

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. This file is both, for the student: 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 weekly score.
- 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 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 the forms 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 cascade 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

Equivalent forms, and why it matters

Every form has ten rectangular prisms, each given

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- 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.

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 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 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 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 rectangular prisms, each given by three whole-number dimensions, and no prism's dimensions repeat 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 volumes calculated correctly out of 10.

Ten rectangular prisms per form, each given by three whole-number dimensions (2 to 9). The student finds the volume by multiplying length by width by height. No prism's volume is over 200, so every answer is reachable with two short multiplications, not a wall of computation. No prism repeats on another form.

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

By [annual review date], when given 10 rectangular prisms with whole-number dimensions labeled length, width, and height, [Student] will calculate the volume for [8 of 10] items on [3] consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored volume 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: VOLUME OF RECTANGULAR PRISMS, 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: "Find the volume. Multiply length times width times height."
- ☐ Example: $L = 3, W = 4, H = 5 \rightarrow 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60$.
- ☐ Correct: the exact volume as a number. A label of "cubic units" is not required for credit unless your team has taught it that way.
- ☐ 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: _____



Multiply $L \times W \times H$. Write the volume in the box.

VOLUME = LENGTH $\times$ WIDTH $\times$ HEIGHT · WRITE THE NUMBER IN THE BOX

1

$L = 2 \quad W = 3 \quad H = 5 \rightarrow$

2

$L = 5 \quad W = 5 \quad H = 8 \rightarrow$

3

$L = 2 \quad W = 3 \quad H = 4 \rightarrow$

4

$L = 2 \quad W = 3 \quad H = 6 \rightarrow$

5

$L = 3 \quad W = 5 \quad H = 7 \rightarrow$

6

$L = 2 \quad W = 9 \quad H = 9 \rightarrow$

7

$L = 2 \quad W = 7 \quad H = 9 \rightarrow$

8

$L = 3 \quad W = 4 \quad H = 8 \rightarrow$

9

$L = 2 \quad W = 5 \quad H = 8 \rightarrow$

10

$L = 4 \quad W = 5 \quad H = 9 \rightarrow$

My name: _____ Date: _____



Multiply $L \times W \times H$. Write the volume in the box.

VOLUME = LENGTH $\times$ WIDTH $\times$ HEIGHT · WRITE THE NUMBER IN THE BOX

1

$L = 4 \quad W = 7 \quad H = 7 \rightarrow$

2

$L = 2 \quad W = 2 \quad H = 3 \rightarrow$

3

$L = 2 \quad W = 4 \quad H = 7 \rightarrow$

4

$L = 4 \quad W = 5 \quad H = 8 \rightarrow$

5

$L = 3 \quad W = 4 \quad H = 5 \rightarrow$

6

$L = 2 \quad W = 8 \quad H = 8 \rightarrow$

7

$L = 4 \quad W = 4 \quad H = 8 \rightarrow$

8

$L = 3 \quad W = 4 \quad H = 4 \rightarrow$

9

$L = 3 \quad W = 6 \quad H = 7 \rightarrow$

10

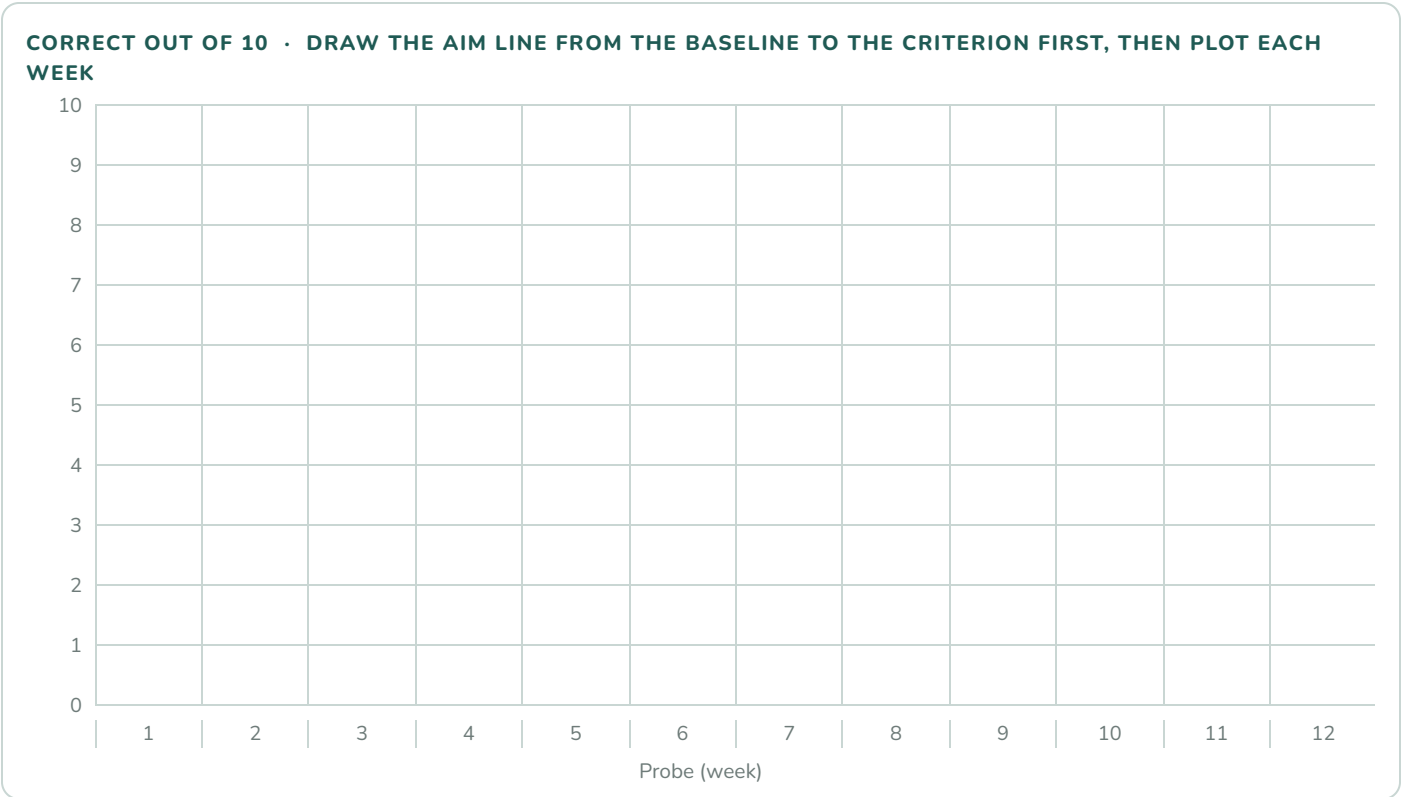
$L = 5 \quad W = 5 \quad H = 6 \rightarrow$

VOLUME

Volume of Rectangular Prisms — 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.

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)

Marcus is invented. Twelve weekly probes on volume of rectangular prisms, the aim line, the change that three low points forced, and the criterion being met.

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

By May 20, when given 10 rectangular prisms with whole-number dimensions labeled length, width, and height, Marcus will calculate the volume for 8 of 10 items on 3 consecutive weekly probes, as measured by teacher-scored volume probes (forms A–F).

#	DATE	FORM	CORRECT	ERRORS	GRAPHED	NOTES
1	9/8	A	4	6	4	baseline
2	9/9	B	4	6	4	baseline
3	9/10	C	5	5	5	baseline (median of 4, 4, 5 = 4)
4	9/17	D	4	6	4	multiplied only two of the three dimensions on several items (stopping after length times width)
5	9/24	E	3	7	3	same pattern
6	10/1	F	4	6	4	3 under aim line: underlined all three numbers before multiplying, one week of exit tickets
7	10/8	A	6	4	6	–
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: 4, 4, 5, so 4. Not the average, not the best.
- ☐ The aim line runs from 4 in week 1 to 8 at the goal date. Probes 4, 5 and 6 (4, 3, 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: “multiplied only two of the three dimensions on several items (stopping after length times width)” 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 volume of rectangular prisms probes (10 items, untimed), Marcus scored 4 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.