ASSESSMENT COMPARISON

Assessment Type	Purpose	When to Use	Tools/Methods	Outcome	Analogy
Universal Screener	To quickly identify students who may be at risk for literacy difficulties.	Beginning of the school year or periodically (e.g., fall, winter, spring).	Standardized tests, digital screening tools (e.g., DIBELS, Acadience, and aimsweb+	Broad overview of students' abilities; identifies who needs additional support or intervention.	Like a diagnostic check engine light to flag potential problems early.
Diagnostic Assessment	To pinpoint specific areas of strength and weakness in literacy skills.	After screening identifies a student at risk or struggling.	Detailed, individualized assessments (e.g., running records, phonemic awareness inventories).	Deep understanding of specific skill deficits and strengths; guides targeted instruction.	Equivalent to a mechanic running specific tests to identify exactly what needs repair.
Learning Profiles	To document individual student progress and learning characteristics over time.	Continuously updated throughout the year as part of ongoing monitoring.	Portfolios, anecdotal records, observational notes, and samples of student work.	Comprehensive view of a student's literacy development; informs personalized teaching strategies.	Similar to monitoring fuel efficiency and overall engine performance over time.
Classroom Assessment	To assess daily learning, monitor progress, and adjust instruction as needed.	Regularly during daily instruction or at the end of a unit/lesson.	Formative assessments (e.g., exit tickets, quick writes), Summative assessments (e.g., projects).	Immediate feedback to adjust teaching; evaluates mastery of specific skills or concepts taught.	Like checking oil levels and making small tune- ups to ensure the engine runs smoothly every day.

Adapted from LD@school's Evidence-Based Assessment in the Science of Reading







