

# i-Ready Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura en español: What It Measures

This document provides an overview of Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura content and how it assesses students.



# What Is Assessed on Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura?

*i-Ready Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura en español* is a new adaptive assessment designed for Spanish learners in Grades K–6. This assessment allows educators to gain a deeper understanding of the reading needs of Spanish-speaking students and features authentically written items developed by native Spanish speakers that were field tested to ensure high quality. It provides grade-level placements along with detailed domain-level insights to guide instruction and assesses students in four key domains.

# Phonological Awareness

Phonological awareness is the understanding that a spoken word is made up of different parts, and each of these parts makes a sound. There are two levels in phonological awareness: phonological sensitivity (i.e., awareness of the larger segments of sound) and phonemic awareness (i.e., awareness of the individual phonemes in spoken words) (Brady, 2012). For English Learners, research suggests a close relationship between an explicit and systematic teaching of Spanish-language phonological awareness and literacy development. While teaching phonological awareness in English, the teacher will focus on teaching the word, then teaching how to break the word up by sounds, which is different than what is done in the Spanish language. The difference comes in the structure of the languages.

In teaching phonological awareness in Spanish, the student focuses on segmenting, blending, and manipulating the individual sounds of words. Phonological awareness is an important building block for phonics because it teaches students that words are represented by different sounds.

The assessment uses audio and visual cues to assess whether a student can distinguish and manipulate the sounds in spoken language. The stems, which comprise questions or directions, are read aloud to students, as are the individual answer choices in Spanish. Students can use an audio icon to hear the items and answer choices repeated. During the assessment, students are asked to perform tasks including but not limited to: identifying the word associated with the presented image, matching the segmented audio to its word, locating rhyming words, and manipulating phonemes by adding, deleting, or substituting spoken words.



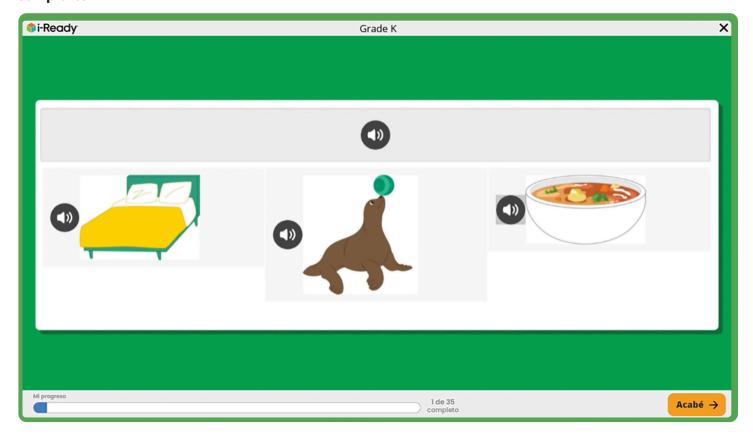
### **Assessed Skills**

Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura assesses phonological awareness for Grades K and 1. Some of the important skills assessed in the Phonological Awareness domain include:

- Rhyme recognition
- Syllable blending and segmenting
- Phoneme blending and segmenting

- · Phoneme identification and isolation
- Phoneme addition, deletion, and substitution
- Syllable blending and segmenting

#### Sample Item



**Grade K:** This item asks students to identify the image that rhymes with the word *boca*. Students listen to the audio options, which are cama, foca, and sopa, and are asked to make their selection from there.

### **Phonics**

Teaching phonics is the process whereby students learn to identify the relationship between each letter in the alphabet to an individual sound. These sounds are then put together to produce a word. Teaching phonics in Spanish is a fundamental building block of literacy because the Spanish language is often referred to as having a transparent orthography, meaning once students can easily decode words in Spanish, their fluency will follow. Phonics in Spanish focuses on the acquisition of letter–sound correspondences and applying that knowledge to decode and encode words.

Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura assesses a student's ability to connect the sounds they hear in spoken words to the letters they see in written words. Students see test items with both audio and visual support in the Phonics domain. Some questions have a word read aloud and require students to identify the written word that matches. Other items are written, and students are asked to choose among answer choices read aloud. Students have the option to use an audio icon to hear the items and answer choices repeatedly. Items in this domain focus on letter–sound correspondence, phoneme addition, deletion, and substitution, decoding and encoding multisyllabic words, words with prefixes/suffixes, and spelling.

#### **Assessed Skills**

Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura assesses phonics for Grades K–3. Some of the important skills assessed in the Phonics domain include:

- · Sound spellings
  - Spelling
  - Decoding and encoding sound spellings
  - Digraphs and diphthongs
- Alphabetic knowledge
  - Phoneme identification and isolation
  - Letter-sound correspondence

- · Decoding and encoding multisyllable words
  - Strategies for decoding multisyllable words
  - Words with prefixes
  - Words with suffixes
- Common syllable types

#### Sample Item



Grade 2: In this item, students are asked to click on the speaker icon to listen to the audio. This specific item is asking for students to match the audio saying the word *querido* with the written form of the word.

# Vocabulary

Vocabulary refers to words that are acquired to help us comprehend what we read and communicate effectively. The more words a student knows, the easier it is for them to understand what they read. It is important for students to be exposed to and know a large variety of vocabulary words in order to have a better understanding of what they are reading. Students learn new vocabulary words by means of talking, reading, and being taught specific words.

Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura assesses students' knowledge of vocabulary words by showing question stems that ask students to identify antonyms and synonyms of the underlined word, images that represent the unknown vocabulary word, or short stories asking students to utilize context clues to help make meaning of the vocabulary word. The vocabulary words students see in the assessment were carefully selected to demonstrate Spanish neutrality and to measure acquisition and use of vocabulary words.

#### **Assessed Skills**

Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura assesses vocabulary for Grades K-6. Some of the important skills assessed in the Vocabulary domain include:

- · Determining word meanings using affixes/base words
- Analyzing word relationships
- Antonyms and synonyms
- Relationships and idioms
- · Word families

- Connotations and denotations
- Figures of speech
- · Understanding general academic and domainspecific vocabulary
- Making real-life connections with words
- · Relating words and phrases to images

#### Sample Item



**Grade 1:** This item measures a student's ability to determine the meaning of the underlined word by using context clues.

## Comprehension

Comprehension is a student's ability to transform what is being read into thoughts and ideas, enabling them to understand and interpret different types of writing. This includes both fictional and informational texts. In fictional literature—such as short stories, plays, and poems—students practice identifying story events, interpreting the meaning of poems, or analyzing the dialogue of characters in plays. As students develop their reading skills, they gain the ability to understand more complex works of fiction. For example, Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura assesses students on their comprehension of fictional texts written by Spanish-speaking authors.

The passages, tailored to the appropriate grade level, are engaging and culturally relevant. Each passage is paired with questions that test various aspects of literary comprehension, requiring students to grasp and interpret the meaning of the text. In contrast, comprehension of informational texts focuses on students' ability to understand nonfiction writing. Examples of informational texts include articles, instructions, or recipes, which may incorporate charts, graphs, and diagrams to deepen understanding. A student skilled in reading informational texts can recall key details, summarize events or ideas, and analyze the information presented. Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura assesses students on their ability to engage with such texts in the Comprehension: Informational Text domain, again using culturally relevant material by Spanish-speaking authors. Through a combination of questions, images, and audio, this assessment tests a student's ability to cite textual evidence, make inferences, and identify the author's purpose. Whether working with fiction or informational texts, the goal is for students to demonstrate their ability to understand, interpret, and analyze the material, building reading skills over time.

#### **Assessed Skills**

Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura assesses comprehension of literature for Grades K–6. Some of the important skills assessed in the Comprehension domain include:

- Asking/answering questions about stories, key details/ideas, citing textual evidence, and making inferences
- Summarizing text
- Determining theme/central message of a story/poem
- Analyzing how plot/characters are developed
- Interpreting figurative language/ allusions/connotations
- Comparing and contrasting story elements within one story or between two stories

- Connecting words and pictures
- Determining point of view in a story
- Identifying main idea/key details
- Determining word meanings and understanding both general academic and domain-specific vocabulary, words, and phrases
- Identifying author's purpose using supporting details in a text
- Describing connections between ideas, events, and procedures
- · Using and interpreting text features



#### **Sample Items**

Lee el texto. Luego responde las preguntas.

El viaje en tranvía



- Chen y su prima Eva esperan el tranvía. Hay viento y vuelan hojas secas. Su prima lleva pasteles de luna para la celebración, ¡sus favoritos!
- Por fin llega el tranvía. Chen está encantado. El tranvía de madera se mueve de un lado a otro por las vías. ¡Parece un viaje al pasado!
- 3 De pronto, la gorra preferida de Chen sale volando por la ventana.
- -No llores. La encontraremos -dice Eva.
- El tranvía para y los primos se bajan. Por suerte, un joven encontró la gorra. Chen está tan feliz que agradece al joven con un pastel de luna.

¿Por qué al final del cuento Chen y Eva agradecen al joven?

- O porque encontró la gorra
- O porque hizo un viaje largo
- O porque les dio un pastelito
- O porque se baió del tranvía

Grade 2: This item measures whether students are able to analyze the emotional development of the two main characters by reflecting on the conclusion of the story.

#### La importancia de los colectivos

- Los colectivos son grupos de personas que comparten el entusiasmo por algo, una habilidad o una meta común y se reúnen para trabajar. Estos grupos son muy importantes porque pueden lograr cosas positivas tanto para las personas como para la sociedad.
- 2 En los colectivos los miembros se apoyan entre sí y colaboran. Al trabajar juntos, aprenden unos de otros, comparten experiencias y se sienten parte de un grupo. Los colectivos también son valiosos para la sociedad porque pueden educar a las comunidades. Así, contribuyen a que se produzcan cambios provechosos para todos.
- 3 Un colectivo de artistas puede organizar una exposición para llamar la atención sobre un tema. Por ejemplo, el Native Arts Collective es un colectivo de artistas nativos americanos. Su objetivo es dar a conocer la cultura y las artes de los pueblos indígenas. Por eso, el colectivo organiza exposiciones, talleres y eventos para educar al público sobre la cultura nativa americana.
- 4 Por otra parte, un colectivo de científicos puede colaborar para desarrollar nuevas tecnologías que consigan beneficiar a la sociedad haciendo más fácil la vida de las personas. El STEM Women Sierra Leone es un colectivo de mujeres africanas. Su objetivo es conseguir que las mujeres jóvenes lleguen a ser científicas. Para lograrlo, el colectivo desarrolla diferentes eventos, como campañas en radio y televisión para que la gente pueda conocer su organización. También realiza visitas a escuelas y universidades con el propósito de animar a las jóvenes a que estudien carreras científicas.



¿Cuál es el mejor resumen de la lectura?

- Los colectivos pueden formarse por diversos motivos. El Native Arts Collective se creó para que el público conozca la cultura y las artes de los pueblos indígenas. Hay otros colectivos que se enfocan en temas distintos, como en el desarrollo de nuevas tecnologías.
- Los colectivos están formados por personas con intereses comunes. Algunos se onfocan en temas artísticos mientras que otros desarrollan temas científicos. Los colectivos pueden estar compuestos por adultos, aunque también los niños pueden ser parte de un colectivo.
- Los colectivos agrupan a personas con habilidades similares. Trabajar juntos para lograr objetivos comunes es la característica principal de un colectivo. No solamente es bueno para los miembros de estos grupos trabajar juntos. La sociedad también se beneficia del trabajo de los colectivos.
- Los colectivos son grupos de personas que tienen metas comunes y trabajan juntas para conseguirlas. Estos grupos benefician tanto a sus miembros como a toda la sociedad. Los colectivos tienen objetivos específicos y pueden estar formados por personas de distintas profesiones y edades.

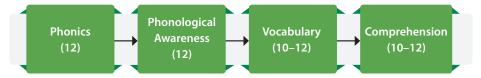
Grade 5: This informational text item is assessing a student's ability to effectively summarize the text and select the most accurate summary.

## **Test Flow**

Domains and test flow (i.e., the order of domains) vary by grade level and student performance for Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura. Additionally, the number of test items (shown in parentheses) vary depending on the domain and the student's chronological grade level.

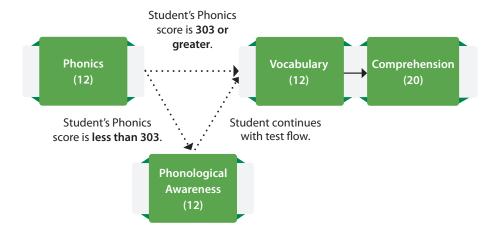
#### **Grades K and 1**

Students who are in chronological Grades K and 1 will receive items in all four Spanish Reading domains in the following order:



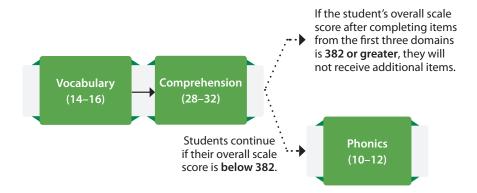
#### **Grade 2**

Students who are in chronological Grade 2 are first assessed in the Phonics domain. The student's **overall** scale score after completing Phonics items determines the rest of their test flow:



#### Grades 3-6

Students who are in chronological Grades 3–6 are first assessed in Vocabulary and Comprehension. The student's **overall** scale score after completing these domains determines if the test ends or continues. If the test continues, the student will receive Phonics.



#### **Item Types**

To assess these key domains in a more dynamic and precise way, Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura incorporates technology-enhanced items that not only engage students but also allow for a more nuanced breakdown of their skills and knowledge. Those technology-enhanced items include:

#### **Highlight Text Items**

Lee el texto. Luego responde las preguntas.

#### La importancia de los colectivos

- Los colectivos son grupos de personas que comparten el entusiasmo por algo, una habilidad o una meta común y se reúnen para trabajar. Estos grupos son muy importantes porque pueden lograr cosas positivas tanto para las personas como para la
- 2 En los colectivos los miembros se apoyan entre sí y colaboran. Al trabajar juntos, aprenden unos de otros, comparten experiencias y se sienten parte de un grupo. Los colectivos también son valiosos para la sociedad porque pueden educar a las comunidades. Así, contribuyen a que se produzcan cambios provechosos para todos.
- Un colectivo de artistas puede organizar una exposición para llamar la atención sobre un tema. Por ejemplo, el Native Arts Collective es un colectivo de artistas nativos americanos. Su objetivo es dar a conocer la cultura y las artes de los pueblos indígenas. Por eso, el colectivo organiza exposiciones, talleres y eventos para educar al público sobre la cultura nativa americana.
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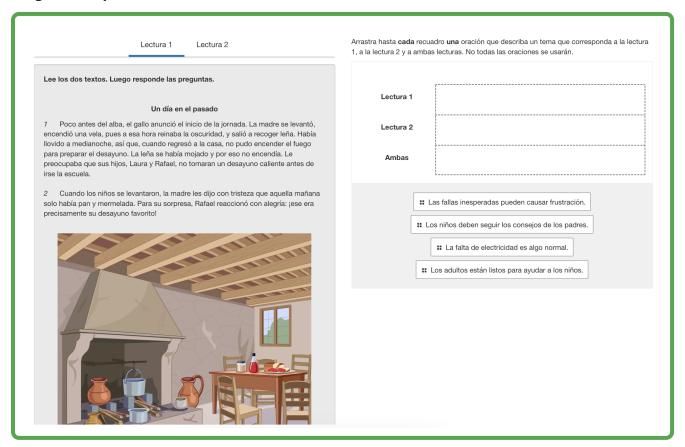
Selecciona la oración del párrafo 2 que muestra mejor cómo las actividades comunes de los colectivos benefician a sus miembros.

2 En los colectivos los miembros se apoyan entre sí y colaboran. Al trabajar juntos, aprenden unos de otros, comparten experiencias y se sienten parte de un grupo. Los colectivos también son valiosos para la sociedad porque pueden educar a las comunidades. Así, contribuyen a que se produzcan cambios provechosos para todos.

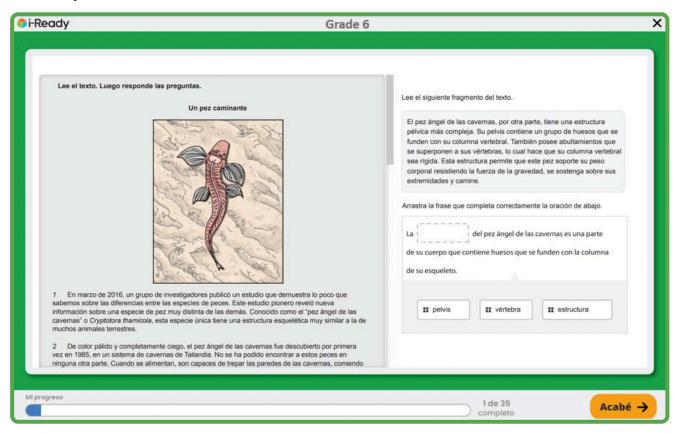
#### **Selected Response**



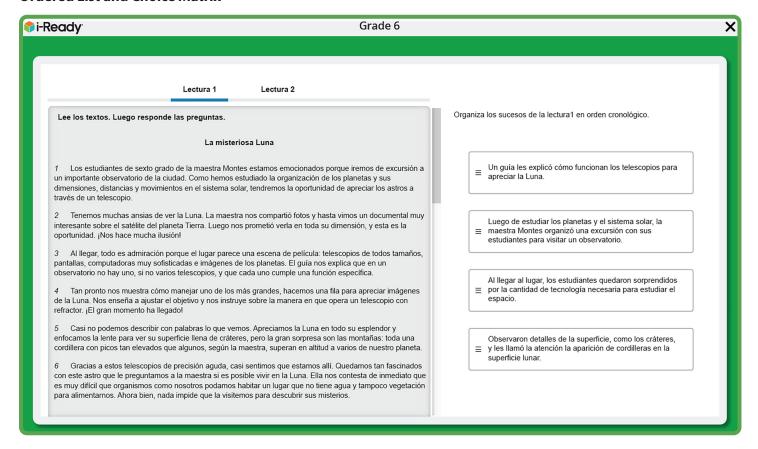
#### **Drag-and-Drop**



#### **Cloze Dropdown**



#### Ordered List and Choice Matrix



After completing Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura, take time to review the instructional next steps and Can Dos provided in the assessment reports. These resources offer targeted guidance for addressing each student's individual needs and can help inform personalized instruction strategies to support continued growth in reading skills.

## Conclusion

Evaluación Diagnóstica de lectura was created as an adaptive assessment that helps educators in identifying the reading needs of Spanish-speaking students in Grades K-6. By assessing key areas such as phonological awareness, phonics, vocabulary, and comprehension, the assessment provides detailed insights that enable educators to design personalized, student-centered instructional strategies. With the use of interactive technologies and adaptive questions, this assessment not only measures academic progress but also supports the ongoing development of essential reading skills.

Grades K-2	Grades 3-6
Foundational Skills	
Phonological Awareness (Grades K and 1)  Rhyme Recognition  Syllable Blending and Segmenting  Phoneme Identification and Isolation  Phoneme Blending and Segmentation  Phoneme Addition, Deletion, and Substitution  Phonics  Alphabetic Knowledge  Letter Recognition  Letter–Sound Correspondence  Letter Naming  Distinguishing between Frequently  Confused Letters  Decoding and Encoding Sound Spellings  Digraphs  Consonant Clusters and Consonant Blends  Diphthongs and Triphthongs  Common Syllable Types  Decoding and Encoding Multisyllable Words  Multisyllable Decoding Strategies  Inflectional Endings  Words with Prefixes  Words with Suffixes  Accents  Accent Mark Recognition  Stressed Syllable Identification  Counting Number of Syllables  High-Frequency Words  Recognition in Isolation  Identification among Other Words  Spelling	Phonics (Grade 3)  Decoding/Encoding/Sorting Multisyllable Words  Multisyllable Decoding Strategies  Types of Syllables  Words with Prefixes  Words with Suffixes

Grades K-2	Grades 3-6
Vocabulary	
<ul> <li>Understand General Academic and Domain-Specific Vocabulary</li> <li>Identify Word Relationships (Synonyms/Antonyms)</li> <li>Sort Images That Represent Words into Conceptual Categories</li> <li>Identify Meanings for Polysemic Words</li> <li>Determine Word Meaning Using Vocabulary Base Words and Affixes</li> <li>Identify Words and Their Inflectional Forms</li> <li>Identify Real-Life Connections</li> <li>Distinguish Shades of Meaning</li> <li>Understand Word Families</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand General Academic and Domain-Specific Vocabulary</li> <li>Determine Word Meaning Using Vocabulary Base Words and Affixes</li> <li>Use a Glossary to Determine/Clarify Word Meaning</li> <li>Understand Word Families</li> <li>Analyze Word Relationships</li> </ul>



### Comprehension

- Ask/Answer Questions about Key Details
- Identify the Main Topic or Main Idea
- Identify Reasons That Support Specific Points
- Recount or Retell Text or Stories
- Determine Central Message
- Identify/Describe Characters, Setting, Events
- Describe Parts of a Story
- Determine Word Meanings
- Identify Sensory Words/Phrases
- Describe How Authors Use Words/Sounds in Special Ways (e.g., Alliteration)
- Connect Words and Pictures/Explain How Images Support Text
- Use Text Features
- Describe Connections between Ideas, Events, and Procedures
- Identify Author's Purpose
- Identify Point of View
- Recognize Common Types of Texts
- · Compare and Contrast Key Details within and between Two Texts
- Compare and Contrast Story Elements within One Story or between Two Stories

- Ask Questions about the Story and Key Ideas
- · Identify Main Idea/Key Details
- Cite Textual Evidence
- Make Inferences
- Retell or Summarize Text
- Recount or Summarize Story Events
- Determine Theme/Central Message of a Story/Poem
- Understand/Describe Characters, Settings, Events
- Demonstrate Understanding of Unfamiliar Words
- Interpret Figurative Language
- Interpret Allusions
- Describe or Analyze Relationships between Ideas and Events in Scientific, Historical, and Technical Texts
- Identify or Analyze Author's Point of View or Purpose
- Determine Point of View in a Story
- Evaluate Arguments
- Connect Text and Visuals
- Connect Words and Pictures
- Use or Interpret Text Features
- Analyze Structure and Elements of Stories/ Plays/Poems
- Analyze and Compare Text Structures within One Text or between Two Texts
- Compare Author's Point of View in Two Texts
- Compare and Contrast Stories (e.g., by Same Author, in Same Genre, Similar Topics/Themes)
- Find and Integrate Information from Multiple Sources

#### Reference

Brady, S. (2012). Taking the Common Core foundational standards in reading far enough. Perspectives on Language and Literacy, 38(4), 19–24.



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