

NUMBER IDENTIFICATION 0 TO 50

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

NUMBER ID 50 Number Identification 0-50 — Goal and Directions

Goal, baseline, directions and benchmarks for one skill. Untimed; score is numbers named correctly out of 10.

Ten numerals from 0 to 50 in random order on each form, cut from one shuffle of all 51 numerals, so fifty different numerals appear across the five forms and none is on two forms. Give it after 0 to 20 is solid.

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

By [annual review date], when shown a page of 10 numerals between 0 and 50 in random order, [Student] will name [9 of 10] numerals correctly on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-recorded number identification 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: NUMBER ID 0-50, FORMS A-E, PAGE 5-9)** _____

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

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

Benchmarks toward the goal

BENCHMARK	TARGET DATE	TARGET SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE	MET?

Giving and scoring the probe

- ☐ Teacher holds a copy and marks on it; the student reads from a clean copy.
- ☐ Say: "Tell me the name of each number. Go across the row."
- ☐ Correct the number name within about 3 seconds. Teen and -y confusions ("thirteen" for 30) are errors and worth a note.
- ☐ Untimed. Score all ten.

Scoring rules for this student (accepted answers, What the errors say to retask (carry over from

NUMBER ID 50 Number Identification 0-50 — Form A

Point to each number. Say its name. Untimed.

NAME _____ DATE _____ FORM _____

IEP GOAL THIS PROBE MEASURES

Sample: By [annual review date], when shown a page of 10 numerals between 0 and 50 in random order, [Student] will name [9 of 10] numerals correctly on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-recorded number identification probes.

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

8	14	28	13	30
18	16	35	7	42

NUMBER ID 50 Number Identification 0-50 — 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

WEEK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

Probe (week)

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

NUMBER ID 50 Number Identification 0-50 — 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 _____

STUDENT	BASELINE	CRITERION	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	TREND	DECISION THIS MONTH

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 trend. A flat trend decision on a flat row is the

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)

Tomas is invented. Twelve weekly probes on number identification to 50, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Tomas, first grade (invented)

By May 20, when shown a page of 10 numerals between 0 and 50 in random order, Tomas will name 9 of 10 numerals correctly on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-recorded number identification probes (forms A-E).

#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	GRAPHED	NOTES
1	9/8	A	5	5	5	baseline
2	9/9	B	4	6	4	baseline
3	9/10	C	6	4	6	baseline (median of 5, 4, 6 = 5)
4	9/17	D	5	5	5	0-20 all correct; every miss was a -ty number
5	9/24	E	6	4	6	same pattern
6	10/1	F	5	5	5	3 under aim line; taught the -ty numbers as a set, off a hundreds chart
7	10/8	A	7	3	7	-
8	10/15	B	7	3	7	-
9	10/22	C	8	2	8	errors narrowing to one pattern
10	10/29	D	8	2	8	-
11	11/6	E	9	1	9	criterion met, 1 of 3
12	11/12	F	9	1	9	criterion met, 2 of 3

How to read the log

- ☐ Baseline was the median of three forms on three days: 5, 4, 6, so 5. Not the average, not the best.
- ☐ The aim line runs from 5 in week 1 to 9 at the goal date. Probes 4, 5 and 6 (5, 6, 5) 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: "0-20 all correct; every miss was a -ty number" 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 9 or better and the goal is met.

The weekly report sentence this log produces

"On weekly number identification to 50 probes (10 items, untimed), Tomas scored 5 of 10 at baseline in

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. This file is both, for one skill; a goal written in the probe's own words, 5 equivalent forms of the probe that measures it, and a graph scaled to fit. Nothing has to be built or found.

- 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.
- 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.
- Probe once a week with the forms in rotation (A, B, C, D, E, 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 date 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: pull the next form in the rotation (A, B, C, D, E, 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.

Print and prep

- ☐ One student copy of each form in a sheet protector lasts the year; the student reads from it and writes nothing.
- ☐ The teacher copy is the one you mark on; the student copy stays clean.
- ☐ Keep the goal page and the graph page 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

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

Equivalent forms, and why it matters

Every form has ten items drawn the same way, from one shuffle of the same bank, and no item appears on two forms — 50 different items across the five forms. A score on one form means the same as a

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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, 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.
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- ☐ The caseload page is one grid for every student on this goal: print it once a month.

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, from one shuffle of the same bank, and no item appears on two forms — 50 different items across the five forms. 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.

Goal, baseline, directions and benchmarks for one skill. Untimed; score is numbers named correctly out of 10.

Ten numerals from 0 to 50 in random order on each form, cut from one shuffle of all 51 numbers, so fifty different numerals appear across the five forms and none is on two forms. Give it after 0 to 20 is solid.

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

By [annual review date], when shown a page of 10 numerals between 0 and 50 in random order, [Student] will name [9 of 10] numerals correctly on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-recorded number identification 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: NUMBER ID 0-50, FORMS A–E, PAGE 5–9)

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

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

Benchmarks toward the goal

BENCHMARK	TARGET DATE	TARGET SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE	MET?

Giving and scoring the probe

- ☐ Teacher holds a copy and marks on it; the student reads from a clean copy.
- ☐ Say: "Tell me the name of each number. Go across the row."
- ☐ Correct: the number name within about 3 seconds. Teen and -ty confusions ("thirteen" for 30) are errors and worth a note.
- ☐ Untimed. Score all ten.

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

.....

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

.....

Point to each number. Say its name. · Untimed.

NAME

DATE

FORM

A untimed · 10 items**IEP GOAL THIS PROBE MEASURES**

Sample: By [annual review date], when shown a page of 10 numerals between 0 and 50 in random order, [Student] will name [9 of 10] numerals correctly on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-recorded number identification probes.

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

8

14

28

13

30

18

16

35

7

42

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Numbers named correctly. Self-corrections count as correct. Write the score on the data log the same day.

Correct _____ / 10

Point to each number. Say its name. · Untimed.

NAME

DATE

FORM

B untimed · 10 items**IEP GOAL THIS PROBE MEASURES**

Sample: By [annual review date], when shown a page of 10 numerals between 0 and 50 in random order, [Student] will name [9 of 10] numerals correctly on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-recorded number identification probes.

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

22

43

37

3

29

40

19

5

34

11

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

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Numbers named correctly. Self-corrections count as correct. Write the score on the data log the same day.

Correct _____ / 10

Number Identification 0-50 — Data Log and Graph

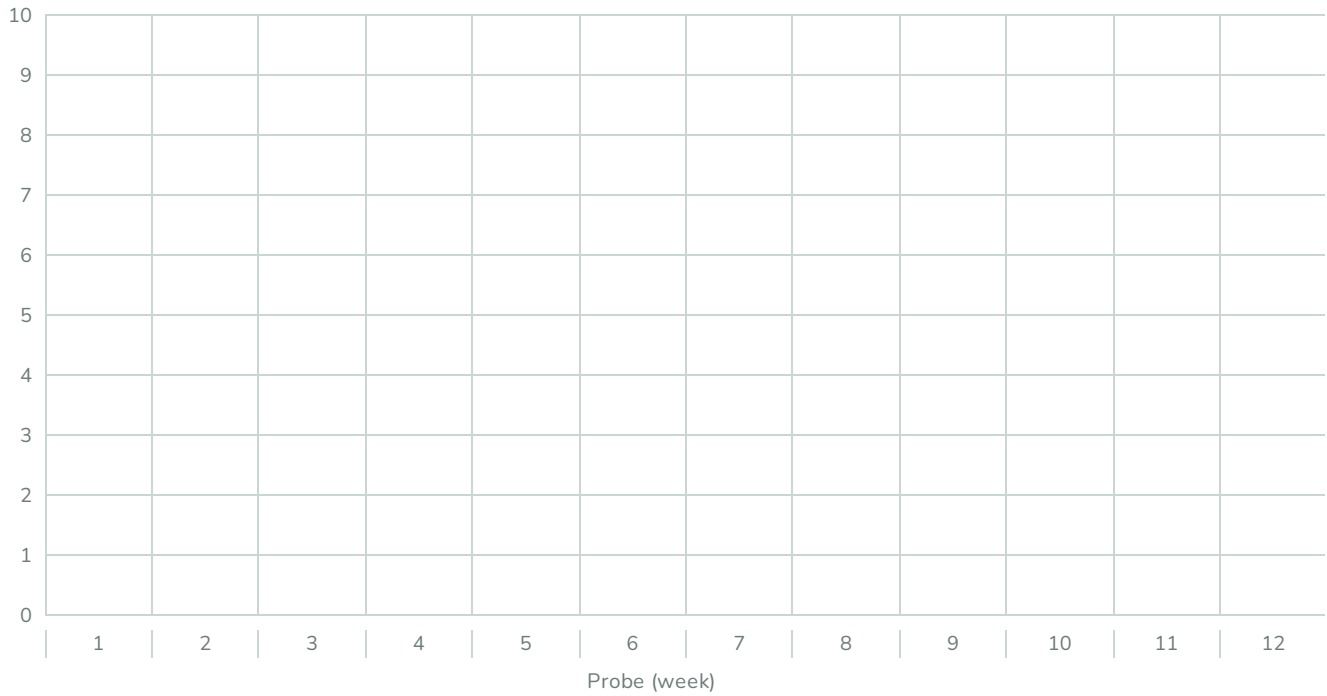
One row per probe. Three points in a row under the aim line is a decision, not a feeling: change the teaching and write what changed in the notes.

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)

Number Identification 0-50 – 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

STUDENT	BASELINE	CRITERION	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	TREND	DECISION THIS MONTH

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- ☐ 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)

Tomas is invented. Twelve weekly probes on number identification to 50, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Tomas, first grade (invented)

By May 20, when shown a page of 10 numerals between 0 and 50 in random order, Tomas will name 9 of 10 numerals correctly on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-recorded number identification probes (forms A–E).

#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	GRAPHED	NOTES
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How to read the log

- ☐ Baseline was the median of three forms on three days: 5, 4, 6, so 5. Not the average, not the best.
- ☐ The aim line runs from 5 in week 1 to 9 at the goal date. Probes 4, 5 and 6 (5, 6, 5) 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: “0-20 all correct; every miss was a -ty number” 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 9 or better and the goal is met.

The progress report sentence this log produces

“On weekly number identification to 50 probes (10 items, untimed), Tomas scored 5 of 10 at baseline in September and 9 of 10 on each of the two most recent probes in November. Progress is sufficient to meet the goal of 9 of 10 on three consecutive probes by May.” Every number in it is on the log above; nothing is from memory.