

STAAR Oral and Signed Administrations

Educator Guide



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Introduction

For the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR®) program, every test administrator required to read aloud secure test content must be trained using the guidelines in this document. This training will ensure that various types of test questions and answers are read aloud in a standardized manner.

This guide specifically addresses the administration of assessments to students who meet the eligibility requirements for an oral or signed administration. The information in this document also applies to the following administration:

- STAAR with Embedded Supports
 - The test administrator may provide reading support to a student receiving a paper administration.
 - The test administrator may provide a signed test administration to students who are deaf or hard of hearing and cannot access the text-to-speech function.
 - The test administrator may read required reference materials and allowable accommodations, or designated supports, for all students.

The campus testing coordinator will provide training in the procedures specific to orally administering test content as outlined in this guide. When applicable, the following documents should also be reviewed:

- the Oral/Signed Administration designated support policy document
- the STAAR with Embedded Supports Paper Test Administration Information
- the General Instructions for Administering State Assessments to Students Who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

Ensure That the Same Test Form Is Used

- The test administrator must have a test booklet with the **same form number** as the student when orally administering all test questions and answer choices on a paper assessment. Campus coordinators are responsible for distributing test booklets with the same form number.
 - An overage of different form numbers for STAAR and STAAR Spanish will be included in test materials initial shipments. District may place an additional order for form 001 during the additional orders window. Any form number may be used as long as the test administrator and student(s) use the same form number. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) recommends against using several form numbers for the oral administrations of reading tests for this school year. See the Guidelines for the May 2022 STAAR Grades 3–8 Reading Assessments section in this guide for details.
 - There is only one form for paper versions of STAAR with Embedded Supports and STAAR Spanish with Embedded Supports. Therefore, the test administrator and the students will have the same form number automatically.
- It is acceptable for the test administrator to read over the student's shoulder when orally administering parts of test questions or answer choices at a student's request on a paper assessment for administrations with more than one test form available. However, if the test administrator must read from a separate test booklet, he or she must have a test booklet with the same form number as the student.
- In an online assessment, test administrators can view a student's test using a second monitor connected through HDMI in order to sign eligible test material at a student's request.
- During an oral administration of a braille assessment, the test administrator should use the ink-print test booklet included with the braille materials. Test administrators must also refer to the specific braille instructions provided in the braille materials. The specific braille instructions provide information about how a particular braille assessment differs from the print version, including information about test questions that have been altered, replaced, or omitted to ensure that the assessment is accessible to students who read braille. More information can be found in the General Instructions for Administering Braille Versions of STAAR document located on TEA's [Accommodation Resources](#) webpage.

Ensure Test Security

- All security measures outlined in the STAAR test administrator manuals must be followed.
- Any type of oral administration in which the test administrator has permission to view a secure state assessment requires that the test administrator complete the appropriate part of the Oath of Test Security and Confidentiality.
- Responding to, making notes about, or making copies of test questions and discussing the content of the assessment at any time are prohibited. In addition, test administrators may not write in a test booklet.
- Test administrators must not rephrase, clarify, or interpret any test content for students.
- Unauthorized verbal and nonverbal assistance may not be provided to students.

Grouping Students for a Test Administration

- An assessment may be orally administered to a small group, provided that every student in the small group is eligible for an oral administration. It is the responsibility of district and campus personnel to determine how to group students appropriately to facilitate proper test administration.
- Test administrators must be made aware of the student's reading needs and any requirements that are documented in the student's paperwork. This includes, if applicable to the oral administration, understanding the level of the student's reading support and whether that level of reading support can change during testing based on the documentation in the student's paperwork. This type of information may help the campus coordinator determine how to group students appropriately to facilitate proper test administration.
- When reading aloud test content, the test administrator may wait until all students are ready to read aloud the next question and answer choices. Test administrators may also walk around the room and quietly read aloud the questions and answer choices to students at their own pace.
- A student who receives an oral administration may complete the assessment in a separate setting to eliminate distractions to other students and to ensure test confidentiality.

Guidelines for the May 2022 STAAR Grades 3–8 Reading Assessments

To satisfy the legislative requirements of House Bill 3906, 86th Texas Legislature, 2019, TEA is field testing multiple-choice writing items in the May 2022 STAAR reading assessments. Specific test forms for the May 2022 STAAR grades 3–8 reading assessments will include embedded field-test items that assess revising and editing skills. TEA recommends that campuses avoid using the forms noted in the following table for the paper versions of the oral and signed administrations of the STAAR reading assessments.

Test	Paper Forms with Writing Field-Test Items
English Grade 3 Reading	002, 003, 004, 005
Spanish Grade 3 Reading	013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024
English Grade 4 Reading	002, 003, 004, 005
Spanish Grade 4 Reading	024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040
English Grade 5 Reading	002, 003, 004, 005
Spanish Grade 5 Reading	024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030
Grade 6 Reading	002, 003, 004, 005
Grade 7 Reading	002, 003, 004, 005
Grade 8 Reading	002, 003, 004, 005

If a student who qualifies for an oral or signed administration receives a test form that includes writing field-test items, the test administrator is still responsible for providing the accommodation as documented. Therefore, districts should ensure that test administrators are trained in the oral and signed administration of both reading and writing assessments.

Test administrators using one of the forms listed in the previous table can discern which section of the test they are administering by referring to the footers located at the bottom of the page. Each section of the test booklet will also have a label of “Reading,” “Writing - REVISING,” or “Writing - EDITING” located above each page number.

Reading Page 33	Writing - REVISING Page 35	Writing - EDITING Page 34
--------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

In addition, the passages for the revising and editing sections of the test are formatted differently than the reading passages. The revising and editing selections have numbers at the beginning of every sentence within the selection.

Sample Editing Selection
with Numbered
Sentences:

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

This paragraph is from Thomas's journal. Read the paragraph and look for corrections Thomas needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Our class went on a field trip last week. (2) I did not think a field trip to an outdoor museum would be interesting I was wrong. (3) The Chester Sculpture Garden is an amazing place to visit. (4) My classmates and me got to wander the grounds. (5) Over thirty sculptures that we could admire were displayed outdoors. (6) We viewed the sculptures and read about the artists. (7) Mr. Parsons asked us to sketch a picture of our favorite sculpture once we arrived back at school. (8) Drawing was enjoyable, but walking around the garden to study art was more fun.

Oral and Signed Administration for Reading versus Writing

The following information indicates what can and cannot be read aloud or signed to the student:

	Direction Lines	Introductory Paragraph(s)	Selection(s)	Test Questions	Answer Choices
Reading	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Editing	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Revising	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ - text **MAY** be READ to student ✗ - text may **NOT** be READ to student

Direction Lines and Introductory Paragraphs Examples

Direction lines in ALL SECTIONS: **MAY** be read ✓

These lines will be located at the top of the first page of a selection or paired selection:

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Introductory paragraph for REVISING: **MAY** be read ✓

These paragraphs appear:

Maggie wrote this paper in response to a class assignment. Read the paper and think about any revisions Maggie should make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

Introductory paragraph for EDITING: **MAY NOT** be read ✗

Read Claire's paper and look for corrections she needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Introductory paragraph for READING: **MAY NOT** be read ✗

In the following excerpt, the narrator, Opal, visits a pet store to buy something for her dog, Winn-Dixie.

Test Administration

- Depending on the content area, test administrators may read aloud all or only certain parts of a state assessment.
 - **Mathematics, science, and social studies:** The entire mathematics, science, and social studies assessments may be read aloud to a student.
 - **Reading:** For the reading section of the Reading/Language Arts (RLA) assessments (including the reading section of English I and English II), only the questions and answer choices may be read aloud. **The reading selections may NEVER be read aloud to a student.**
 - **Writing:** No part of the **editing** selections, test questions, and answer choices in the writing section of the grades 3–8 RLA and English I and English II assessments may be read aloud unless otherwise specified by TEA. However, the **revising** selections, questions, answer choices, and embedded supports may be read aloud to a student on the writing section of the grades 3–8 RLA and English I and English II assessments. Additionally, reading aloud the expository or persuasive writing prompt is an allowable accessibility feature for any student who requests this assistance.

The “EDITING” and “REVISING” sections are separated by cover pages for easy identification. Footers on each page of the test booklet also help separate these sections.
- Test administrators may read aloud supplementary materials.
 - Required reference materials may be read aloud to students eligible for an oral administration. This includes the dictionary during reading assessments and writing sections of English I and English II, as well as the state-supplied mathematics and science reference materials.
 - Allowable designated supports (including any supplemental aids) may be read aloud to students eligible for an oral administration.
- It is important to understand what constitutes a test question. A test administrator must understand that any part of the test question may be read aloud. This applies to words in the questions and the answer choices, including words in graphics (e.g., table, graph, grid, diagram, map, photograph, cartoon, or picture) and boxed text pulled directly from a selection.
 - If a student needs all test questions read aloud, they must be read aloud in the order they are presented. For reading assessments, the student must independently read the selection first, and then the test administrator may read aloud each test question in the order presented. If a student is working through the assessment independently, requesting only certain words, phrases, or sentences to be read aloud at various times, the test administrator will read aloud what the student requests when that student requests it. In this context, no particular order must be followed.
 - Test administrators may read aloud any word, phrase, or sentence in the test questions and answer choices as many times as requested by the student. At the end of the assessment, the test administrator may go back to reread any question and corresponding answer choices at a student’s request.

- Test administrators must be familiar with content-specific terms and symbols associated with the subject-area assessment. This will ensure that the assessment is administered accurately.
- Test administrators must keep their voice inflection neutral; however, individual words that are boldfaced or printed entirely in capital letters must be emphasized. Italicized words must be emphasized unless the text is taken verbatim from a reading or writing selection (e.g., quotation, caption, stage directions).

Oral Administration Code on Answer Document

After testing, mark “OA” under the Accommodations (ACCOMM.) field of the answer document.

ACCOMM.
A1
DS
LP
XD
OA

Guidelines for Reading Aloud Various Types of Test Questions

The guidelines and examples in this document reflect content tested on a STAAR assessment from various grade levels and subject areas. Not every type of test question is addressed. Test administrators are allowed to generalize from these guidelines and examples when reading aloud other types of test questions.

Additional guidelines for signing test content to a student who is deaf or hard of hearing are provided in the General Instructions for Administering State Assessments to Students Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing document located on TEA’s [Accommodation Resources](#) webpage.

Guidelines for Mathematics

Abbreviations

- Most abbreviations may be read aloud as the word or words they represent. These may be read aloud in either singular or plural form, as appropriate.

Examples:

Fri. may be read aloud as “Friday.”

0.5 cm may be read aloud as “zero point five centimeter.”

- Initialisms and acronyms may be read aloud as letters or words according to customary usage. Supplying the words represented by the letters is **NOT** allowed.

Examples:

SAS postulate may be read aloud as “S-A-S postulate.”

2:00 p.m. may be read aloud as “two P-M.”

NASA may be read aloud as “nasa.”

Algebraic Expressions/Equations

- The variables in algebraic expressions and equations in test questions, answer choices, or reference materials may be read aloud as the letter, not as the word, it represents. In addition, the mathematical operation may be read aloud if the symbol is present.

Examples:

$V = \pi r^2 h$ may be read aloud as “V equals pi r squared h.”

$c \cdot d = k$ may be read aloud as “c times d equals k.”

Other Equations

- Many equations may be read aloud in the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom.

Example:

$3 + 17 = 20$ may be read aloud as “three plus seventeen equals twenty.” $m\angle ABC =$

$m\angle CBD$ may be read aloud as “the measure of angle A-B-C equals the measure of angle C-B-D.”

Exceptions to this guideline exist when reading the equation could aid the student in finding the correct answer (e.g., in an arithmetic sequence).

Example:

$x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ may be read aloud as “x equals the values shown.”

Geometric Symbols

- Geometric symbols may be read aloud in the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom.

Examples:

$\triangle D'E'F'$ may be read aloud as "triangle D-prime-E-prime-F-prime."

$m\angle LMN$ may be read aloud as "the measure of angle L-M-N."

\widehat{ABC} may be read aloud as "arc A-B-C."

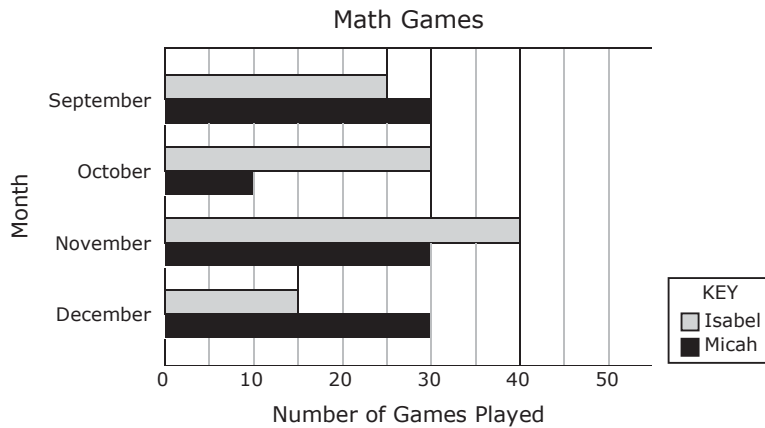
\overline{AB} may be read aloud as "line segment A-B."

πr^2 may be read aloud as "pi r squared."

Graphics

- Most words and numbers in graphics may be read aloud. However, interpreting the graphic is **NOT** allowed.

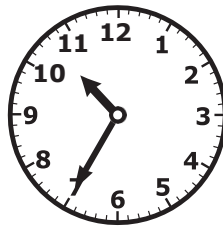
Bar Graphs



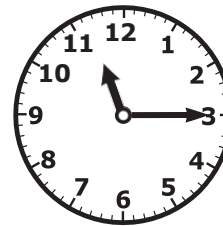
← Titles and labels may be read aloud. Numbers on axis are **NOT** read.

← Words in key may be read aloud.

Clock Faces



Start

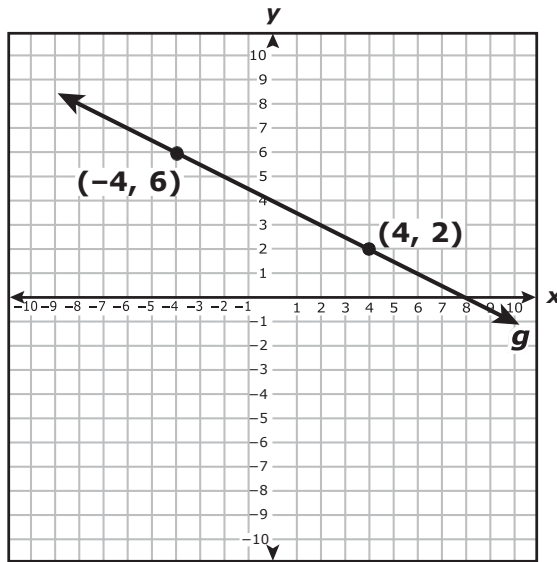


Finish

← Clock faces (digital or analog) may **NOT** be read aloud.

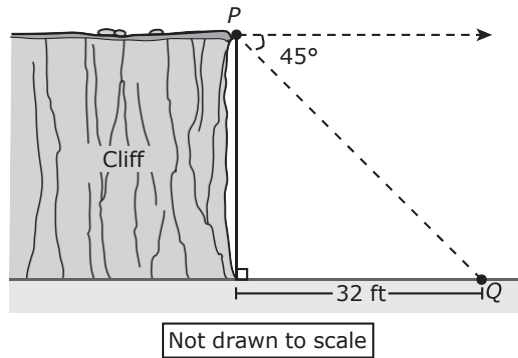
← Labels may be read aloud.

Graphics (continued)
Coordinate Grids/Graphs



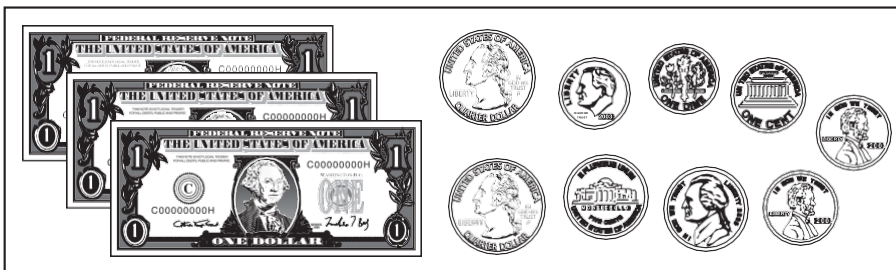
← Point, line, and axis labels may be read aloud.
 Numbers on axis lines are **NOT** read.

Diagrams



← Labels, numbers, and boxed text may be read aloud.

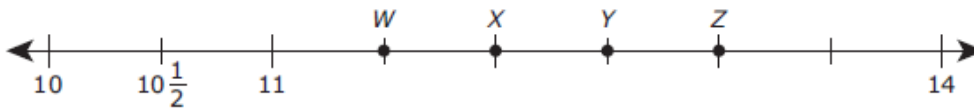
Money



← Words and numbers on images of money may **NOT** be read aloud.

Graphics (continued)

Number Lines



← Letters and numbers may be read aloud.

Pictographs

Matter Being Tested

Liquid	
Solid	
Gas	

Each represents 5 samples.

← Titles and categories may be read aloud.

← Symbols may be read aloud as "symbol." They may **NOT** be described or interpreted.

Number Lists

- Most number lists within a line of text or within answer choices may be read aloud. Exceptions to this guideline exist when reading the number list could aid the student in finding the correct answer (e.g., ordering numbers). In these cases, the number list may be read aloud as individual digits.

Numerical Expressions

- Most numerical expressions may be read aloud the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom—as words or phrases rather than as individual digits.

Examples:

483 may be read aloud as "four hundred eighty-three."

-16 may be read aloud as "negative sixteen."

$30 - 16$ may be read aloud as "thirty minus sixteen."

$\sqrt{2}$ may be read aloud as "the square root of two."

Exceptions to this guideline exist when reading the numerical expression could aid the student in finding the correct answer (e.g., identifying place value). In these cases, the numerical expressions may be read aloud as individual digits.

Example:

What is another way to write 268? may be read aloud as "What is another way to write two-six-eight?"

Numerical Expressions (continued)

Dashes

- When a dash appears between two numbers, it may be read aloud as “to” or “through” depending on the context.

Dates

- Numbers appearing in dates may be read aloud as phrases rather than individual digits.

Example:

June 16, 1978, may be read aloud as “June sixteenth nineteen seventy-eight.”

Decimals

- Decimals in numbers may be read aloud as “point.” Examples:

$3.5\ m$ may be read aloud as “three point five meters.”

0.178 may be read aloud as “zero point one seven eight.”

Exponents

- Exponents to the second or third power may be read aloud as “squared” or “cubed.” If the power is greater than 3, the exponent may be read aloud as “to the n th power.”

Examples:

$3\ m^2$ may be read aloud as “three meters squared.”

y^5 may be read aloud as “y to the fifth power.”

Fractions

- In general, fractions may be read aloud as “[expression] over [expression].”

Examples:

$\frac{3}{7}$ may be read aloud as “three over seven.”

$\frac{3x - 5}{7}$ may be read aloud as “three x minus five over seven.”

$3\frac{1}{4}$ may be read aloud as “three and one over four.”

Functional Notation

- When a function symbol such as $f()$ appears, it may be read aloud as “f of...”

Examples:

$f(x)$ may be read aloud as “f of x.”

$g(-2)$ may be read aloud as “g of negative two.”

Numerical Expressions (continued)

Money

- Most monetary expressions may be read aloud in terms of the appropriate denominations.

Examples:

$\$0.57$ may be read aloud as “fifty-seven cents.”

$\$2.50$ may be read aloud as “two dollars and fifty cents.”

Exceptions to this guideline exist when reading the monetary expression could aid the student in finding the correct answer (e.g., identifying the value of money). In these cases, the monetary expressions may be read aloud as individual digits.

Example:

$\$14.50$ may be read as “one four point five zero dollars.”

Ordered Pairs

- In an ordered pair, the coordinates may be read aloud as individual numbers without the parentheses or comma.

Example:

$(-2, 1)$ may be read aloud as “negative two [pause] one.”

Parentheses and Brackets

- Parentheses and brackets in numerical expressions may **NOT** be read aloud; however, it would be appropriate to pause for these symbols.

Example:

$8 - (3 \times 2)$ may be read aloud as “eight minus [pause] three times two.”

Ratios

- A ratio symbol (:) may be read aloud as “to.”

Examples:

$1:2$ may be read aloud as “one to two.”

$3:5:9$ may be read aloud as “three to five to nine.”

Roman Numerals

- Roman numerals may be read aloud as the numbers they represent.

Example:

Quadrant II may be read aloud as “quadrant two.”

Set Notation and Interval Notation

- Set notation may **NOT** be read aloud; however, individual numbers and variables within the notation may be read aloud.

Example:

$\{y \mid -4 < y < 4\}$ may be read as “y [pause] negative four symbol y symbol four.”

Numerical Expressions (continued)

- Interval Notation may **NOT** be read aloud; however, individual numbers within the notation may be read aloud.

Example:

$(-6, 2)$ and $(-2, 10)$ may be read as “negative six,” “two,” and “negative two,” “ten.”

Subscripts

- Subscripts used with variables may be read aloud as numbers.

Example:

$x_1 + x_2$ may be read aloud as “x one plus x two.”

Symbols

- Many mathematical symbols may be read aloud as the word or words they commonly represent, except in cases where that may aid the student in finding the correct answer. The following table shows how some common symbols may be read aloud.

Symbol	Read aloud as...
+	plus
-	minus
×	times
÷	divided by
=	equals
$\sqrt{\quad}$	the square root of
~	is similar to
≈	is approximately equal to
≅	is congruent to
°	degree(s)
%	percent, percentage, or percentile (depending on context)
∞	infinity
	the absolute value of
<	symbol
>	symbol
≤	symbol
≥	symbol

Guidelines for Reading/Language Arts

It is important to note that **reading** selections are **NOT permitted** to be read aloud. In addition, no part of any **editing** selection, test question, or answer choice in the writing section of English I or English II may be read aloud to a student. The guidelines in this section should be followed when reading aloud informational and persuasive writing prompts and when reading aloud revising selections, test questions, and answer choices.

Abbreviations

- Most abbreviations may be read aloud as the word or words they represent. These may be read aloud in either singular or plural form, as appropriate.

Examples:

Mr. may be read aloud as "Mister."

e.g. may be read aloud as "for example."

adv may be read aloud as "adverb."

- Initialisms and acronyms may be read aloud as letters or words according to customary usage. Supplying the words represented by the letters is **NOT** allowed.

Examples:

U.S. may be read aloud as "U-S."

2:30 p.m. may be read aloud as "two thirty P-M."

NASA may be read aloud as "nasa."

Numbers

- Most numbers may be read aloud in the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom.

Examples:

35°F may be read aloud as "thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit."

\$2.50 may be read aloud as "two dollars and fifty cents."

- Numbers appearing in dates may be read aloud as phrases rather than individual digits.

Example:

June 16, 1978, may be read aloud as "June sixteenth nineteen seventy-eight."

- The numbers in dictionary entries are read as "one," "two," etc., with no special emphasis.

Direction Lines and Prereading Text

- Although reading selections and editing passages may **NOT** be read aloud, all direction lines that accompany reading and editing passages may be read aloud. Revising introductory paragraphs can also be read aloud. Students who receive oral administration support and content and language support will have a preread before a reading selection or editing passage. This text may be read aloud to the student.

Direction lines example:

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question may be read aloud.

Revising introductory paragraph example:

Maggie wrote this paper in response to a class assignment. Read the paper and think about any revisions Maggie should make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

Editing preread example:

Visit Austin

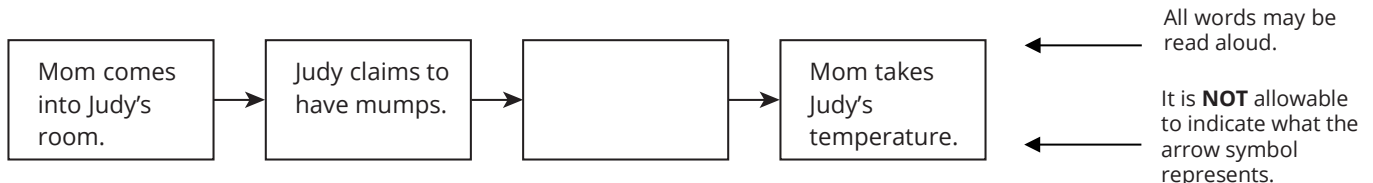
Claire is proud of where she lives. She wrote a paper to persuade others to visit the many attractions, or things to do, in her hometown of Austin, Texas. Claire believes people should visit the Texas Capitol and walk through the huge round room called the Rotunda. At the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum, a visitor can marvel at, or admire, the postcard wall, three floors of exhibits, or displays, and see artifacts from a 300-year-old shipwreck. Claire also tells visitors to experience the world's largest colony of Mexican freetail bats that live under the Ann W. Richards Congress Avenue Bridge and fly out just after sunset. It is a spectacular event to see. The bat colony is the largest urban, or city, bat colony in the world.

Read Claire's paper and look for corrections she needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Graphics

- Most words and numbers in graphics may be read aloud; however, interpreting the graphic is **NOT** allowed.

Diagrams



Story Maps

Story Map	
Title:	<u>"THE NEW ZOO"</u>
Who:	<u>George</u> <u>Liza</u> <u>The children's mother</u>
Where:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>

← Headings and other words may be read aloud.

Verbatim Text

- Questions and answer choices that include text taken verbatim from a reading selection (e.g., quotation, caption, stage directions) may be read aloud in their entirety. Italicized text should be given no special emphasis; however, words in boldface may be read aloud with emphasis.
- For writing, text may be read aloud in its entirety for revising selections. This includes introductory paragraphs, test questions, and answer choices. While reading the selection, voice inflection must be kept neutral. Italicized text should be given no special emphasis; however, words in boldface may be read aloud with emphasis. Numbers before sentences in the revising selection are not read aloud.

Reading example:

Brody grinned because he knew that the team—which he had actually led—had successfully completed its task.

MIKE: [*Nods eagerly.*] My dad was taking me to Ranger Scouts last night, and the traffic was bad.

[*Carl gives him an annoyed look.*]

← All words may be read aloud.

Writing example:

Investigating the Sneeze
(1) It has happened to everyone. (2) You begin to feel a strange, itchy sensation in your nose, and before you know it . . . aaaa-CHOO! (3) You have sneezed. (4) Sneezing is an interesting process.

Guidelines for Science

Abbreviations

- Most abbreviations may be read aloud as the word or words they represent. These may be read aloud in either singular or plural form, as appropriate.

Examples:

Dec. may be read aloud as “December.”

MHz may be read aloud as “megahertz.”

5°C may be read aloud as “five degrees Celsius.”

g/cm^3 may be read aloud as “grams per centimeters cubed.”

- Initialisms and acronyms may be read aloud as letters or words according to customary usage. Supplying the words represented by the letters is **NOT** allowed.

Examples:

U.S. may be read aloud as “U-S.”

AIDS may be read aloud as “aids.”

Equations and Scientific Expressions

- Most equations, formulas, and scientific expressions may be read aloud in the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom.

Capital and Lowercase Letters

- Capital and lowercase letters in chemical formulas should be read aloud without distinction.

Example:

HCl may be read aloud as “H-C-L.”

- Capital and lowercase letters in genotypes should be read aloud with distinction as shown.

Example:

Genotype Rr may be read aloud as “genotype big-R little-r.”

Chemical Elements and Compounds

- Symbols for elements and formulas for compounds may be read aloud as letters and numbers without distinctions or breaks. They may **NOT** be read aloud as the names of the elements or compounds.

Examples:

Ag may be read aloud as “A-G.”

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ may be read aloud as “C-six-H-twelve-O-six.”

Equations and Scientific Expressions (continued)

Chemical Equations

- Chemical equations may be read aloud as letters and numbers. Phase indicators such as *(aq)* may be read aloud as letters. The plus symbol may be read aloud as “plus.” The arrow symbol may be read aloud as either “arrow” or “symbol.”

Example:

$Al_2(SO_4)_3(aq) + 3Ca(OH)_2(aq) \rightarrow 3CaSO_4(s) + 2Al(OH)_3(s)$ may be read aloud as “A-L-two-S-O-four-three-A-Q-plus-three-C-A-O-H-two-A-Q-symbol-three-C-A-S-O-four-S-plus-two-A-L-O-H-three-S.”

Scientific Names

- Scientific (genus/species) names may be read aloud exactly as written.

Examples:

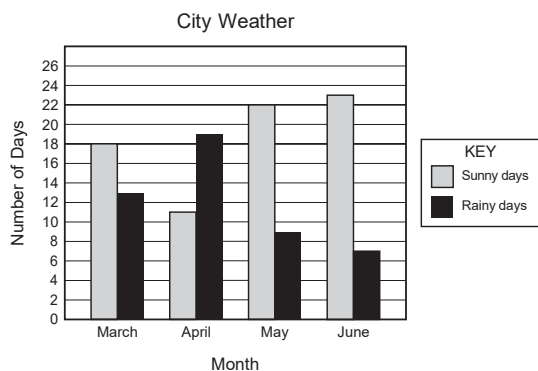
Salmonella enterica may be read aloud as “Salmonella enterica.”

S. enterica may be read aloud as “S-enterica.”

Graphics

- Most words and numbers in graphics may be read aloud; however, interpreting the graphic is **NOT** allowed.

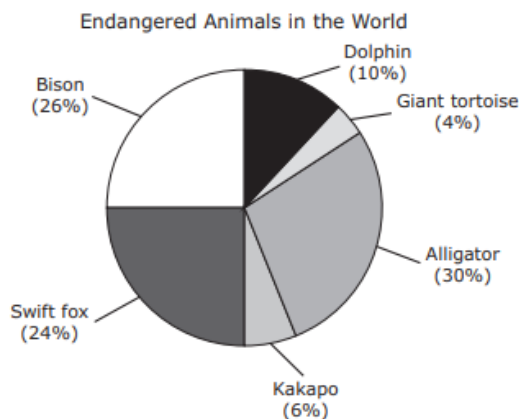
Bar Graphs



Titles and labels may be read aloud. Numbers on axis are **NOT** read.

Words in the key may be read aloud.

Circle Graphs



Titles, labels, and percents may be read aloud.

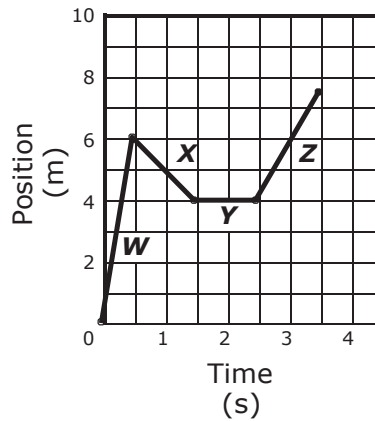
Graphics (continued)

Codon Charts

		Second Letter				
		U	C	A	G	
First Letter	U	Phenylalanine	Serine	Tyrosine	Cysteine	U
		Phenylalanine	Serine	Tyrosine	Cysteine	C
		Leucine	Serine	(STOP)	(STOP)	A
		Leucine	Serine	(STOP)	Tryptophan	G
	C	Leucine	Proline	Histidine	Arginine	U
		Leucine	Proline	Histidine	Arginine	C
		Leucine	Proline	Glutamine	Arginine	A
		Leucine	Proline	Glutamine	Arginine	G
	A	Isoleucine	Threonine	Asparagine	Serine	U
		Isoleucine	Threonine	Asparagine	Serine	C
		Isoleucine	Threonine	Lysine	Arginine	A
		Methionine (START)	Threonine	Lysine	Arginine	G
G	Valine	Alanine	Aspartate	Glycine	U	
	Valine	Alanine	Aspartate	Glycine	C	
	Valine	Alanine	Glutamate	Glycine	A	
	Valine	Alanine	Glutamate	Glycine	G	

← Letters and words may be read aloud.

Coordinate Grids/Graphs

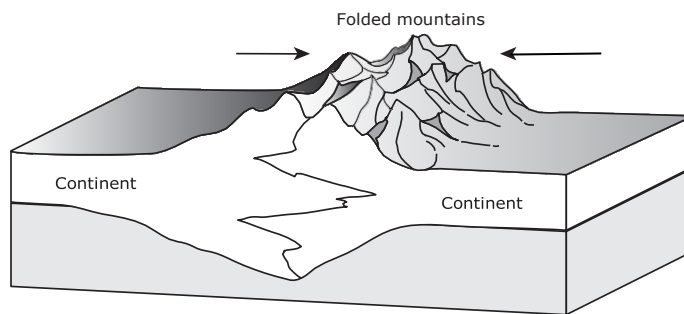


← Labels, numbers, and letters may be read aloud.

Numbers on axis lines are **NOT** read.

← Abbreviations may be read aloud as the words they represent.

Diagrams

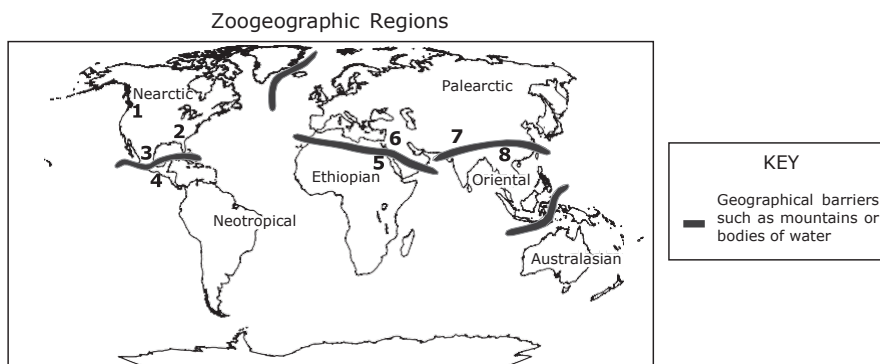


← It is **NOT** allowable to indicate what the arrow symbol represents.

← All labels may be read aloud.

Graphics (continued)

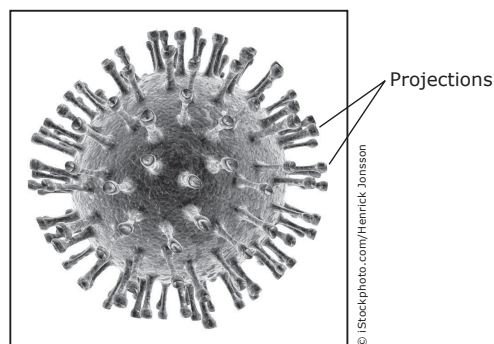
Maps



← Titles, labels, and numbers may be read aloud.

← Words in key may be read aloud.

Photographs With Labels



← Labels may be read aloud.

Tables

Toy Cars

Toy Car	Mass (kg)	Acceleration (m/s ²)
1	0.19	2.0
2	0.15	3.0
3	0.25	1.5
4	0.21	2.5

← Titles, headings, and numbers may be read aloud.

← Abbreviations may be read aloud as the words they represent.

Numerical Expressions

- Numerical expressions may be read aloud in the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom—as words or phrases rather than as individual digits.

Dashes

- When a dash appears between two numbers, it may be read aloud as “to” or “through” depending on the context.

Numerical Expressions (continued)

Dates

- Numbers appearing in dates may be read aloud as phrases rather than individual digits.

Example:

June 16, 1978, may be read aloud as “June sixteenth nineteen seventy-eight.”

Decimals

- Decimals in numbers may be read aloud as “point.”

Example:

3.5 m may be read aloud as “three point five meters.”

Degrees

- The degree symbol ($^{\circ}$) may be read aloud as “degrees,” and numbers with the symbol may be read aloud in the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom.

Example:

35°C may be read aloud as “thirty-five degrees Celsius.”

Exponents

- Exponents to the second or third power may be read aloud as “squared” or “cubed.” If the power is greater than 3, the exponent may be read aloud as “to the n th power.”

Examples:

3 m/s^2 may be read aloud as “three meters per second squared.”

4.1×10^5 may be read aloud as “four point one times ten to the fifth power.”

Percents

- The percent symbol (%) may be read aloud as “percent,” and numerals with the symbol may be read aloud in the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom.

Examples:

48% may be read aloud as “forty-eight percent.”

7.5% may be read aloud as “seven point five percent.”

0.23% may be read aloud as “zero point two three percent.”

Roman Numerals

- Roman numerals may be read aloud as the numbers they represent.

Example:

Statements I and II may be read aloud as “statements one and two.”

Guidelines for Social Studies

Abbreviations

- Most abbreviations may be read aloud as the word or words they represent. These may be read aloud in either singular or plural form, as appropriate.

Examples:

Dr. may be read aloud as “doctor.”

c. 1450 may be read aloud as “circa fourteen fifty.”

Marbury v. Madison may be read aloud as “Marbury versus Madison.”

- Initialisms and acronyms may be read aloud as letters or words according to customary usage. Supplying the words represented by the letters is **NOT** allowed.

Examples:

U.S. may be read aloud as “U-S.”

NAFTA may be read aloud as “nafta.”

NATO may be read aloud as “nato.”

NAACP may be read aloud as “N-double A-C-P.”

Dates

- *B.C.* and *A.D.*, or similar designations that appear in a date, may be read aloud as letters.

Example:

500 b.c. may be read aloud as “Five hundred B-C.”

- Numbers appearing in dates may be read aloud as phrases rather than individual digits.

Example:

June 16, 1978, may be read aloud as “June sixteenth nineteen seventy-eight.”

- Dashes appearing between two dates may be read aloud as “to” or “through” depending on the context.

Example:

1960–1968 may be read aloud as “nineteen sixty to nineteen sixty-eight” or as “nineteen sixty through nineteen sixty-eight.”

Decimals

- Decimals in numbers may be read aloud as “point.”

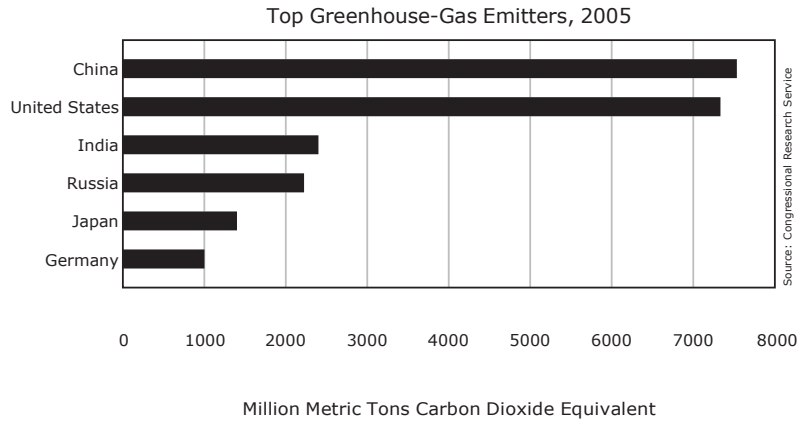
Example:

3.5 million people may be read aloud as “three point five million people.”

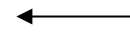
Graphics

- Most words and numbers in graphics may be read aloud; however, interpreting the graphic is **NOT** allowed.

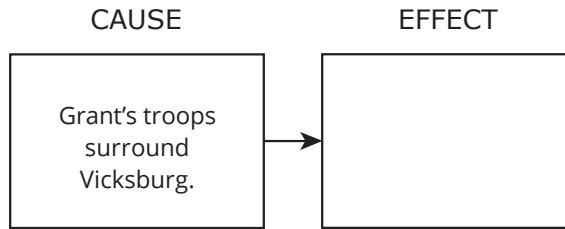
Bar Graphs



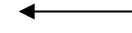
Titles and labels may be read aloud. Numbers on the axis are **NOT** read.



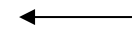
Cause/Effect



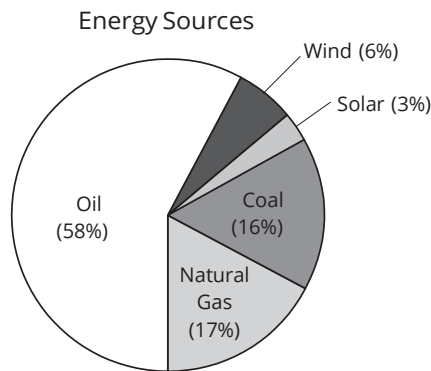
Headings and other words may be read aloud.



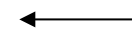
It is **NOT** allowable to indicate what the arrow symbol represents.



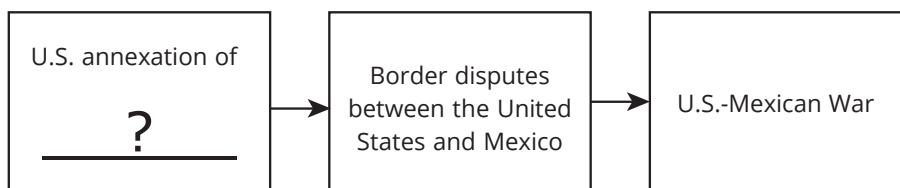
Circle Graphs



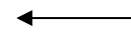
Titles, labels, and percents may be read aloud.



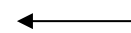
Diagrams



All words may be read aloud.



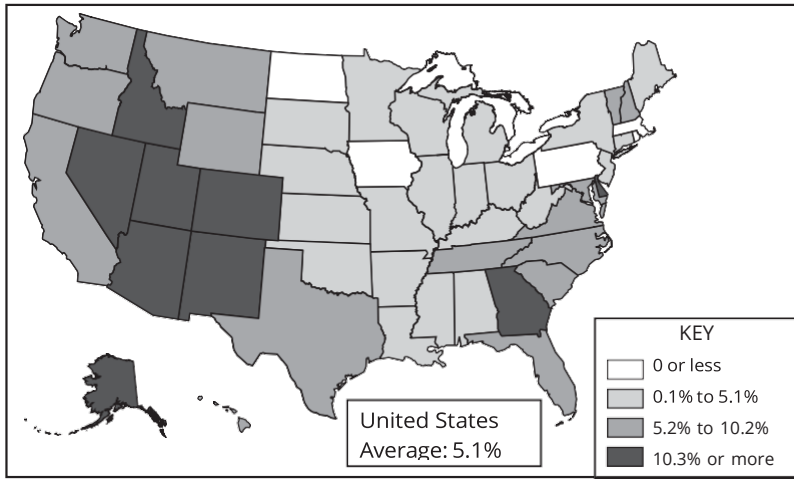
It is **NOT** allowable to indicate what the arrow symbol represents.



Graphics (continued)

Maps

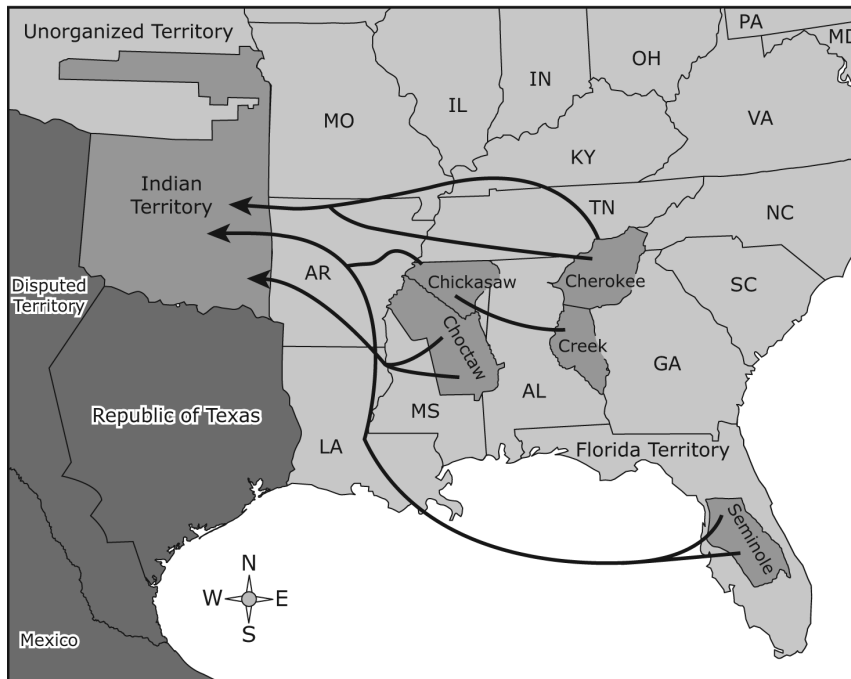
Growth Rate of the Population
Age 65 and Older by State, 2000–2005



← Titles, labels, and numbers may be read aloud.

← Words in the key can be read aloud.

Relocation of American Indians in the 1830s



← Titles, labels, and numbers may be read aloud.

← Letters on the compass rose may be read aloud only as letters.

Graphics (continued)

Photographs, Political Cartoons, and Other Illustrations



← Words may be read aloud.



← Words and numbers may be read aloud.

Tables

1860 Census Results for Selected States

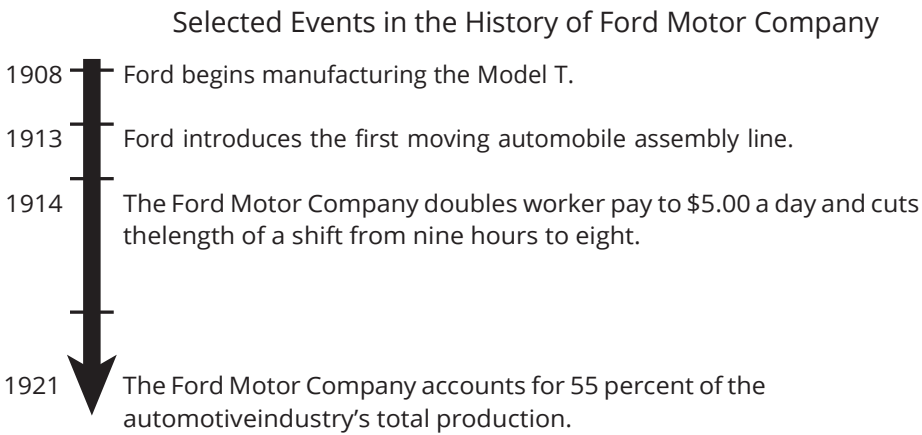
State	Total Population	Total Number of Slaves	Slaves as a Percentage of Population
Alabama	964,201	435,080	45%
Georgia	1,057,286	462,198	44%
Kentucky	1,155,084	225,483	20%
Maryland	687,049	87,189	13%
Mississippi	791,305	436,631	55%
Virginia	1,596,318	490,865	31%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

← Titles, headings, and numbers may be read aloud.

Graphics (continued)

Timelines



← Titles, labels, and numbers may be read aloud.

Source: The Henry Ford

← It is **NOT** allowable to indicate what the arrow symbol represents.

Percents

- The percent symbol (%) may be read aloud as “percent,” and numerals with the symbol may be read aloud the same way as they are read aloud in the classroom.

Examples:

48% may be read aloud as “forty-eight percent.”

7.5% may be read aloud as “seven point five percent.”

0.23% may be read aloud as “zero point two three percent.”

Roman Numerals

- Roman numerals may be read aloud as the numbers they represent.

Example:

World War II may be read aloud as “World War Two.”

Text Boxes

- Items that feature a text box (e.g., a quotation or an excerpt) are read aloud in their entirety. The attribution line is read aloud, but the website and date accessed are **NOT** read.

Black Codes was a name given to laws passed by southern governments established during the presidency of Andrew Johnson. These laws imposed severe restrictions on freed men, such as prohibiting their right to vote, forbidding them to sit on juries, and limiting their right to testify against white men. They were also forbidden from carrying weapons in public places and working in certain occupations.

—National Archives and Records Administration,
<http://www.archives.gov> (accessed July 14, 2010)

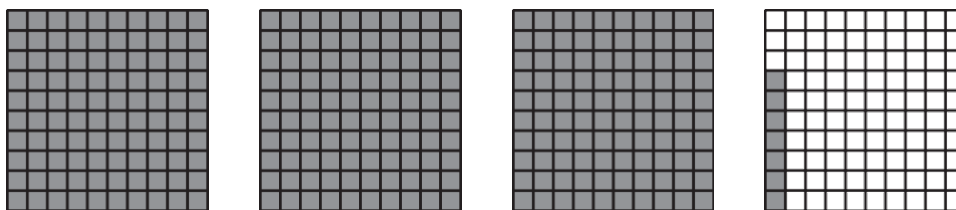
← All words and numbers may be read aloud.

Examples

Mathematics

1. Any text in the test question and answer choices may be read aloud. This example may be read aloud as follows. "The model below is shaded to represent three and seven over one hundred. Which decimal does the model represent? A, three point zero zero seven. B, three point seven. C, three point zero seven. D, zero point three seven."

The model below is shaded to represent $3\frac{7}{100}$.

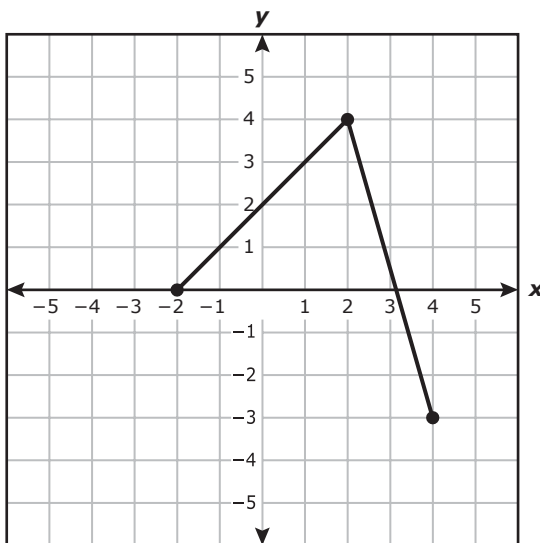


Which decimal does the model represent?

- A 3.007
- B 3.7
- C 3.07
- D 0.37

2. The question may be read aloud, as well as labels in the coordinate grid. However, reading aloud the answer choices must follow the guidelines in this document. Only individual numbers and variables within the notation may be read aloud if the student requests this assistance. The test administrator may **NOT** read aloud each answer choice in its entirety.

What is the range of the function graphed on the grid?




- F $\{x \mid x = -2, 2, 4\}$
- G $\{y \mid -3 \leq y \leq 4\}$
- H $\{x \mid -2 \leq x \leq 4\}$
- J $\{y \mid y = -3, 0, 4\}$

3. Any text in the test question or answer choices may be read aloud; however, the triangle and circle should be read aloud as “symbol.” For example, the first equation may be read aloud as “symbol plus symbol equals 11.”

In the equations below, each  represents the same number.

$$\begin{array}{r} \bigcirc + \triangle = 11 \\ \triangle \times \triangle = 9 \end{array}$$

What is the value of  ?

- A 3
- B 2
- C 8
- D 9

Reading

4. Any text in the test question or answer choices may be read aloud, including the boxed text pulled directly from the reading selection.

Read lines 44 and 45 from the poem.

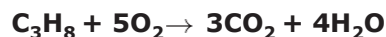
Instead, I hear winds whisper:
Free land! You made a choice.

The poet uses personification in these lines to show that the winds —

- A are important to frontier life
- B seem to taunt the speaker
- C serve as a symbol of the speaker’s anger
- D blow gently and quietly on the frontier

Science

5. Any text in the question may be read aloud, including the "Record" directions. The chemical equation may be read aloud as, "C three H eight plus five O two symbol three C O two plus four H two O." It is **NOT** allowable to indicate what the arrow represents.

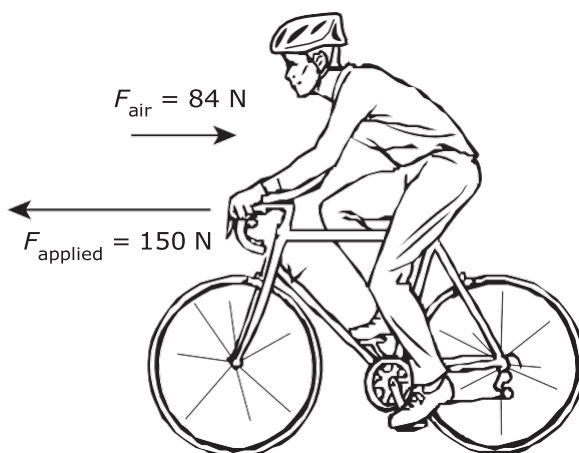


How many different elements are involved in the reaction shown above?

Record your answer and fill in the bubbles on your answer document. Be sure to use the correct place value.

6. The first sentence may be read aloud in its entirety. For the graphic, the test administrator should say something similar to, "Take a few moments to look at the graphic and tell me whether you would like anything read aloud. Then let me know when you are ready to go on." If needed, the information in the graphic may be read aloud as, "F air equals eighty-four N." The text under the graphic and in the answer choices may be read aloud; however, reading aloud the answer choices must follow the guidelines in this document. For example, answer choice A may be read aloud as, "zero point six six meters per second squared backward, because..."

The diagram below shows two different forces acting on a cyclist riding a bicycle.

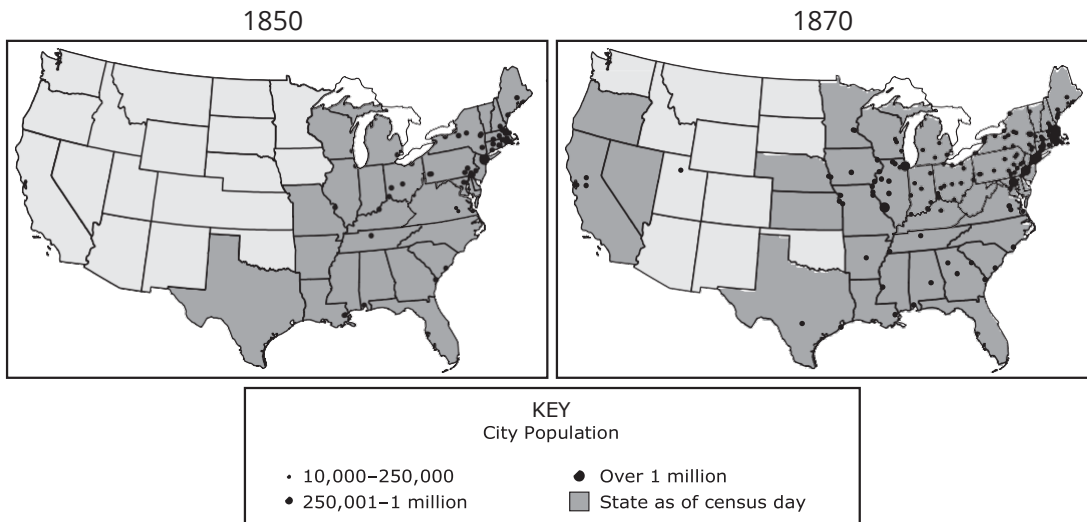


The total mass of the cyclist and the bicycle is 100.0 kg. Based on this information, what is the acceleration of the cyclist?

- A 0.66 m/s² backward, because the force of the air slows the cyclist down
- B 0.66 m/s² forward, because the applied force is greater than the force of the air
- C 2.3 m/s² backward, because the forces are opposite and not equal
- D 2.3 m/s² forward, because the cyclist's inertia is greater than the force of the air

Social Studies

7. For a graphic, the test administrator should say something similar to, "Take a few moments to look at the map and tell me whether you would like anything read aloud. Then let me know when you are ready to go on." For example, if the student needs help reading information in the key aloud, the test administrator should point to the words and say, "This says over one million." However, symbols may **NOT** be described or interpreted. Once students are ready to go on, any text in the test question and answer choices may be read aloud.



Which of these best explains the change in population and distribution of U.S. cities from 1850 to 1870?

- A The passage of homesteading legislation
- B The admission of new states to the Union
- C The expansion of the railroad system and increased industrialization
- D The emancipation of slaves after the Civil War



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Change Log

Location	Change	Date
Guidelines for the May 2022 STAAR Grades 3–8 Reading Assessments (page 4)	Added a chart showing the list of forms that should be avoided for paper versions of oral and signed administrations of STAAR reading assessments	1/26/22