

Indiana Reading Diagnostic Assessment – Second Grade

The Indiana Reading Diagnostic Assessment evaluates your child's understanding of critical skills needed for reading development. These include **phonics** skills, **vocabulary** skills, **comprehension** skills, **phonemic awareness** skills, and **writing** skills.

Phonics is the study of how letters match sounds in words. It also includes understanding how letters go together to form words.

- **Beginning and Ending Sounds:** identifying words with certain beginning or ending sounds
- **Long and Short Vowels:** finding words with short (*cap*) or long (*cape*) vowel sounds

How to help at home: Look for letters on signs and labels. Encourage your child to write using sounds. Cut out specific letters from magazines and newspapers.

Vocabulary involves understanding what words mean.

- **Vocabulary in Context:** choosing words to finish sentences (Fire is _____. *hotly, hot*)
- **Compound Words:** choosing the correct second part of a compound word (*bluebird, blueberry*) in a sentence
- **Synonyms:** finding words that mean the same (*sad* and *unhappy*)

How to help at home: Use new and interesting words in conversation. Change words by adding endings or prefixes. Cover a word in a book and guess the covered word.

Comprehension means understanding what is read. Students need to be able to recall details, make predictions, understand informational text, and summarize.

- **Reading Comprehension:** reading passages and answering questions about what was read

How to help at home: Ask questions during and after reading. Ask for a one-sentence summary of a story. Encourage reading poetry, fiction, non-fiction, directions, and more.

Phonemic Awareness is the understanding that sounds (called phonemes) make up spoken words. Students need to be able to change and move sounds in spoken words. Students also need to understand the broader phonological skill of syllables.

- **Phoneme Blending:** putting sounds together, "The sounds /s/+/t/+/o/+/p/ make *stop*."
- **Sound Segmentation:** separating each sound in a word, "Run has three sounds: /r/+/u/+/n/."
- **Beginning Sound Deletion:** taking away the first sound, "Sand without /s/ is *and*."

How to help at home: Play with words! Find out who can think of a word that begins like sled or ends like snap. Sing with rhymes.

Writing is using print to convey meaning.

- **Dictation:** listening to and writing a dictated sentence
- **Writing Prompt:** planning, drawing, and writing a response to a question or given topic

How to help at home: Write down what your child says and have him/her read it back to you. Help your child write letters to friends, make signs, and write words. Spelling does not need to be perfect, concentrate on sounds in words.