PHONOLOGICAL-ORTHOGRAPHIC SUBSTITUTION EVALUATION P-O-S-E©

Prospectus for District Curriculum Directors PPS Directors

WHAT IS THE P-O-S-E_© DESIGNED TO MEASURE ?

A criterion-referenced screening test, the Phonological Orthographic Substitution Evaluation (P-O-S-EC) is designed to extract underlying phonological codes operating in the student's reading and spelling processes.

The P-O-S-E© elicits the sound/symbol system utilized by students in the automaticity of spelling & reading.

P-O-S-E© focuses on short vowel proficiency using monosyllabic non-words and low frequency of occurrence real words.

P-O-S-E© target level is Grade 3 with option to survey Grade 2.

HOW DOES THE P-O-S-E© CORRELATE WITH COMMON MEASURES OF READING ?

The P-O-S-E© Grade 3 validation study (n=275) demonstrated the following correlations:

• Correlation spelling with reading: r= .79, P <.0001.

• Correlation total score w/ F&P Benchmark (*N=78): r= .60, P<.0001.

• Correlation total score w/ contemporary NYS ELA: r=.41; P=.0001.

• Correlation total w/ forward ELA scores +1 year r=.39; +2 years r=.19; +3 years r=.28; + 4years r=.26.

• Correlation total w/ Otis IQ: r=.29; P < .0001

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

Criterion referenced testing of monosyllabic short vowels and the silent /e/ rule, in closed syllables, measures a body of knowledge determined by the State Common Core Standards to be *mastered* by the beginning of 3rd grade.

WHY SHORT VOWELS ?

Common Core State Standards target 2nd grade for instruction of short vowels in monosyllabic words and the silent /e/ rule

"In the English language, the vowel forms the nucleus of every syllable" (S.Nolan, 2007)

Failure to acquire accurate short vowel knowledge inhibits future acquisition of long vowels.

LEARNING TO READ VS. READING TO LEARN

Students from K through 3rd grade are developing the skills for proficient reading

Students from 4th grade and higher are using reading to learn.

HOW IS THE P-O-S-E ADMINISTERED ?

Spelling test
Group administration
Time: 30 minutes
Two tests
non-words –"vip"
Low frequency of occurrence real words-"mute"

Reading test Individual administration Time: 5 minutes per student Two tests Words are identical to spelling words

DATA ANALYSIS OF P-O-S-E RESPONSES INDIVIDUAL STUDENT SCORING

- Individual student responses are entered into the included computer application that analyzes the results.
- An individual report is produced that identifies error patterns in short vowels and the silent /e/ rule.
- The analyzed data becomes a prescriptive template for targeted intervention by classroom teachers, speechlanguage pathologists, reading teachers and ESL teachers.

DATA ANALYSIS OF P-O-S-E RESPONSES CLASS AND GRADE LEVEL STUDENT SCORING

- School districts may avail themselves of the time-saving P-O-S-EC forms-with-processing service.
- The service produces individual reports as well as a full class performance report that identifies and prioritizes error patterns in short vowels and the silent /e/ rule for every student.
- The baseline analyzed data becomes a prescriptive template for targeted intervention by classroom teachers, speech-language pathologists, reading teachers and ESL teachers.
 - P-O-S-E© RTI data, when collected at year end, will be compared and reported with baseline data to validate the responses to intervention.

SAMPLE OF STUDENT SPELLING RESPONSES

x	nological-Orthographic S Spelling Non-W	ubstitution Evaluation ^e Vords
Non Ropert	Dell and 3 more Bre	na montein sem 9/26/2012.
Dire	ctions: Listen and spell the wo	ords you hear.
1 7-12	_ ushag	an mide
z ret	11 garab	22. Giste
3_50.g	alesh	YILOZC
e tob	sa blick	24 hak
s Pag	15_plash	B. Vone
E ZIG	16 temp	PH_S. ique
7. Sem	n	21. 44.40
8. tot	18 DCP	m_ <u>bipc</u>
n 100	slined	B. Davte
10. Wap	gerat	_ mi_waade

INTEGRATING P-O-S-E© FINDINGS INTO THE INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Data on errors provides prescriptive information for targeted intervention in classroom, SLP, reading and special education instructional contexts

Students with high levels of errors receive targeted intervention by the speech-language pathologist, in areas of phonological knowledge to develop competencies foundational to accessing core curriculum.

P-O-S-E© OUTCOME EFFECTIVENESS

P-O-S-E© Baseline and RTI Reports

- All teachers receive a copy of the summary class results
- Teachers have a copy of the classroom summary and bar graph indicating students short vowel performance arrayed from the highest number of errors to the least
- In-service training meetings are set up using the P-O-S-E data for their students as a basis for planning targeted intervention
- Remediation manuals are distributed with referenced books including word lists to be used for targeted intervention
- A P-O-S-E© team is established incorporating ESL, Reading, SLP, Special Education and Speech and Classroom teachers for students with mid- and high intervention priority levels of numbers of errors.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MID- AND HIGH INTERVENTIONN PRIORITY LEVELS FOR P-O-S-E© VOWEL ERROR PATTERNS

Bilingual speaking students

- Portugese Language uses long vowels only
- > Spanish language has different pronunciations for short vowels
- Learning Disabilities
- Speech and Language Disorders
- Hearing Loss
 - Developmental issues requiring protracted teaching of basic phonics
- Teaching methodology

P-O-S-E© INFORMATIONAL WEBSITE

For additional information including validation studies, sample reports, online-instructional videos demonstrating group and individual P-O-S-E© testing and intervention, visit:

WWW.P-O-S-E.COM