Three steps in screening for dyslexia

Step 1 – Reading comprehension	Step 2 – Listening comprehension	Step 3 – Decoding and spelling skills
Is the student below average in reading comprehension? If yes there is a difficulty, go to Step 2	Is the student average or above average in listening comprehension? If the test says yes, then the pupil is probably dyslexic, move to Step 3	Is the student below average in decoding? If the test says yes, then the pupil is likely to have dyslexia
 Informal measures Classroom running records PROBE reading tests 	Informal measures Use graded reading materials. Read them aloud to the student and ask the comprehension questions or ask them to tell you what the passage is about.	 Classroom running records The Bryant Test of Basic Decoding Skills (pp 50-53) – Use to specifically identify the decoding skills/needs of students. Invented spelling test – use this test of 18 words to assesses a student's ability to use letter names or sounds to represent all the sounds in words. Available in The New Zealand dyslexia handbook
PAT Reading comprehension and vocabulary, Year 3–10 STAR Test, Year 3–9 Neale analysis of reading ability, Year 1–7 York assessment of reading comprehension, Year 1–9	 PAT Listening comprehension, Year 3–10 The Peabody picture vocabulary test, Year 1–13 British Picture Vocabulary Scale - Third Edition (BPVS-3) 	Burt Word Reading Test – New Zealand Revision, Year 2–7 STAR Test, Year 3–9 Martin & Pratt Non-word reading test, Year 2–10 a test of non-word reading to assess phonological awareness Gough-Kastler-Roper test of phonemic awareness Schonell Spelling Tests, Years 1–6

Some additional tests

- Joy Alcock's Assessments letter name/sound and pseudo spelling test
- <u>David Kilpatrick's PAST assessments</u> free online
- Gail Gillon's Phonological Awareness assessment probes
- Heggerty's Phonemic Awareness assessments
- Decoding of pseudo words.