GRADE

2 DIBELS® Oral Reading Fluency Directions

Make sure you have reviewed the directions in the *DIBELS Assessment Manual* and have them available. Say these specific directions to the student:

- ▶ I would like you to read a story to me. Please do your best reading. If you do not know a word, I will read the word for you. Keep reading until I say "stop." Be ready to tell me all about the story when you finish. (Place the passage in front of the student.)
- ▶ Begin testing. Put your finger under the first word (point to the first word of the passage). Ready, begin.

Timing	1 minute. Start your stopwatch after the student says the first word of the passage. Place a bracket (]) and say Stop after 1 minute.
Wait	If no response in 3 seconds, say the word and mark it as incorrect.
Discontinue	If no words are read correctly in the first line, say Stop , record a score of 0, and do not administer Retell.
	If fewer than 10 words are read correctly on passage #1, do not administer Retell or passages #2 and #3.
	If fewer than 40 words are read correctly on any passage, use professional judgment whether to administer Retell for that passage.
Reminders	If the student stops (not a hesitation on a specific item), say Keep going . (Repeat as often as needed.)
	If the student loses his/her place, point. (Repeat as often as needed.)

Words correct: =	Errors (include skipped words):	lotal words:
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Your Nervous System

117	The state of the s	
977	Different parts of the brain handle messages of different kinds. Some 277	266
266	gets the message and instantly directs your eye to blink.	256
256	may direct your hand to pull back. If dust blows into your eye, your brain	241
241	telling your body what action to take. If the feeling is harmful, the brain	227
227	what you are touching or sensing. The brain sends back a command	215
215	it reaches your brain. The message gives your brain information about	204
204	nerve in line. In a flash, the message is relayed from nerve to nerve until	189
189	and other sensations. The nerve endings pass the message to the next	177
177	body. The nerve endings in your skin and organs are activated by touch	164
164	to end and extend from the spinal cord in your back to every part of your	148
148	The nerve cells are shaped like long, thin threads. They line up end	135
135	spine and then branches out to connect to other nerves in your body.	122
122	your spinal cord, a long bundle of nerve tissue. It threads through your	109
109	is protected by the hard bones of your head. Connected to your brain is	95
95	Your brain is at the top of your nervous system. It is very soft, and	80
80	other parts of your body.	75
75	system allows messages to be sent back and forth between the brain and	62
62	system, which also contains your spinal cord and your nerves. This	51
51	also directs everything your body does. The brain is part of your nervous	38
38	about? Your brain makes sense of everything your body experiences. It	27
27	you know that your brain is constantly doing jobs you never even think	14
14	Every day you use your brain to think and to solve problems, but did	0

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2 DIBELS® Oral Reading Fluency Grade 4/Benchmark 2.1

Your Nervous System (continued)

240	The many of mount inclusions of the mine for mine for me	
3	life. In short, your nervous system helps make you who you are	330
330	Your brain and nerves make you aware and help you live and enjoy	317
317	information from your five senses.	312
312	The front part of your brain thinks and holds memories. It also receives	299
299	your heartbeat and breathing. Other parts direct movement and balance.	289
289	parts of your brain control automatic activities in your body, such as	277
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Notes:

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Retell: Your Nervous System

lacksquare Now tell me as much as you can about the story you just read. Ready, begin.

Timing	Timing 1-minute maximum. Start your stopwatch after telling the student to begin. Say Stop after 1 minute.
	If the student stops or hesitates for 3 seconds, select <i>one</i> of the following (allowed one time):
Wait/ Reminder	—If the student has not said anything at all, provides a very limited response, or provides an off-track response, say Tell me as much as you can about the story.
	—Otherwise, ask Can you tell me anything more about the story?
Discontinue	After the first reminder, if the student does not say anything or gets off track for 5 seconds, say <i>Thank you</i> and discontinue the task.

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90	67	44	21
91	68	45	22
92	69	46	23
93	70	47	24
94	71	48	25

Retell Total:

Quality of Response: (Note: If the student provides only a main idea, it is considered one detail.)

1 Provides 2 or fewer details

2 Provides 3 or more details

- 3 Provides 3 or more details in a meaningful sequence
- 4 Provides 3 or more details in a meaningful sequence that captures a main idea

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2 DIBELS® Oral Reading Fluency Grade 4/Benchmark 2

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Grade 4/Benchmark 2
General ORF Response Patterns for all three passages:
Reads with appropriate phrasing, intonation/expression, and observed punctuation
Self-corrects/monitors meaning
Shows automaticity on re-read words
Uses effective decoding strategies
Errors preserve passage meaning
Errors violate passage meaning .
Frequently omits words or letters
Frequently adds words or letters
Frequent errors on sight words (e.g., I, was, and, the, said, etc.)
Frequent errors on phonetically regular words (e.g., cat, milk, etc.)
Frequent errors on phonetically irregular words
Skips lines
Other
Seneral Retell Response Patterns for all three passages:
Summarizes
Repeats the same detail
Retells the passage verbatim
"Speed reads" the passage (i.e., reads quickly with no phrasing or intonation) and has limited retell relative to number of words read
☐ Talks about own life related to passage
Other

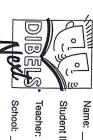
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Words correct: =	Errors (include skipped words):	Total words:
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Your Nervous System

c	Every day you use your brain to think and to solve problems, but did	14
4	you know that your brain is constantly doing jobs you never even think	27
27	about? Your brain makes sense of everything your body experiences. It	38
38	also directs everything your body does. The brain is part of your nervous	51
51	system, which also contains your spinal cord and your nerves. This	62
62	system allows messages to be sent back and forth between the brain and	75
75	other parts of your body.	80
80	Your brain is at the top of your nervous system. It is very soft, and	95
95	is protected by the hard bones of your head. Connected to your brain is	109
109	your spinal cord, a long bundle of nerve tissue. It threads through your	122
122	spine and then branches out to connect to other nerves in your body.	135
135	The nerve cells are shaped like long, thin threads. They line up end	148
148	to end and extend from the spinal cord in your back to every part of your	164
164	body. The nerve endings in your skin and organs are activated by touch	177
177	and other sensations. The nerve endings pass the message to the next	189
189	nerve in line. In a flash, the message is relayed from nerve to nerve until	204
204	it reaches your brain. The message gives your brain information about	215
215	what you are touching or sensing. The brain sends back a command	227
227	telling your body what action to take. If the feeling is harmful, the brain	241
241	may direct your hand to pull back. If dust blows into your eye, your brain:	256
256	gets the message and instantly directs your eye to blink.	266
266	Different parts of the brain handle messages of different kinds. Some 277	77

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2 DIBELS® Oral Reading Fluency Grade 4/Benchmark 2.1

Your Nervous System (continued)

342	life. In short, your nervous system helps make you who you are.	330
330	Your brain and nerves make you aware and help you live and enjoy	317
317	information from your five senses.	312
312	The front part of your brain thinks and holds memories. It also receives	299
299	your heartbeat and breathing. Other parts direct movement and balance.	289
289	parts of your brain control automatic activities in your body, such as	277

Notes:

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General ORF Response Patterns for all three passages:

Reads with appropriate phrasing, intonation/expression, and observed punctuation

Uses effective decoding strategies Shows automaticity on re-read words Self-corrects/monitors meaning Retell: Your Nervous System

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—Otherwise, ask Can you tell me anything more about the story?
Discontinue After the first reminder, if the student does not say anything or gets off track for

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I	91	68	45	22
	92	69	46	23
	93	70	47	24
	94	71	48	25
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Retell Total:

General Retell Response Patterns for all three passages:

Other

Skips lines

Frequent errors on phonetically irregular words

Frequent errors on phonetically regular words (e.g., cat, milk, etc.) Frequent errors on sight words (e.g., I, was, and, the, said, etc.) Frequently adds words or letters Frequently omits words or letters Errors violate passage meaning Errors preserve passage meaning

Summarizes

Retells the passage verbatim Repeats the same detail

Quality of Response: (Note: If the student provides only a main idea, it is considered one detail.)

- 1 Provides 2 or fewer details
- 3 Provides 3 or more details in a meaningful sequence
- 2 Provides 3 or more details

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4 Provides 3 or more details in a meaningful sequence that captures a main idea

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Other

Talks about own life related to passage

"Speed reads" the passage (i.e., reads quickly with no phrasing or intonation) and has limited retell relative to number of words read

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Your Nervous System

Every day you use your brain to think and to solve problems, but did you know that your brain is constantly doing jobs you never even think about? Your brain makes sense of everything your body experiences. It also directs everything your body does. The brain is part of your nervous system, which also contains your spinal cord and your nerves. This system allows messages to be sent back and forth between the brain and other parts of your body.

Your brain is at the top of your nervous system. It is very soft, and is protected by the hard bones of your head. Connected to your brain is your spinal cord, a long bundle of nerve tissue. It threads through your spine and then branches out to connect to other nerves in your body.

The nerve cells are shaped like long, thin threads. They line up end to end and extend from the spinal cord in your back to every part of your body. The nerve endings in your skin and organs are activated by touch and other sensations. The nerve endings pass the message to the next nerve in line. In a flash, the message is relayed from nerve to nerve until it reaches your brain. The message gives your brain information about what you are touching or sensing. The brain sends back a command telling your body what action to take. If the feeling is harmful, the brain may direct your hand to pull back. If dust blows into your eye, your brain gets the message and instantly directs your eye to blink.

Different parts of the brain handle messages of different kinds. Some parts of your brain control automatic activities in your body, such as your heartbeat and breathing. Other parts direct movement and balance. The front part of your brain thinks and holds memories. It also receives information from your five senses.

Your brain and nerves make you aware and help you live and enjoy life. In short, your nervous system helps make you who you are.