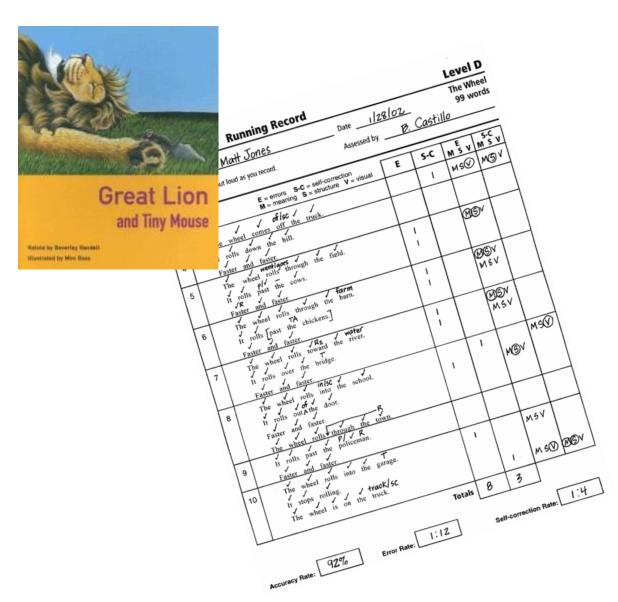
DATA COLLECTION

What and Why 2013

Fisk Street Primary School







PM Running Records

We use the PM Benchmark Kit to measure a student's instructional level in Weeks 4 and 9. We measure individual student growth as well as whole class growth and whole school growth. Students who are at an instructional level can read 90-94% of the text. If they read with 95-100% accuracy the text is too easy. If they read with 1-89% accuracy the text is too hard. Running records are taken using the following process:

- 1. **Book walk or Quiet Read** Students at level 1 14 are given a book walk where the teacher takes the student through the book (Book Walk) where they talk through the story, the characters and support student understanding of the text. Students at level 15-30 are given the book to read quietly on their own.
- 2. **Recount of the text** Students are asked to recount the text. If the teacher believes that the student has given an accurate recount of the text they are asked to read the book with the teacher taking a running record.
- Running Record Half a day later or the next day the teacher takes the running record where the student reads the book and the teacher takes notes about the reading (generally we use the Marie Clay running record conventions bookmark to record)
- Comprehension Students are asked the comprehension questions on the Running Record Benchmark Kit sheet.
 Students must score all comprehension questions correctly before they can be moved onto the next level.
- 5. **Analysis** the teacher completes the analysis of the running record particularly noting the accuracy rate, comprehension, reading abilities, errors and self-corrections. The teacher makes a judgement call about whether the student moves up a level or down a level based on the level of accuracy and comprehension.

Teachers continue to take running records and test student ability using the method above until they find the student's current instructional level.

Results are submitted to the Leadership Team for whole school analysis.

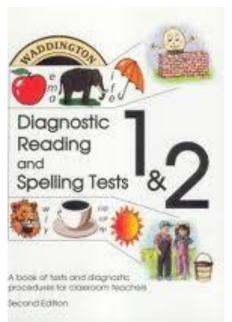
Benchmarks for Fisk Street

Reception – Level 8

Year 1 - Level 16

Year 2 - Level 26

Year 3 up – Level 30+





Rending Age RA (**) - M Test 1 Test 2 6-10 6-10 6-11 6-11 7-0 7-0 7-1 7-1 7-2 7-2 7-3 7-3 7-4 7-4 7-5 7-5 7-6 7-6 7-7 7-7 7-8 7-8 Reading Age RA (Y - M)
Test 1 Test 2
5 - 2 5 - 1
5 - 2 5 - 2
5 - 3 5 - 3
5 - 4 5 - 4
5 - 5 5 - 6
5 - 6 5 - 7
5 - 7 5 - 8
5 - 8
5 - 9 5 - 8 5 - 9 5 - 10 5 - 10 5 - 11 6 - 0 6-0 6-1 6-1 6-2 7-9 7-9 7-10 7-10 7-10 7-10 7-11 7-11 8-0 8-0 8-1 8-1 8-2 8-2 8-3 8-4 10 - 8 10 - 7 10 - 10 10 - 9 11 - 0 11 - 0 11 - 2 11 - 3 11 - 5 11 - 6 11 - 7 11 - 8

Standard Error of Measurement: $SEm_{max} = \pm 2.8 \text{ months}$. Under assumptions of normality, the time Reading Age will lie within in SEEn of the time score about 65% of the time, and within ± 2.5 En of the time become should 55% of the time in g. are can be about 65% on the standard score ± 2.0 En of the time become should 55% within ± 2.0 En of the time time ± 2.0 En of the time ± 2.0 En of time

© 2012 Neil J Wa

a A	ng Test
Waddington Advanced Reading	trals new
Coods to mad a com Oldenmull	of any other which he is the state of the st
NENS Community	300
Apple Les Cake	
	Standardized Conversion Table for Waddington Advanced Reading Tests 1 &

Sampling period: Teaching weeks 2-5 of term 1, 2011 Numbers: Test 1 - 1424 (735 boys / 689 girls) Test 2 - 1413 (706 boys / 707 girls) Location: 241 classrooms across Australia

Davi Can	re Reading Age	0.4 ov 10
R.S.	Test 1	Test 2
1	12 - 3	12 - 4
2	12 - 4	12 - 5
3	12 - 5	12 - 6
4	12 - 6	12 - 7
5	12 - 7	12 - 8
6	12 - 8	12 - 9
7	12 - 9	12 -10
8	12 -10	12 -11
9	12 -11	13 - 0
10	13 - 0	13 - 1
11	13 - 1	13 - 2
12	13 - 2	13 - 3
13	13 - 6	13 - 4
14	13 - 7	13 - 5
15	13 - 8	13 - 7
16	13 - 9	13 - 9
17	14 - 3	14 - 3
18	Adu	lt+
19	Adul	t+
20	Adu	lt+

Standard Error of Measurement: SEM_ERROR = 15.6 months

Under assumption of romally, the two Reading Jags will be within 8 55m of the two accer aloud 65% of
the time, and within 2 55m of the two serval and 55% of the time; are accessed of 55% of the time; and within 2 55m of the two accessed 55% of the time; are accessed 55% of the time; and subset sources 15% of the 15%



Waddington Reading Test

We use the Waddington Reading and Spelling Tests to measure a student's chronological reading and Spelling age. We measure individual student growth as well as whole class growth and whole school growth 6 monthly. We use the following process to collect the data:

- 1. Waddington Reading Test the teacher makes copies of the Standard Waddington Diagnostic Reading test (one for each student) and gives students' time to answer each question. The teacher marks the test and uses the marking analysis to inform their reading program. Teachers submit a chronological age, reading score, reading age and + or in years/months to the Leadership team. Students who master a score of 55 or above are asked to sit the Advanced Reading Test to indicate an appropriate reading age.
- 2. Waddington Spelling Test Teachers use the blank master copy of Standard Waddington Spelling to test the words. Teachers call out the words from the list one at a time and students write the word in the allocated spot on the recording sheet. The teacher marks the test and uses the marking analysis to inform their spelling program. Teachers submit a chronological age, spelling score, spelling age and + or in years/months to the Leadership team. Students who master a score of 65 or above are asked to sit the Advanced Spelling Test to indicate an appropriate spelling age.

Teachers take the Waddington Reading & Spelling Tests in Term 2 and 4 during Week 5 every year.

We use test 1 in an odd year and test 2 in an even year.

Results are submitted to the Leadership Team for whole school analysis.

Benchmarks for Fisk Street

Reception – Year 7

Age appropriate score or above.

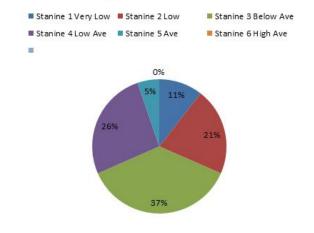
Eg If a student is 7years and 9 months and receives a score of 37 their reading age is listed as 8y2m on the first test.

PAT-R

The Progressive Achievement Test in Reading is a new test we are implementing to trial a new type of test. The test will help us with specific testing of reading concepts.



Year 5 Literacy Cohort PAT-R Results 2010



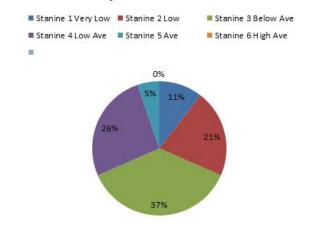
A report for candidates who sat PAT Maths Plus 10. Comparing candidate results to Year 10 <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> Question Number < 58.1 61.2 62.1 62.8 66.4 65.4 67.5 72.5 74.3 77 80.9 57.5 59.1 Question Difficulty -55.6 Question Strand -100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 0 Percentage Correct Name A Student. 33 85.2

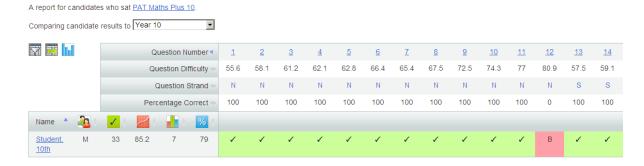
PAT-M

The Progressive Achievement Test in Mathematics is a new test we are implementing to trial a new type of test. The test will help us with specific testing of nemeracy concepts.



Year 5 Literacy Cohort PAT-R Results 2010





Language and Literacy Levels across the Australian Curriculum: EALD students

Appendix D: Assessment, Recording and Tracking for Learning proforma
The language choloes of a text are shaped by the purpose, audience, author, and the position taken. Hence when assigning a Level, the

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4 Reception	Level 5 End of Year 1	Level 6 End of Year 2
COMPOSING LEARNING AREA TEXTS						
Using visuals in multimodal			Degina to draw visuals	Visuals carry much of	Segira to use ICT to	Uses a small range of ICT
texts			related to context	the meaning	support teds	to support tests
Written texts	Copies	Collaboratively	Writes 2-3 simple	3-5 sentences - highly	6-8 sentences with	Constructs own
	words	constructs/	sentences High degree of	supported Consistent	some support	limited range of elementary genres on familiar topics
	identifiable	Identifiable letters	acafolding	spacing/letters		garres on annua topics
TEXT KNOWLEDGE	letters		-			
Organisational Structure of	Sequences	Draws events in	Matches pictures with	Uses frameworks to	Uses frameworks	Logically ordered sections
learning area texts	pictures for	order	writing	include elements from	Begins to add detail	and greater elaboration
Refer to Levels for genre specific criteria	basic gerres	Labels	Attempts genre- specific writing	each text stage	Sequences events	
TEXT COHESION			special many			
Foregrounding				Repetitive beginnings	Narrow range of	Limited number of features
 Text and paragraph openers Text connectives 					sentence openers to begin a text	to organise test eg headings, subheadings, text
Sertence operers						connectives
Reference		Uses 1-2	Uses most of the basic	Uses small range of	Uses greater range of	Mostly accurate use of
Language resources to make a text cohesive ag pronouns.	I	pronouns eg. L'heiste	pronouns accurately eq.	pronouns some of the time eq. himfler, they,	pronouns eg. we, us, them	pronouns Begins to use substitution
demonstratives and	I		you, my	this, their		eg. the "ones" that float
SUBSTITUTION GRANMAR KNOWLEDGE						
Sentence Structure		Attempts a simple	Begins to write simple	Begins to write	Writes compound	Writes compound
 Simple Sertence 	I	sentence with	sertences	compound sentences	sertences with small	sentences with a range of
 Compound Sentence-linking conjunctions; and; then; but: 		support	and	and, then,	range of linking conjunctions	linking conjunctions
BOX OF					conjunctore.	Complex sentences with
 Complex Sentence 					Begins complex sentences	verying accuracy when, after, £, so (meaning
- usino bindino conkentinos:					became	when, after, £, so (meaning so that)
because if when						
after, until, an, while,						
unless, so that - using relative clauses						
- using non-finite						
clauses Punctuation			Experiments with	Begins to use	Uses capitals and full	Uses full stops accurately
Sertence level			capital letters and full	capitals (sentence	stops with some	Begins to use question and
• Basic			stops	beginnings) and full	consistency	exclemation marks.
				stops with some	Begins to use capitals for proper nouns	commas in lists
WORDS AND WORD GROUPINGS						
Verbs and verb groups		Common action	Action verbs in	Narrow range - action,	Action, sensing,	Uses a wider range of
 Doing, Serwing, Saying, 		verbs	phrases	relating, sensing	saying, relating	verbs
Relating (processes)			Simple relating verbs		Begins "to+verb" to find	
 Teres 			Limited control of	Some control of simple	Control over simple	Consistent control of
 Subjectiverb agreement 			simple past and simple future	terses Irregular verb errors	terses inconsistent control of imagular	simple tense, most common inequiar verbs and some
			anple table	Begins to use complex	verbs and complex	complex verb groups
Adverbs, adverb		Uses basic	Uses basic phrases of	verb groups Uses adverbs and	verb groups Uses adverbs and	Uses a range of adverts
groups/phrases and	I	prepositions – in,	Uses basic phrases of place	phrases of place, time	phrases of place,	and phrases accurately
prepositional phrases		on		and accompaniment	time, manner,	
(circumstences) Nouns and		Small range of	Uses a growing range	Composes a small	accompaniment Composes a wider	Expands noun groups
noun groups/ phrases		everyday nouns	of everyday rours and	range of simple roun	range of short noun	Controls plurals
Plurals and articles (s, an, the)						
		May use extinion	describers	groups of 2 to 3 words	Groups Creater moteri of	
		May use articles	inconsistent use of articles	groups of 2 to 3 words Uses "s" plural	Greater control of plurals	
Nominalisation		May use articles	Inconsistent use of	groups of 2 to 3 words Uses 's' plural	Greater control of plurals Uses basic	Uses a limited range of
Nominalisation EXPRESSING OPINION AND		May use articles	Inconsistent use of	groups of 2 to 3 words Uses "s" plural	Greater control of plurals	Uses a limited range of common nominalisations
EXPRESSING OPINION AND POINT OF VIEW		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles	Üses 161 plural	Greater control of plurals Uses basic nominalisation	common rominalisations
EXPRESSING OPINION AND POINT OF VIEW Evaluative Language		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles Begins to use basic	Üses 's' plural Uses a very limited	Greater control of plurals Uses basic nominalisation Uses a limited range of	common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of
EXPRESSING OPINION AND POINT OF VIEW Evaluative Language (feelings, judgement, evaluation of brings and varying intensity)		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles	Üses 161 plural	Greater control of plurals Uses basic nominalisation Uses a limited range of evaluative language	Common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of evaluative language
EXPRESSING OPINION AND POINT OF VIEW Evaluative Language (feelings, judgement, evaluation of frings and varying intensity) Modality		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles Begins to use basic evaluative language	Uses a very limited range of evaluative language	Greater control of pluralls Uses basic nominalisation Uses a limited range of evaluative language Uses basic modality	common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of evaluative language Begins to choose and use modelity
EXPRESSING OPINION AND POINT OF VIEW Evaluative Language (feelings, judgement, evaluation of brings and varying intensity)		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles Begins to use basic	Uses a very limited range of evaluative	Greater control of plurals Uses basic nominalisation Uses a limited range of evaluative language	common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of evaluative language Begins to choose and use
EXPRESSING OPINION AND POINT OF VIEW Evaluative Language (healings, lughement, evaluation of bings and varying intensity) Modality Subjectivity (aling seraing/binking webs) WORD KNOWLEDGE		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles Degins to use basic evaluative language Degins using	Uses a very limited range of evaluative language Uses modelled subjective language	Greater control of plurals Uses basic nominalisation Uses a limited range of evaluative language Uses basic modality independent use of subjective language	common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of endlastive language Begins to choose and use modelity Begins to use objective language
EXPRESSING OPINON AND POINT OF WEW Exhaulter Language (heilings, judgement, evaluation of things and varying intensity) Modality Subhectivity (using sensing/thinking webs) WORD KNOWLEDGE Understandingslasing learning		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles Degins to use basic evaluative language Degins using	Uses a very limbed targue of evaluative language. Uses nodelled subjective language aubjective language.	Greater control of plurals Uses basic cominalisation Uses a limited range of enduative language Uses basic modelity independent use of subjective language Begins to use a narrow	common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of evaluative language Begins to choose and use modality Degins to use objective language Uses a range of technical
EXPRESSING OFFINION AND POINT OF VIEW Persistative Language (feeling), Judgement, evolution of brings and varying intensity) Modality Subinedistry (judgement), Modality WORD NOWILEDGE Understandingslasing learning area vocabulary Subject appetitio, apecialised.		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles Degins to use basic evaluative language Degins using	Uses a very limited range of evaluative language Uses modelled subjective language	Greater control of plurals Uses basic nominalisation Uses a limited range of evaluative language Uses basic modality independent use of subjective language	common rominalisations Uses a narrow range of evaluative language Begins to choose and use modelity Degins to use objective language
EXPRESSING OFFINION AND POINT OF VIEW Evaluative Language (feelings, Judgement, evaluation of brings and varying intensity). Modality Judgement, and varying intensity). Modality Judgement (Judgement). Modality Judgement (Judgement). Judgement (Judgemen		May use articles	Inconsistent use of articles Degins to use basic evaluative language Degins using	Uses a very limbed maps of evaluative language. Uses a very ramous authorized maps of evaluative language. Uses modelled subjective language and to specific maps of tools specific.	Greater control of plurals Uses a basic nominated on Uses a limited range of evaluative language. Uses basic modelity independent use of subjective language. Begins to use a narrow energy of sectional.	common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of evaluative language Begins to choose and use modality Degins to use objective language Uses a range of technical
EXPRESSING CIPINON AND POINT OF VIEW Testilative Language travalation of the Testilative Language involution of things and varying intensity). Modelity Worlds NACHI, EDGE UNDERSTRING VARIOUS WORLD NACHI, EDGE UNDERSTRING STREAM OF THE NACHI AND			inconsistent use of articles Begins to use basic evaluative language Begins using subjective language	Uses a very limited range of evaluative language. Uses modeled audjective language. Uses a very namow range of topic specific vocabulary.	Greater control of plurate Uses to task nonimalisation. Uses a limited range of evaluative language. Uses basic modelity independent use of adjective language. Degine to use a narrow range of technical vocabulary.	common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of evaluative language Begins to choose and use modelity Begins to use objective language Uses a range of technical vocabulary
EXPRESSING OPINION AND POINT OF VIEW Exhaultre Language [heiling], judgement, evaluation of brings and variety programming intensity). Mod aliny working the view of the view	Some initial sounds	May use articles Most beginning, some and sounds	Inconsistent use of articles Degins to use basic evaluative language Degins using	Uses a very limbed maps of evaluative language. Uses a very ramous authorized maps of evaluative language. Uses modelled subjective language and to specific maps of tools specific.	Greater control of plurals Uses a basic nominated on Uses a limited range of evaluative language. Uses basic modelity independent use of subjective language. Begins to use a narrow energy of sectional.	common nominalisations Uses a narrow range of evaluative language Begins to choose and use modelity Degins to use objective language Uses a range of technical

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best the	Sow set the	hook and s	Sether Sether	W

DECD Consultation Draft – November 2012

Year level				R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Standard						1		2		3		4		5
Scales	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Early Years	1	2	3	4	5	6								
Primary Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
Middle Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Senior Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14



EALD Scope & Scales

We use the Language and Literacy Levels to track student progress with writing. We collect samples of writing every term (generally a fiction and a non-fiction genre sample)

The following model is provided to assist schools to assign accurate and consistent EALD Levels:

- collecting sets of evidence
- establishing the context
- making a general judgement
- making a finer judgement
- making a decision
- moderating for accuracy and consistency.
- 1. Collect two written texts, one from the factual and the other from the creative or persuasive text types.
- 2. Understand the context of the text. Reflect upon the purpose and audience of the text type and anticipate the structure and the language required to achieve the purpose.
- 3. Scan the sets of evidence, select three representative sets (high, average, low) and begin assigning Levels by highlighting language choices. These choices should be informed by the use of the approved recording and tracking proforma. (Appendix D)
- 4. Compare these choices to the language indicators in the Language and Literacy Levels by starting at two Levels below that expected for the year level. Assign a Level to each representative set. Record it on the recording and tracking proforma. Refer to Moderated Evidence if necessary.
- 5. Repeat the process for the other sets of evidence until all have been given a Level. This should be quicker having already assigned Levels to high, average and low sets.
- 6. Moderate.

Moderation of student sets of evidence should occur between teachers before the Levels are entered into EDSAS.

Results are moderated between teachers and scales submitted to the Leadership Team for whole school analysis.

Benchmarks for Fisk Street

Reception – Scale 4

Year 1 - Scale 5

Year 2 - Scale 6

Year 3 – Scale 7

Year 4 - Scale 8

Year 5 - Scale 9

Year 6 - Scale 10

Year 7 - Scale 11



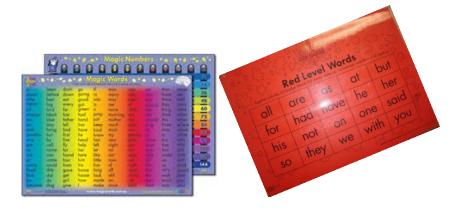




M100-800 Words

We use the M100-800 word lists to check student vocabulary. The reason that we use the M100-800 word list is because the list goes higher and caters for older students (up to Year 5)

- 1. **M100-800 Read** Teachers or SSOs conduct a test of words read and record a total on the class list. This list is submitted to the Leadership team for tracking growth.
- M100-800 Spelled Teachers conduct spelling test of words (advise testing 100 words per block/per day so as not to exhaust students). Results are submitted to the Leadership team for tracking.
- 3. Teachers test words read and spelled each week during literacy lessons. Totals are entered into the tracking sheet. Gap words are recorded and retested at the end of the term.



Teachers take M100-800 words read and spelled each week. Teacher total the words and collate at the end of the term.

Results are submitted to the Leadership Team for whole school analysis at the end of each term

Benchmarks for Fisk Street

Reception - 100

Year 1 - 200

Year 2 - 300

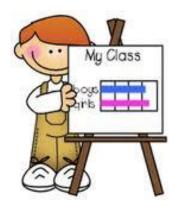
Year 3 - 400

Year 4 - 500

Year 5 - 600

Year 6 - 700

Year 7 - 800+



Student Entry Assessment (SEA)

School Entry Assessment is a developmental continuum that describes what children know, understand and demonstrate in literacy and numeracy.

The SEA continuum is used by early years teachers to collect information about the knowledge, skills, and understandings that children bring to school. Teachers use this information to track children's learning and development in the early years and, based on this information, to plan programs that meet the needs of each child.

AWARENESS	EXPLORATION	INQUIRY	UTILISATION	APPLICATION
children are developing an awareness about literacy and numeracy and how it impacts on them. They experiment with literacy and numeracy for personal purposes.	children are able to recognise and engage with literacy and numeracy in their environment.	stage, children begin to 'crack the codes' of literacy and numeracy. It is a stage of inquiry, where they recognise	children know and understand many basic rules and conventions about literacy and numeracy, and are able to utilise what they know for basic purposes in relevant structured or more formal contexts.	In this stage, children understand literacy and numeracy to be able to apply it in contexts beyond their direct experience. They are beginning to be able to plan and monitor their use of literacy and numeracy in a variety of settings.

The SEA continuum is marked at FSPS only for students in Reception in 2012. Student's current stage of development is highlighted in the blue book (kept in student file) and their stage of development entered into EDSAS at the end of each term.





Running Records

We use the Marie Clay Running Record to gather information about student progress by listening and recording reading each fortnight for students who are in Wave 2 or 3. We analyse errors and self — corrections as well as reading accuracy rate and reading behaviours. The information collected informs the reading program for students in Waves 2 & 3.

	ı	RUNNING RECORD) SI	HEET					
Name:	4	Date:	D.	of B.:		Age:		_ yrs _	mth
								01	
ext Titles		Errors Running Words		Error Ratio		curacy ate	,	Self-co Ratio	rrection
								:	
structional	*i	-	1:	-	_	9	% 1	:	
Hard			1:		_	9	% 1	:	
	nd Self-corrections neglected [Meaning (M),	, Structure or Synta:	x (S), Visual (V)]				
Hard							+		
cross-checking on ir	nformation (Note that th	is behaviour change	es o	ver time)	Co	unt		Analysis o	
Page	Title	•			E	sc	I	nformatio	on used
					-	30		wsv	MSV

Running Records Conversion Table Error Percent Rate Accuracy 99.5 99 98 97 96 95 94 93 92 91 1:200 (Easy) 1:100 1:50 1:35 Good 1:25 opportunities 1:20 1:17 for teachers to observe (Instructional) 1:14 children's 1:12.5 1:11.75 1:10 processing on texts 1:9 1:8 1:7 1:6 The reader 85.5 83 80 75 66 50 tends to lose the support of the meaning of 1:5 1:4 1:3 1:2 Rate of errors to Running Words Self correction rate



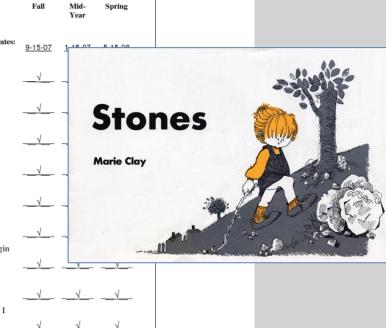
Concepts About Print

We use the Marie Clay concepts about print to gather information about student progress for students who are in Wave 2 or 3. We analyse the information by reading a book and recording student responses. The information collected informs the reading program for students in Waves 2 & 3.

SD Concepts of Print Checklist

Jack B. Nimble

Administer this assessment using the Marie Clay Concepts of Print books, Follow Me Moon and No Shoes. Ask child each question as written. For each item, if a response is correct, make a mark on the line in the appropriate column. An incorrect response should be noted on the line. If a prompt is used, note that.



- 1. What is the right way to hold this book?
- 2. Can you show me the front cover of the book?
- 3. Can you point to the title?
- 4. Can you show me the part that tells the story?
- 5. Where does the story begin?
- 6. Where does the story end?
- 7. Point to the place on the page where someone would begin
- 8. Can you move your finger to show me the words that someone would read next?
- 9. Can you move your finger to show me where to go after I finish reading this line?
- 10. When I get to the end of this page, where will I find the



SPA – Screening of Phonological Awareness

We use the SPA tool for students who are in Wave 2 or 3. This enables teachers to isolate areas in which students require assistance. We analyse the information by conducting the test as related in the pack and record the information on a recording sheet. The information collected informs the reading program for students in Waves 2 & 3.

Screen of Phonological Awareness A screening tool for speech pathologists, psychologists & early childhood teachers



Phonological awareness skills have been repeatedly shown to be strongly linked to reading and spelling reading and spelling

The Screen of Phonological Awareness is a simple and effective screening tool which enables the examiner to determine whether a student is at risk of poor literacy outcomes by comparing the results with the performance of South Australian children on a range of phonological awareness tasks.

The SPA covers a broad range of early metalinguistic and phonological skills that have been correlated to literacy development. The items cover:

- word awareness
- rhyme awareness,
- syllable awareness
- sound awareness
- auditory memory and sequencing
- sentence repair
- letter recognition.

The information gathered is useful in developing intervention goals that are highlighted as a result of testing. This distinguishes the SPA from screening measures which aim only to detect whether a

There are ten subtests in the SPA and one supplementary subtest. The subtests are not arranged in the order in which the skills are acquired, but rather are grouped into word awareness, rhyme awareness, syllable awareness, auditory memory, sound awareness, auditory sequencing, sentence repair and grapheme-phoneme correspondence.

Age performance data is provided for four age-bands covering the range from 4 years to 5 years 11 months. The SPA can also be used for children above this age group when poor phonological awareness is suspected.

Information about this and other resources available through the Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS), South Australia, including order forms, can be found at http://www.decs.sa.gov.au/svpst/pages/resources/

For more information Ph 08 8226 1769 or e-mail jo.cameron2@sa.gov.au