

GREEK & LATIN ROOTS

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

GREEK & LATIN ROOTS Greek and Latin Roots — Goal and Directions

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

Ten words per form, each with a common Greek or Latin root underlined for the student to read; the task is always the same — say what the root means. The file carries twenty roots covering life, writing, measurement, earth, time, sound, seeing, carrying, building and more. Ten of the twenty are tested on Forms A, C and E and the other ten on Forms B, D and F, and each root is shown in a different word every time it recurs across its three forms, so a correct answer has to come from knowing the root, not from having seen that exact word before.

Sample goal — *invented; edit every bracket to fit the student.*
By [annual review date], when given 10 words each with a common Greek or Latin root underlined, [Student] will write the meaning of the underlined root correctly for 8 of 10 words on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored root word probes.

BY (DATE) _____ CRITERION (SCORE OUT OF 10, OR PERCENT) _____

GIVEN (CONDITION: WHAT IS SHOWN, ANY ALLOWED SUPPORT) _____ ON _____ OF _____ CONSECUTIVE PROBES _____

AS MEASURED BY (THIS PROBE, ROOT WORDS, FORMS A-F, PAGE 8-11) _____

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

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 BASILINE)

Benchmarks toward the goal

BENCHMARK	TARGET DATE	TARGET SCORE	ACTUAL SCORE	MEET?

Giving and scoring the probe

Greek & Latin Roots - Form A

My name: _____ Date: _____

Read the word. Write what the underlined part means.

READ THE WORD - WRITE WHAT THE UNDERLINED PART MEANS

- visible means
- inspect means
- telephone means
- transport means
- reject means
- predict means
- biology means
- construct means

GREEK & LATIN ROOTS Greek and Latin Roots — 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
10												
9												
8												
7												
6												
5												
4												
3												
2												
1												

Probe (week)

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

GREEK & LATIN ROOTS Greek and Latin Roots — 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	BASILINE	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 goal.
Baseline is the median of the first three probes.
☐ One column per weekly probe: write the score out.

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

EXAMPLE A Filled-In Data Log (Invented Student)

Kaisha is invented. Twelve weekly probes on root word meaning, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Kaisha, fifth grade (invented)
By May 20, when given 10 words each with a common Greek or Latin root underlined, Kaisha will write the meaning of the underlined root correctly for 8 of 10 words on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored root word 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
4	9/17	D	3	7	3	get baseline: earth and hair right but missed every root whose meaning is an idea rather than a thing you can point to - move, heard, time, self, good, write and bad same pattern
5	9/24	E	2	8	2	
6	10/1	F	3	7	3	3 under aim line: sorted the missed roots into their own practice set and drilled the abstract-meaning roots five minutes a day before returning to the probe.
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.

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, 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, 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, F, A...). Never the same form two weeks running. Every form is ten items, untimed. Score it against the answer key (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 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, 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 works 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 them or write on them.

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

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, 6 equivalent forms of the probe that measures it, and a graph scaled to it. Nothing has to be built or found.

- 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. Score it against the answer key (pages 16–17).
- 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.

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- ☐ 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.

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.
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- ☐ 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.
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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.

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

Ten words per form, each with a common Greek or Latin root underlined for the student to read; the task is always the same — say what the root means. The file carries twenty roots covering life, writing, measurement, earth, time, sound, seeing, carrying, building and more. Ten of the twenty are tested on Forms A, C and E and the other ten on Forms B, D and F, and each root is shown in a different word every time it recurs across its three forms, so a correct answer has to come from knowing the root, not from having seen that exact word before.

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

By [annual review date], when given 10 words each with a common Greek or Latin root underlined, [Student] will write the meaning of the underlined root correctly for [8 of 10] words on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored root word 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: ROOT WORDS, 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 word. Write what the underlined part means.”
- ☐ Correct: the meaning on the answer key, or a synonym your team agrees to accept.
- ☐ A root can repeat in a different word on a later form; that is by design, not a repeat.
- ☐ 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 word. Write what the underlined part means.

READ THE WORD · WRITE WHAT THE UNDERLINED PART MEANS

1. visible

means

2. inspect

means

3. telephone

means

4. transport

means

5. reject

means

6. predict

means

7. biology

means

8. construct

means

9. describe

means

10. interrupt

means

My name: _____ Date: _____



Read the word. Write what the underlined part means.

READ THE WORD · WRITE WHAT THE UNDERLINED PART MEANS

1. motion

means

2. autograph

means

3. automatic

means

4. benefit

means

5. thermometer

means

6. microphone

means

7. credible

means

8. geography

means

9. chronicle

means

10. malfunction

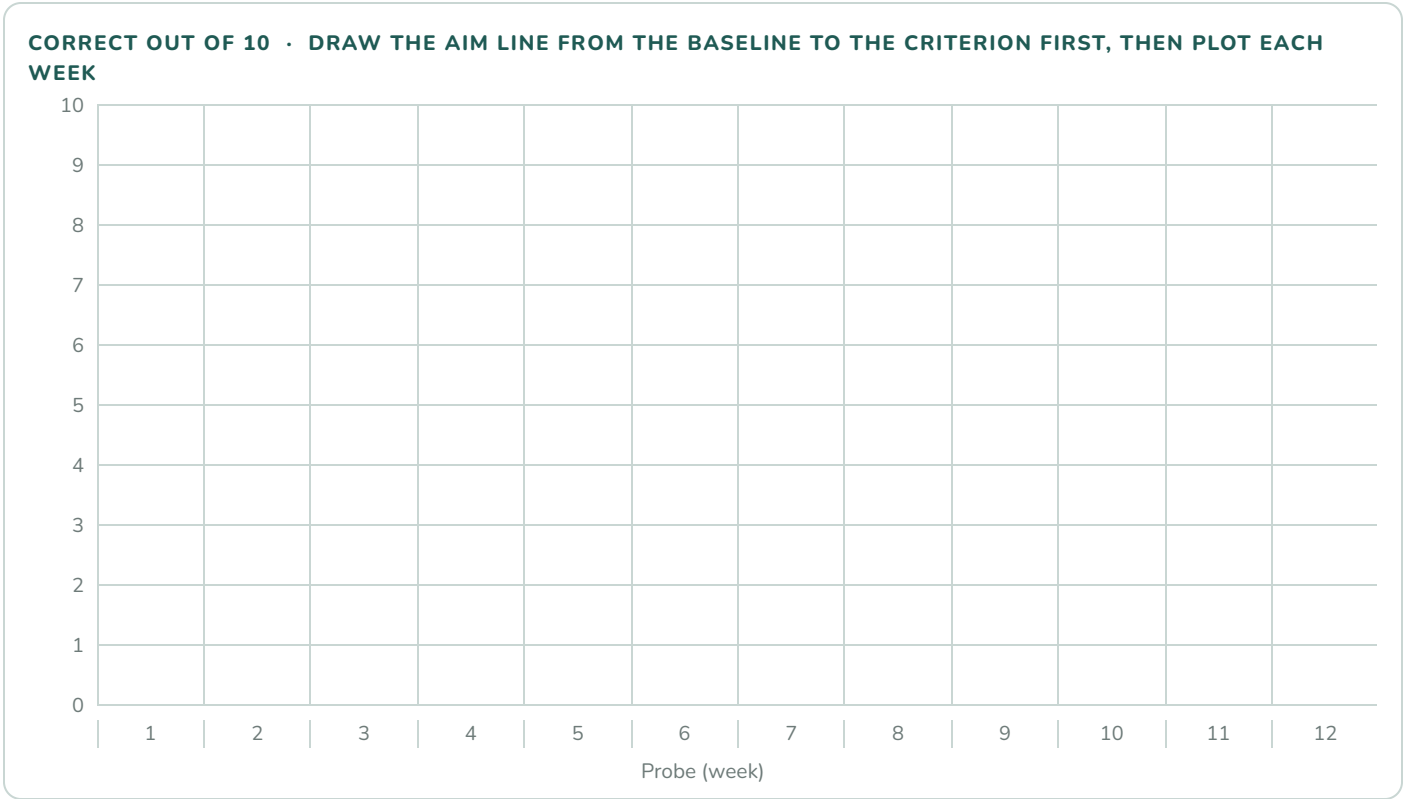
means

GREEK & LATIN ROOTS

Greek and Latin Roots — 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



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

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 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)

Keisha is invented. Twelve weekly probes on root word meaning, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

The goal, as written for Keisha, fifth grade (invented)

By May 20, when given 10 words each with a common Greek or Latin root underlined, Keisha will write the meaning of the underlined root correctly for 8 of 10 words on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored root word 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	got believe, earth and heat right but missed every root whose meaning is an idea rather than a thing you can point to -- move, sound, time, self, good, write and bad
5	9/24	E	2	8	2	same pattern
6	10/1	F	3	7	3	3 under aim line: sorted the missed roots into their own practice set and drilled the abstract-meaning roots five minutes a day before returning to the probe
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: “got believe, earth and heat right but missed every root whose meaning is an idea rather than a thing you can point to -- move, sound, time, self, good, write and bad” 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 root word meaning probes (10 items, untimed), Keisha 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.