

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 place to count it on. This file is both, for one skill; a goal written in the probe's own words, 6 equivalent forms of the probe that measures it, and a graph scaled to it. Nothing has to be built or found.

- Baseline:** Give Forms A and B 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, F, A.). Never the same form two weeks running. Every form is ten items, untimed. Score it against the answer line (pages 16–17).
- 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 graph 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: put 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.

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 forms are student sheets with nothing on them but the problems. The answer key and the Correct ____ / 10 box for every form are on pages 16 and 17; score there, then log it.
- ☐ Keep the goal page and the graph page for each student at the front of the data folder; type into the folder or write on them.
- ☐ The cascade 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

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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, from one shuffle of the same bank, and no item appears on two forms — 60 different items across the six 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.

Onomatopoeia or Alliteration Identification — Goal and Directions

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

Ten sentences per form, one bold-underlined word or phrase in each, five testing onomatopoeia and five testing alliteration every form. Which five positions are which changes from form to form, so a miss has to be checked against its own sentence, not its place on the page.

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

By [annual review date], when given 10 sentences each with one bold-underlined word or phrase and two lettered choices, [Student] will write the letter of the correct choice -- onomatopoeia or alliteration -- for [8 of 10] sentences on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored figurative language 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: ONOMATOPOEIA OR ALLITERATION IDENTIFICATION, FORMS A–F, PAGE 6–11)

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

- ☐ Say: “Read the sentence. Write A or B for what the bold word or phrase is.”
- ☐ Correct: the letter next to what the bold text actually is, not the other one.
- ☐ Five onomatopoeia items and five alliteration items every form; the order changes by form.
- ☐ Untimed. Let the student finish all ten.

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

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

My name: _____

Date: _____



Read the sentence. Write A or B for what the bold word or phrase is.

READ EACH SENTENCE · THE BOLD TEXT IS ONOMATOPOEIA OR ALLITERATION · WRITE A OR B

1. Two **kind kangaroos kept** hopping around the quiet park.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

2. **Six silly seals slid** across the slippery dock during the school show.

(A: Alliteration · B: Onomatopoeia)

3. The gym became loud with the **buzz** of excited voices before the pep rally.

(A: Alliteration · B: Onomatopoeia)

4. The balloon let out a **pop** before it dropped to the ground.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

5. The dishes fell off the counter with a loud **crash**.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

6. The garden sprinkler let out a **hiss** when the valve opened.

(A: Alliteration · B: Onomatopoeia)

7. The bacon let out a **sizzle** as it touched the hot pan.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

8. **Tired turtles tiptoed** slowly across the sandy beach.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

9. **Brave bears bounced** across the rocky creek without stopping.

(A: Alliteration · B: Onomatopoeia)

10. **Wild waves washed** over the rocky shore all afternoon.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

My name: _____

Date: _____



Read the sentence. Write A or B for what the bold word or phrase is.

READ EACH SENTENCE · THE BOLD TEXT IS ONOMATOPOEIA OR ALLITERATION · WRITE A OR B

1. The **kittens kept kicking** their knitted toy across the kitchen.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

2. A **pop** echoed through the gym when the confetti gun fired.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

3. Three **smiling swimmers swam** slowly across the sunny pool.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

4. A **buzz** filled the room when the bee flew past the open window.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

5. A **hiss** came from the old radiator every winter morning.

(A: Alliteration · B: Onomatopoeia)

6. A **crash** echoed through the gym when the bleachers folded shut.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

7. **Bright balloons bobbed** above the busy fairground booths.

(A: Alliteration · B: Onomatopoeia)

8. **Wobbly wooden wagons waited** outside the old barn.

(A: Onomatopoeia · B: Alliteration)

9. A **sizzle** rose from the grill as the burgers cooked.

(A: Alliteration · B: Onomatopoeia)

10. **Two tall tigers trotted** toward the shady tree.

(A: Alliteration · B: Onomatopoeia)

Onomatopoeia or Alliteration Identification — Data Log and Graph

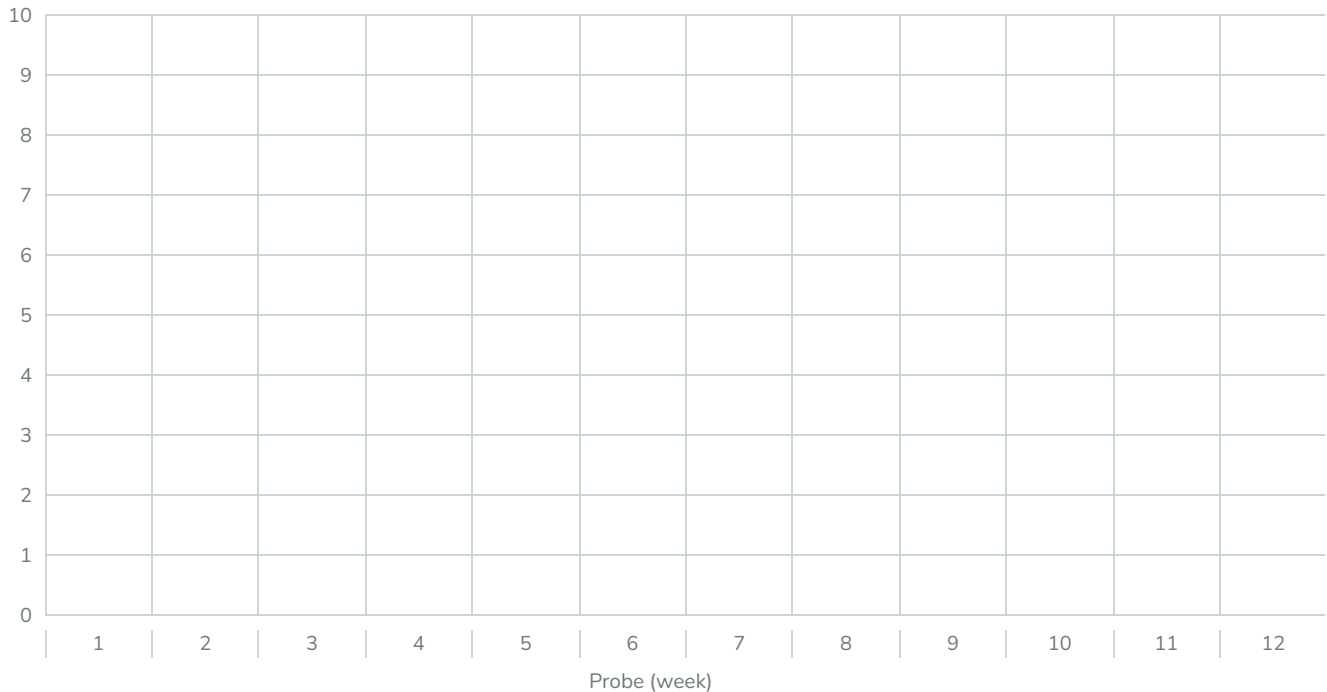
One row per probe. Three points in a row under the aim line is a decision, not a feeling: change the teaching and write what changed in the notes.

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 RETEACHED)

Onomatopoeia or Alliteration Identification – 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)

Mila is invented. Twelve weekly probes on onomatopoeia or alliteration identification, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Mila, third grade (invented)

By May 20, when given 10 sentences each with one bold-underlined word or phrase and two lettered choices, Mila will write the letter of the correct choice -- onomatopoeia or alliteration -- for 8 of 10 sentences on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored figurative language 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	named every onomatopoeia item right, but called several alliteration phrases onomatopoeia too
5	9/24	E	2	8	2	same pattern
6	10/1	F	3	7	3	3 under aim line: sorted bold words and phrases into an onomatopoeia pile and an alliteration pile
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, 2, 3) 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: “named every onomatopoeia item right, but called several alliteration phrases onomatopoeia too” 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 onomatopoeia or alliteration identification probes (10 items, untimed), Mila 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.