Teacher Observation Guide

Trouble at the Beaver Pond

Name/Date Teacher/Grade

Scores: Reading Engagement __/8 Oral Reading Fluency __/16 Comprehension __/28

Book Selection Text selected by: ☐ teacher ☐ student

1. READING ENGAGEMENT

Ask the student to bring his or her reading record to the conference. If the Student Reading Survey was not completed prior to the assessment conference, read aloud the questions on the survey and record the student’s responses.

2. ORAL READING FLUENCY

INTRODUCTION

T: This wilderness story, Trouble at the Beaver Pond, tells about a beaver family and how the mother saves her kits. Please read aloud pages 2 through 4. Show the student where to stop reading at the ★.

RECORD OF ORAL READING

Record the student’s oral reading behaviors. Note the student’s fluency (expression and phrasing). Be sure to time the student’s reading.

Page 2

The mother beaver rested by the log dam for a moment. She watched her young son and daughter playing on the shore of the beaver pond. She was worried about them being on land. They belonged in the water. There they could move quickly. They could dive deep and swim underwater like two big, brown fish.

The mother beaver climbed out of the water. She began packing mud into the dam. Her hairless tail lay flat on the dam behind her, supporting her while she worked. Her strong front paws looked like little hands as they packed the mud into place.
Again and again, the mother beaver stopped working to watch her kits. Their father was far upstream, cutting down more trees for the dam.

She looked now and then toward the beavers’ lodge, which was built of sticks and mud piled up in deep water. The round, mud-covered roof of the lodge rose above the water. Under the roof was a high, dry room that could be entered only from an underwater tunnel. This room was the safest place the beaver kits would ever know.

If the beaver kits were in any danger now, they did not know it. They battled playfully with each other, making faces and noises. They stood on their hind feet, pushing and pulling at each other with their front legs.

Time: ______ minutes:seconds

ORAL READING WORDS PER MINUTE, PERCENT OF ACCURACY
Use the student’s oral reading time to circle the WPM range.

Word Count: 227

Count the number of miscues that are not self-corrected. Circle the percent of accuracy based on the number of miscues.

- If the student’s score falls in a shaded area for either WPM or Accuracy, STOP! Reassess with a lower-level text at another time.
3. COMPREHENSION

TEXT FEATURES and STUDENT PREDICTION

Read aloud the questions/prompts on page 1 of the Student Booklet, and record the student’s responses on the same page. Do not give additional prompts. Students do not use the book as you record their responses on the first page of the Student Booklet.

Note: Continue with the assessment if time permits. Otherwise, have the student read the book and complete the Student Booklet at another time.

STUDENT READS AND RESPONDS

All students may use the text to complete pages 2–3 of the Student Booklet.

T: Read the story. When you are finished, write a summary of what you have read and answer the remaining questions in the Student Booklet. If you have questions, please come to me (or raise your hand).

Note: For students who have an Individual Education Plan in place for reading and/or written communication, follow the directions in their plan. You may read aloud the prompts on pages 2 and 3 of the Student Booklet and/or scribe their responses if required. Give no additional prompts.

While the student reads the text independently, complete the Teacher Analysis of Oral Reading on the next page and circle the descriptors on the DRA2 Continuum that best describe the student’s oral reading fluency.
4. TEACHER ANALYSIS

ORAL READING

If the student had 5 or more different miscues, use the information recorded on the Record of Oral Reading to complete the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student problem-solves words using:</th>
<th>Number of miscues self-corrected: _____</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ beginning letter(s)/sound(s)</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ letter-sound clusters</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ blending letters/sounds</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ onset and rime</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ knowledge of spelling patterns</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(analogies)</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ syllables</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ rereading</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ no observable behaviors</td>
<td>□ number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miscues interfered with meaning:</th>
<th>Miscues included:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ never</td>
<td>□ omissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ at times</td>
<td>□ insertions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ often</td>
<td>□ reversals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copy each substitution to help analyze the student’s attention to visual information.

e.g., playful (substitution)
    playfully (text)

Oral Reading Rate: (Optional) Use the formula below to determine the student’s exact oral reading rate. Convert the student’s reading time to all seconds.

\[
227 \text{ (words)} \div \underline{\text{total seconds}} = \underline{\text{WPS}} \times 60 = \underline{\text{WPM}}
\]

DRA2 Continuum

• Use the information from the Student Reading Survey and the Student Booklet to circle the descriptors that best describe the student’s responses for Reading Engagement and Comprehension.

• Add the circled numbers to obtain a total score for each section.

• Record the total scores at the top of page 1. Record the Comprehension score at the top of page 5 after the colon.

Note: If the Comprehension score is less than 14, administer DRA2 with a lower-level text.
Choose three to five teaching/learning activities on the DRA2 Focus for Instruction on the next page.
DRA2 FOCUS FOR INSTRUCTION FOR EXTENDING READERS

READING ENGAGEMENT

Wide Reading
- Teach student strategies to select appropriately leveled texts for independent reading
- Introduce student to reading materials from a variety of genres
- Teach strategies to build reading stamina
- Create structures and/or routines to support reading at home
- Develop clear expectations for amount of independent reading
- Teach student how to use a reading log to monitor book selection and set reading goals
- Model/teach how to read for different purposes

Self-Assessment/Goal Setting
- Model and discuss strategies good readers use
- Help student identify 1–2 reading goals and a plan of action to improve reading
- Support revision of ongoing reading goals

Oral Reading Fluency

Expression and Phrasing
- Model and support reading longer, meaningful phrases with appropriate expression
- Have student practice appropriate expression with familiar texts
- Have student participate in choral reading and/or reader’s theater
- Teach student to heed punctuation

Rate
- Provide materials and time for repeated reading to increase reading rate
- Teach student to read lower-level and/or familiar texts at an appropriate rate

Accuracy: Word Analysis
- Support and reinforce self-corrections of miscues
- Model and support how to take words apart (e.g., onset and rime, syllables) to problem-solve unknown words
- Teach how to use word chunks and analogies to problem-solve unknown words
- Provide spelling activities and word sorts to help student recognize patterns in words

COMPREHENSION

Use of Text Features
- Provide opportunities for student to discuss what he or she knows about the characters based on the title and book cover, as well as opening paragraphs and texts read aloud.
- Teach student how to describe characters, using information from fiction text features (e.g., title, illustrations, and text)

Prediction
- Teach student how to make predictions based on title and book cover, as well as opening paragraphs of texts read aloud
- Model and support using background information to make meaningful predictions

Summary
- Share and identify characteristics of good summaries
- Model and co-construct written summaries of texts read aloud
- Model and support how to distinguish between more important and less important ideas and details
- Model and support how to write a summary in one’s own words
- Teach student how to use a graphic organizer as an aid to creating a summary
- Teach student how to identify story elements (e.g., characters, setting, plot)

Literal Comprehension
- Show student how to use key words to identify specific information from the text
- Provide opportunities for student to answer and construct literal questions
- Help student locate and record specific details
- Teach student how to use graphic organizers to keep track of story information

Interpretation
- Teach and share examples of inferences
- Model and teach student how to think about Why? questions while and after reading a text
- Model and teach how to support inferences with examples from the text
- Give student opportunities to respond to inference questions orally and in writing

Reflection
- Help student identify important message in a story
- Provide opportunities to identify and discuss the most important event in a story
- Demonstrate and teach student how to support opinion with details from the text
BEFORE READING

TEXT FEATURES

Think about the title, the pictures you have seen, and what you have read so far. Tell me what you know about the mother beaver and her kits.

Mother Beaver:

Kits:

PREDICTION

What are 3 things you think might happen in the rest of this story?

1. ____________________________________________________________

2. ____________________________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________________________
AFTER READING

Summary

Write a summary of this story in your own words. Include the important characters, events, and details. You may use the book and the words below to help you write your summary.

In the beginning,

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Next,

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Then,

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

After that,

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

In the end,

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Literal Comprehension

List 3 ways the bear was described.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The bear was…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpretation

At the end of the story, why wouldn’t the mother beaver let the kits go more than a few feet from the water?

Reflection

What do you think is the most important event in this story?

Tell why you think it is important.

Reread what you have written to make sure your answers are the way you want them before you hand in your booklet.