

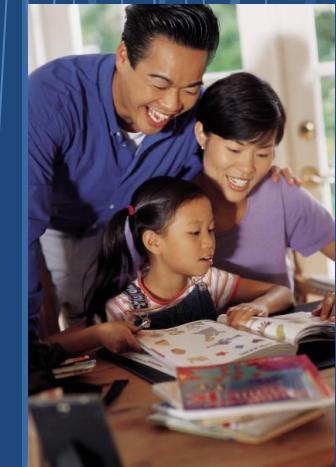


# Palmer RTI Program

## Instruction and Intervention

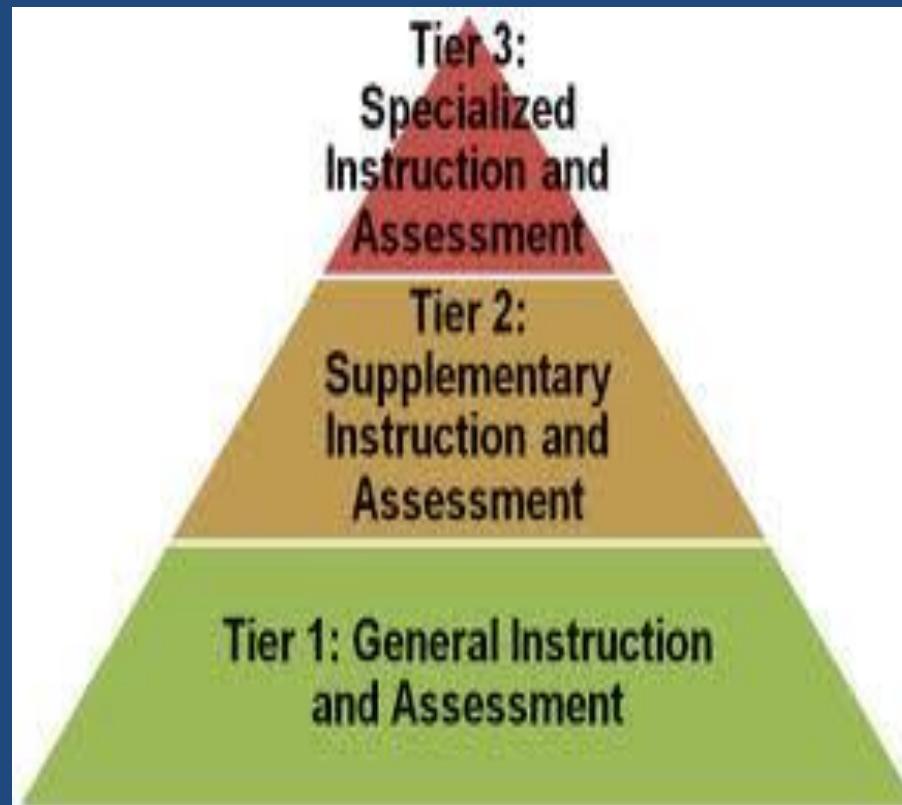
Reading and Math Staff:

Mrs. Patrice Murphy >>> Reading Teacher  
Mrs. Shelley Quilter >>> Reading Teacher  
Mrs. Haley Hutter>>> Reading TA  
Mrs. Jean Kaval>>> Math TA



# What does RTI stand for?

**RTI – Response to Intervention** is a framework for systematically determining how well instruction is working for individual students and making adjustments to accelerate learning for all.



# How are students selected for extra help in reading or math?

- All students in grades K – 8 are screened (*BENCHMARKED*) 3 times each school year in both math and reading.
- The data from the Benchmarking is compared with data from thousands of students across the country to establish national norms.
- Students who fall below a certain criteria/percentile become eligible for extra services that may be delivered by various professionals in the school.
- **Groupings are flexible.** Students may enter or exit the program at different times during the year. These decisions are based on data collected throughout the year (*PROGRESS MONITORING*) and/or from the Benchmarking.

# Screening for students in K and 1st Grade



Learning Area	Measure
Print Concepts	Print Concepts
	Letter Naming Fluency
Phonological Awareness	Initial Sounds
	Phoneme Segmentation
Phonics	Letter Word Sounds Fluency
Word Recognition & Fluency	Word Reading Fluency

Learning Area	Measure
Counting & Cardinality	Quantity Total Fluency
	Quantity Difference Fluency
Number Awareness	Number Naming Fluency
	Number Comparison Fluency-Pairs
Number Sense	Number Comparison Fluency-Triads
	Math Facts Fluency-1 Digit
Computation	Math Facts Fluency-Tens
	Mental Computation Fluency
Problem Solving (3-5 items per CCSS domain)	Concepts & Applications

# Universal Screening with



- **Grades 2-8: Three times per year;**
- **The tests generally take about 15-30 minutes.**
- **The tests are computer adaptive.** All STAR assessments are computer-adaptive tests (CATs). Computer-adaptive tests continually adjust the difficulty of each child's test by choosing each test question based on the child's previous response. If the child answers a question correctly, the difficulty level of the next item is increased. If the child misses a question, the difficulty level is decreased. CATs save testing time and spare your child the frustration of items that are too difficult and the boredom of items that are too easy.



**STAR**  
Reading

## STAR Reading tracks development in five domains:

- Word Knowledge and Skills
- Comprehension Strategies and Constructing Meaning
- Analyzing Literary Text
- Understanding Author's Craft
- Analyzing Argument and Evaluating Text



**STAR**  
Math

## **STAR Math tracks development in four domains:**

- Numbers and Operations
- Algebra
- Geometry and Measurement
- Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability

# When and where do students go for extra reading and math instruction?

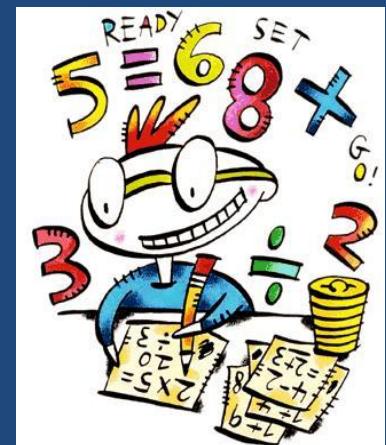
- Reading instruction takes place during the students' regularly scheduled language arts time or WIN time, when the classroom teachers are meeting with small groups of students.
- Math instruction takes place during Math WIN time, when the classroom teacher is not teaching the whole group math lesson.
- Math and reading RTI groups are generally scheduled for 30 minutes, 5 times per week.
- Students receive this instruction in the reading room or math lab. Occasionally, the extra math instruction is provided in the classroom.

# What is my child learning about during their extra reading time?

- Phonemic Awareness
- Phonics/Spelling
- Oral Reading Fluency:  
Expression, Rate and Accuracy
- Vocabulary
- Comprehension

# What is the focus of my child's extra math time?

- Math facts
- Reinforcement of class material following Modules in Common Core
- Encouraging students to verbalize their math knowledge
- Working with manipulatives



# What can parents do at home?

<p><b>Student A:</b> Reads for 20 minutes 5 nights each week.</p> <p>= 100 minutes per week</p> <p>=400 minutes per month</p> <p><b>=4800 minutes per year!!</b></p>	<p><b>Student B:</b> Reads for 4 minutes a night or not at all.</p> <p>=20 minutes per week</p> <p>=80 minutes per month</p> <p>=960 minutes per year !</p>
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- Read *with* your child. Children need to *hear* the “language of literature”. It is very different than the way we routinely speak to each other. The vocabulary in books is much more varied, as is the sentence structure.
- Make going to the library part of your weekly routine.

# Why Can't I Skip My 20 Minutes of Reading Tonight?

<b>Student "A"</b> reads <b>20 minutes</b> each day	<b>Student "B"</b> reads <b>5 minutes</b> each day	<b>Student "C"</b> reads <b>1 minute</b> each day
3600 minutes in a school year	900 minutes in a school year	180 minutes in a school year



**1,800,000 words**



*90<sup>th</sup> percentile*

**282,000 words**



*50<sup>th</sup> percentile*

**8,000 words**



*10<sup>th</sup> percentile*

By the end of 6<sup>th</sup> grade Student "A" will have read the equivalent of 60 whole school days. Student "B" will have read only 12 school days. Which student would you expect to have a better vocabulary? Which student would you expect to be more successful in school...and in life?

(Nagy & Herman, 1987)

# Other ideas....

- While watching tv, ask your child to make predictions during commercial breaks about what they think will happen “next”. Have them tell why they are making this prediction...what evidence or clues led them to make this prediction?
- Turn the captioning on! Research has shown that children who grow up with hearing impaired parents, who have the captioning on all the time, tend to be strong readers. Psychologically our eyes get drawn to those words!

# Ways a Parent Can Help with **MATH**

1

Look for shapes and patterns in real life

2

Have your child measure ingredients for a recipe you are making

3

Ask your child to explain the math skills he or she is working on in school

4

When helping your child with homework or school assignments, ask him or her to explain how he or she got an answer

5

Help your child find some appropriate number and problem-solving games to play online

6

Play card or board games that involve counting or patterns

7

Ask your child to count change at the grocery store, or to estimate the total cost while you are shopping

8

Compare:

Which is the tallest?  
...the heaviest?  
...the longest?  
...the smallest?  
...the fastest?  
...the hottest?  
...the most expensive?

9

Have tools such as a ruler, a scale, a calculator, and a measuring tape available to use in your house

10

Encourage your child to track or graph scores or stats for a favorite sports team

11

Use dice or playing cards to make a game out of practicing math facts



**Point out ways math is part of “real” life:  
money, computers, music, art, construction, cooking...**

All around us, every day.

# Let your child help in the kitchen: reading recipes, measuring, making shopping lists, etc.



# Give maps to your child to follow when traveling.

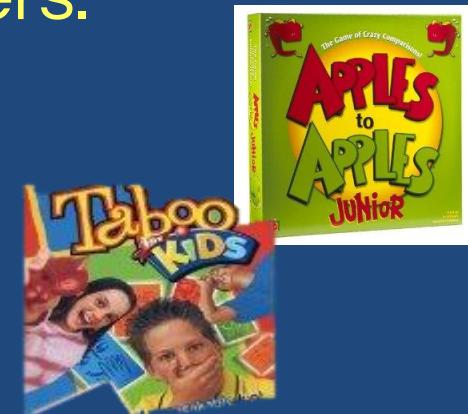


# Other ideas....

- Discuss advertisements... how do “they” persuade us to buy the products?



- Search the internet and apps for activities and games to play **with** your child.
- Play board games with your child that involve reading and /or numbers.

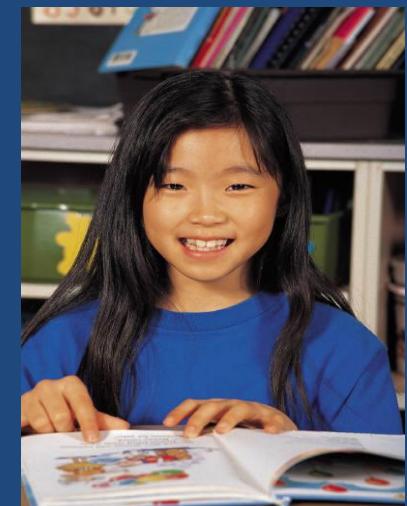


It takes 1000 hours of "lap-time" for young children to have the readiness skills in place to learn to read.

- National Institute for Children's Health and Development



**“No skill is more  
crucial to the future  
of a child,  
or to a democratic  
and prosperous  
society, than  
literacy.”**



Los Angeles Times,  
"A Child Literacy Initiative for the Greater Los Angeles Area"



*“Children  
are made readers on  
the laps of their  
parents.”*

--Emilie Buchwald

