Hebron Elementary School Improvement Plan

Thursday, April 20, 2023



FIABs <u>F</u>ocused <u>I</u>nterim <u>A</u>ssessment <u>B</u>locks

INTERIM ASSESSMENTS AT A GLANCE

Interim Comprehensive Assessments

Assess a broad range of targets similar to the summative

Examples:

- Grade 3 ELA
- Grade 3 Math



Interim

Assessment Blocks

Assess 3–8 targets in ELA/literacy or Math

Examples:

- Grade 3 ELA, Read Literary Texts
- Grade 3 Math, Operations and Algebraic Thinking



Focused Interim Assessment Blocks

Assess 1–3 targets in ELA/literacy or Math *Examples:*

Grade 3 ELA, Research: Use Evidence

• Grade 3 Math, Time, Volume, and Mass



The Why of Giving the FIABs

- provide exposure and familiarity with SBAC language, vocabulary and questions
- provide consistent repeated practice throughout the year
 - \circ helping our students and staff better prepare \rightarrow more at ease \rightarrow better outcomes
 - prevent SBAC from seeming like an isolated, detached event
- model and practice test taking habits and the use of SBAC tools
 - scrap paper training
 - \circ cross out strategies
 - flagging questions

The Why of Giving the FIABS (con't)

- surface common missteps
 - choosing one answer when two or more are called for
 - o answering only one part of a question
- provide other opportunities to highlight and practice curriculum related SBAC items

Grade 6 SY 2022-2023 ELA FIABs

Brief Writes

Editing	Language and Vocabulary
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Listen and Interpret	Research: Analyze and Integrate
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	1 2 3 1 5 6 7 8 9 10
Research: Evaluate information and Sources	Research: Use Evidence
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	12345678910
Write and Revise: Argumentative Texts	Write and Revise: Explanatory Text
1 2 3 4 5 <mark>6</mark> 7 8 9 10 11 <mark>12</mark>	1 2 3 <mark>4</mark> 5 6 7 8 <mark>9</mark> 10
Write and Revise: Narrative	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	

A student is writing a formal letter to her principal about the lunch period. Read the draft of the letter and complete the task that follows.

The student wants to make sure that she has used the right words to make her meaning clear. Click on **two** underlined words that she should change.

Dear Mr. Rocker,

The fifth-grade lunch period is too early in the day. This is <u>bad</u>. My friends and I are still full from breakfast when it is our turn to eat lunch. Many teachers think we are not buying food because we would rather spend our time talking. However, the real reason is that we do not want to buy food and then throw it away.

This first problem causes a second problem: we are all <u>starving</u> later in the afternoon. Some students do not have energy for playing at recess. Plus, our final class is math, and it takes <u>lots</u> to pay attention.

You have told us that the cafeteria cannot serve us at a different time because other classes are eating. My suggestion is to allow fifth-graders to eat a <u>healthy</u> snack before recess. That would help us stay <u>focused</u> on school activities instead of on hunger. Thank you for considering this idea.

Sincerely,

<u>Giving the</u> <u>IABs</u>

Interim Assessment Blocks

Assess 3–8 targets in ELA/literacy or Math

Examples:

- Grade 3 ELA, Read Literary Texts
- Grade 3 Math, Operations
 and Algebraic Thinking

- provide exposure and familiarity with SBAC language, vocabulary and questions that are not covered on the FIABs
- provide authentic and realistic practice with the chromebook
- help determine next steps for instruction formative measure with results available immediately
- typically 10 18 items
- allows for item by item analysis, feedback

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Treasure in the Field by Marilyn Bolchunos

Once there was a man who lived with his two young sons on a farm in Vietnam. Since the man had to tend the field, the boys took care of the house. That is, they were supposed to take care of the house.

Often the father returned home to find that nothing had been done—he even had to cook dinner.

"What have you been doing all day, Ta?" he would ask his older son.

"Studying, Father, and thinking," Ta would reply.

"And what have you been doing, Hai, my young son?" the father would ask.

"Watching the house for you," Hai would answer.

A neighbor asked the old man, "Are your sons helping you?"

"Oh, they would," the father answered, "but they are young."

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This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B. $\ensuremath{\mathbf{Part}}\xspace \mathbf{A}$

Which statement about the boys is supported by the passage?

(A) The boys did not share the work equally.

[®] The boys did not know how to plant a field of rice.

 \bigcirc The young boys wished to surprise their father with a special dinner.

The young boys preferred to sit in the house instead of working outside.

Part B

Which sentence from the passage best supports your answer in part A.

• The sons promised and hurried out to begin.

[®] As the years went by, it became clear even to their father that the boys were lazy.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}\xspace$ At last, the entire field had been dug, but no treasure had been found.

Takeaways from our FIAB and IAB practice:

- surfacing otherwise unknown misunderstandings
- providing increased opportunities for students to ask questions and clarify strategies
- establish more universal test vocabulary and language
- solidify test-taking strategies and model their utility across all academics
- importance of stamina and self-regulation, managing time-on-test

HES Word Study Group 2022-23

- Thirteen teachers across grade levels participated in the study group.
- Topics discussed included phonics, spelling, vocabulary and grammar.
- Emphasis was placed on word study components shifting from a focus on phonological awareness and phonics to applying acquired skills to spelling, as well as vocabulary, grammar and conventions in the upper elementary grades.
- Resources were explored in order to move towards implementing more explicit, systematic and consistent word study instruction at HES.
- Two classrooms piloting different programs for word study.

Word Study in the Upper Grades

This is a reader model. Reading is also impacted by text, task, and sociocultural context.

ACTIVE SELF REGULATION Motivation and engagement

Executive function skills Strategy use (word recognition strategies, comprehension strategies, vocabulary strategies, etc.)

WORD RECOGNITION

Phonological awareness (sylfables, phonemes, etc.) Alphabetic principle Phonics knowledge Decoding skills Recognition of words at sight

BRIDGING

Print concepts Reading fluency Vocabulary knowledge Morphological awareness Graphophonological-semantic cognitive flexibility (letter-sound-meaning flexibility)

LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

Cultural and other content knowledge Reading-specific background knowledge (genre, text features, etc.) Verbal reasoning (inference, metaphor, etc.) Language structure (syntax, semantics, etc.) Theory of mind

→ READING