

One skill, start to finish: the IEP goal, six probe forms, the graph. Untimed. Fillable PDF.

PROGRESS MONITORING

How This Pack Works

Goal, baseline, weekly probe, graph, decision. Six steps, one skill.

A progress monitoring goal needs a thing to count and a page to count it on. The file is both, for one skill; a goal written in the probe's own words. E equivalent forms of the probe that measures it, and a graph to scale to it. Nothing has been built or found.

- Baseline.** Give Forms A, B and C on three different days. The middle score of the three is baselined to on the goal page.
- Write the goal** on the six-part form on the goal page. Start from the sample and change every bracket; the date, the criterion, the criterion, the number of probes.
- Probe once a week** with the forms in rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...). Never the same form two weeks running. Every form is ten items, untimed.
- Log and plot the score** the same day. Draw the aim line first, from the baseline on the left to the criterion at the goal line on the right, then plot each week's dot.
- Decide from the graph.** Three dots in a row under the aim line: change the teaching this week and write the change on the log. Three in a row over it: raise the target.
- Report from the log.** The log gives the progress report its numbers: baseline, the last two scores, and what the errors keep landing on.

The weekly routine, about five minutes

- ☐ Monday plot the next form in the rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...)
- ☐ Any day give the probe form one-to-one, untimed, ten items takes a few minutes.
- ☐ Same day: score it, log the row, plot the point, look at the last three probes.
- ☐ Friday, if three points, sit under the aim line, write the change you are making on the log.

Print and prep

- ☐ Print one copy per student per week: the student writes on the form and that same sheet is the one you score.
- ☐ The teacher copy is the one you mark on; the student copy stays clean.
- ☐ Keep the goal page and the graph paper for each student at the front of the data folder; type into them or write on them.
- ☐ The caseload page is one grid for every student on this goal; print it once a month.

What this probe is not

Equivalent forms, and why it matters

Goal, baseline, weekly probe, graph, decision. Six steps, one skill.

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- 1 **Baseline.** Give Forms A, B and C on three different days. The middle score of the three is the baseline; write it on the goal page.
- 2 **Write the goal** from the six-part frame on the goal page. Start from the sample and change every bracket: the date, the condition, the criterion, the number of probes.
- 3 **Probe once a week** with the forms in rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...). Never the same form two weeks running. Every form is ten items, untimed.
- 4 **Log and plot** the score the same day. Draw the aim line first, from the baseline on the left to the criterion at the goal date on the right, then plot each week's dot.
- 5 **Decide from the graph.** Three dots in a row under the aim line: change the teaching this week and write the change on the log. Three in a row over it: raise the target.
- 6 **Report from the log.** The log gives the progress report its numbers: baseline, the last two scores, and what the errors keep landing on.

The weekly routine, about five minutes

- ☐ Monday: pull the next form in the rotation (A, B, C, D, E, F, A...).
- ☐ Any day: give the probe one-to-one, untimed; ten items takes a few minutes.
- ☐ Same day: score it, log the row, plot the point, look at the last three points.
- ☐ Friday: if three points sit under the aim line, write the change you are making on the log.

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What this probe is not

It is not a norm-referenced test and it carries no benchmark score. The sample goal uses invented criteria in brackets; your team sets the real ones from the baseline and the student's IEP. Every form is untimed and ten items long, so a score of 8 means the same thing on every form, and a student is never scored on speed.

Equivalent forms, and why it matters

Every form has ten items drawn the same way, with no item repeated inside a form and no two forms alike. Forms are drawn independently, so an item can recur across the set — on a fact probe that is the point, because the facts themselves are the fixed set being learned. A score on one form means the same as a score on another, so the line on the graph is the student, not the paper. Rotate the forms and the page cannot be memorized.

One-Step Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Within 20 – Goal and Directions

Goal, baseline, directions and benchmarks for one skill. Untimed; score is problems correct out of 10.

Ten one-step word problems per form (five addition, five subtraction), every number and answer within 20, from just two fixed sentence frames and an eleven-word closed vocabulary -- no compare or change-unknown problems.

Sample goal — invented; edit every bracket to fit the student

By [annual review date], when given 10 one-step addition and subtraction word problems within 20, [Student] will write the correct answer to [8 of 10] problems on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored word problem probes.

BY (DATE)

CRITERION (SCORE OUT OF 10, OR PERCENT)

GIVEN (CONDITION: WHAT IS SHOWN, ANY ALLOWED SUPPORT)

ON ____ OF ____ CONSECUTIVE PROBES

STUDENT WILL (THE BEHAVIOR, IN THE WORDS OF THE PROBE)

AS MEASURED BY (THIS PROBE: WORD PROBLEMS WITHIN 20, FORMS A-F, PAGE 6-11)

Baseline: give Forms A, B and C on three days and take the middle score

BASELINE PROBE 1	BASELINE PROBE 2	BASELINE PROBE 3	MEDIAN (THE BASELINE)

Benchmarks toward the goal

BENCHMARK	TARGET DATE	TARGET SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE	MET?

Giving and scoring the probe

- ☐ Say: "Read each problem and write only the answer in the box." If reading is not the goal, read it aloud instead and note that on the log.
- ☐ Correct: the right number only; the equation is not scored, so there is no equation line.
- ☐ Every problem uses one of two sentence frames plus only these words: has, gets, more, gives, away, how, many, does, have, now, left, plus one name and object.
- ☐ Untimed. Let the student finish all ten.

Scoring rules for this student (accepted answers, reversals, supports allowed)

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.....

What the errors say to reteach (carry over from the log)

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.....

.....

One-Step Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Within 20 – Form A

Read each problem. Write the answer in the box. · Untimed.

NAME

DATE

FORM

A untimed · 10 items

IEP GOAL THIS PROBE MEASURES

Sample: By [annual review date], when given 10 one-step addition and subtraction word problems within 20, [Student] will write the correct answer to [8 of 10] problems on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored word problem probes.

GOAL AS WRITTEN FOR THIS STUDENT (TYPE IT ONCE, THEN PRINT THE FORM)

WRITE ONLY THE ANSWER IN THE BOX

1. Ben has 12 buttons. Ben gets 3 more. How many buttons does Ben have now?
2. Tom has 16 apples. Tom gives away 3. How many apples does Tom have left?
3. Ivy has 2 buttons. Ivy gets 12 more. How many buttons does Ivy have now?
4. Eli has 3 pencils. Eli gets 7 more. How many pencils does Eli have now?
5. Ana has 3 balloons. Ana gets 16 more. How many balloons does Ana have now?
6. Max has 17 cards. Max gives away 5. How many cards does Max have left?
7. Eli has 17 crayons. Eli gives away 14. How many crayons does Eli have left?
8. Max has 15 pencils. Max gives away 3. How many pencils does Max have left?
9. Max has 13 apples. Max gets 7 more. How many apples does Max have now?
10. Jen has 9 cookies. Jen gives away 2. How many cookies does Jen have left?

TEACHER COPY: MARK EACH ITEM ✓ OR ✗, THEN TOTAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Problems correct. Self-corrections count as correct. Write the score on the data log the same day.

Correct ____ / 10

One-Step Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Within 20 – Form B

Read each problem. Write the answer in the box. · Untimed.

NAME

DATE

FORM

B untimed · 10 items

IEP GOAL THIS PROBE MEASURES

Sample: By [annual review date], when given 10 one-step addition and subtraction word problems within 20, [Student] will write the correct answer to [8 of 10] problems on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored word problem probes.

GOAL AS WRITTEN FOR THIS STUDENT (TYPE IT ONCE, THEN PRINT THE FORM)

WRITE ONLY THE ANSWER IN THE BOX

1. Ana has 14 blocks. Ana gets 6 more. How many blocks does Ana have now?
2. Ivy has 12 cookies. Ivy gives away 10. How many cookies does Ivy have left?
3. Leo has 4 balloons. Leo gets 3 more. How many balloons does Leo have now?
4. Sam has 20 cards. Sam gives away 10. How many cards does Sam have left?
5. Max has 14 blocks. Max gives away 3. How many blocks does Max have left?
6. Zoe has 17 crayons. Zoe gets 2 more. How many crayons does Zoe have now?
7. Ana has 20 buttons. Ana gives away 8. How many buttons does Ana have left?
8. Ivy has 2 stamps. Ivy gets 9 more. How many stamps does Ivy have now?
9. Eli has 13 apples. Eli gives away 4. How many apples does Eli have left?
10. Leo has 15 crayons. Leo gets 5 more. How many crayons does Leo have now?

TEACHER COPY: MARK EACH ITEM ✓ OR ✗, THEN TOTAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Problems correct. Self-corrections count as correct. Write the score on the data log the same day.

Correct _____ / 10

One-Step Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Within 20 – Data Log and Graph

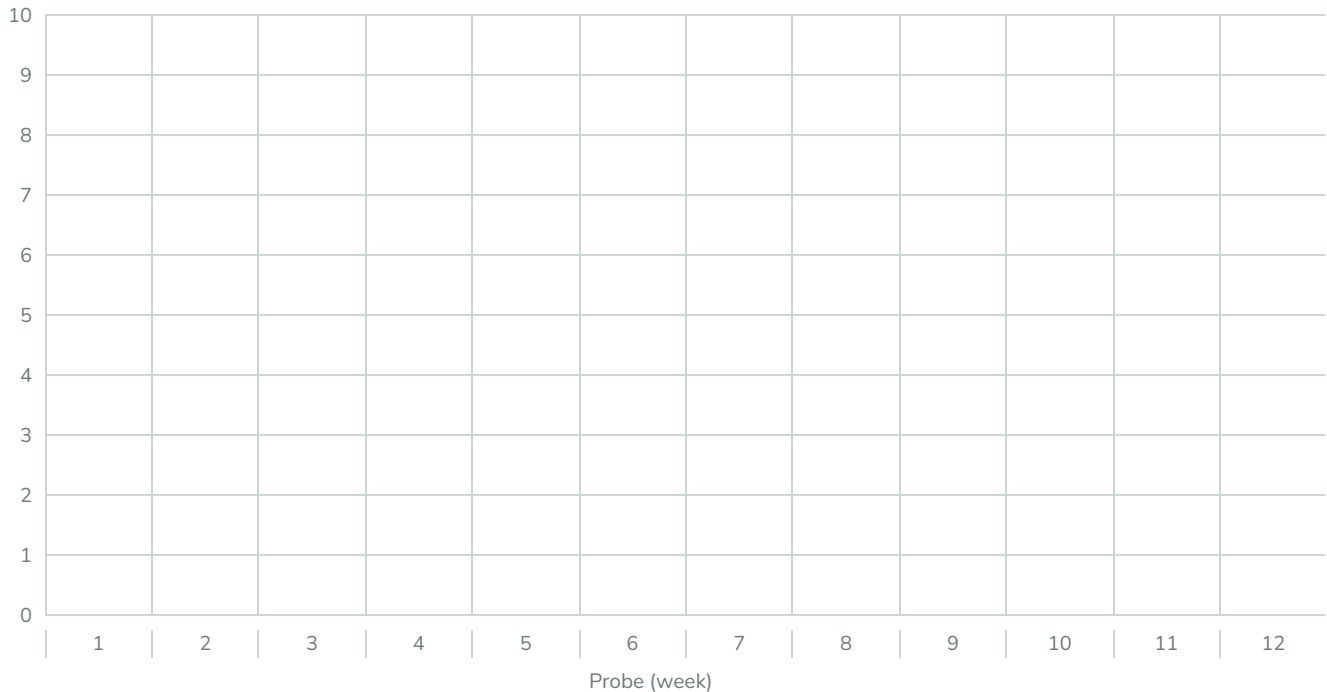
One row per probe. Three points in a row under the aim line is a decision, not a feeling: change the teaching and write what changed in the notes.

STUDENT

CRITERION / AIM

GOAL DATE

CORRECT OUT OF 10 · DRAW THE AIM LINE FROM THE BASELINE TO THE CRITERION FIRST, THEN PLOT EACH WEEK



#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	SCORE USED ON GRAPH	NOTES (CONDITIONS, WHAT WAS RETEACHING)

One-Step Addition and Subtraction Word Problems Within 20 – Caseload Summary

Every student on this goal, on one grid. Twelve rows, eight probes, one decision column.

TEACHER / CASE MANAGER

SKILL (AS THE GOAL WORDS IT)

MARKING PERIOD

[illegible]

How to fill it

- ☐ One row per student who has a goal on this skill. Baseline is the median of the first three probes.
- ☐ One column per weekly probe; write the score out of 10, not a percent, so the rows compare.
- ☐ Trend: up, flat or down over the last four probes. That word, not the last score, is what the decision follows.
- ☐ Decision: keep going, change the teaching, or raise the target. A blank decision on a flat row is the thing this page exists to catch.

What it is for

Grouping. When six students sit on the same goal, the individual graphs answer “how is this child doing” and nothing answers “who needs the same fifteen minutes.” Rows that are flat together are a group; a row that is flat alone is a different question. Take this page to the data meeting instead of ten folders.

EXAMPLE

A Filled-In Data Log (Invented Student)

Ana is invented. Twelve weekly probes on word problems within 20, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Ana, second grade (invented)

By May 20, when given 10 one-step addition and subtraction word problems within 20, Ana will write the correct answer to 8 of 10 problems on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored word problem probes (forms A–F).

#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	GRAPHED	NOTES
1	9/8	A	2	8	2	baseline
2	9/9	B	3	7	3	baseline
3	9/10	C	3	7	3	baseline (median of 2, 3, 3 = 3)
4	9/17	D	3	7	3	every subtraction problem answered by adding the two numbers instead of taking away
5	9/24	E	4	6	4	same pattern
6	10/1	F	4	6	4	3 under aim line: circled the action word (gives away vs. more) before solving each problem for two weeks
7	10/8	A	5	5	5	–
8	10/15	B	6	4	6	–
9	10/22	C	7	3	7	errors narrowing to one pattern
10	10/29	D	7	3	7	–
11	11/5	E	8	2	8	criterion met, 1 of 3
12	11/12	F	8	2	8	criterion met, 2 of 3

How to read the log

- ☐ Baseline was the median of three forms on three days: 2, 3, 3, so 3. Not the average, not the best.
- ☐ The aim line runs from 3 in week 1 to 8 at the goal date. Probes 4, 5 and 6 (3, 4, 4) sat under it: three in a row, so the teaching changed and the change is written on the row.
- ☐ The notes name the pattern, not just the count: “every subtraction problem answered by adding the two numbers instead of taking away” is what sent the teaching somewhere specific, and a score on its own would not have said that.
- ☐ Criterion met on probes 11 and 12; one more consecutive probe at 8 or better and the goal is met.

The progress report sentence this log produces

“On weekly word problems within 20 probes (10 items, untimed), Ana scored 3 of 10 at baseline in September and 8 of 10 on each of the two most recent probes in November. Progress is sufficient to meet the goal of 8 of 10 on three consecutive probes by May.” Every number in it is on the log above; nothing is from memory.