the problems, learn content, develop mathematical practices, and master math language.

Connected Literacy Instruction

Research-backed and proven-to-work instruction—all connected by *i-Ready*

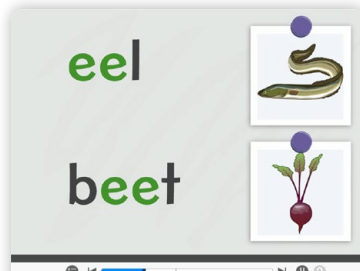
i-Ready Personalized Instruction is a digital instruction program for Grades K–8 that seamlessly connects assessment insights with engaging, evidence-based instruction to **empower all students to become skilled readers.**

Personalized Instruction lessons are aligned to reading science, focusing on domains critical to developing reading proficiency:




Phonological Awareness

Builds sound awareness with playful, connected practice



Phonics

Delivers systematic, explicit instruction to support letter-sound understanding



High-Frequency Words

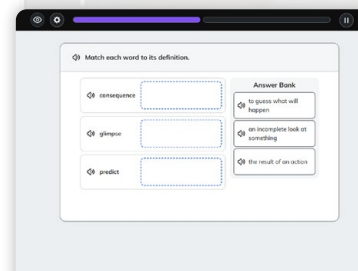
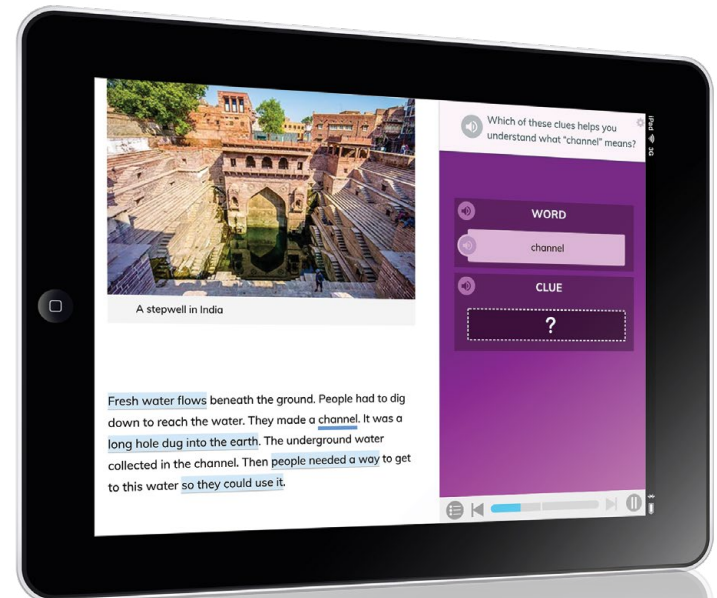
Strengthens automaticity to promote reading fluency*

*Available in English only



New for 2025-2026

Essential and Elevate Lessons in *i-Ready Pro* meet the unique needs of older students—from foundational support to grade-level success.

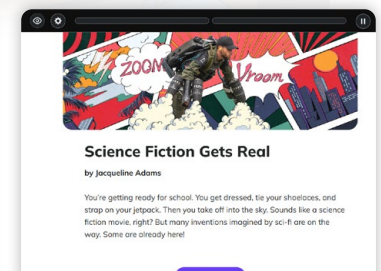


Match each word to its definition.

consequence		to guess what will happen
gleam		an incomplete look at something
predict		the result of an action

Vocabulary

Grows the word knowledge students need for deep comprehension



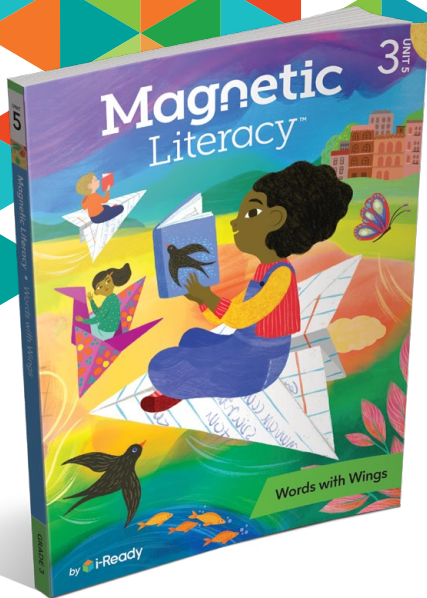
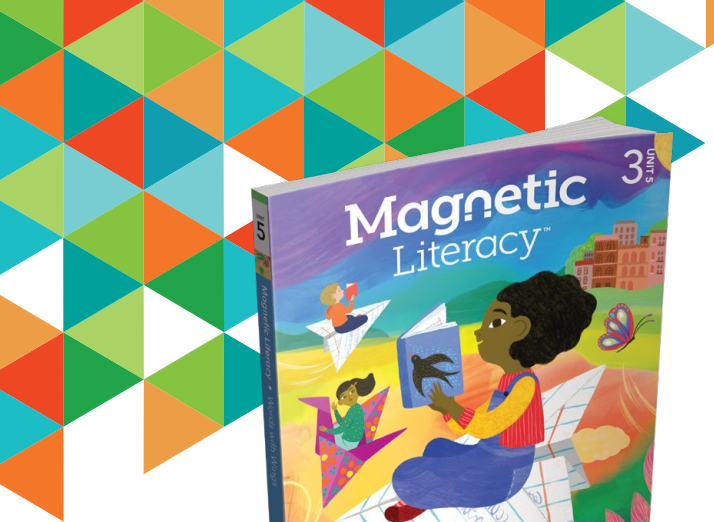
Science Fiction Gets Real

by Jacqueline Adams

You're getting ready for school. You get dressed, tie your shoelaces, and strap on your backpack. Then you take off into the sky. Sounds like a science fiction movie, right? But many inventions imagined by sci-fi are on the way. Some are already here!

Comprehension

Guides readers to think critically and make sense of complex texts



Literacy Programs Designed for Impact

i-Ready works alongside our core and supplemental programs, providing targeted recommendations to support effective, data-informed instruction.

Magnetic Literacy is a core curriculum that equips Grades K–6 students to think critically, synthesize ideas, and communicate with purpose. Every lesson connects reading, writing, and speaking—supported by thoughtful scaffolds and data-informed instruction—to ensure every student succeeds and discovers the greatness within.

Develop a Strong Foundation

Grades K–2

Grades 3–12

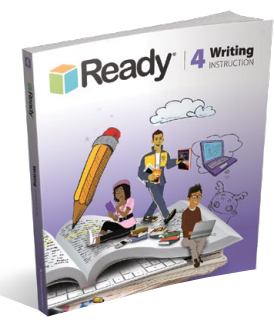
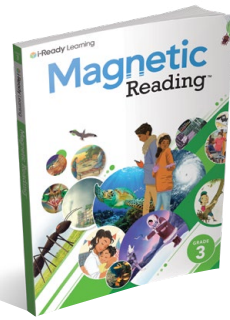
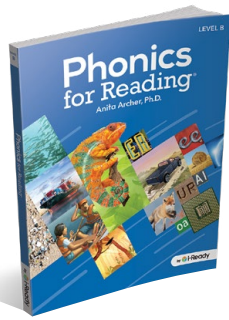
Build Comprehension Skills and Knowledge

Grades 3–5

Connect Reading and Writing

Grades K–8

Grades 2–5



Explicit, systematic foundational skills instruction for English and Spanish. **Programs pair seamlessly to develop biliteracy!**

Intervention honors students with age-appropriate content while accelerating learning.

Knowledge-rich learning powered by actionable data helps students analyze and interpret texts with confidence.

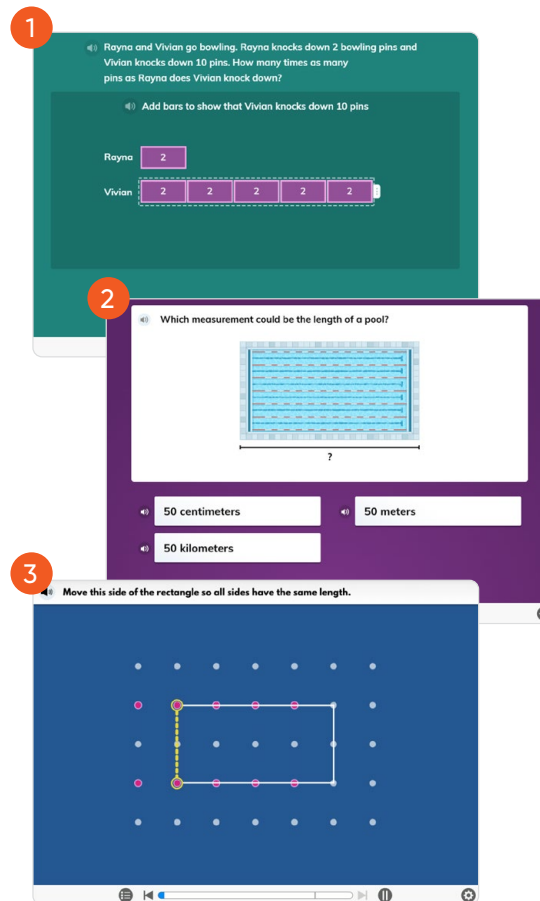
Thematically connected lessons deepen comprehension and strengthen writing skills.

Integrated by Design. Proven to Work.

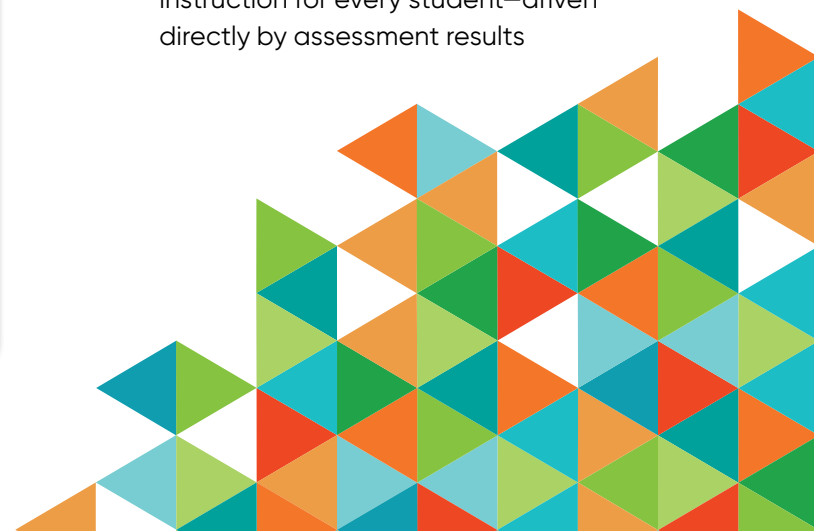
Seamlessly connect deep student insights with engaging, evidence-based digital instruction in Mathematics and Reading for Grades K–8.

Give Students What They Need When They Need It—in an Engaging Student Experience

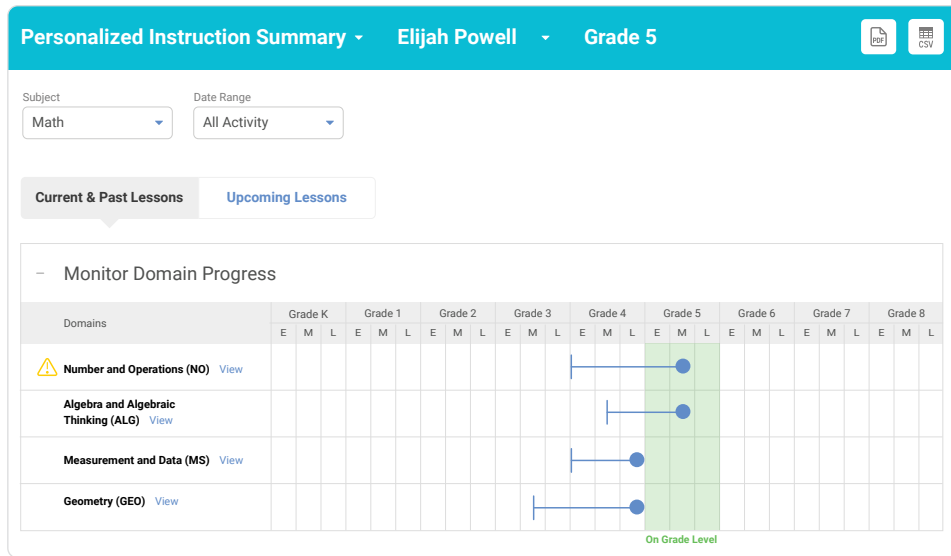
Student	Overall Placement & Scale Score	Placement by Domain				National Norms Percentile Rank
		NO	ALG	MS	GEO	
Tan, Melanie	Mid 5 (517)	Late 5	Early 5	Late 5	Mid 5	97th
Sanchez, Abby	Mid 5 (516)	Late 5	Mid 5	Mid 5	Early 5	97th
Warren, Santino	Early 5 (491)	Mid 5	Grade 4	Mid 5	Mid 5	85th
McDonald, Kal	Early 5 (489)	Early 5	Early 5	Early 5	Mid 5	84th
Bowers, Tara	Grade 4 (472)	Early 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4	64th
Jones, Anna	Grade 4 (472)	Grade 4	Mid 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	64th
Powell, Elijah	Grade 4 (470)	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 4	Grade 3	60th



Personalized, adaptive, and engaging instruction for every student—driven directly by assessment results

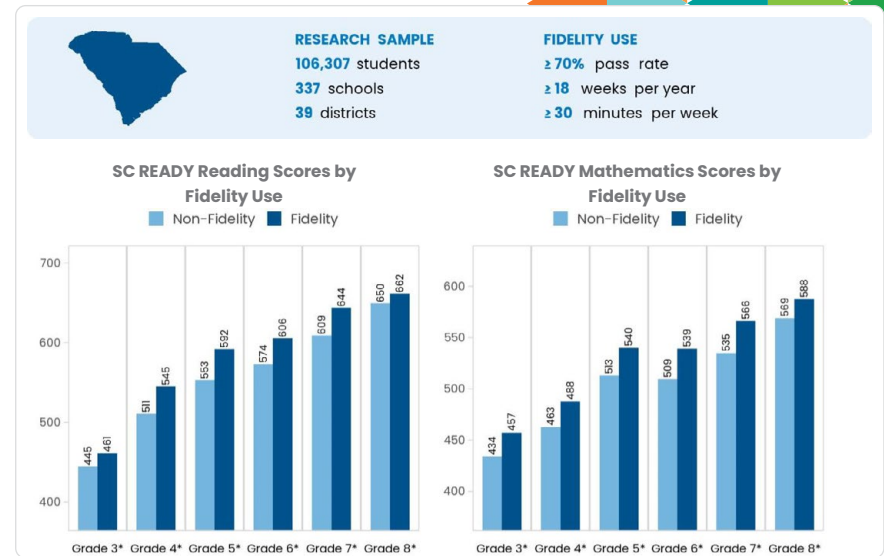


Drive Growth with Purposeful, Evidence-Based Instruction and Practice



Easily Track Progress and Monitor Usage Metrics That Fuel Growth

i-Ready reports give teachers detailed insights into student progress across domains in Math and Reading.



Drive Stronger Performance on State Tests

In South Carolina, students who use *i-Ready Personalized Instruction* with fidelity score higher on state tests and are more likely to be proficient on state tests than those who did not.

Using *i-Ready Personalized Instruction* with fidelity is associated with higher scores on 26 statewide assessments in Reading and Mathematics.



Learn More about our Impact on Student Performance

Built for the Unique Needs of Middle School

Introducing *i-Ready Pro*, a first-of-its-kind learning experience for students in Grades 6+

Discover How *i-Ready Pro*: Maximizes Learning Time

Develop the most important skills and strategies needed for students in Grades 6–8 to confidently engage with grade-level content.

Essential Lessons unlock the skills needed for students to succeed in grade-level instruction.

Jaxon is arranging a display of headphones and watches for his shop.

Represent the display wall so that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total are watches.

B C **D** E F

DONE

Scooters: Big Pain or Big Gain?
by Meg Belviso

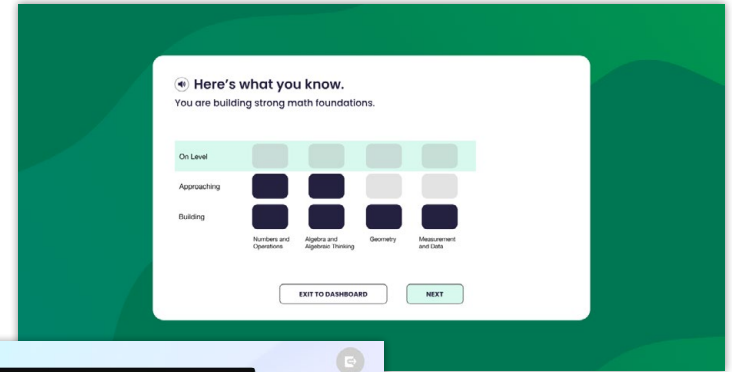
In many cities, getting around can be a real problem. Roads are clogged with traffic, parking spots are hard to find, public transportation doesn't always go where you're going, and biking and walking can be too exhausting for longer distances. So what's a city dweller to do?

In 2017, a new travel option became available in bustling and crowded Los Angeles. A company scattered electric scooters around the city and

Elevate Lessons engage students in grade-level instruction with just-right supports to help them succeed.

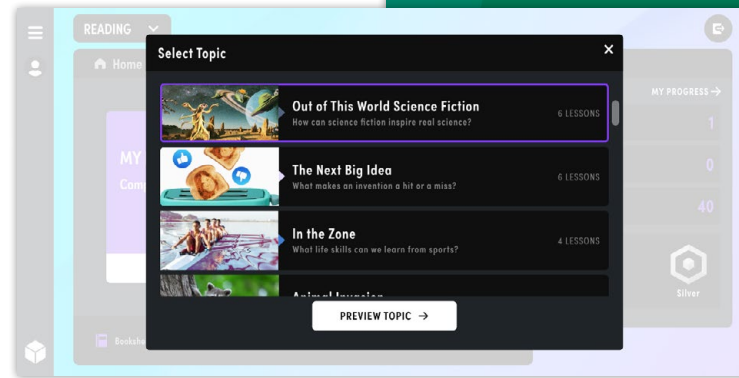


Data reviews offer greater **visibility** into assessment results.



Boosts Student Confidence

Foster ownership in learning with an age-appropriate experience that offers autonomy and choice.



Students can **choose** topics of interest in Comprehension.

Empowers Lasting Impact

Address students' diverse needs and keep them engaged along the way with actionable insights and proven instruction.

Level 6: Topic 1	Lesson 3: Endings & Affixes <i>Retry Available</i>	✗ 2/4 Skills (50%)	Inflectional -ed, Morphemes	● 4/6 (67%)	12m	09/18/25
			Inflectional -ing, Morphemes	● 6/8 (75%)		
			Prefixes pre-, Morphemes	○ 3/7 (43%)		
			Prefixes re-, Morphemes	○ 2/6 (33%)		
Level 6: Topic 1	Lesson 2: Multi-Syllable Words <i>Retry Completed</i> + View Details	✗ 1/2 Skills (50%)	Vowel Team Syllables aw/aw/, Syllable Types	● 7/8 (88%)	Two Attempts	09/12/25
			Vowel Team Syllables au/aw/, Syllable Types	○ 4/8 (50%)		
Level 6: Topic 1	Lesson 1: Single-Syllable Words	✓ 2/2 Skills (100%)	Vowel Teams aw/aw/, Syllable Types	● 8/8 (100%)	12m	09/10/25
			Vowel Teams au/aw/, Syllable Types	● 6/8 (75%)		

Educators can dig deep into student-level data with **skill-level insights**.



Learn More at
i-Ready.com/Pro

i-Ready en español: Tools to Empower Spanish Speakers and Learners

Our Spanish-language components are designed to support students from a broad spectrum of learning backgrounds, experiences, and communities, recognizing the linguistic and cultural assets they bring to the classroom. Our assessments and instruction can help Spanish speakers and learners in traditional, transitional, bilingual, and biliteracy programs achieve their academic goals.

Help Your English
Learners Thrive

Learn How You Can
Improve Instruction
and Maximize Impact
for English Learners
with **Ellevation**



Assessment and Connected Resources in Spanish

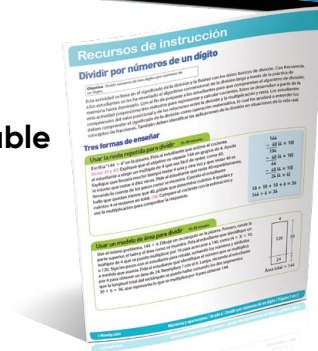
Mathematics

Understand students' overall mathematics performance, independent of English-language proficiency.

i-Ready Inform de matemáticas en español (Grades K–12)

Deliver targeted and actionable grade-level mathematics instruction in Spanish.

Tools for Instruction (Grades K–8)



Reading

Understand students' Spanish reading performance and support their instructional needs.

i-Ready Inform de lectura en español (Grades K–6*)

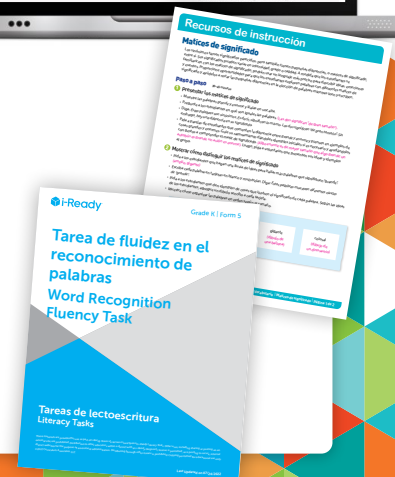
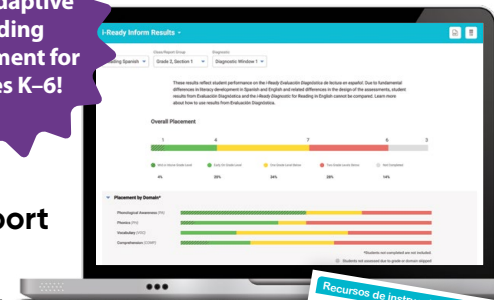
Deliver targeted and actionable grade-level reading instruction in Spanish.

Tools for Instruction (Grades K–8)

Measure and monitor students' critical literacy skills in Spanish.

i-Ready Literacy Tasks in Spanish (Grades K–6)

New Adaptive
Reading
Assessment for
Grades K–6!



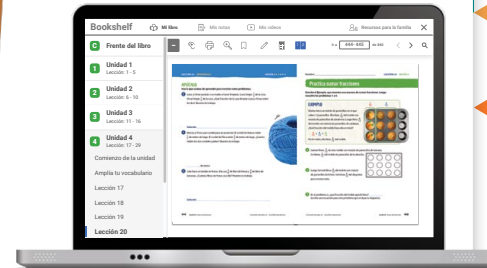
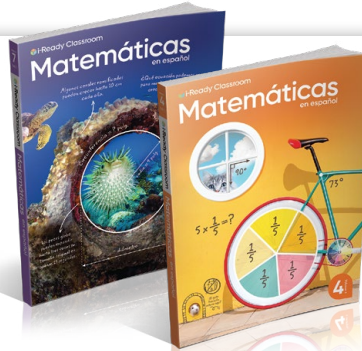
*Students in Grades 7 and 8 will continue using the fixed-form Assessment of Spanish Reading.

Core Curriculum in Spanish

Increase mathematical proficiency with student-centered and activity-based learning.

i-Ready Classroom Matemáticas
(Grades K–8)

Includes digital access through the Teacher Toolbox



Supplemental and Digital Instruction in Spanish

Mathematics

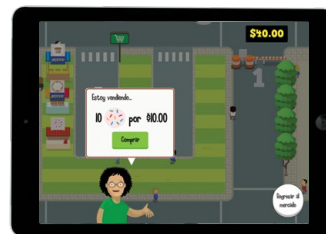
Help students meet their grade-level goals with tailored online mathematics instruction in Spanish.

i-Ready Personalized Instruction
(Grades K–8)



Motivate your students and foster a positive relationship to challenging mathematics standards.

Learning Games in Spanish
(Grades K–8)



Reading

Support bilingual learners with structured, research-based early literacy instruction.

Mosaico: Fundamentos por i-Ready
(Grades K–2)

Assign authentic online Spanish reading lessons that build skills for grade-level success.

i-Ready Personalized Instruction
(Grades K–5)



Universal Access for Every Student



Can Do

Danielle is developing proficiency with below-grade level informational texts in skills such as:

- Demonstrating understanding of key ideas and details
- Using text features to locate information
- Identifying reasons that support an author's point
- Retelling the most important ideas
- Comparing and contrasting information between two texts

Standards

Next Steps & Resources for Instruction

Extend understanding of cause and effect.

Extend understanding of cause and effect.

- Define effect as something that happens. Define cause as something that makes something else happen.
- Read aloud a Grade 3 informational book and model the thought process behind discovering cause-and-effect relationships.
- Say, "When I read, I think about things that happen and why those things happened."
- Model asking and answering questions such as, "What happened?" and "Why did it happen?"
- Then have Danielle read an informational text in a small group. Remind the child to ask these same questions and to look for details in the text to find answers.

Tools for Instruction
Identify Cause and Effect

Additional Resources

i-Ready Inform 1

— Mid On Grade Level (606)
— On Grade Level (579–640)

Typical Growth
The average annual growth for a student at this grade and placement level on their baseline i-Ready Inform.

Stretch Growth®
An ambitious, but attainable, level of annual growth that puts students who are below grade level on a path toward proficiency.

Typical 576
Stretch 590
Mid On Grade Level 606
On Grade Level 640
Grade 4 560

Gain Asset-Based Insight

Educators can interpret assessment data by looking at Can Dos and Next Steps to understand what students know and where they need to go next.

Set Ambitious, Attainable Goals

Accelerate learning by using Stretch Growth to help students reach toward grade-level work and provide them with the instructional supports to get there.

Content That Engages All Learners

Increase engagement when you expose students to content that helps foster a sense of belonging and allows them to feel seen and be heard.

An oud is a stringed instrument that is often used in Middle Eastern music. Unlike a guitar, an oud has a rounded back and 11 or 13 strings.

Halimah asks her grandfather to teach her to play the oud. She saves \$10 per week so she can buy one. The price of the oud she wants is \$300.

Halimah saves \$10 per week for w weeks to buy an oud. If she saves less than \$300, she will put the money in the bank instead of buying an oud.

What does the inequality $10w < 300$ represent in this situation?

The total amount Halimah saves is less than \$300.

Complete the table. For each value of w , determine whether Halimah will put the money in the bank instead of buying an oud.

w	27	29	30	32
Put money in the bank?	?	?	?	?

i-Ready Personalized Instruction, Mathematics, Grade 7

Authentic Representation

Students experience authentic representation in a word problem about a Middle Eastern stringed instrument that a character wants her grandfather to teach her how to play.



"Punks Don't Get Nervous" from *The First Rule of Punk* by Celia C. Pérez

Mexican American 12-year-old Malú, who loves punk rock, works on a 'zine to express her reluctance to move with her mother to Chicago and far from her father for two years.

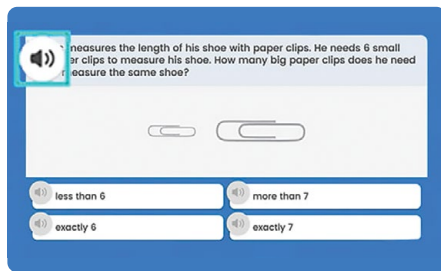
i-Ready Personalized Instruction, Reading, Grade 5

Creating Accessible Experiences for All



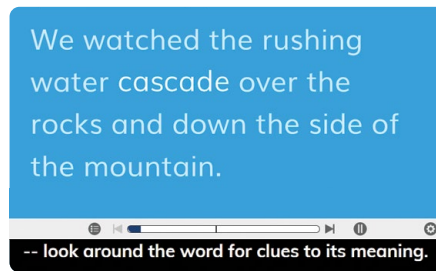
Find More Information on Our Dedicated [Accessibility Page](#)

We believe every student can excel. By embedding accessibility and accommodations support considerations into our product design from the start, and continuously improving, we ensure students with disabilities have the tools they need to grow and achieve.



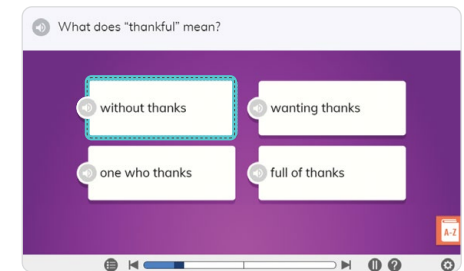
Universal Audio Support

Students can click on an audio button to hear the text of a question and/or answer read aloud. This feature can be used to support read-aloud accommodations.



Closed Captioning

Display text on a screen that aligns to the audio playing in a lesson with the use of closed captioning.



Keyboard Navigation

Students can interact with content by using the keyboard. When using keyboard navigation, a focus indicator appears around each element as the user tabs through the page.

Committed Service

Strengthen Your Implementation with Comprehensive Support



Data and Implementation Support

Dedicated partners working with you to integrate *i-Ready Personalized Instruction* into your classrooms



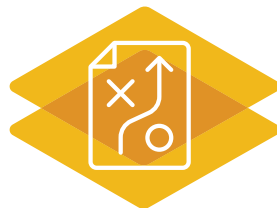
Instruction Analytics

Periodic usage and performance analysis with ongoing support



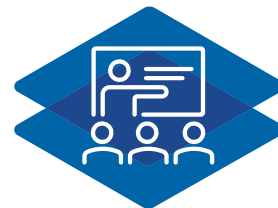
Implementation Resources

Comprehensive resources designed to drive success in any classroom



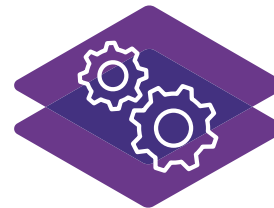
Strategic Guidance

Program design and pedagogy experts to provide thought leadership



Professional Learning

Experienced educators to drive learning focused on strong implementation practices



Technical Support

Responsive technical support and proactive issue identification

"I learn something new about our data every time we have a meeting!"

—Amy Denney, Director, Curriculum, Instruction, Assessment, and Professional Development, Sioux City Community School District

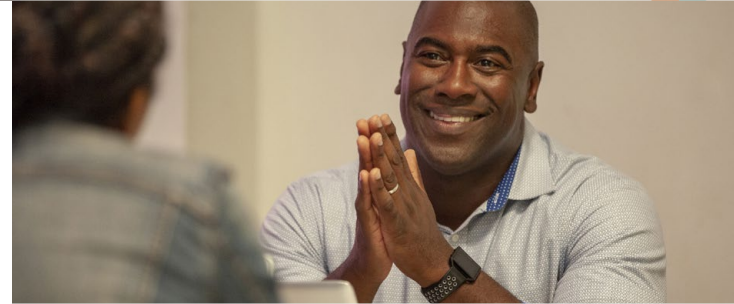
Professional Learning You'll Look Forward To

Flexible, relevant, and built to strengthen your practice to drive student growth



Emerge Inspired

Engage in learning experiences worthy of your time—rooted in classroom expertise and guided by certified experts committed to your success.

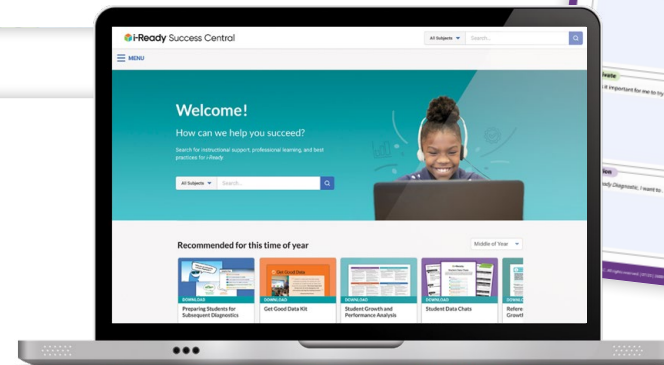


Bring Even More to Tomorrow

Turn program know-how into stronger instruction that helps students thrive with professional learning grounded in what works.

Tailor Your Learning to Your Needs

Get focused learning that flexes to fit your day and personalized resources aligned to your in-the-moment needs.





National Center on
INTENSIVE INTERVENTION
at the American Institutes for Research®

BURROS
CENTER FOR TESTING
i-Ready received a positive review in The
Twentieth Mental Measurements Yearbook
(published by the Burros Center for Testing).

//CODIE//
2023 SIIA CODIE AWARDS

Ready to Find Out More?

i-Ready.com/Coherent

