



Continue

PALS K Score by PreK The patterns suggest that SBGR children were better prepared for Kindergarten than the other groups. There are significant differences in total PALS K scores by group, F(93, 1063) = 5.43, p=.001. It is important to remember that this does not take into account any other differences in children. It is possible that the SBGR only children entered preK better prepared than any of the other groups. Analyses taking child characteristics and child PALS PK performance are underway. Search all LCPS sites OR limit search using the radio buttons below. Click the Search Tips link for how to enhance search experience. Search Tips The Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) is a screening, diagnostic, and progress monitoring tool that focuses on the fundamental literacy skills. The assessment offers instruments for PreK, K, and 1-3, with a Spanish version available as well. PALS is the state-provided screening assessment for Virginia's Early Intervention Reading Initiative (EIRI). PALS Quick Checks also provide an opportunity for educators to monitor student progress. Vocabulary, Comprehension, Fluency, Phonics, Phonemic Awareness Base package subscription: \$5.50 per student; Premium package subscription: \$7.25 per student PALS Online Teacher Account available Instrument Use in Peer-Reviewed Studies Niessen, N. L., Strattman, K., & Scudder, R. (2011). The Influence of Three Emergent Literacy Skills on the Invented Spellings of 4-Year-Olds. *Communication Disorders Quarterly*, 32(2), 93–102. Jones, C. J., Lander, R., & Westrum, R. (2015). The Interim Results of a Randomized Control Trial of the SPARK Early Literacy Program/Milwaukee Community Literacy Project. Retrieved from Huang, F. L., & Konold, T. R. (2014). A Latent Variable Investigation of the Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening-Kindergarten Assessment: Construct Identification and Multigroup Comparisons between Spanish-Speaking English-Language Learners (ELLs) and Non-ELL Students. *Language Testing*, 31(2), 205–221. Jamaludin, K. A., Alias, N., Mohd Khir, R. J., DeWitt, D., & Kenayathula, H. B. (2016). The Effectiveness of Synthetic Phonics in the Development of Early Reading Skills among Struggling Young ESL Readers. *School Effectiveness and School Improvement*, 27(3), 455–470. Hur, E., Buettner, C. K., & Jeon, L. (2015). The Association between Teachers' Child-Centered Beliefs and Children's Academic Achievement: The Indirect Effect of Children's Behavioral Self-Regulation. *Child & Youth Care Forum*, 44(2), 309–325. Austin, A. M. B., Blevins-Knabe, B., & Lokteff, M. (2013). Early Mathematics and Phonological Awareness in Two Child Care Settings. *Early Child Development and Care*, 183(9), 1197–1214. Gattis, M. N., Morrow-Howell, N., McCrary, S., Lee, M., Jonson-Reid, M., McCoy, H., ... Invernizzi, M. (2010). Examining the Effects of New York Experience Corps[R] Program on Young Readers. *Literacy Research and Instruction*, 49(4), 299–314. Wilcox, M. J., Gray, S. I., Guimond, A. B., & Lafferty, A. E. (2011). Efficacy of the "TELL" Language and Literacy Curriculum for Preschoolers with Developmental Speech and/or Language Impairment. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 26(3), 278–294. Invernizzi, M., Justice, L., Landrum, T. J., & Booker, K. (2005). Early Literacy Screening in Kindergarten: Widespread Implementation in Virginia. *Journal of Literacy Research*, 36(4), 479–500. Resources on Psychometric Properties Invernizzi, M., Sullivan, A., Meier, J., & Swank, L. (2004). PALS PreK Teacher's Manual. University of Virginia. Retrieved from Invernizzi, M., Juel, C., Swank, L., & Meier, J. (2015). PALS K Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from Invernizzi, M., Meier, J., & Juel, C. (2015). PALS 1-3 Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from Meier, J., & Ford, K. (2014). PALS Espanol Kindergarten Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from ♦♦ Meier, J., & Ford, K. (2014). PALS Espanol Grades 1-3 Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from ♦♦ Invernizzi, M., Meier, J., & Juel, C. (2015). PALS 4-8 Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from Articles & Resources about PALS. (2018). Retrieved from Early Literacy Screening in Kindergarten: Widespread Implementation in Virginia Huang, F. L., Ford, K. L., Invernizzi, M., & Fan, X. (2013). Measuring Early Spanish Literacy: Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance of the "Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarteners" in Spanish ("PALS español K"). Retrieved from Find what you're looking for. Whistle Blower Policy Search all LCPS sites OR limit search using the radio buttons below. Click the Search Tips link for how to enhance search experience. Search Tips About Us Pricing Policies Dog Sitting Dog Walking Cat Sitting Pet Sitting Blog Contact Us Early literacy screening is the key to providing effective literacy instruction and preventing future reading problems. The Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) provides a comprehensive assessment of young children's knowledge of the important literacy fundamentals that are predictive of future reading success. PALS is the state-provided screening tool for Virginia's Early Intervention Reading Initiative (EIRI) and is used by 99% of school divisions in the state on a voluntary basis. PALS consists of three instruments, PALS-PreK (for preschool students), PALS-K (for kindergartners), and PALS 1-3 (for students in Grades 1-3). PALS assessments are designed to identify students in need of additional reading instruction beyond that provided to typically developing readers. PALS also informs teachers' instruction by providing them with explicit information about their students' knowledge of literacy fundamentals. Mid-year assessment and PALS Quick Checks allow for ongoing student progress monitoring throughout the year. The Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) is a screening, diagnostic, and progress monitoring tool that focuses on the fundamental literacy skills. The assessment offers instruments for PreK, K, and 1-3, with a Spanish version available as well. PALS is the state-provided screening assessment for Virginia's Early Intervention Reading Initiative (EIRI). PALS Quick Checks also provide an opportunity for educators to monitor student progress. Vocabulary, Comprehension, Fluency, Phonics, Phonemic Awareness Base package subscription: \$5.50 per student; Premium package subscription: \$7.25 per student PALS Online Teacher Account available Instrument Use in Peer-Reviewed Studies Niessen, N. L., Strattman, K., & Scudder, R. (2011). The Influence of Three Emergent Literacy Skills on the Invented Spellings of 4-Year-Olds. *Communication Disorders Quarterly*, 32(2), 93–102. Jones, C. J., Lander, R., & Westrum, R. (2015). The Interim Results of a Randomized Control Trial of the SPARK Early Literacy Program/Milwaukee Community Literacy Project. Retrieved from Huang, F. L., & Konold, T. R. (2014). A Latent Variable Investigation of the Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening-Kindergarten Assessment: Construct Identification and Multigroup Comparisons between Spanish-Speaking English-Language Learners (ELLs) and Non-ELL Students. *Language Testing*, 31(2), 205–221. Jamaludin, K. A., Alias, N., Mohd Khir, R. J., DeWitt, D., & Kenayathula, H. B. (2016). The Effectiveness of Synthetic Phonics in the Development of Early Reading Skills among Struggling Young ESL Readers. *School Effectiveness and School Improvement*, 27(3), 455–470. Hur, E., Buettner, C. K., & Jeon, L. (2015). The Association between Teachers' Child-Centered Beliefs and Children's Academic Achievement: The Indirect Effect of Children's Behavioral Self-Regulation. *Child & Youth Care Forum*, 44(2), 309–325. Austin, A. M. B., Blevins-Knabe, B., & Lokteff, M. (2013). Early Mathematics and Phonological Awareness in Two Child Care Settings. *Early Child Development and Care*, 183(9), 1197–1214. Gattis, M. N., Morrow-Howell, N., McCrary, S., Lee, M., Jonson-Reid, M., McCoy, H., ... Invernizzi, M. (2010). Examining the Effects of New York Experience Corps[R] Program on Young Readers. *Literacy Research and Instruction*, 49(4), 299–314. Wilcox, M. J., Gray, S. I., Guimond, A. B., & Lafferty, A. E. (2011). Efficacy of the "TELL" Language and Literacy Curriculum for Preschoolers with Developmental Speech and/or Language Impairment. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 26(3), 278–294. Invernizzi, M., Justice, L., Landrum, T. J., & Booker, K. (2005). Early Literacy Screening in Kindergarten: Widespread Implementation in Virginia. *Journal of Literacy Research*, 36(4), 479–500. Resources on Psychometric Properties Invernizzi, M., Sullivan, A., Meier, J., & Swank, L. (2004). PALS PreK Teacher's Manual. University of Virginia. Retrieved from Invernizzi, M., Juel, C., Swank, L., & Meier, J. (2015). PALS K Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from Invernizzi, M., Meier, J., & Juel, C. (2015). PALS 1-3 Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from ♦♦ Meier, J., & Ford, K. (2014). PALS Espanol Kindergarten Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from ♦♦ Invernizzi, M., Meier, J., & Juel, C. (2015). PALS 4-8 Technical Reference. University of Virginia. Retrieved from Articles & Resources about PALS. (2018). Retrieved from Early Literacy Screening in Kindergarten: Widespread Implementation in Virginia Huang, F. L., Ford, K. L., Invernizzi, M., & Fan, X. (2013). Measuring Early Spanish Literacy: Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance of the "Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening for Kindergarteners" in Spanish ("PALS español K"). Retrieved from