

Animal Names and Sounds Picture Cards

SECTION 1 · THE ANIMAL CARDS — COLOR

ANIMAL CARDS

REFERENCE Animal Cards — Color



CUTTING THESE APART

Print on cardstock and cut on the dashed lines: three cuts down and three across, straight lines only. Drawn to hold their shape in full color and stay readable at 1 inch. The same 16 cards in the ink-saver black-and-white set are on page 8. No prompting or cueing script is included — that call belongs to you.

7 PICTURES A CHILD MAY NAME ANOTHER WAY
dog (puppy), duck (bird), sheep (lamb), rooster (chicken), lion (bear), owl (bird), bee (bug). The sound on each card is one common word; a family may use another ("bow-wow" for woof). Decide once, in your own scoring rule, how those answers are marked, and mark them the same way every session.

Animal Names and Sounds Picture Cards

Page 6 of 25

+ BRIGHT PATH SPED

AGES — CIRCLE, WRITE, GLUE

ANIMAL CARDS

and Glue — Animals and Their Sounds

Glue each animal by its sound.

quack

oink

hiss

buzz

Cut on the dashed lines.



Page 13 of 25

+ BRIGHT PATH SPED

+ BRIGHT PATH SPED

25 PAGES

16 ANIMAL CARDS, COLOR + INK-SAVER

5 PROBE FORMS

FILLABLE PDF

What Is Inside, and Where

Before you begin

PAGE 4



Start Here —
Three Steps
[START HERE](#)

4

01 The Animal Cards — Color

PAGE 6



Animal Cards —
Color
[REFERENCE](#)

6

02 The Animal Cards — Ink-Saver (Black and White)

PAGE 8



Animal Cards —
Ink-Saver
[REFERENCE](#)

8

03 Student Pages — Circle, Write, Glue

PAGES 10–13



Circle the Animal
1 — Two Choices
[STUDENT PAGE](#)

10



Circle the Animal
2 — Three Choices
[STUDENT PAGE](#)

11



Circle the Animal
3 — Circle and
Write
[STUDENT PAGE](#)

12



Cut and Glue —
Animals and Their
Sounds
[STUDENT PAGE](#)

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04 Probe and Track

PAGES 15–20



Quick Probe
Forms A and B
[CHECKLIST](#)

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Quick Probe
Forms C and D
[CHECKLIST](#)

16



Full-Deck Probe
— All 16 Animals
[CHECKLIST](#)

17



Data Log
[LOG](#)

18



Percent Graph
[TRACKER](#)

19



Caseload
Summary
[ROSTER](#)

20

05 Share and Write

PAGES 22–24



Practice at Home
[NOTES](#)

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Phrase Bank
[REFERENCE](#)

23



Filled Example
[EXAMPLE](#)

24

Start Here — Three Steps

Ninety seconds of reading. The cards themselves need no setup.



1

Print the cards and pages

Print the color card page (page 6) or the ink-saver page (page 8) on cardstock and cut the cards apart, or open the file on a tablet and show a card from the screen.

For seat work, print a student page: page 10 (two choices), page 11 (three choices), page 12 (three choices and writing) or page 13 (cut and glue). Read the note under the cards once: 7 pictures have a second name a child may say.



2

Show a card, mark the answer

Hold up a card. The child names the animal and, if you want it scored, says the sound printed on the card.

Mark +, – or ≈ for the name and for the sound on a quick form (pages 15–16) or the full-deck form (page 17), which also prints every sound and is the answer key for the student pages.



3

Log it and graph the percent

Copy the correct-out-of-total onto the data log (page 18) the same day.

Plot the percent on the graph (page 19); update the caseload page (page 20) on whatever schedule your team reviews data.

Send the family page (page 22) home the same week — it uses some of the same pictures, so a child recognizes the practice set at home.

WHAT THIS FILE IS

A fillable PDF with drawn picture cards built in: 16 animals, each with its name and its sound. It works offline, with no account or subscription, and looks the same on every machine that opens it.

WHAT THIS FILE IS NOT

It is not an editable online slideshow or word-processor document, and it is not a norm-referenced or standardized test. It carries no elicitation, cueing or modeling script; it describes how to mark and total the pictures already printed.

THE RULE EVERY PAGE IN THIS FILE FOLLOWS

This file does not decide what counts as a correct name or sound, a criterion, or a typical rate for either. Every one of those is a blank you fill in from your own scoring rule and your team's judgment.

IF SOMETHING DOES NOT WORK

A field will not hold my typing. Open the file in Adobe Acrobat Reader (free) or Preview, not a browser tab.

I need an animal this deck does not have. Use the **Ask a Question** tab on the product page; a new picture is a free update where the art honestly shows the animal.

CONFIDENTIALITY, AND WHERE THIS FILE LIVES IN A CASELOAD FOLDER

A filled-in probe form, log or caseload page is a student record: initials only on anything that leaves your hands, first name only on the family page. Print the picture cards once and keep the set in an envelope with this file; the log, graph and caseload page stay in the student's data folder so the trend is the first thing anyone finds.

REFERENCE

Animal Cards — Color



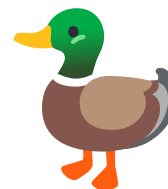
cow
says "moo"



dog
says "woof"



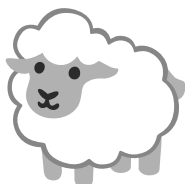
cat
says "meow"



duck
says "quack"



pig
says "oink"



sheep
says "baa"



horse
says "neigh"



rooster
says "cock-a-doodle-doo"



frog
says "ribbit"



lion
says "roar"



owl
says "hoot"



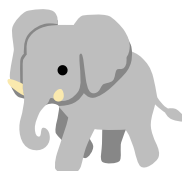
snake
says "hiss"



bee
says "buzz"



mouse
says "squeak"



elephant
says "toot"



monkey
says "ooh ooh"

CUTTING THESE APART

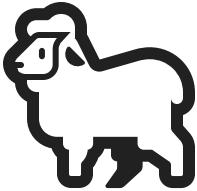
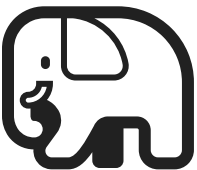
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7 PICTURES A CHILD MAY NAME ANOTHER WAY

dog (puppy), **duck** (bird), **sheep** (lamb), **rooster** (chicken), **lion** (bear), **owl** (bird), **bee** (bug). The sound on each card is one common word; a family may use another ("bow-wow" for woof). Decide once, in your own scoring rule, how those answers are marked, and mark them the same way every session.

REFERENCE

Animal Cards — Ink-Saver

 cow says “moo”	 dog says “woof”	 cat says “meow”	 duck says “quack”
 pig says “oink”	 sheep says “baa”	 horse says “neigh”	 rooster says “cock-a-doodle-doo”
 frog says “ribbit”	 lion says “roar”	 owl says “hoot”	 snake says “hiss”
 bee says “buzz”	 mouse says “squeak”	 elephant says “toot”	 monkey says “ooh ooh”

CUTTING THESE APART

Print on cardstock and cut on the dashed lines: three cuts down and three across, straight lines only. Pure black outlines, so a photocopier spends the least ink it can. The same 16 cards in the full-color set are on page 6. No prompting or cueing script is included — that call belongs to you.

7 PICTURES A CHILD MAY NAME ANOTHER WAY

dog (puppy), **duck** (bird), **sheep** (lamb), **rooster** (chicken), **lion** (bear), **owl** (bird), **bee** (bug). The sound on each card is one common word; a family may use another (“bow-wow” for woof). Decide once, in your own scoring rule, how those answers are marked, and mark them the same way every session.

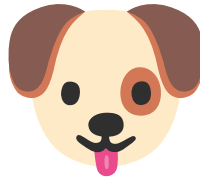
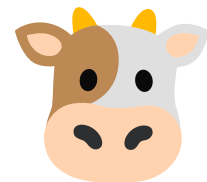
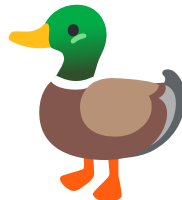
STUDENT PAGE

Circle the Animal 2 — Three Choices

MY NAME _____



Circle the animal.

■
building**1** Which animal says “woof”?**2** Which animal says “oink”?**3** Which animal says “roar”?**4** Which animal says “buzz”?

STUDENT PAGE

Cut and Glue — Animals and Their Sounds

MY NAME



Glue each animal by its sound.

■
building

moo

quack

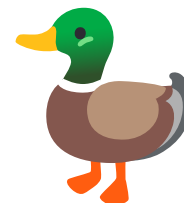
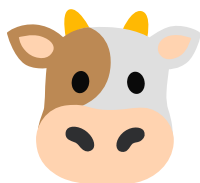
oink

roar

hiss

buzz

Cut on the dashed lines.





CHECKLIST

Quick Probe Forms A and B

STUDENT

DATE

FORM GIVEN

NAMES CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

SOUNDS CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

Form A 4 animals · untimed

#	ANIMAL	SOUND	NAMES IT	SAYS THE SOUND
1	 cow	moo	 + - ≈	 + - ≈
2	 duck	quack	 + - ≈	 + - ≈
3	 horse	neigh	 + - ≈	 + - ≈
4	 owl	hoot	 + - ≈	 + - ≈

NAMES CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

SOUNDS CORRECT (OUT OF 4)

Form B 4 animals · untimed

#	ANIMAL	SOUND	NAMES IT	SAYS THE SOUND
1	 dog	woof	 + - ≈	 + - ≈
2	 pig	oink	 + - ≈	 + - ≈
3	 lion	roar	 + - ≈	 + - ≈
4	 bee	buzz	 + - ≈	 + - ≈

HOW TO MARK EACH ANIMAL

Show the card (page 6 or 8). Mark + if the answer is what your own scoring rule counts as correct, – for an error or no answer, ≈ for a close answer (a second name for the picture, see page 6). Names and sounds are marked separately. Four forms of 4 animals, no animal on two forms, together the whole 16-animal deck.



CHECKLIST

Full-Deck Probe — All 16 Animals

STUDENT

DATE

WHAT EARNS +, – AND ≈ (YOUR OWN RULE)

#	ANIMAL	SOUND	NAMES IT	SAYS THE SOUND	SAID (WORD FOR WORD)
1	 cow	moo	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
2	 dog	woof	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
3	 cat	meow	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
4	 duck	quack	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
5	 pig	oink	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
6	 sheep	baa	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
7	 horse	neigh	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
8	 rooster	cock-a-doodle-doo	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
9	 frog	ribbit	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
10	 lion	roar	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
11	 owl	hoot	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
12	 snake	hiss	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
13	 bee	buzz	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
14	 mouse	squeak	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
15	 elephant	toot	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	
16	 monkey	ooh ooh	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	☐ ☐ ☐ + – ≈	

NAMES CORRECT (OUT OF 16)

SOUNDS CORRECT (OUT OF 16)

EVERY ANIMAL, EVERY SOUND

All 16 animals in card order, the sound printed beside each — the baseline and re-check form, and the answer key for the student pages (pages 10–13). Mark + / – / ≈ the same way as the quick forms and write what the child said. A row left blank means that animal was not shown today. Total the marks and carry each total to the log (page 18) as correct out of 16.

EXAMPLE

Filled Example

SAMPLE · INVENTED STUDENT

Every number in the read-out is re-counted straight from the table above.

Ravi is invented, and so is every mark on this page. This copy of the log tracks naming the animal only: seven quick probes, Forms A, B, C and D rotating, then the full deck once.

#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	OUT OF	PERCENT	NOTES
1	9/8	A	2	4	50%	baseline
2	9/15	B	1	4	25%	baseline
3	9/22	C	2	4	50%	baseline
4	9/29	D	2	4	50%	said “squeak” for the mouse, marked as an error by this clinician’s rule
5	10/6	A	3	4	75%	–
6	10/13	B	3	4	75%	3 of 4 again, second probe in a row at 75%
7	10/20	C	3	4	75%	–
8	10/27	E	13	16	81%	first full-deck form: 13 of 16, 81%

READING THE NUMBERS

Sessions 1–3 (Forms A, B, C) scored 2, 1 and 2 of 4: baseline is the median of the three, 2 of 4, 50 percent. On session 8, the full deck, Ravi scored 13 of 16, 81 percent — a 31 percentage-point rise from baseline. Every percent above is that row’s own correct count divided by its own out-of, times 100, rounded to the nearest whole number.

A LINE THIS LOG COULD WRITE

“On picture probes of animal names, Ravi met the scoring rule on 2 of 4 pictures at baseline in September and 13 of 16 on the full-deck probe in October.”

WHERE RAVI WOULD SIT ON THE CASELOAD PAGE

One row: names, baseline 50 percent, current 81 percent, trend up, decision “continue current plan” — the same numbers this table already shows, carried onto page 20 in one line instead of eight rows.

WHAT THIS EXAMPLE IS NOT

One invented child’s eight sessions. It does not predict how quickly any real student will move, and it sets no typical rate for naming animals — it exists only to show how the log, the table and the graph read once numbers are actually on them.

THE SESSION-4 NOTE, AND THE RULE BEHIND IT

On session 4 (Form D) Ravi said “squeak” when shown the mouse card. This clinician’s own rule marked that an error (–) on the naming copy; another team could mark it differently if it does so every session. Sounds are tracked on their own copy of the log, never averaged in. Sessions 1–7 are out of 4 and session 8 is out of 16, so the graph (page 19) takes the percent.