**Sample e-mail or text to parent for assessments:**

Dear [parent/at home learning partner name],

Throughout the school year, we conduct assessments that help me understand how your child is progressing in specific learning areas. The assessments help me identify areas in which your child might need more support and practice. I would like to continue these assessments while everyone is at home. Then, if your child needs targeted support for a skill, I will be able to develop lessons to support that learning area.

I’m requesting [minutes] of your time on [date] to set up for the assessment. I will need you to be present or close by for parts of the assessment. I’ll also need to get some information from you after [child’s name] and I are finished. This would only be an additional [minutes]. Once you confirm the date and time, I’ll send you an invitation to connect with [web-based conferencing tool] so you and [child’s name] can share my screen at that time and we can get started.

Thank you in advance for your help!

**Teacher Preparation Checklist:**

* + I have a CLI Engage Account and my student roster is there
	+ I have been trained to administer assessments by my district or on the CLI-Engage Website
	+ I know what my district approved web-conferencing tool is and have access
	+ I have familiarized myself with the CLI Engage platform
	+ I have practiced assessing remotely with a friend or colleague
	+ I have scheduled my assessment time with individual students
	+ I have tested required technology
	+ I have downloaded and/or printed all scoring guidelines and required forms
	+ I have provided parents or at home learning partners with any additional materials and/or forms they will need

**Handouts for parents:**

##### Family-Friendly Descriptions of TPRI 1st Assessment Measures: [English & Spanish](https://cliengage.org/public/wp-content/uploads/sites/10/2020/08/TPRI_Grade1_Combined_Descriptions-of-Assessment-Measures_-EnglishSpanish.pdf)

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| **How should I explain each assessment to my student’s parent/at home learning partner?** | **What will I need help with from my student’s parent/at home learning partner?** | **What materials will my student’s parent/at home learning partner need in order to help me get accurate data from remote assessments?**  |
| **Letter Sound (Screening**) assesses your child’s ability torecognize and name the letters of the alphabet, as wellas say the sounds the letters make. The ability to identifya letter and say its sound is a strong predictor of readingsuccess. Example: An uppercase and lowercase letter Tappear on the screen. Your child identifies the lettername by saying “T” and the letter sound by saying “/t/” | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Word Reading (Screening)** assesses your child’s ability toread specially selected words that help identify studentswho may be at risk. Example: Your child is asked to read a word such as homeduring wave 1 or the word these during wave 3. | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Blending Phonemes (Screening)** assesses your child’sability to blend parts of a word or individual sounds tomake a word. This skill is important for children whenlearning to read and write. Example: The teacher asks your child, “What would the word be if I said /s/, /a/, /t/?” and your child says, “sat.” | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Blending Word** Parts assesses your child’s ability to blendtogether individual letter sounds or clusters of lettersounds to make a word. This skill is important for childrenwhen learning to read and write. Example: The teacher asks your child, “What would the word be if I said /f/, /ox/?” and your child says, “fox”. | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Blending Phonemes** assesses your child’s ability to blendindividual sounds to make a word. This skill is importantfor children when learning to read and write. Example: The teacher asks your child, “What would the word be if Isaid /c/, /a/, /t/?” and your child says, “cat”. | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Deleting Initial Sounds** assesses your child’s ability tomanipulate the sounds in a word by taking away the firstsound of a word. Example: The teacher asks the child tosay “nice” without the /n/ sound. Child says “ice.” | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Deleting Final Sounds** assesses your child’s ability tomanipulate the sounds in a word by taking away the lastsound of a word.Example: The teacher asks the child tosay “rain” without the /n/ sound. Child says “ray.” | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Initial Consonant Substitution** assesses your child’s abilityto manipulate the first sound in a word to make a newword.Example: Your child sees “\_og” and is asked toselect and place the correct letter in the blank to makethe word cog. Child moves the letter c to the blankspace. | * Assist with attention to task
* Report to teacher which item student selects

Or optional if parent has paper copy, show results | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
* Optional: handout
 |
| **Final Consonant Substitution** assesses your child’s abilityto manipulate the last sound in a word to make a newword.Example: Your child sees “fa\_” and is asked toselect and place the correct letter in the blank to makethe word fad. Child moves the letter d to the blank space. | * Assist with attention to task
* Report to teacher which item student selects

Or optional if parent has paper copy, show results | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
* Optional: handout
 |
| **Middle Consonant Substitution** assesses your child’sability to manipulate the middle sound in a word to makea new word. Example: Your child sees “b\_g” and is askedto select and place the correct letter in the blank to makethe word bug. Child moves the letter u to the blankspace. | * Assist with attention to task
* Report to teacher which item student selects

Or optional if parent has paper copy, show results | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
* Optional: handout
 |
| **Initial Blending Substitution** assesses your child’s abilityto combine two consonants together at the beginning ofa word to make a new word. Example: Your child sees “\_am” and is asked to select and place the correct letters in the blank space to make the word slam. Child moves the letter s and l to the blank space. | * Assist with attention to task
* Report to teacher which item student selects

Or optional if parent has paper copy, show results | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
* Optional: handout

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| **Blends in Final Position** assesses your child’s ability tocombine two consonants together at the end of a word tomake a new word. Example: Your child sees “be\_” and is asked to select and place the correct letters in the blank space to make the word belt. Child moves the letter l and t to the blank space. | * Assist with attention to task
* Report to teacher which item student selects

 Or optional if parent has paper copy, show  results | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
* Optional: handout

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| **Word Reading Sets 1-4** assess your child’s ability to readwords by sounding them out rather than knowing thewhole word from memory. This is a more advanced skillthat leads to reading success. Your child may be givendifferent sets of words, from easiest (Set 1) to hardest (Set4). Example: Your child is asked to read a word such aspet, moth, breed, or cloud. | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
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| **Reading Fluency Stories 1-6** assess your child’s ability toread fluently, which takes into account speed, accuracy,and expression. The ability to read fluently has a greatimpact on the ability to comprehend text. Example: Your child is asked to read two stories while the teacher tracks how many correct words your child readsper minute. | * Assist with attention to task
* Help child start to read when teacher prompts ‘start’ since the teacher must also set a timer.

 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Reading Comprehension Stories 1-6** assess your child’sability to read and understand text. This includesunderstanding words and groups of words, figuring outthe meaning of what they are reading, and drawingconclusions. Example: Your child reads two stories, thenis asked to recall details of the story and infer meaningabout vocabulary words and events, such as “Wheredoes the dog go?” or “When the story says, ‘Julia’s classis collecting money for an animal shelter,’ what does theword collecting mean?” | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Listening Comprehension Stories 1-6** assess your child’sability to understand a story that is read to them. Stronglistening comprehension is a good predictor of readingcomprehension. Example: The teacher reads two stories,then asks your child to recall details of the story and infermeaning about vocabulary words and events, such as“Where does the dog go?” or “When the story says,‘Julia’s class is collecting money for an animal shelter,’what does the word collecting mean?” | * Assist with attention to task
* Assist with asking student to restate if the answer is inaudible
 | * Computer or smartphone
* Link provided by teacher for web conferencing tool
 |
| **Reading Accuracy Stories 1-6** assess your child’s ability toread text accurately.Example: Your child is asked to readtwo stories while the teacher notes any errors madewhile reading | * This is scored by teacher. Child and parent do not see screen or participate.
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