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## **Annual Technical Report**

**Utah Readiness, Improvement, Success,  
Empowerment (RISE) Assessment**

**English Language Arts, Mathematics,  
and Science**

**2023–2024 School Year**

October 2024



## UTAH'S STATEWIDE ASSESSMENTS

*UTAH READINESS, IMPROVEMENT, SUCCESS, EMPOWERMENT (RISE)*

*READING GRADES 3–8*

*WRITING GRADES 5 AND 8*

*MATHEMATICS GRADES 3–8, SECONDARY MATHEMATICS I*

*SCIENCE GRADES 4–8*

*2023–2024 ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT*

*OCTOBER 2024*

Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc., in collaboration with  
the Utah State Board of Education

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## 1. INTRODUCTION: THE VALIDITY OF RISE TEST SCORE INTERPRETATIONS

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

The purpose of this technical report is to document the evidence that supports claims made for how scores may be interpreted for the Utah Readiness, Improvement, Success, Empowerment (RISE) assessment. Evidence for the validity of test score interpretations is central to substantiating claims that RISE test scores can be used to evaluate the effectiveness with which Utah districts and schools teach students the Utah Core Standards and whether individual students have achieved those standards by the end of each school year. The report therefore begins with a review of validity evidence evaluated to date. Because evidence for the validity of test score interpretations will accrue over time, this chapter will be expanded as further evidence is collected.

Chapter 2 of this technical report describes the design and development of the RISE assessments, including the [Utah Core Standards](#), which define the content domain to be assessed by RISE; the development of test specifications, including blueprints, which ensure the breadth and depth of the content domain is adequately sampled by the assessments; and test development procedures that ensure alignment of test forms with the blueprint specifications. The full RISE assessment system administered throughout the year includes end-of-course (EOC) assessments for English language arts (ELA) in reading for grades 3–8 and writing for grades 5 and 8; mathematics for grades 3–8 and EOC Secondary Mathematics I; and EOC assessments in science for grades 4–8. Utah’s original Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) tests were developed beginning with the 2014 operational field test, and item development for them continued from 2014 to 2018. When Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI) resumed delivering the Utah assessments in fall 2019, the assessments were renamed as RISE to match the work conducted with the interim vendor. Note that for these RISE assessments, the blueprints remained the same as they were at the end of the 2018 contract, with minor edits made to account for the updated Utah Core Standards. Thus, CAI and the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) can be confident that the original SAGE assessments are comparable to the RISE assessments delivered by CAI.

Chapter 3 presents the results of the 2023–2024 RISE test administration. This chapter provides summaries of the test-taking student population and their performance on the assessments. In addition, these sections describe administration-specific evidence for the reliability of the RISE assessments, including internal consistency reliability, standard errors of measurement (SEMs), and the reliability of performance-level classifications.

The remaining chapters document technical details of test development, administration, scoring, and reporting activities. Chapter 4 describes the item development process and the sequence of reviews that each item must pass through before being eligible for RISE test administration. This chapter also describes CAI’s adaptive algorithm, which delivers the computerized RISE assessments to Utah students.

Chapter 5 discusses the test administration procedures, including eligibility for participation in RISE assessments; testing conditions, including accessibility tools and accommodations; systems security for assessments administered online; and test security procedures for all test administrations.

Chapter 6 provides a description of the score reporting system and the interpretation of test scores. Chapter 7 outlines the procedures that USBE used to identify and adopt performance standards for the RISE assessments. Chapter 8 describes the procedures used to scale and equate the RISE assessments for scoring and reporting.

Chapter 9 covers the procedures for scoring constructed-response (CR) items, both machine-scored and handscored, and summarizes rater agreement results. Finally, Chapter 10 provides an overview of the quality assurance (QA) processes CAI uses to ensure that all test development, administration, scoring, and reporting activities are conducted with fidelity to the developed procedures.

## 1.2 VALIDITY EVIDENCE

The term *validity* refers to the degree to which test score interpretations are supported by evidence and speaks directly to the legitimate uses of test scores. Establishing the validity of test score interpretations is the most fundamental component of test design and evaluation. The *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing* (American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, & National Council on Measurement in Education, 2014) provide a framework for evaluating whether claims based on test score interpretations are supported by evidence. Within this framework, the Standards describe the range of evidence that may be brought to support the validity of test score interpretations.

The kinds of evidence required to support the validity of test score interpretations depend on the claims made for how test scores may be interpreted. Moreover, the Standards make explicit that validity is an attribute not of tests but rather of test score interpretations. Some test score interpretations may be supported by validity evidence, while others are not. The test itself is not assessed for validity; instead, the intended interpretation and use of test scores are evaluated.

There are several intended uses for RISE test scores, including school accountability, feedback about student and class performance, measurement of student growth over time, evaluation of performance gaps between groups, and diagnosis of individual student strengths and weaknesses. Each of these intended uses requires claims to be made about the interpretation of test scores, and the strength of those claims rests on the validity evidence supporting them. Some validity evidence will be central to all the claims, including evidence showing that test items and administrations align with the Utah Core Standards. Other evidence may target more specific claims, such as evidence for measurement of student growth. Validity evidence should therefore be evaluated with respect to the claim that it is purported to support.

Determining whether the test measures the intended construct is central to evaluating the validity of test score interpretations. Such an evaluation in turn requires a clear definition of the measurement construct. For Utah's RISE assessments, the definition of the measurement construct is provided by the Utah Core Standards.

The Utah Core Standards specify what students should know and be able to do by the end of the year for each grade level for them to graduate, or to be prepared for post-secondary education or entry into the workforce. The Utah Core Standards were established in 1984 and are revised regularly. The current Utah Core Standards for English language arts (ELA) were approved by the USBE in 2010 and fully implemented in June 2013. Utah's mathematics standards were originally approved in 2010, implemented in April 2013, and updated for all grades in 2016. Utah's science standards were adopted and implemented in 2010. They were updated for grades 6–8 in December 2015 and for grades 4–5 in June 2019. The Utah Core Standards for ELA, mathematics, and science describe the educational targets for students in each subject area. The updated grades 6–8 science standards went into effect in 2018, and the updated grades 4–5 science standards went into effect in the 2020–2021 school year.

Because directly measuring student achievement against each benchmark in the Utah Core Standards would result in an impractically long test, each test administration is designed to measure a representative sample of the content domain defined by the Utah Core Standards. To ensure that each student is assessed on the intended breadth and depth of the Utah Core Standards, item selection in the Test Delivery System (TDS) is guided by a set of test specifications, or blueprints, which indicate the number of items that should be sampled from each content strand, standard, and benchmark. The test blueprints represent a policy statement about the relative importance of content strands and standards in addition to meeting important measurement goals (e.g., sufficient items to report strand performance levels reliably). Because the test blueprint determines how student achievement of the Utah Core Standards is evaluated, alignment of test blueprints with the content standards is critical. USBE has published the [RISE test blueprints](#) that specify the distribution of items across reporting strands and Depth of Knowledge (DOK) levels.

While the blueprints ensure that the full range of the intended measurement construct is represented in each test administration, tests may also inadvertently measure attributes that are not relevant to the construct of interest. For example, when a high level of English language proficiency is necessary to access content in mathematics and

science items, language proficiency may unnecessarily limit the student’s ability to demonstrate achievement in those subject areas. While such tests may measure achievement of relevant mathematics and science content standards, they may also measure construct-irrelevant variation in language proficiency, limiting the universality of test score interpretations for some student populations.

The principles of universal design of assessments provide guidelines for test design that minimize the impact of construct-irrelevant factors in assessing student achievement. Universal design removes barriers to access for the widest possible range of students. The following seven principles of universal design are applied in the process of test development (Thompson, Johnstone, & Thurlow, 2002):

- Inclusive assessment population
- Precisely defined constructs
- Accessible, non-biased items
- Amenable to accommodations
- Simple, clear, and intuitive instructions and procedures
- Maximum readability and comprehensibility
- Maximum legibility

Test development specialists receive extensive training on the principles of universal design and apply these principles in the development of all test materials, including items and accompanying stimuli. During the review process, adherence to the principles of universal design is verified.

### 1.2.1 CONTENT STANDARDS

The RISE assessments were aligned to the ELA standards adopted by Utah in 2013, mathematics and grades 6–8 science standards adopted by Utah in 2016, and grades 4–5 science standards adopted by Utah in 2019. The standards are available for review at the following URLs:

- <https://www.schools.utah.gov/curr/elaelementary>
- <https://www.schools.utah.gov/curr/elasecondary>
- <https://www.schools.utah.gov/curr/mathematics/core>
- <https://www.schools.utah.gov/curr/science>

Blueprints were developed to ensure that the test and items aligned to the prioritized standards they were intended to measure. A complete description of the blueprint and test construction process can be found in Section 2 of this report, Background of RISE Assessments.

Table 1 through Table 3 present the number of items in the 2023–2024 item pool that measured each reporting category by grade for ELA, mathematics, and science, respectively.

**Table 1: Number of Items for Each Reporting Category, ELA**

Grade	Reporting Category	Number of Items
3	Informational Text	278
	Literature	222
	Language	127
	Speaking and Listening	65
4	Informational Text	242

Grade	Reporting Category	Number of Items
	Literature	231
	Language	122
	Speaking and Listening	67
5	Informational Text	259
	Literature	203
	Language	127
	Speaking and Listening	71
	Writing	4
6	Informational Text	245
	Literature	226
	Language	136
	Speaking and Listening	60
7	Informational Text	258
	Literature	207
	Language	126
	Speaking and Listening	59
8	Informational Text	270
	Literature	222
	Language	121
	Speaking and Listening	63
	Writing	4

**Table 2: Number of Items for Each Reporting Category, Mathematics**

Grade	Reporting Category	Number of Items
3	Geometry/Measurement and Data	185
	Number and Operations in Base Ten	156
	Number and Operations – Fractions	189
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking	274
4	Geometry/Measurement and Data	210
	Number and Operations in Base Ten	244
	Number and Operations – Fractions	231
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking	212
5	Geometry/Measurement and Data	181

Grade	Reporting Category	Number of Items
	Number and Operations in Base Ten	259
	Number and Operations – Fractions	304
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking	147
6	Expressions and Equations	224
	The Number System	175
	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	172
	Geometry/Statistics and Probability	263
7	Expressions and Equations	87
	The Number System	178
	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	198
	Geometry	152
	Statistics and Probability	159
8	Expressions and Equations	231
	Functions	151
	Geometry/The Number System	311
	Statistics and Probability	135
SM I	Algebra	179
	Geometry	132
	Number and Quantity/Functions/Statistics and Probability	219

Note. SM I = Secondary Mathematics I

**Table 3: Number of Items for Each Reporting Category, Science**

Grade	Reporting Category	Number of Items
4	Strand 1: Organisms Functioning in their Environment	31
	Strand 2: Energy Transfer	27
	Strand 3: Wave Patterns	19
	Strand 4: Observable Patterns in the Sky	15
5	Strand 1: Characteristics and Interactions of Earth's Systems	36
	Strand 2: Properties and Changes of Matter	25
	Strand 3: Cycling of Matter in Ecosystems	28
6	Strand 1: Structure and Motion Within the Solar System	9
	Strand 2: Energy Affects Matter	9
	Strand 3: Earth's Weather Patterns and Climate	9
	Strand 4: Stability and Change in Ecosystems	29

Grade	Reporting Category	Number of Items
7	Strand 1: Forces Are Interactions Between Matter	19
	Strand 2: Changes to Earth Over Time	23
	Strand 3: Structure and Function of Life	11
	Strand 4: Reproduction and Inheritance	17
	Strand 5: Changes in Species Over Time	20
8	Strand 1: Matter and Energy Interact in the Physical World	24
	Strand 2: Energy Stored and Transferred in Physical Systems	34
	Strand 3: Life Systems Store and Transfer Matter and Energy	13
	Strand 4: Interactions with Natural Systems and Resources	28

### 1.3 EVIDENCE BASED ON TEST CONTENT

The RISE assessments are designed to measure student progress toward achievement of the Utah Core Standards. Therefore, the validity of RISE test score interpretations critically depends on the degree to which test content aligns with expectations for student learning as specified in the Utah Core Standards.

Alignment of content standards is achieved through a rigorous item development process that proceeds from the content standards and refers to those standards in a highly iterative item development process. That process includes the USBE, test developers, and educator and stakeholder committees. The review process is described in more detail in Section 1.3.2, Independent Alignment Study, and is explicitly designed to ensure rigorous alignment of test content to the Utah Core Standards.

Ensuring the alignment of test items to their intended content standards establishes a critical link between the expectations for student achievement articulated in the Utah Core Standards with the RISE item content. The RISE test blueprints, in turn, specify the range and depth with which each of the content strands and standards will be covered in each test administration and complete the link between the Utah Core Standards and the RISE content-based test score interpretations.

Test blueprints drive item selection in the adaptive algorithm used to administer RISE assessments. The adaptive algorithm seeks to meet the following three objectives:

- To satisfy blueprint constraints
- To maximize overall test information near the student's ability estimate
- To maximize test information within each of the reporting strands, as well

Each item satisfies multiple blueprint elements. For example, an item not only measures a particular content standard, but also does so at a particular DOK level. As the test progresses, the weight of item selections increases for blueprint elements that have not been met, while items measuring blueprint elements that have been satisfied are no longer considered. The adaptive algorithm is configured for each assessment to ensure that all critical blueprint elements are satisfied in each test administration.

Moreover, unlike fixed-form tests, in which the same test form is administered to all students statewide, the RISE assessments are administered adaptively to students within the same classrooms and schools, and students are administered different samples of items from the subject-area pool. While each student may be administered only one or two items per benchmark, performance indicators at the classroom and school levels are based on a larger,

more representative sample of the content domain than is possible with fixed-form assessments. This ensures that teachers and schools are held accountable for instruction across the full range of the academic content standards.

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### 1.3.1 REVIEW PROCESS FOR ITEMS APPEARING IN RISE OPERATIONAL TEST ADMINISTRATION

This section describes the item review procedures used to ensure item accuracy and alignment with the Utah Core Standards. Following a standard item review process, item reviews proceed initially through a series of internal CAI reviews before items are deemed eligible for review by USBE content experts. Most of the CAI content staff members responsible for conducting internal reviews are former classroom teachers who hold degrees in education and/or their respective content areas. Each item passes through the following four internal review steps before it is designated as eligible for review by USBE:

1. Preliminary Review, conducted by a group of CAI content-area experts
2. Content Review 1, performed by a Level 3–4 CAI content specialist
3. Edit, in which a copy editor checks the item for correct grammar and usage
4. Senior Content Review, conducted by a Level 4–5 lead content expert

At every stage of the item review process, beginning with the preliminary review, CAI’s test developers analyze each item to ensure the following:

- The item is well aligned with the intended content standard.
- The item conforms to the item specifications for the target being assessed.
- The item is based on a quality idea (i.e., it assesses something worthwhile in a reasonable way).
- The item aligns correctly to a DOK level (for ELA and mathematics).
- The vocabulary used in the item is appropriate for the intended grade or age and subject matter, and it takes into consideration language accessibility, bias, and sensitivity.
- The item content is accurate and straightforward.
- Any accompanying graphic and stimulus materials are necessary to answer the question.
- The item stem is clear, concise, and succinct; it contains enough information to ensure that it will be understood; it is stated positively (and does not rely on negatives such as no, not, none, or never unless necessary); and it ends with a question.
- For selected-response items, the set of response options are succinct; parallel in structure, grammar, length, and content; sufficiently distinct from one another; and all plausible, but with only one correct option.
- There is no obvious or subtle cueing within the item.
- The score points for constructed-response items are clearly defined.
- For machine-scored constructed-response (MSCR) items, the items score as intended at each score point in the rubric.

Based on their reviews of each item, test developers may accept the item and classification as written, revise the item, or reject the item outright.

Items passing through the internal review process are sent to USBE for review. At this stage, items may be further revised in accordance with any edits or changes requested by USBE or rejected outright. Items at the USBE review level pass through three external reviews in which committees of Utah educators and stakeholders assess each item’s accuracy, alignment to the intended standard, and DOK level, as well as item fairness and language sensitivity. All items considered for inclusion in the RISE item pools are initially reviewed as follows:

- Utah content advisory committees ensure that each item is



- aligned to the intended content standard;
- appropriate for the grade level;
- accurate; and
- presented online in language that is clear and appropriate.
- Utah fairness and sensitivity committees ensure that each item and any associated stimulus materials are free from bias, sensitive topics, controversial language, stereotyping, and statements that reflect negatively on race, ethnicity, sex, culture, region, disability, or other social and economic conditions and characteristics.
- Utah community panels review all test items for appropriateness of test content.

Items successfully passing through this committee review process are then field-tested to ensure that they behave as intended when administered to students. Despite conscientious item development, some items perform differently than expected when administered to students. Using the item statistics gathered in field testing to review item performance is an important step in constructing valid and equivalent operational test forms.

Classical item analyses ensure that items function as intended with respect to the underlying scales. Classical item statistics are designed not only to evaluate item difficulty and the relationship of each item to the overall scale (item discrimination) but also to identify items that may exhibit a bias across subgroups (differential item functioning [DIF] analyses).

Items flagged for review based on their statistical performance must pass a three-stage review to be included in the final item pool from which operational forms are created. In the first stage of this review, a team of psychometricians reviews all flagged items to ensure that the data are accurate and properly analyzed, response keys are correct, and that there are no other obvious problems with the items.

USBE then reconvenes the content review and fairness and sensitivity committees to reevaluate flagged field-test items in the context of each item's statistical performance. Based on their review of each item's performance, the content review, fairness and sensitivity, and parent review committees may either recommend that a flagged item be rejected or deem the item eligible for inclusion in operational test administrations.

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### 1.3.2 INDEPENDENT ALIGNMENT STUDY

While it is critically important to develop and strictly enforce an item development process that works to ensure alignment of test items to content standards, it is also important to independently verify the alignment of test items to content standards. USBE contracted with the National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing (CRESST) to conduct an independent alignment study.

The CRESST study was two-pronged and was designed to evaluate the adequacy of both the item pool and the administered test forms generated by a computer-adaptive algorithm that were delivered to Utah students in the 2014–2015 school year. To evaluate the adequacy of the item pool, CRESST relied on a team of content experts to code for cognitive complexity and the academic content standards for each of the content areas (ELA, mathematics, and science). To evaluate the adequacy of the computer-adaptive tests (CATs) administered to students, the CRESST study evaluated standards and blueprint fulfillment, as well as the informativeness, item difficulty, and reliability of the administered tests. The alignment studies were completed in spring 2016, and the results are presented in Appendix 1-A, CRESST Utah SAGE Alignment Study Executive Summary.

## 1.4 EVIDENCE FOR INTERPRETATION OF PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Alignment of test content to the Utah Core Standards ensures that test scores can serve as valid indicators of the degree to which students have achieved the learning expectations detailed in the Utah Core Standards. However, the interpretation of the RISE test scores rests fundamentally on how test scores relate to performance standards, which define the extent to which students have achieved the expectations defined in the Utah Core Standards. RISE

test scores are reported with respect to four proficiency levels, demarcating the degree to which Utah students have achieved the learning expectations defined by the Utah Core Standards. The cut score establishing the Proficient level of performance is the most critical, since it indicates that students are meeting grade-level expectations for achievement of the Utah Core Standards, that they are prepared to benefit from instruction at the next grade level, and that they are on track to pursue post-secondary education or enter the workforce. The performance standards of the RISE assessments remain unchanged from the original SAGE assessments, except for grades 4 and 5 science. Procedures used to adopt performance standards for the original SAGE assessments are therefore central to the validity of test score interpretations.

Following the first operational administration of the SAGE (now RISE) assessments in spring 2014, a series of standard-setting workshops was conducted to recommend to USBE a set of performance standards for reporting student achievement of the Utah Core Standards. Utah educators, serving as standard-setting panels, followed a standardized and rigorous procedure to recommend performance-level cut scores. The workshops employed the Bookmark standard-setting procedure, a widely used method in which standard-setting panels used their expert knowledge of the Utah Core Standards and student achievement to map the Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs) adopted by USBE onto an ordered-item booklet (OIB) comprising an operational test form that met all blueprint elements. For science, standard-setting workshops were conducted after the adoption of the updated standards: in 2018 for grades 6–8, and in 2021 for grades 4–5. The workshops employed the Assertion Mapping Procedure (AMP), an adaption of the Bookmark method that preserves the integrity of the multi-interaction science items.

Panelists were also provided with contextual information to help inform their primarily content-driven cut score recommendations. Panelists recommending performance standards for the high school assessments were provided with information about the approximate location of the relevant American College Testing (ACT) college-ready performance standard for each assessment. Panelists recommending performance standards for the grades 3–8 summative assessments were provided with the approximate location of relevant National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) performance standards. Panelists were asked to consider the location of these benchmarks when making their content-based cut score recommendations. When panelists used benchmark information to locate performance standards that converged across assessment systems, the validity of test score interpretations was bolstered.

In addition, panelists were provided with feedback about the vertical articulation of their recommended performance standards so that they could view how the locations of their recommended cut scores for each grade-level assessment sat in relation to the cut score recommendations at the other grade levels. This approach allowed panelists to view their cut score recommendations as a coherent system of performance standards. In addition, it reinforced the interpretation of test scores as indicating not only students' achievement of current grade-level standards but also their preparedness to benefit from instruction in the subsequent grade level.

Following the recommendations of final performance standards and vertical moderation sessions to ensure articulation of recommended cut scores across grade levels, the recommended cut scores were presented to a stakeholder panel for review and comment.

Table 4 shows the percentage of students meeting the SAGE (now RISE) Proficient level of achievement for each assessment in spring 2014 based on adopted cut scores. In addition, this table shows the approximate percentage of Utah students meeting the associated ACT college-ready standard for high school assessments and the percentage of Utah students meeting the NAEP proficiency standards at grades 4 and 8. As Table 4 indicates, the performance standards recommended and adopted for the SAGE assessments are quite consistent with relevant ACT college-ready and NAEP Proficient benchmarks. Moreover, because the performance standards were vertically articulated, grade-level proficiency rates are generally consistent.

**Table 4: Percentage of Students Meeting SAGE and Benchmark Proficient Standards, Spring 2014**

Test	SAGE Proficient	ACT College-Ready	NAEP Proficient
<b>ELA</b>			
<b>Grade 3</b>	45		
<b>Grade 4</b>	42		37
<b>Grade 5</b>	42		
<b>Grade 6</b>	42		
<b>Grade 7</b>	42		
<b>Grade 8</b>	41		39
<b>Grade 9</b>	39		
<b>Grade 10</b>	40		
<b>Grade 11</b>	38	41	
<b>Mathematics</b>			
<b>Grade 3</b>	45		
<b>Grade 4</b>	48		44
<b>Grade 5</b>	44		
<b>Grade 6</b>	35		
<b>Grade 7</b>	43		
<b>Grade 8</b>	38		36
<b>Secondary Mathematics I</b>	32	31	
<b>Secondary Mathematics II</b>	28	31	
<b>Secondary Mathematics III</b>	33	36	

*Note.* SAGE high school assessments are not part of the RISE assessments. They are included in the table to demonstrate benchmarking during standard setting in 2014.

Table 5 and Table 6 show the percentage of students meeting the SAGE Proficient level of performance based on adopted cut scores for science in grades 6–8 in spring 2018, and the percentage of students meeting the RISE Proficient level of performance based on adopted cut scores for science in grades 4–5 in spring 2021. In addition, the tables show the percentage of Utah students meeting the NAEP proficient standards in each grade. As Table 5 and Table 6 indicate, the performance standards recommended and adopted for the SAGE/RISE assessments are quite consistent with relevant NAEP proficient benchmarks.

**Table 5: Percentage of Students Meeting SAGE and Benchmark Proficient Standards, Science Grades 6–8, Spring 2018**

Test	SAGE Proficient	NAEP Proficient
<b>Grade 6</b>	52	48
<b>Grade 7</b>	50	49

Test	SAGE Proficient	NAEP Proficient
Grade 8	50	50

*Note.* Benchmark data describe the percentage at or above each performance level using data from the 2015 grade 8 NAEP; grades 6 and 7 are interpolated from the grades 4 and 8 NAEP.

**Table 6: Percentage of Students Meeting RISE and Benchmark Proficient Standards, Science Grades 4 and 5, Spring 2021**

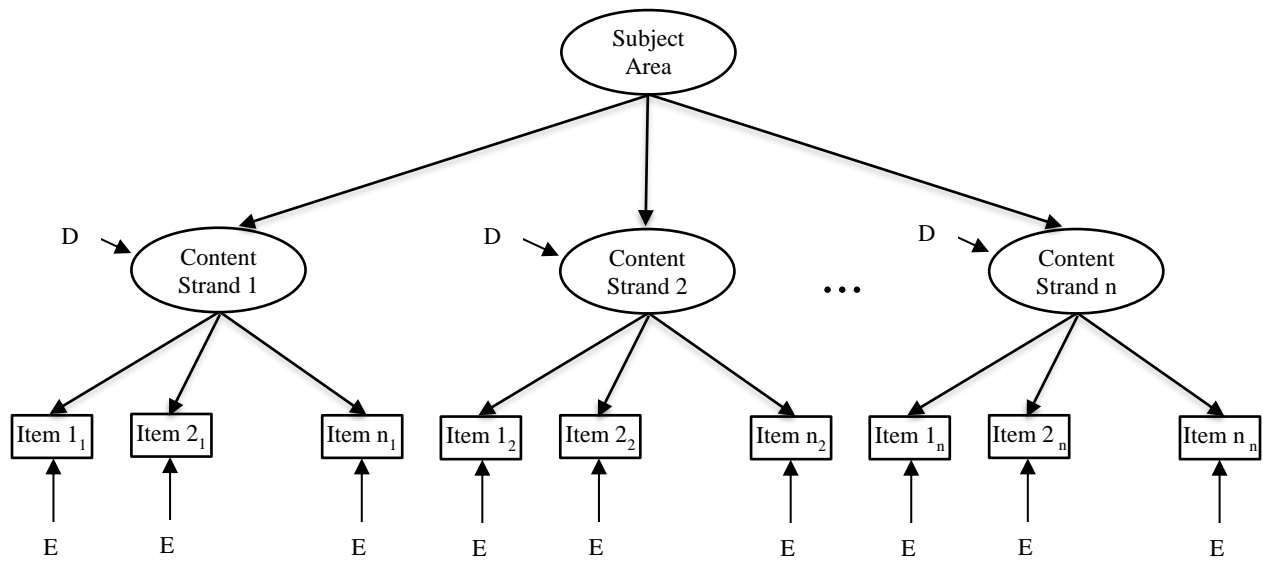
Test	RISE Proficient	NAEP Proficient
Grade 4	43	45
Grade 5	45	46

*Note.* Benchmark data describe the percentage at or above each performance level using data from the 2015 grade 4 NAEP; grade 5 is interpolated from the grades 4 and 8 NAEP.

## 1.5 EVIDENCE BASED ON INTERNAL STRUCTURE

Utah's RISE assessments represent a structural model of student achievement in grade-level and course-specific content areas. Within each subject area (e.g., ELA), items are designed to measure a single content strand (e.g., Reading Information, Reading Literature, Language, Writing). Content strands within each subject area are, in turn, indicators of achievement in the subject area. The form of the second-order confirmatory factor analyses is illustrated in Figure 1. As the figure illustrates, each item is an indicator of an academic content strand. Because items are never pure indicators of an underlying factor, each item also includes an error component. Similarly, each academic content strand serves as an indicator of achievement in a subject area. As at the item level, the content strands include an error term indicating that the content strands are not pure indicators of overall achievement in the subject area. The paths from the content strands to the items represent the first-order factor loadings, or the degree to which items are correlated with the underlying academic content strand construct. Similarly, the paths from subject-area achievement to the content strands represent the second-order factor loading, indicating the degree to which academic content-strand constructs correlate with the underlying subject-area achievement construct.

**Figure 1: Second-Order Structural Model for SAGE Assessments**



Confirmatory factor analysis was used to evaluate the fit of this structural model to student response data from the SAGE test administrations. SAGE assessments in spring 2014 were administered using only the blueprint match component of the adaptive algorithm because there were no item response theory (IRT) parameter estimates on which to adapt test information to student ability. In the absence of a common test form for all students, we constructed a single form for each grade and subject comprising frequently administered items that met content standard blueprint specifications. This approach was necessary to ensure a well-conditioned covariance matrix to support the analyses.

For each of these test forms, we examined the goodness of fit between the structural model and the operational test data. Goodness of fit is typically indexed by a  $\chi^2$  statistic, with good model fit indicated by a non-significant  $\chi^2$  statistic. However, the  $\chi^2$  statistic is sensitive to sample size, so even well-fitting models will demonstrate highly significant  $\chi^2$  statistics given a very large number of students. Therefore, fit indices, such as the Comparative Fit Index (CFI; Bentler, 1990), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI; Tucker & Lewis, 1973), the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), and Standardized Root Mean Residual (SRMR) were also used to evaluate model fit. Table 7 provides a list of the goodness-of-fit statistics used to evaluate model fit, along with a guideline as to what constitutes a good fit.

**Table 7: Guidelines for Evaluating Goodness-of-Fit**

Goodness-of-Fit Index	Indication of Good Fit
CFI	$\geq .95$
TLI	$\geq .95$
RMSEA	$\leq .05$
SRMR	$\leq .08$

In addition to testing the fit of the hypothesized SAGE second-order confirmatory factor analysis model, we examined the degree to which the second-order model improved fit over the more general one-factor model of academic achievement in each subject area. Because the second-order model is nested within the one-factor general achievement model, a simple likelihood ratio test can be used to determine whether the additional information provided by the Utah Core Standards framework improves model fit over a general achievement model. Results

indicating improved model fit for the second-order factor model provide support for the interpretation of content standard performance above the overall subject-area score. In addition to model fit, information criterion indices can be used to evaluate the gains of model fit relative to increased model complexity. Complex models often improve model fit but do so by sacrificing parsimony. Information indices such as Akaike's Information Criteria (AIC), the Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC), and the sample size adjusted Bayesian Information Criteria (aBIC), allow for evaluation of gains in model fit relative to model complexity.

The RISE assessments also claim to measure subject-area achievement using test items that probe student knowledge and skills across multiple DOK levels. As with the content standards, the alignment of items by DOK also represents a structural model that can be evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis. In this case, each item is an indicator of a DOK level first-order factor, and each DOK is in turn an indicator of subject-area achievement. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to evaluate the fit of this DOK structural model to student response data from the SAGE test administrations. In the absence of a common test form for all students, we constructed a single form for each grade and subject comprising highly administered items that met content standard blueprint specifications. This approach was necessary to ensure a well-conditioned covariance matrix to support the analyses. We note that there are two assessments in mathematics and one in science for which we were unable to produce an analyzable matrix.

### 1.5.1 ELA CONTENT MODEL

The goodness-of-fit statistics for the hypothesized SAGE second-order models in ELA are shown in Table 8. All the statistics indicate that the second-order models posited by the SAGE assessments fit the data well. This pattern was true across all grades. The CFI and TLI values are all equal to or greater than .95. The RMSEA values are all 0.01, and SRMR values are between 0.02 and 0.04, well below the values used to indicate good fit.

**Table 8: Goodness-of-Fit for the SAGE ELA Second-Order Models**

Grade	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>Second-Order Models</b>				
<b>Grade 3</b>	0.96	0.96	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 4</b>	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 5</b>	0.95	0.95	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 6</b>	0.98	0.97	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 7</b>	0.98	0.98	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 8</b>	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.02
<b>Grade 9</b>	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 10</b>	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 11</b>	0.98	0.98	0.01	0.02

The results of the comparison between the hypothesized SAGE model and the more general achievement model are presented in Table 9. The chi-square difference test indicates that the strand-based second-order model showed significantly better fit across grade levels than the general achievement first-order model. The  $\chi^2_{Diff}$  *p*-values were less than 0.001 across all grade levels. In addition, the positive values for the information criteria indicate that the gains in fit for the second-order model justify the increased model complexity.

**Table 9: Difference in Fit Between ELA Strand-Based Second-Order Models and General Achievement First-Order Models**

Grade	$\chi^2_{\text{Diff}}$	Df <sub>Diff</sub>	p-value	AIC <sub>Diff</sub>	BIC <sub>Diff</sub>	aBIC <sub>Diff</sub>
<b>First-Order and Second-Order Models</b>						
Grade 3	2850.5	5	0.000	2840.5	2796.7	2812.6
Grade 4	3228.7	5	0.000	3218.7	3174.9	3190.8
Grade 5	2568.0	5	0.000	2558.0	2514.3	2530.1
Grade 6	2846.5	5	0.000	2836.5	2792.8	2808.7
Grade 7	1250.8	5	0.000	1240.8	1197.2	1213.1
Grade 8	2485.6	5	0.000	2475.6	2432.1	2448.0
Grade 9	1325.1	5	0.000	1315.1	1271.8	1287.7
Grade 10	5540.0	5	0.000	5530.0	5487.0	5502.8
Grade 11	1413.2	5	0.000	1403.2	1360.5	1376.4

### 1.5.2 ELA DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE MODEL

Table 10 presents the fit indices for the first-order model and the second-order DOK structural models. The fit of the first-order model shows mixed results. The CFI and TLI values are less than the cutoff value of 0.95. However, the RMSEA and SRMR values are both well below the good fit cutoff values. The results for the multi-factor model are more consistent. The CFI and TLI values, along with the RMSEA and SRMR, all show the model is a good fit for the operational test data.

**Table 10: Goodness-of-Fit Statistics for ELA Considering Depth of Knowledge**

Grade	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>First-Order Models</b>				
Grade 3	0.90	0.89	0.01	0.04
Grade 4	0.88	0.88	0.01	0.04
Grade 5	0.91	0.90	0.01	0.03
Grade 6	0.91	0.91	0.01	0.04
Grade 7	0.94	0.93	0.01	0.04
Grade 8	0.94	0.94	0.01	0.03
Grade 9	0.94	0.94	0.01	0.03
Grade 10	0.87	0.86	0.02	0.06
Grade 11	0.94	0.93	0.01	0.03
<b>Second-Order Models</b>				
Grade 3	0.94	0.94	0.01	0.03

Grade	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
Grade 4	0.96	0.96	0.01	0.03
Grade 5	0.94	0.94	0.01	0.03
Grade 6	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.03
Grade 7	0.98	0.98	0.01	0.03
Grade 8	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.02
Grade 9	0.96	0.96	0.01	0.03
Grade 10	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.03
Grade 11	0.98	0.98	0.01	0.02

Table 11 shows the difference in fit between the two models. All  $p$ -values associated with  $\chi^2_{Diff}$  are highly significant. This result suggests there is a difference in fit between the first-order model and the multi-factor model. Furthermore, the information criteria are positive. This indicates that between the two models, the multi-factor model is the better fit for the data and that information about the DOK of test items adds information beyond that of the general subject-area factor model.

**Table 11: Difference in Fit Between First-Order Model and Second-Order Model Considering DOK for ELA**

Grade	$\chi^2_{Diff}$	Df <sub>Diff</sub>	$p$ -value	AIC <sub>Diff</sub>	BIC <sub>Diff</sub>	aBIC <sub>Diff</sub>
Grade 3	1937.2	6	0.000	1925.2	1872.6	1891.6
Grade 4	2846.3	6	0.000	2834.3	2781.7	2800.8
Grade 5	2065.9	6	0.000	2053.9	2001.3	2020.4
Grade 6	2601.6	6	0.000	2589.6	2537.2	2556.3
Grade 7	1238.5	6	0.000	1226.5	1174.3	1193.4
Grade 8	2256.5	6	0.000	2244.5	2192.3	2211.4
Grade 9	1153.6	6	0.000	1141.6	1089.6	1108.7
Grade 10	5426.4	6	0.000	5414.4	5362.7	5381.8
Grade 11	1344.5	6	0.000	1332.5	1281.3	1300.4

### 1.5.3 MATHEMATICS CONTENT MODEL

The goodness-of-fit statistics for the strand-based second-order models in mathematics are shown in Table 12. The models generally show good fit, although the CFI and TLI fit indices are less than the cutoff value of 0.95 for some of the higher grade-level assessments. Even for these grades, however, the RMSEA and SRMR estimates are well below their respective 0.05 and 0.08 cutoff values. All the statistics indicate the second-order models are a good fit for the data.



**Table 12: Goodness-of-Fit for the SAGE Mathematics Second-Order Models**

Grade	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>Second-Order Models</b>				
<b>Grade 3</b>	0.96	0.95	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 4</b>	0.97	0.96	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 5</b>	0.96	0.96	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 6</b>	0.96	0.96	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 7</b>	0.96	0.96	0.01	0.03
<b>Grade 8</b>	0.92	0.92	0.02	0.03
<b>SM I</b>	0.93	0.93	0.01	0.04
<b>SM II</b>	0.96	0.96	0.01	0.03
<b>SM III</b>	0.83	0.82	0.02	0.05

The results of the comparison between the second-order, strand-based model and the first-order, general achievement model are presented in Table 13. The chi-square difference test shows that the hypothesized second-order model provided significantly greater fit relative to the first-order model, with  $\chi^2_{Diff}$  *p*-values less than 0.001 across grade levels. The information criteria, however, showed mixed results, indicating that the gains in model fit afforded by the second-order model may be outweighed, at least in part, by the greater complexity of that model relative to the first-order, general achievement model.

**Table 13: Difference in Fit Between Mathematics Strand-Based Second-Order Models and General Achievement First-Order Models**

Grade	$\chi^2_{Diff}$	Df <sub>Diff</sub>	<i>p</i> -value	AIC <sub>Diff</sub>	BIC <sub>Diff</sub>	aBIC <sub>Diff</sub>
<b>First-Order and Second-Order Models</b>						
<b>Grade 3</b>	31.3	5	0.000	21.3	-22.6	-6.7
<b>Grade 4</b>	22.5	5	0.000	12.5	-31.4	-15.5
<b>Grade 5</b>	19.0	5	0.002	9.0	-34.7	-18.8
<b>Grade 6</b>	82.7	5	0.000	72.7	29.1	44.9
<b>Grade 7</b>	19.5	5	0.002	9.5	-33.9	-18.0
<b>Grade 8</b>	20.4	5	0.001	10.4	-33.0	-17.1
<b>SM I</b>	16.2	5	0.006	6.2	-37.3	-21.5
<b>SM II</b>	14.7	5	0.012	4.7	-37.9	-22.0
<b>SM III</b>	34.7	5	0.000	24.7	-14.0	1.9

#### 1.5.4 MATHEMATICS DEPTH OF KNOWLEDGE MODEL

Table 14 presents the fit between the first-order model and the multi-factor model. The fit of the first-order model again shows mixed results. The CFI and TLI values are a bit lower than the cutoff value of 0.95. However, the RMSEA

and SRMR values both indicate good fit. The results for the multi-factor model are more consistent. The CFI and TLI values, along with the RMSEA and SRMR, all show that the model is a good fit for the operational test data.

**Table 14: Goodness-of-Fit Statistics for Mathematics Considering Depth of Knowledge**

Grade	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>First-Order Models</b>				
Grade 3	0.95	0.94	0.01	0.04
Grade 4	0.94	0.94	0.01	0.04
Grade 5	0.93	0.93	0.01	0.05
Grade 6	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.03
Grade 7	0.95	0.94	0.01	0.04
Grade 8	0.93	0.93	0.01	0.03
SM I	0.92	0.92	0.01	0.05
SM II	0.94	0.94	0.01	0.04
SM III	0.80	0.79	0.01	0.06
<b>Second-Order Models</b>				
Grade 3	0.96	0.96	0.01	0.04
Grade 4	0.94	0.94	0.01	0.04
Grade 5	0.94	0.94	0.01	0.04
Grade 6	0.97	0.97	0.01	0.03
Grade 7	0.95	0.95	0.01	0.04
Grade 8	-	-	-	-
SM I	0.93	0.92	0.01	0.04
SM II	-	-	-	-
SM III	0.85	0.84	0.01	0.05

Table 15 presents the results of the comparison between the models. The chi-square difference test shows that the first-order model differed significantly across grade levels from the multi-factor model. The  $\chi^2_{Diff}$   $p$ -values were all less than 0.001 across grade levels. The information criteria show all are positive, suggesting that the multi-factor model is the preferred model.

**Table 15: Difference in Fit Between First-Order Model and Second-Order Model Considering DOK for Mathematics**

Grade	$\chi^2_{Diff}$	Df <sub>Diff</sub>	$p$ -value	AIC <sub>Diff</sub>	BIC <sub>Diff</sub>	aBIC <sub>Diff</sub>
Grade 3	516.4	3	0.000	510.4	484.1	493.6
Grade 4	66.6	3	0.000	60.6	34.3	43.8
Grade 5	699.6	3	0.000	693.6	667.3	676.8

Grade	$\chi^2_{\text{Diff}}$	Df <sub>Diff</sub>	p-value	AIC <sub>Diff</sub>	BIC <sub>Diff</sub>	aBIC <sub>Diff</sub>
Grade 6	58.9	3	0.000	52.9	26.7	36.3
Grade 7	510.9	3	0.000	504.9	478.9	488.4
Grade 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SM I	292.4	3	0.000	286.4	260.3	269.9
SM II	-	-	-	-	-	-
SM III	520.2	3	0.000	514.2	491.0	500.5

## 1.5.5 SCIENCE CONTENT MODEL

### 1.5.5.1 Science Cluster Effects

The Utah science assessments are calibrated with the Rasch testlet model (Wang & Wilson, 2005). The testlet model is high-dimensional, incorporating a nuisance dimension for each item cluster and a dimension representing overall proficiency. Section 4.5.2.2, Science Item Response Theory Statistics, presents a detailed description of the IRT model. The internal (latent) structure of the model is presented in Figure 12. The psychometric approach for the assessment is innovative and quite different from the traditional approach of ignoring local dependencies. The validity evidence on the internal structure presented in this section relates to the presence of cluster effects (i.e., nuisance dimensions) and how substantial they are.

Simulation studies conducted by Rijmen, Jiang, and Turhan (2018) confirmed that both the item difficulty parameters and the cluster variances are recovered well for the Rasch testlet model under a variety of conditions. Cluster effects with a range of magnitudes were recovered well. The results obtained by Rijmen *et al.* (2018) confirmed earlier findings reported in the literature (e.g., Bradlow, Wainer, & Wang, 1999) under conditions selected to closely resemble the assessment. For example, in one of the studies, the item location parameters and cluster variances used to simulate data were based on the results of a pilot study.

We examined the distribution of cluster variances obtained from the 2019 IRT calibrations for the entire bank used across all states that participate in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) item-sharing agreement and the states that rely on the science Independent College and Career Readiness (ICCR) item pool.

For elementary school, the estimated value of the cluster variances of all operational, scored items ranged from 0 to 5.13, with a median value of 0.57 and a mean value of 0.92. For middle school, the estimated value of the cluster variances of all operational, scored items ranged from 0 to 4.63, with a median value of 0.46 and a mean value of 0.68. For high school, the estimated value of the cluster variances of all operational, scored items ranged from 0.11 to 7.75, with a median value of 0.45 and a mean value of 0.65.

The variance proportion shows the relative magnitude of the variance of an item cluster compared to the variance of the overall dimension. For instance, if the variance proportion of a cluster is larger than 0.5, then the cluster variance is larger than the overall variance; otherwise, the cluster variance is smaller than the overall variance. For all three grade bands, a wide range of cluster variances is observed. These results indicate that, for all grades, cluster effects can be substantial and provide evidence for the appropriateness of a psychometric model that explicitly includes local dependencies among the assertions of an item cluster.

### 1.5.5.2 Science Grades 6–8 Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Section 1.5.5.1, Science Cluster Effects, presents evidence for substantial cluster effects in the science assessments across grade bands. In this section, the internal structure of the IRT model used for calibrating the item parameters is further evaluated using confirmatory factor analysis. In addition, alternative models are considered, including

models with a simpler internal structure (e.g., unidimensional models) and models with a more elaborate internal structure.

Estimation methods for confirmatory factor analysis for discrete observed variables are not well suited for incomplete data collection designs where each case has data only on a subset of the set of observed variables. The linear-on-the-fly (LOFT) test design utilized by many states results in sparse data matrices. Because every student responds only to a small number of items relative to the size of the item pool, data are missing on most of the manifest variables for any given student. In 2018 and 2019, a LOFT test design was used for all operational science assessments inspired by the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) framework, except for Utah. As a result, student responses of these other states are not readily amenable to applying confirmatory factor analysis techniques.

In 2018, Utah science grades 6–8 assessments comprised a set of fixed-form tests per grade, and all items in these forms were clusters. Therefore, the data for each fixed-form test are complete, and the fixed-form tests are amenable to confirmatory factor analysis. The number of fixed-form tests varied by grade, but within each grade, the total number of clusters was the same across forms. However, some items were rejected during the rubric validation or data review and were removed from this analysis. All students with a “completed” status were included in the factor analysis. The percentage of students per grade with a status other than “completed” was less than 0.85%. Table 16 summarizes the number of forms included in this analysis, and the range across forms of the number of clusters per discipline, the number of assertions, and the number of students for each one of the grades.

**Table 16: Number of Forms, Clusters per Discipline, Number of Assertions per Form, and Number of Students per Form (Ranges Across Forms)**

Grade	Number of Fixed Forms	Number of Clusters per Discipline in Each Form			Number of Assertions per Form	Number of Students per Form
		Physical Sciences	Earth and Space Sciences	Life Sciences		
6	3	2	2–3	2–3	74–83	6,804–6,881
7	6	2	2	5	83–89	3,822–3,890
8	3	6–7	2	2	93–100	5,061–5,104

The factor structure of a testlet model, which is the model used for calibration, is formally equivalent to a second-order model. Specifically, the testlet model is obtained after a Schmid–Leiman transformation of the second-order model (Li, Bolt, & Fu, 2006; Rijmen, 2009; Yung, Thissen, & McLeod, 1999). In the corresponding second-order model, the group of assertions related to a cluster are indicators of the cluster, and each cluster is an indicator of overall science performance. Because assertions are not pure indicators of a specific factor, each assertion has a corresponding error component. Similarly, clusters include an error component indicating they are not pure indicators of the overall science performance.

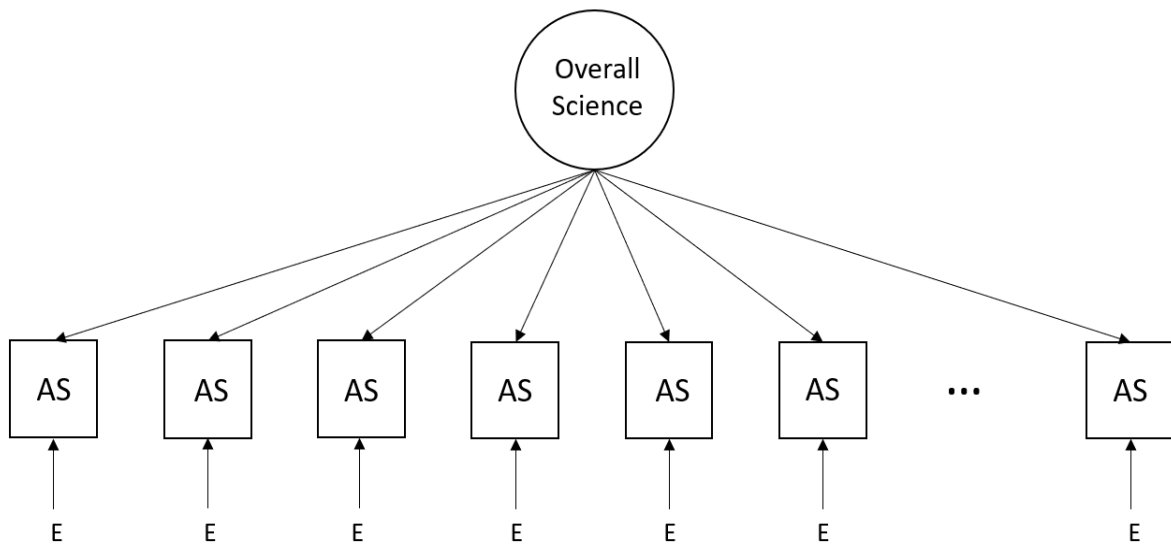
CAI used confirmatory factor analysis to evaluate the fit of the second-order model described earlier to student data from spring 2018. Three additional structural models were included in the analysis, as well. In the first model, there is only one factor representing overall science performance. All assertions are indicators of this overall proficiency factor. The first model is a testlet model where all cluster variances are zero. In the second model, assertions are indicators of the corresponding science discipline, and each discipline is an indicator of the overall science performance. This is a second-order model with science disciplines rather than clusters as first-order factors. This model does not take the cluster effects into account. In the last, most general model, assertions are indicators of the corresponding cluster, and clusters are indicators of the corresponding science discipline, with disciplines being indicators of the overall science performance. For the sake of simplicity, the models in the analysis are referred to as the following:

- Model 1—Assertions-Overall Science (one-factor model)
- Model 2—Assertions-Disciplines-Overall Science (second-order model)

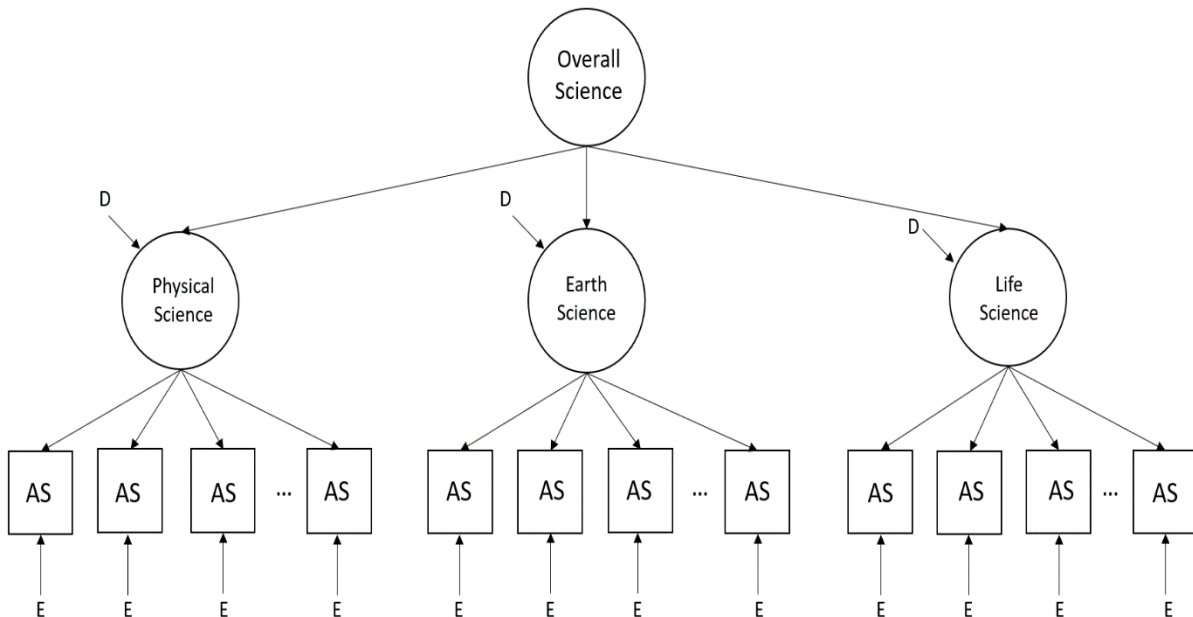
- Model 3—Assertions-Clusters-Overall Science (second-order model)
- Model 4—Assertions-Clusters-Disciplines-Overall Science (third-order model)

Figure 2 through Figure 5 illustrate these four structural models. Model 1 is nested within Models 2, 3, and 4. Also, Models 2 and 3 are nested within Model 4. The paths from the factors to the assertions represent the first-order factor loadings. Note that all four models include factor loadings for the assertions, which is different from the calibration model for which all the discrimination parameters of the assertions were set to 1. All models were estimated using the lavaan package in R (Rosseel, 2012), with the diagonally weighted least squares (DWLS) method for parameter estimation, the recommended approach for binary data (Flora & Curran, 2004).

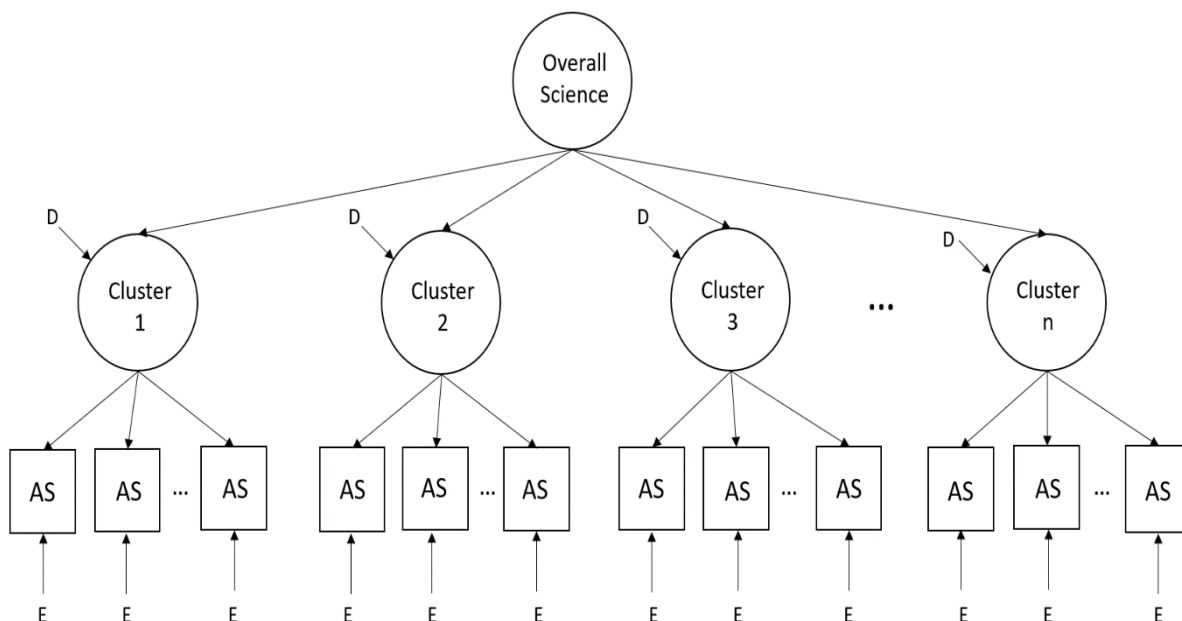
**Figure 2: One Factor Structural Model (Assertions-Overall): “Model 1”**



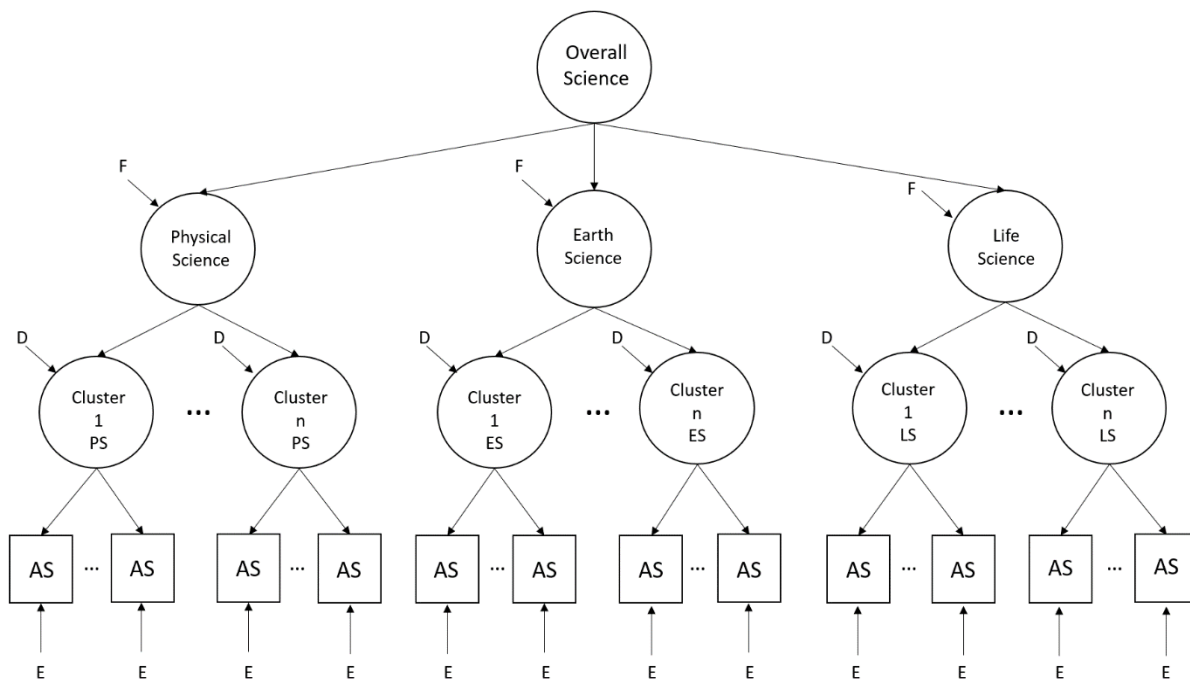
**Figure 3: Second-Order Structural Model (Assertions-Disciplines-Overall): “Model 2”**



**Figure 4: Second-Order Structural Model (Assertions-Clusters-Overall): “Model 3”**



**Figure 5: Third-Order Structural Model (Assertions-Clusters-Disciplines-Overall): “Model 4”**



### 1.5.5.3 Science Grades 6–8 Results

For each test form, fit measures were computed for each of the four models. The fit measures used to evaluate goodness-of-fit were the CFI, the TLI, the RMSEA, and the SRMR. CFI and TLI are relative fit indices, meaning they evaluate model fit by comparing the model of interest to a baseline model. RMSEA and SRMR are indices of absolute

fit. Table 17 provides a list of these measures along with the corresponding thresholds indicating a good fit (Brown, 2015; Hu & Bentler, 1999).

**Table 17: Guidelines for Evaluating Goodness-of-Fit**

<b>Goodness-of-Fit Measure</b>	<b>Indication of Good Fit</b>
CFI	$\geq 0.95$
TLI	$\geq 0.95$
RMSEA	$\leq 0.06$
SRMR	$\leq 0.08$

Table 18 through Table 20 show the goodness-of-fit statistics for grades 6–8, respectively.<sup>1</sup> Numbers in bold indicate those indices that did not meet the criteria established in Table 17. Across all grades and models, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Model 1 shows the most misfit across grades and forms.
- Across forms, Model 3 generally shows more improvement in model fit relative to Model 1 than Model 2 (i.e., higher values for CFI and TLI and lower values for RMSEA and SRMR). This means that accounting for the clusters resulted in a greater improvement in model fit over a single factor model than accounting for disciplines.
- Model 4 does not show improvement in model fit over Model 3. Fit measures remained the same (or had a difference of 0.001 or smaller in very few cases) across forms for Models 3 and 4. Hence, including the disciplines into the model (when clusters are taken into account) did not improve model fit.
- Overall, model fit for Models 3 and 4 decreases with decreasing grades. For grade 8, all fit indices for Models 3 and 4 indicate good model fit for all three forms. For grade 7, all fit indices for Models 3 and 4 indicate good fit for two out of the six forms, and the degree of misfit for the other four forms is small. For grade 6, all three forms have fit indices above the threshold values for at least one of the absolute fit indices for Models 3 and 4. The amount of misfit is small for the RMSEA but more substantial for the SRMR for two out of the three forms.

<sup>1</sup> For very few assertions per form and model, some error variances for the assertions were slightly below 0. For grade 6, 1–2 assertions per form and model had an error variance below 0, with the lowest error variance being –0.027. For grade 7, Forms 1, 2, 5, and 6 had one negative error variance for one assertion in Models 3 and 4, with the lowest error variance being –0.099. Form 4 had 1–2 assertions with negative error variance in each model, and the lowest error variance was –0.102. For grade 8, there were no assertions with negative error variances for any of the forms and models.

**Table 18: Fit Measures per Model and Form, Grade 6**

Model	Form	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>Model 1</b> Assertions-Overall (one-factor model)	<b>1</b>	0.995	0.995	<b>0.106</b>	<b>0.163</b>
	<b>2</b>	0.997	0.997	<b>0.093</b>	<b>0.148</b>
	<b>3</b>	0.995	0.995	<b>0.109</b>	<b>0.161</b>
<b>Model 2</b> Assertions-Disciplines-Overall (second-order model)	<b>1</b>	0.996	0.996	<b>0.089</b>	<b>0.144</b>
	<b>2</b>	0.998	0.998	<b>0.078</b>	<b>0.128</b>
	<b>3</b>	0.997	0.997	<b>0.087</b>	<b>0.135</b>
<b>Model 3</b> Assertions-Clusters-Overall (second-order model)	<b>1</b>	0.998	0.998	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.107</b>
	<b>2</b>	0.999	0.999	0.056	<b>0.095</b>
	<b>3</b>	0.998	0.998	<b>0.067</b>	<b>0.104</b>
<b>Model 4</b> Assertions-Clusters-Disciplines-Overall (third-order model)	<b>1</b>	0.998	0.998	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.107</b>
	<b>2</b>	0.999	0.999	0.056	<b>0.095</b>
	<b>3</b>	0.998	0.998	<b>0.067</b>	<b>0.104</b>

*Note.* Numbers in bold do not meet the criteria for goodness of fit.

**Table 19: Fit Measures per Model and Form, Grade 7**

Model	Form	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>Model 1</b> Assertions-Overall (one-factor model)	<b>1</b>	<b>0.892</b>	<b>0.889</b>	0.060	0.074
	<b>2</b>	<b>0.938</b>	<b>0.936</b>	<b>0.083</b>	<b>0.109</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>0.940</b>	<b>0.939</b>	0.052	0.065
	<b>4</b>	<b>0.937</b>	<b>0.936</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.114</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>0.939</b>	<b>0.937</b>	<b>0.093</b>	<b>0.119</b>
	<b>6</b>	<b>0.898</b>	<b>0.895</b>	0.056	0.071
<b>Model 2</b> Assertions-Disciplines-Overall (second-order model)	<b>1</b>	<b>0.908</b>	<b>0.906</b>	0.055	0.073
	<b>2</b>	0.962	0.961	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.088</b>
	<b>3</b>	0.950	<b>0.949</b>	0.048	0.063
	<b>4</b>	0.955	0.954	0.058	<b>0.094</b>
	<b>5</b>	0.959	0.957	<b>0.077</b>	<b>0.103</b>
	<b>6</b>	<b>0.906</b>	<b>0.903</b>	0.054	0.070
<b>Model 3</b> Assertions-Clusters-Overall (second-order model)	<b>1</b>	<b>0.938</b>	<b>0.937</b>	0.046	0.072
	<b>2</b>	0.974	0.973	0.054	<b>0.082</b>
	<b>3</b>	0.967	0.966	0.039	0.055
	<b>4</b>	0.977	0.976	0.041	0.072
	<b>5</b>	0.975	0.974	0.060	<b>0.089</b>



Model	Form	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
	<b>6</b>	<b>0.932</b>	<b>0.930</b>	0.046	0.072
<b>Model 4</b> Assertions-Clusters-Disciplines-Overall (third-order model)	<b>1</b>	<b>0.939</b>	<b>0.937</b>	0.045	0.072
	<b>2</b>	0.974	0.973	0.054	<b>0.082</b>
	<b>3</b>	0.967	0.966	0.039	0.055
	<b>4</b>	0.977	0.976	0.041	0.072
	<b>5</b>	0.975	0.974	0.060	<b>0.089</b>
	<b>6</b>	<b>0.932</b>	<b>0.930</b>	0.046	0.072

Note. Numbers in bold do not meet the criteria for goodness of fit.

**Table 20: Fit Measures per Model and Form, Grade 8**

Model	Form	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>Model 1</b> Assertions-Overall (one-factor model)	<b>1</b>	<b>0.929</b>	<b>0.927</b>	0.043	0.060
	<b>2</b>	0.959	0.958	0.042	0.056
	<b>3</b>	<b>0.943</b>	<b>0.941</b>	0.052	0.074
<b>Model 2</b> Assertions-Disciplines-Overall (second-order model)	<b>1</b>	<b>0.934</b>	<b>0.932</b>	0.041	0.060
	<b>2</b>	0.963	0.963	0.040	0.056
	<b>3</b>	0.950	<b>0.949</b>	0.049	0.072
<b>Model 3</b> Assertions-Clusters-Overall (second-order model)	<b>1</b>	0.953	0.952	0.034	0.057
	<b>2</b>	0.974	0.973	0.034	0.054
	<b>3</b>	0.970	0.969	0.038	0.064
<b>Model 4</b> Assertions-Clusters-Disciplines-Overall (third-order model)	<b>1</b>	0.953	0.952	0.034	0.057
	<b>2</b>	0.974	0.974	0.033	0.053
	<b>3</b>	0.970	0.969	0.038	0.064

Note. Numbers in bold do not meet the criteria for goodness of fit.

For Models 3 and 4, grade 6 showed some degree of misfit across all three forms according to the measures of absolute model fit, especially for the SRMR. Further examination indicated that the lack of fit could be attributed to a single item that was common to all three grade 6 forms that were part of this factor analysis study. After removing this item, there were only two forms that had two or more clusters per discipline. The fit for both forms improved drastically in Models 3 and 4, with all fit measures except the SRMR for one form meeting the criteria for model fit. The SRMR value that exceeded the threshold value did so barely, with a value of 0.083. Table 21 shows the fit measures for grade 6 after removal of the item causing misfit. Note that, unlike Models 3 and 4, Models 1 and 2 still did not meet the criteria of model fit after removing the item.

**Table 21: Fit Measures per Model and Form, Grade 6—One Cluster Removed**

Model	Form	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>Model 1</b> Assertions-Overall (one-factor model)	<b>1</b>	0.977	0.976	<b>0.094</b>	<b>0.130</b>
	<b>2</b>	0.974	0.973	<b>0.082</b>	<b>0.118</b>

Model	Form	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR
<b>Model 2</b> Assertions-Disciplines-Overall (second-order model)	<b>1</b>	0.986	0.986	<b>0.072</b>	<b>0.106</b>
	<b>2</b>	0.985	0.984	<b>0.062</b>	<b>0.094</b>
<b>Model 3</b> Assertions-Clusters-Overall (second-order model)	<b>1</b>	0.992	0.991	0.057	<b>0.083</b>
	<b>2</b>	0.991	0.991	0.048	0.072
<b>Model 4</b> Assertions-Clusters-Disciplines-Overall (third-order model)	<b>1</b>	0.992	0.991	0.057	<b>0.083</b>
	<b>2</b>	0.991	0.991	0.048	0.072

Note. Numbers in bold do not meet the criteria for goodness of fit.

Table 22 through Table 24 shows the estimated correlations among disciplines for Model 4 (third-order model). The correlations are all very high, ranging between 0.913 and 1. The high correlations between the disciplines in Model 4 indicate that, after considering the cluster effects, the disciplines do not add much to the model. This may explain why Model 4 did not show an improvement in fit compared to Model 3. Overall, the findings support the IRT model used for calibrating the science assessments.

**Table 22: Model Implied Correlations per Form for the Disciplines in Model 4, Grade 6**

Grade	Form	Discipline	Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	Life Sciences (LS)
<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.999	0.941
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.940
	<b>2</b>	Physical Sciences (PS)	1.000	0.964
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.964
	<b>3</b>	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.975	0.923
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.947

**Table 23: Model Implied Correlations per Form for the Disciplines in Model 4, Grade 7**

Grade	Form	Discipline	Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	Life Sciences (LS)
<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.983	0.947
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.937
	<b>2</b>	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.978	0.972
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.951
	<b>3</b>	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.955	0.936
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.966
	<b>4</b>	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.938	0.913
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.973
	<b>5</b>	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.931	0.944
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.965

Grade	Form	Discipline	Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	Life Sciences (LS)
	6	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.941	0.928
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.967

**Table 24: Model Implied Correlations per Form for the Disciplines in Model 4, Grade 8**

Grade	Form	Discipline	Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	Life Sciences (LS)
8	1	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.971	0.971
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.970
	2	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.956	0.958
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.935
	3	Physical Sciences (PS)	0.966	0.978
		Earth and Space Sciences (ESS)	–	0.988

## 1.6 EVIDENCE RELATED TO COGNITIVE PROCESSES

### 1.6.1 ELA AND MATHEMATICS

Cognitive labs investigating claims about the cognitive processes students use to respond to test items, and other questions concerning interactions with test items, are highly similar to those implemented by Smarter Balanced for which results of extensive cognitive labs do exist.

Among the many research questions addressed in these studies, several were relevant to the DOK level elicited by items across item types.

For example, one study examined whether students who achieved full credit on multi-part selected-response (MPSR) items demonstrated, through their think-aloud sessions, greater understanding than those students who did not achieve full credit. In addition, this study examined whether students who received full credit on MPSR items demonstrated a depth of understanding similar to that of students receiving full credit on similarly challenging constructed-response (CR) items measuring the same target. With respect to the first hypothesis, students receiving full credit on the MPSR items demonstrated a greater understanding of the material than those who did not obtain full credit. With respect to the second hypothesis, results indicated that in most cases, the DOK demonstrated by the students receiving full credit on the MPSR items either equaled or exceeded the DOK demonstrated by students achieving full credit on the matched CR items.

The cognitive labs were also designed to assess whether different types of technology-enhanced (TE) items elicited DOK levels comparable to CR items matched for specific content claim/targets and DOK levels. Selected-response (SR) items were also included, where available, as a comparison item format.

With respect to ELA items, students demonstrated a higher DOK level for most of the TE item types rather than for the matched CR items, but with some exceptions. A similar pattern was observed for the matched SR items versus the CR items. Evidence for mathematics items was mixed, with some TE and SR item types showing evidence for greater DOK than matched CR items, while other CR items indicated greater DOK than the matched TE and SR items.

These cognitive lab studies also addressed questions concerning student use of online tools, such as the equation editor for mathematics items, indicating, for example, that some students across grade levels did have difficulty

responding using the equation editor, but that grade 3 students, in particular, had greater difficulty than students in other grades. Studies also inquired whether accessibility tools improved student access to test content, finding, for example, that while text-to-speech (TTS) always improved access to ELA test content, especially for English language learners (ELLs) and students with an Individualized Education Program (IEP), that in mathematics, access improved for students in grade 3 only.

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### 1.6.2 SCIENCE

In 2017, when the development of item clusters for the MOU states began, cognitive lab studies were conducted to evaluate and refine the process of developing item clusters aligned to the NGSS. Results of the cognitive lab studies confirmed the feasibility of the approach used. Item clusters were completed within 12 minutes on average, and students reported being familiar with the format conventions and online tools used in the item clusters. They appeared to easily navigate the item clusters' interactive features and response formats. In general, students who received credit on a given item displayed a reasoning process that aligned with the skills that the item was intended to measure.

A second set of cognitive lab studies was conducted by CAI for Connecticut in 2018 and 2019 to determine if students using braille can understand the task demands of selected accommodated three-dimensional science standards-aligned item clusters and navigate the interactive features of these clusters in a manner that allows them to fully display their knowledge and skills relative to the constructs of interest. In general, both the students who relied entirely on braille and/or the Job Access with Speech (JAWS) screen-reading software and those who had some vision and were able to read the screen with magnification were able to find the information they needed to respond to the questions, navigate the various response formats, and finish within a reasonable amount of time. The item clusters were clearly different from (and more complex than) other tests with which the students were familiar, however, and the study recommended that students should be given adequate time to practice with at least one sample cluster before taking the summative test. The study also resulted in tool-specific recommendations for accessibility for visually impaired students. The reports of both sets of cognitive lab studies are presented in Appendix 1-B, Science Clusters Cognitive Lab Report, and Appendix 1-C, Braille Cognitive Lab Report.

## 1.7 MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE ACROSS SUBGROUPS

Measurement invariance occurs when the likelihood of responding correctly conforms to the measurement model and is independent of group membership, and the parameters of a measurement model are statistically equivalent across groups. The parameters of interest in measurement invariance testing are the factor loadings and intercepts/thresholds. Invariance in residual variances or scale factors can also be tested, but consensus shows that it is not necessary to demonstrate invariance across groups on these parameters. In general, measurement invariance testing can be conducted using a series of multiple-group confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) models, which impose identical parameters across groups. That is, the models that investigate the invariance of factor pattern (configural invariance), factor loadings (metric or weak invariance), latent intercepts/threshold (scalar or strong invariance), and unique or residual factor variances (strict invariance) are tested across groups in that sequential order. When factor loadings and intercepts/thresholds are invariant across groups, scores on latent variables can be validly compared across the groups, and the latent variables can be used in structural models that hypothesize relationships among latent variables.

Because RISE is adaptively administered and students do not see a common set of items, in order to investigate measurement invariance across subgroups, we selected from each assessment pool a set of items with high response rates for each reporting category from 2014–2015 test scores. This ensured a well-conditioned covariance matrix comprising a sample of items representing the full breadth of the content domain specified by the blueprint. The numbers of items selected varied across tests: 30–33 items across ELA assessments, 31–34 items across mathematics assessments, and 30–37 items across science assessments.

The full set of tables associated with these analyses is provided in Appendix 1-D, Invariance Across Subgroups, for each of the grade and subject-area assessments. The series A tables present the global model fit indices for the

measurement invariance tests for each assessment. Following the sequence of tests of measurement invariance (Millsap & Cham, 2012), we tested configural, metric, and scalar invariance models using  $\chi^2$  difference test (at  $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) and the examination of significant differences of the Root Mean Square of Approximation (RMSEA, change in  $RMSEA \leq 0.015$ ; Chen, 2007) between the two nested invariance models. Measurement invariance was investigated across the following subgroups: sex (Model A), ethnicity (due to small sample sizes, classified as white, Asian, or other ethnic groups in Model B), special education status (Model C), limited English proficiency (LEP) status (Model D), and economically disadvantaged status (Model E). Invariance tests of subgroups were investigated separately for each grade and subject-area test.

The null hypothesis of the  $\chi^2$  difference test is that the more restricted invariance model (e.g., metric) fits the data equally as well as the less restricted invariance model (e.g., configural). Given that the sensitivity of the  $\chi^2$  difference tests to sample size, we additionally examined significant differences on this test with an examination of the RMSEA. A small change in the RMSEA between the more restricted and less restricted invariance models supports retention of the more restricted invariance model (Chen, 2007).

The series B tables show the model fit indices of scalar invariance models assuming the same factor pattern + identical factor loadings + identical latent intercept/threshold across subgroups. Global model fit indices included the CFI (Bentler, 1990) and RMSEA. CFI values  $\geq 0.90$  and RMSEA values  $\leq 0.08$  were used to evaluate acceptable model fit. The model fit indices of the scalar invariance models for all tests suggested an acceptable fit to the data. For ELA, CFI ranged from 0.893 to 0.972, and RMSEA ranged from 0.007 to 0.018. For mathematics, excluding the Secondary Mathematics (SM) II assessment, CFI values ranged from 0.877 to 0.957, and RMSEA ranged from 0.009 to 0.019. CFI values for SM II ranged from 0.750 to 0.806 across models, indicating unacceptable fit, although RMSEA values ranged from 0.017 to 0.020, indicating acceptable model fit. For science, CFI values ranged from 0.860 to 0.957, and RMSEA ranged 0.010 to 0.026.

Although the  $\chi^2$  difference test should ideally be nonsignificant, all  $\chi^2$  difference tests were significant or marginally significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$  due to large sample sizes. Nevertheless, we found that changes of the RMSEA between the two nested invariance models were very small (ranging from 0.000 to 0.004 for ELA, from 0.000 to 0.002 for mathematics, and from 0.000 and 0.005 for science). Based on the similar magnitudes of the RMSEA (i.e., no material changed across all tested models; Cheung & Rensvold, 2002) and the acceptable fit indices of the scalar invariance model to the data, SAGE test scores have the same measurement structure across sex, ethnicity (classified as White, Asian, or other ethnic groups), special education status, LEP status, and economically disadvantaged status for each test.

## 1.8 Evidence for Gain Score Difference Across Subgroups

The RISE vertical scales in ELA and mathematics allow for the examination of differential patterns of achievement gain across demographic subgroups that could point to systematic differences in instruction or development. Results of the construct invariance analyses reported in Section 1.5, Evidence Based on Internal Structure, indicate that the measurement construct is equivalent across groups. Thus, any differences in gain rates between demographic subgroups identified in this section likely do not reflect differences in the measurement construct, but rather describe real differences in the rate of achievement gains across demographic subgroups.

To evaluate differential growth across demographic subgroups, a series of regression analyses were conducted to predict 2024 test scores using 2023 test scores, controlling for demographic subgroup membership. To compare ethnic subgroup performance, we created six dummy variables contrasting white students with each other ethnic groups (e.g., white/Hispanic, white/African American). Sex was coded 1 for female. Special Education (SPED), English language learner (ELL), and low-income students were coded as 1 to distinguish them from students who were not identified with those needs who were coded as 0.

### 1.8.1 ELA RESULTS

Table 25 presents overall average ELA scale score gain between 2023 and 2024. Appendix 1-E presents the average ELA scale score gain for each subgroup and grade. Appendix 1-F presents the regression model parameter estimates of differential growth for the ELA assessments, including unstandardized and standardized coefficients, standard error of the unstandardized coefficient, and  $p$ -value regardless of significance level. Although many individual effects attained conventional levels of statistical significance due to large sample sizes, we focus here only on highly significant effects ( $p < 0.0001$ ) that are associated with more practically significant effect sizes and that may point to trends across grade-level and/or subject-area assessments.

For the regression analysis in Appendix 1-F, the 2023 test scores were centered on the reference group mean so that the intercept values in unstandardized estimates represent the mean performance of white males (reference group) on the 2024 assessment, with group parameters reflecting differences from the reference group on the spring 2024 assessment. Results indicate that females generally performed better than males in ELA across grades except grade 4 in the 2024 administration. With respect to ethnicity, Asian students generally performed better than or similarly as white male students; multi-racial students perform similarly to white male students in ELA. For all other ethnic group comparisons, the focal groups generally performed less well than white males. Special education, ELL, and low-income students all performed less well than the general-education population in ELA.

The slope represents the association between 2023 and 2024 test scores, controlling for demographic subgroups. The overall positive slope parameter indicates the rate of growth in test scores between 2023 and 2024. The group-specific slope parameters indicate differential growth rates between contrasted groups.

Regression results showed that female students generally tended to score higher across assessments. Positive differential gain rates were observed for grades 4 to 5 SPED and grades 6 to 7 female students. Negative differential gain rates were observed for grades 3 to 4, 5 to 6, 7 to 8 LEP students, and grade 7 to 8 SPED students (at  $p < 0.0001$ ).

**Table 25. Overall ELA Scale Score Gain Between 2023 and 2024 Across Subgroups**

Administration	2024			2023		Gain Score	
2017 → 2018	<i>N</i>	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
3 → 4	45,291	359	88	323	78	36	50
4 → 5	46,161	399	85	360	86	39	49
5 → 6	44,770	424	85	398	86	26	50
6 → 7	44,672	432	84	419	87	12	50
7 → 8	43,789	448	95	430	85	18	53

### 1.8.2 MATHEMATICS RESULTS

Table 26 presents overall average mathematics scale score gains between 2023 and 2024. Appendix 1-E presents the average mathematics scale score gain for each subgroup and grade. Appendix 1-F presents the regression model parameter estimates of differential growth for the mathematics assessments including unstandardized and standardized coefficients, standard error of the unstandardized coefficient, and  $p$ -value regardless of significance level. Although many individual effects attained conventional levels of statistical significance due to large sample sizes, we focus here only on highly significant effects ( $p < 0.0001$ ) that are associated with more practically significant effect sizes and that may point to trends across grade-level and/or subject-area assessments.

For the regression analysis in Appendix 1-E as with ELA, the 2023 mathematics test scores were centered on the reference group mean so that the intercept values in unstandardized estimates at the top of the table represent the

mean performance of white males on the 2024 assessment, with group parameters reflecting differences from the reference group on the spring 2024 assessment.

According to regression results, except for grades 5 to 6 and 7 to 8, where female students performed better than white male students, females performed less well or similarly at other grades. With respect to ethnicity, Asian students generally performed better than, and multi-racial students performed similarly to, white male students in mathematics. For all other ethnic group comparisons, focal groups generally performed less well than white students. Special education (SPED), limited English proficiency (LEP), and low-income students all performed less well than the general education population in mathematics.

The slope represents the association between 2023 and 2024 test scores, controlling for demographic subgroups. The overall positive slope parameter indicates the rate of growth for reference group in test scores between 2023 and 2024. The group-specific slope parameters indicate differential growth rate between contrasted groups.

Positive gain rate was observed only for grades 3 to 4 special education students as compared to the reference group; negative gain rates were observed for LEP students (grades 6 to 7 and 7 to 8), and female students grade 4 to 5 (at  $p < 0.0001$ ).

**Table 26. Overall Mathematics Scale Score Gain Between 2023 and 2024 Across Subgroups**

Administration	2024			2023		Gain Score	
2022 → 2023	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
3 → 4	44,528	346	46	314	38	32	22
4 → 5	45,273	373	54	345	46	27	25
5 → 6	43,663	407	62	373	53	33	29
6 → 7	42,752	435	67	405	61	30	34
7 → 8	40,540	469	80	433	65	36	42

## 1.9 FAIRNESS AND ACCESSIBILITY

### 1.9.1 FAIRNESS IN CONTENT

The principles of universal design of assessments provide guidelines for test design to minimize the impact of construct-irrelevant factors in assessing student achievement. Universal design removes barriers to access for the widest range of students possible. Seven principles of universal design are applied in the process of test development (Thompson, Johnstone, & Thurlow, 2002). They include the following:

- Inclusive assessment population
- Precisely defined constructs
- Accessible, non-biased items
- Amenable to accommodations
- Simple, clear, and intuitive instructions and procedures
- Maximum readability and comprehensibility
- Maximum legibility

Test development specialists receive extensive training on the principles of universal design and apply these principles in the development of all test materials, including tasks, items, and manipulatives. In the review process, adherence to the principles of universal design is verified.

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### 1.9.2 STATISTICAL FAIRNESS ITEM STATISTICS

The spring 2014 administration was an operational field test, so items were not subject to statistical review until after the test administration. It is important to note that only items that passed through the statistical review contributed to students' test scores. When new items are developed, the Content and Fairness Advisory Committee (CFAC) reviews the items using the CAI Guidelines for Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity. After the field-test item analyses, the items flagged with the C category for any group in the differential item functioning (DIF) statistics are reviewed if there are any indications that items might have caused a significant DIF.

The DIF analyses were performed for the following groups:

- LEP/non-LEP
- Low-income/non-low income
- Female/male
- SPED/non-SPED
- Asian/white
- African American/white
- Hispanic/white
- Multi-ethnic/white
- Native American/white
- Pacific Islander/white

The purpose of these analyses is to identify items that may have favored students in one group (focal group) over students of similar ability in another group (reference group).

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### 1.9.3 FAIRNESS IN TEST SCORE INTERPRETATION

Section 1.7, Measurement Invariance Across Subgroups, describes analyses investigating the invariance of the SAGE measurement model across subgroups. Model invariance provides evidence that the interpretation of test scores is comparable across subgroups. Results of this investigation indicated that SAGE (now RISE) test scores have the same measurement structure across sex, ethnicity (classified as white, Asian, or other ethnic groups), special education status, LEP status, and economically disadvantaged status for each test.

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### 1.9.4 EFFECTS OF DICTIONARY AVAILABILITY ON STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Appendix 1-G, Results of Dictionary Study, describes a study investigating the effects of dictionary availability on item performance between ELLs and general education students. The results of this investigation did not find evidence that providing students with access to a dictionary differentially affected the performance of ELLs on the SAGE assessments.

In the absence of evidence indicating that providing a dictionary impacts student performance, USBE's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) recommended that USBE make the dictionary tool available to all students. The dictionary tool was available to all students for the spring 2015 SAGE administration. Appendix 1-G outlines the results of the dictionary study in greater detail.



## 1.10 SUMMARY OF VALIDITY OF TEST SCORE INTERPRETATIONS

Evidence for the validity of test score interpretations is strengthened as evidence supporting test score interpretations accrue. In this sense, the process of seeking and evaluating evidence for the validity of test score interpretation is ongoing. Nevertheless, sufficient evidence exists to support the principal claims for the test scores, including that SAGE (now RISE) test scores indicate the degree to which students have achieved the Utah Core Standards at each grade level and that students scoring at the Proficient level or higher demonstrate levels of achievement consistent with national benchmarks that indicate they are on track for college readiness. These claims are supported by evidence of a test development process that ensures alignment of test content to the Utah Core Standards and evidence that the structural model described by the Utah Core Standards and implemented in the SAGE (now RISE) assessments is sound.

## 2. BACKGROUND OF RISE ASSESSMENTS

### 2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF RISE STANDARDS

The Utah State Board of Education (USBE) approved the Utah Core Standards for English language arts (ELA) and mathematics in 2010, and these standards were fully implemented in June 2013 for ELA and in April 2013 for mathematics. Utah’s science standards were adopted and implemented in 2010. The Utah Core Standards for ELA, mathematics, and science describe the educational targets for students in each content area. The Utah Core Standards can be found at <http://www.schools.utah.gov>.

During 2015–2016, USBE supplemented an existing general education assessment program that aligns RISE to the Utah Core Standards and satisfies federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) requirements. USBE involved educators and assessment and curriculum specialists in making decisions about how to measure standards. The statewide assessments aligned with the Utah Core Standards were administered for the first time in spring 2014 for ELA in grades 3–11, for mathematics in grades 3–8, along with end-of-course (EOC) assessments for high school students taking Secondary Mathematics I–III. The cluster-based science assessments were first administered in spring 2018 for grades 6–8 and spring 2021 for grades 4–5.

USBE used a different vendor to deliver their 2018–2019 assessments and changed the name of the tests from SAGE to RISE.

### 2.2 ONLINE ITEM POOL CONSTRUCTION

The RISE operational item pool includes a variety of selected-response items and machine-scored constructed-response (MSCR) items in each content area.

Five types of MSCR items were included in the RISE item pool: graphic response, natural language, equation response, hot text, and table input. The graphic response item types require students to place objects or move objects around in the answer space. A student can also plot points, draw lines, and draw shapes. The natural language item types require students to type an English language answer. The equation response items require students to enter a value or equation. The table input item types require students to input numerical values into a table.

The 2023–2024 RISE item pools each contain sufficient numbers of items per grade and content area to ensure that students will be administered items representing the breadth and depth of the content standards identified in the test specifications while also adapting item selection to maximize test information near each student’s ability level. In ELA, since item selection is passage-dependent, it is more challenging to provide precise estimates of each student’s true achievement level across the range of proficiency than in mathematics and science.

With new items being developed and field-tested in the spring administration of each year, the operational pool size for each assessment has constantly increased since 2015. The simulations show that a larger operational pool improves the adaptive item selection in terms of blueprint match, content coverage, and precision of the student ability estimation, especially the ability estimation for students with more extreme test scores.

### 3. SUMMARY OF THE 2023–2024 OPERATIONAL TEST ADMINISTRATION

RISE is offered as an online assessment system with a number of assessment resources available to all students. In 2022–2023, the available assessment tools included the following: alternate location, assistive communication devices, audio amplification, calculation devices and computation tables, directions signed with a certified interpreter, highlight tool, dictionary tool featuring a thesaurus and Spanish translation options, text-to-speech, magnification, minimize distractions, scratch paper, spell check, and strikethrough. In addition to resources available to all students, there were options available to accommodate students who were identified with special needs. In the 2023–2024 administration, the available accommodation options included the following: braille, Spanish, American Sign Language (ASL) videos, print-on-request, embedded speech-to-text (STT), and word prediction accommodations.

The following tests were available in the 2023–2024 administration:

- Reading grades 3–8
- Writing grades 5 and 8
- Mathematics grades 3–8 and Secondary Mathematics I
- Science grades 4–8

During the testing window, all eligible students had one opportunity in each content area using the web-based RISE system. The adaptive RISE English language arts (ELA), mathematics, and science assessments were available to students who use braille. These students were allowed one opportunity to take each content-area assessment using new technology and administration procedures. Also, mathematics and science students were given the option to use Unified English Braille (UEB) or Nemeth Code. The summative RISE mathematics and science assessments were available in Spanish forms to students needing Spanish translation.

#### 3.1 STUDENT POPULATION AND PARTICIPATION

All public school and public charter school students in grades 3–8 are required to participate in the RISE ELA, mathematics, and science assessments. Utah’s statewide database system, UTREx, provided all student and rostering information, including test eligibility (now linked to course codes) and demographic information including sex, federal ethnic categories, English language learner (ELL), economic status (disadvantaged), special education status (SPED), and migrant status. UTREx test eligibility and demographic information are managed by USBE. Additional details regarding test eligibility and testing irregularities are outlined in Appendix 5-F, *Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) User Guide*.

Results for students who took the 2023–2024 RISE ELA, mathematics, and science assessments are presented in Table 27 by grade.

**Table 27: Number of Students in 2023–2024 RISE Assessment**

Assessment	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	SM I
Reading	47,855	47,944	48,838	47,107	46,905	46,332	-
Writing	-	-	48,921	-	-	46,647	-
Mathematics	47,739	47,787	48,550	46,637	45,661	45,501	3,260
Science	-	48,177	48,988	47,294	47,314	46,700	-

### 3.2 SUMMARY OF OVERALL STUDENT PERFORMANCE

The 2023–2024 state summary results for the average scale scores and the percentage of students in each proficiency level by grade and content area are presented in Table 28. The mathematics number of students tested included the mathematics Spanish number of students tested. **Error! Reference source not found.** presents the scale score distributions by subgroups for each content area and grade in Science.

**Table 28: 2023–2024 Percentage of Students in Proficiency Levels**

Grade	Number Tested	Scale Score Mean	Scale Score Standard Deviation	% Below Proficient	% Approaching Proficient	% Proficient	% Highly Proficient	% At or Above Proficient
<b>Reading</b>								
3	47,855	323.4	76.89	34	20	32	14	46
4	47,944	355.86	89.74	34	22	27	17	44
5	48,838	395.22	87.33	32	20	26	22	48
6	47,107	420.51	87.01	36	17	27	21	48
7	46,905	429.13	84.94	38	20	26	16	42
8	46,332	444	96.26	37	21	24	18	42
3	47,739	312.42	38.67	32	19	21	28	49
4	47,787	343.6	47.47	33	18	23	27	50
5	48,550	370.19	55.06	39	17	23	22	45
6	46,637	403.78	63.18	42	22	18	18	36
7	45,661	431.95	68.29	36	20	28	16	44
8	45,501	467.75	82.14	37	24	24	15	39
SM I	3,260	594.51	49.58	2	8	33	57	90
<b>Mathematics Spanish</b>								
3	774	268.75	32.85	79	13	5	3	8
4	813	282.69	38.27	86	9	4	1	5
5	785	302.13	42.01	92	5	3	1	4
6	798	321.96	51.34	92	6	2	1	3
7	704	345.97	51.32	90	8	2	0	2
8	635	363.41	62.46	91	6	3	0	3
<b>Science</b>								
4	48,177	552.29	14.26	25	25	23	26	49
5	48,988	551.56	14.06	27	22	29	23	52
6	47,294	850.74	14.66	24	20	34	22	56
7	47,314	847.82	13.71	30	25	27	18	45

Grade	Number Tested	Scale Score Mean	Scale Score Standard Deviation	% Below Proficient	% Approaching Proficient	% Proficient	% Highly Proficient	% At or Above Proficient
8	46,700	849.26	14.80	30	21	27	22	49

### 3.3 STUDENT PERFORMANCE BY SUBGROUP

The 2023–2024 state summary results for the average scale scores and the percentage of students in each proficiency level by grade and by content area were calculated for several subcategories—including female, male, African American, American Indian/Alaskan, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, Multi-Racial, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, limited English proficiency (LEP), special education (SPED), and low-income. Percentage of students in performance levels for overall and by subgroup is presented in Appendix 3-A, Percentage of Students in Performance Levels for Overall and by Subgroup.

### 3.4 RELIABILITY

Test score reliability is traditionally estimated using both classical and item response theory (IRT) approaches. Classical estimates of test reliability, such as Cronbach’s alpha, provide an index of the internal consistency reliability of the test or the likelihood that a student would achieve the same score in an equivalently constructed test form. While classical indicators provide a single estimate of the reliability of test forms, the precision of test scores varies with respect to the information value of the test at each location along the append. For example, most fixed-form assessments target test information near important cut scores or near the population mean so that test scores are most precise in targeted locations. Because adaptive tests target test information near each student’s ability level, the precision of test scores may increase, especially for lower- and higher-ability students. The precision of individual test scores is critically important to valid test score interpretation and is provided along with test scores as part of all student-level reporting.

#### 3.4.1 MARGINAL RELIABILITY

While measurement error is conditional on test information, it is nevertheless desirable to provide a single index of a test’s internal consistency reliability. Such an index is provided by the marginal reliability coefficient, which considers the varying measurement errors across the ability range. Marginal reliability is a measure of the overall reliability of an assessment based on the average conditional standard errors, which are estimated at different points on the ability scale for all students.

The marginal reliability ( $\bar{\rho}$ ) is defined as

$$\bar{\rho} = [\sigma^2 - \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N CSEM_i^2}{N} \right)] / \sigma^2,$$

where N is the number of students,  $CSEM_i^2$  is the conditional standard error of measurement of the scaled score for student i, and  $\sigma^2$  is the variance of the scaled score. The higher the reliability coefficient, the greater the precision of the test.

Table 29 presents the marginal reliability coefficients and the average standard error of measurements for the total scale scores. The marginal reliability coefficients for subgroups are presented in Section 3.4.7, Reliability for Subgroups in the Population. Marginal reliability coefficients for accommodated vs. non-accommodated students are presented in Section 3.4.9, Reliability for Accommodated Testers.

**Table 29: Marginal Reliability for Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Science**

Grade	Number of Items	Marginal Reliability	N	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)	SEM
<b>Reading</b>						
<b>3</b>	692	0.92	47,855	323.4	76.89	21.8
<b>4</b>	662	0.91	47,944	355.86	89.74	26.74
<b>5</b>	659	0.91	48,838	395.22	87.33	24.8
<b>6</b>	667	0.91	47,107	420.51	87.01	24.81
<b>7</b>	647	0.92	46,905	429.13	84.94	24
<b>8</b>	676	0.92	46,332	444	96.26	26.75
<b>Writing</b>						
<b>5</b>	4	0.71	48,921	370.29	106.28	54.16
<b>8</b>	4	0.78	46,647	426.71	131.03	57.65
<b>Mathematics</b>						
<b>3</b>	804	0.96	47,739	312.42	38.67	7.61
<b>4</b>	897	0.96	47,787	343.6	47.47	8.81
<b>5</b>	891	0.96	48,550	370.19	55.06	10.52
<b>6</b>	834	0.96	46,637	403.78	63.18	11.78
<b>7</b>	774	0.95	45,661	431.95	68.29	13.52
<b>8</b>	828	0.96	45,501	467.75	82.14	16.1
<b>SM I</b>	530	0.89	3,260	594.51	49.58	15.74
<b>Science</b>						
<b>4</b>	92	0.89	48,177	552.29	14.26	4.75
<b>5</b>	89	0.88	48,988	551.56	14.06	4.77
<b>6</b>	56	0.87	47,294	850.74	14.66	5.33
<b>7</b>	90	0.90	47,314	847.82	13.71	4.33
<b>8</b>	99	0.92	46,700	849.26	14.80	4.06

### 3.4.2 STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT

The magnitude of the conditional standard errors can be evaluated at the cut scores. For tests administered adaptively, we can evaluate whether the algorithm selected items appropriately to match a student’s ability given the current item pool and identify the areas with a shortage of items.

Theoretically, with an infinitely large item bank comprising sufficient items to assess the range of achievement within all benchmarks and a perfect match-to-ability for each item presented, standard error of measurement (SEM) curves would be flat along the score range—an indication that all students are measured with the same precision. However, this is not practical because the real-world item pools are limited in size, especially in the early years of the computer-adaptive test (CAT) administrations. Thus, the SEM will be larger at locations characterized by relatively few items,

typically at either end of the distribution where comprehensive sets of easy or difficult items are lacking. To improve measurement precision for adaptive assessments, items that measure the range of blueprint elements across the range of abilities are desirable. Nevertheless, because items targeting information near the population mean will be most frequently administered, it remains important to ensure sufficient items of normative difficulty to avoid overexposing items.

Table 30 provides the results of the average standard errors for each performance level. Generally, the average standard error is largest in the Well Below and Exceeds performance level for all subjects, which can be expected given a shortage of very easy and very difficult items in this item pool to better measure low-performing and high-performing students.

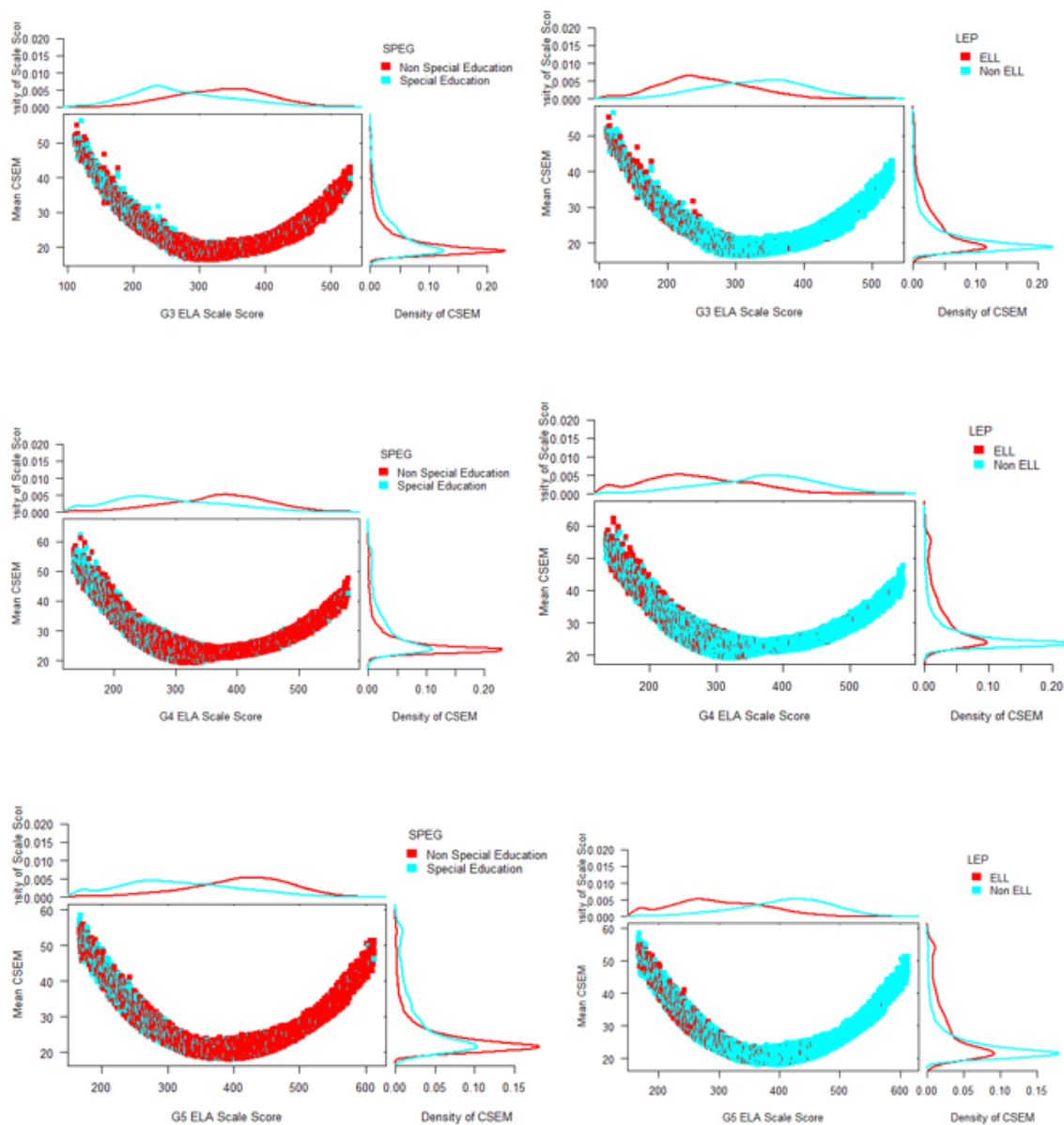
**Table 30: Average Standard Error of Measurement by Performance Level**

Grade	Total Items	Well Below	Approaches	Meets	Exceeds	Total
<b>Reading</b>						
<b>3</b>	692	24.56	18.36	19.49	25.20	21.80
<b>4</b>	662	30.75	23.30	23.51	28.36	26.74
<b>5</b>	659	27.89	20.61	22.08	27.48	24.80
<b>6</b>	667	26.22	20.96	22.36	28.71	24.81
<b>7</b>	647	26.78	20.65	21.02	26.49	24.00
<b>8</b>	676	28.67	22.64	24.42	30.63	26.75
<b>Mathematics</b>						
<b>3</b>	804	9.20	6.80	6.53	7.16	7.61
<b>4</b>	897	10.58	7.85	7.54	8.36	8.81
<b>5</b>	891	13.44	8.65	8.33	8.98	10.52
<b>6</b>	1,668	14.24	10.11	9.53	10.34	11.78
<b>7</b>	774	18.75	11.37	10.28	10.15	13.52
<b>8</b>	828	21.08	14.18	12.56	12.66	16.10
<b>SM I</b>	530	34.00	19.14	16.17	14.39	15.74
<b>Science</b>						
<b>4</b>	92	5.03	4.47	4.52	4.96	4.75
<b>5</b>	89	4.96	4.54	4.61	4.96	4.77
<b>6</b>	56	5.58	5.16	5.12	5.53	5.33
<b>7</b>	90	4.66	4.17	4.13	4.31	4.33
<b>8</b>	99	4.12	3.87	3.93	4.33	4.06

Figure 6 through Figure 9 combine the scale score distributions on the x-axis, the standard error distributions on the y-axis, together with the distribution of scores of all students as well as mean standard errors of measurement averaged by score point simultaneously in the middle by subgroups (special education vs. non-special education and ELL vs. non-ELL) for each content area and grade. Because RISE was administered adaptively in 2023–2024, the item selection algorithm selected only items that satisfied the blueprint requirements to best match student

ability. When administered adaptively, RISE provides better measurement precision across the range of abilities for all students—general education students, limited English proficiency (LEP) students, and special education (SPED) students—than would be possible with a fixed-form assessment. The “general education students” subgroup excludes LEP students and students in special education from the total number of students in each grade and content area. Appendix 3-B, Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup, shows SEM curves by subgroup, and Appendix 3-C, Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category, shows SEM curves by reporting category.

**Figure 6: 2023–2024 Conditional Standard Error of Measurement (CSEM) and Scale Score Distribution by Subgroup for Reading**





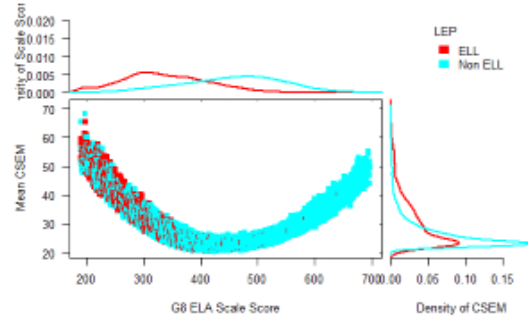
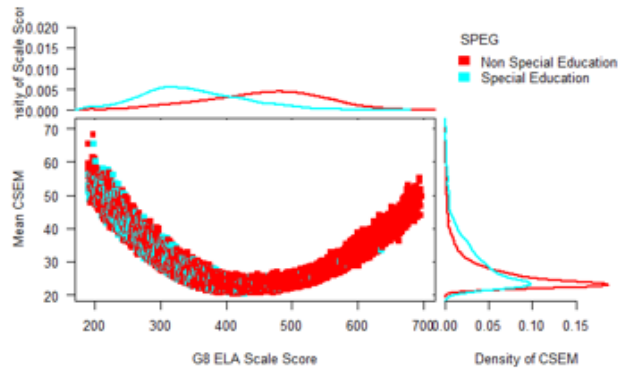
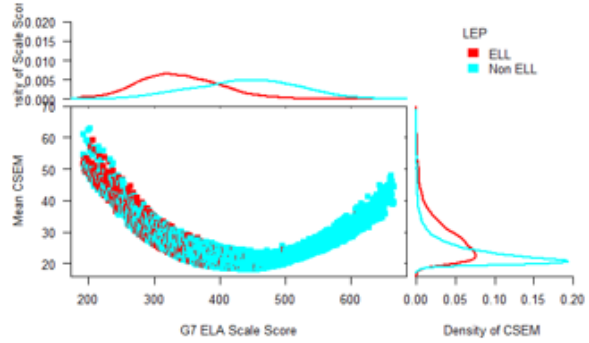
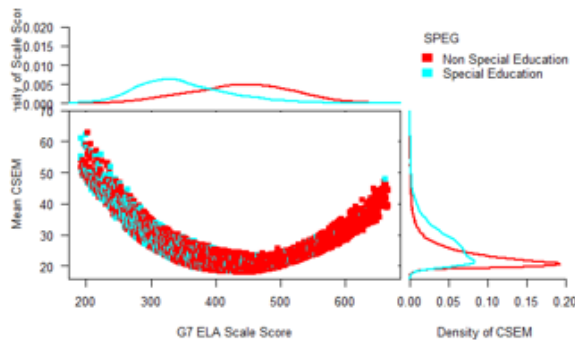
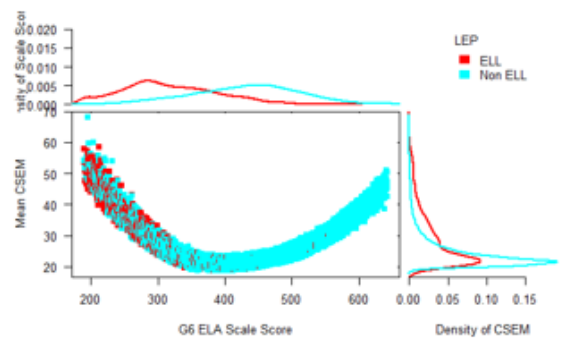
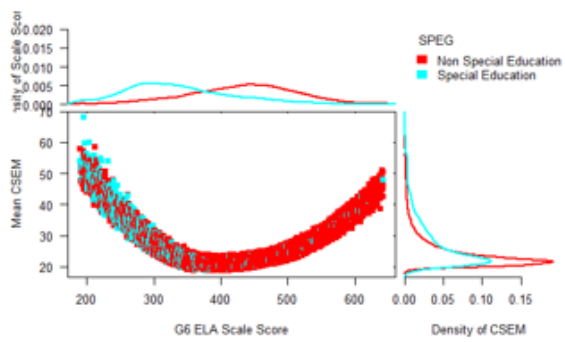


Figure 7: 2023–2024 Conditional Standard Error of Measurement (CSEM) and Scale Score Distribution by Subgroup for Writing

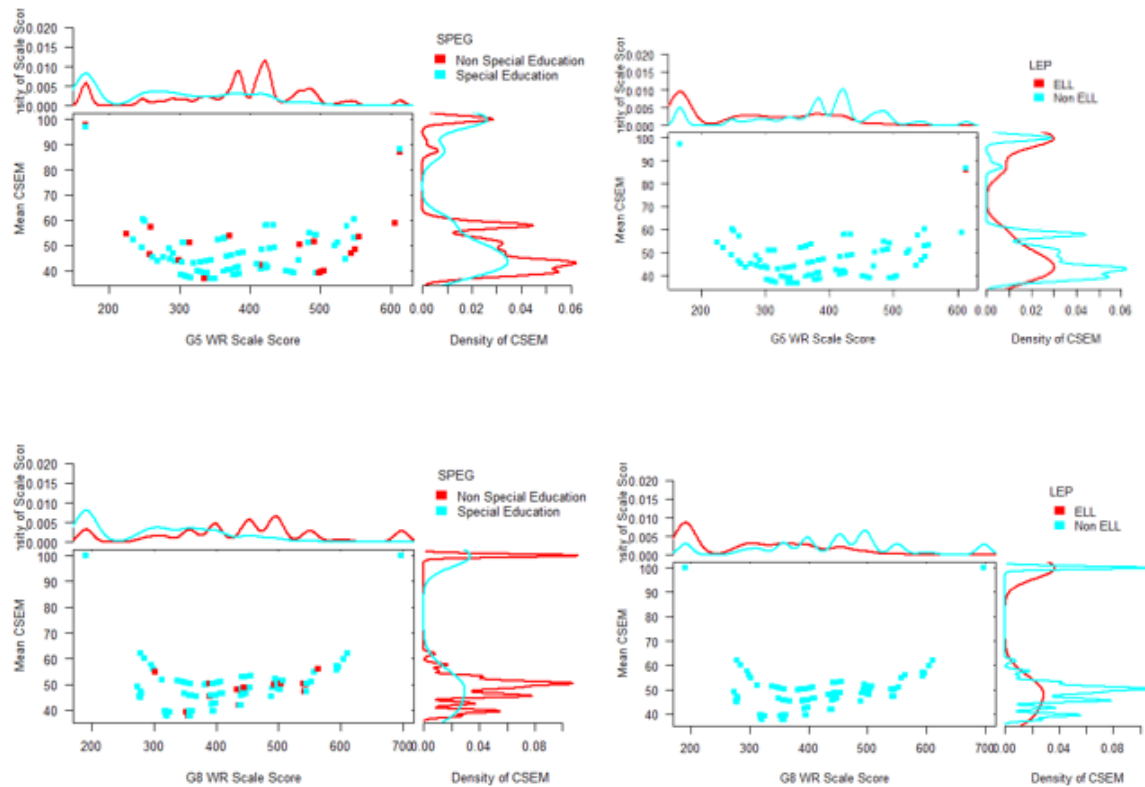
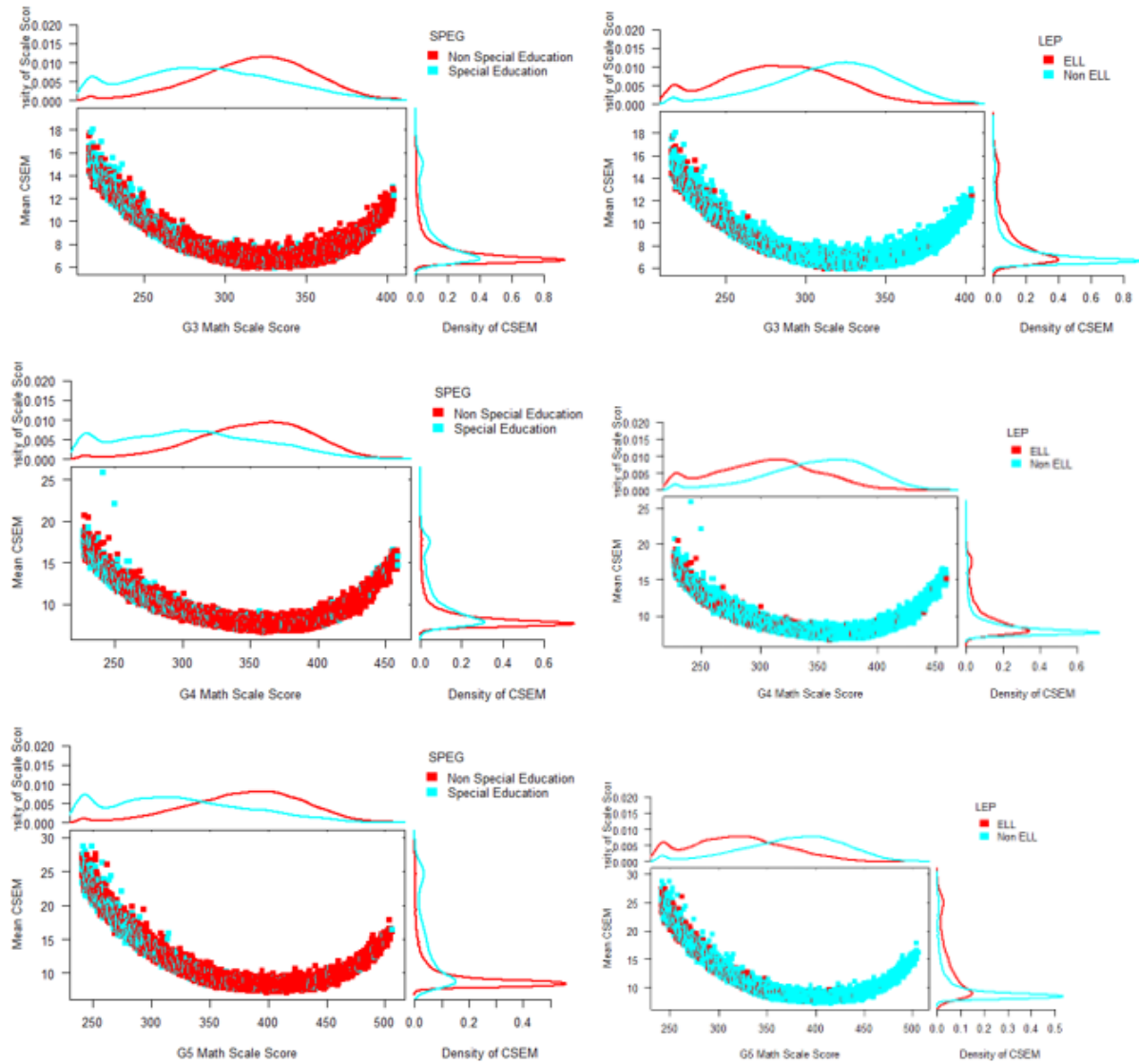
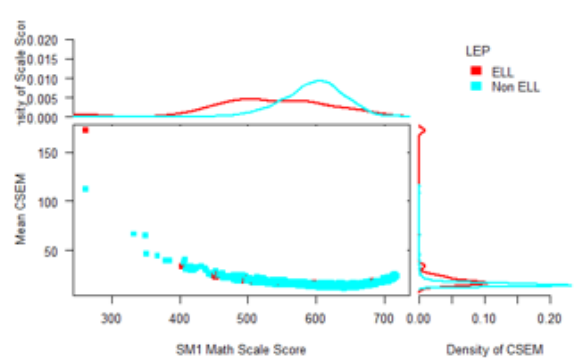
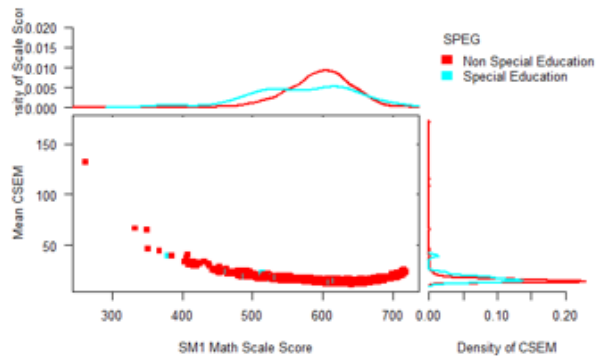
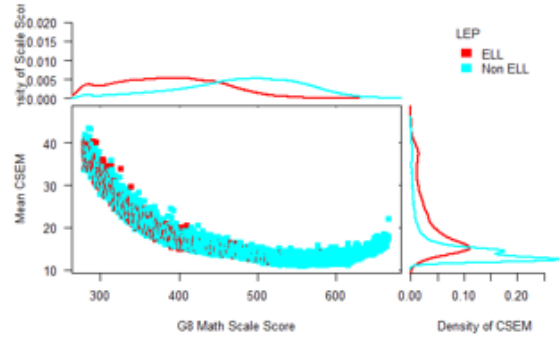
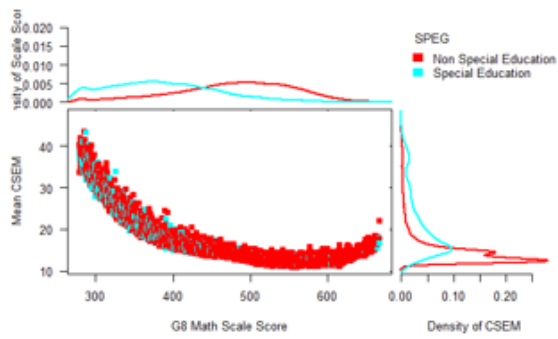
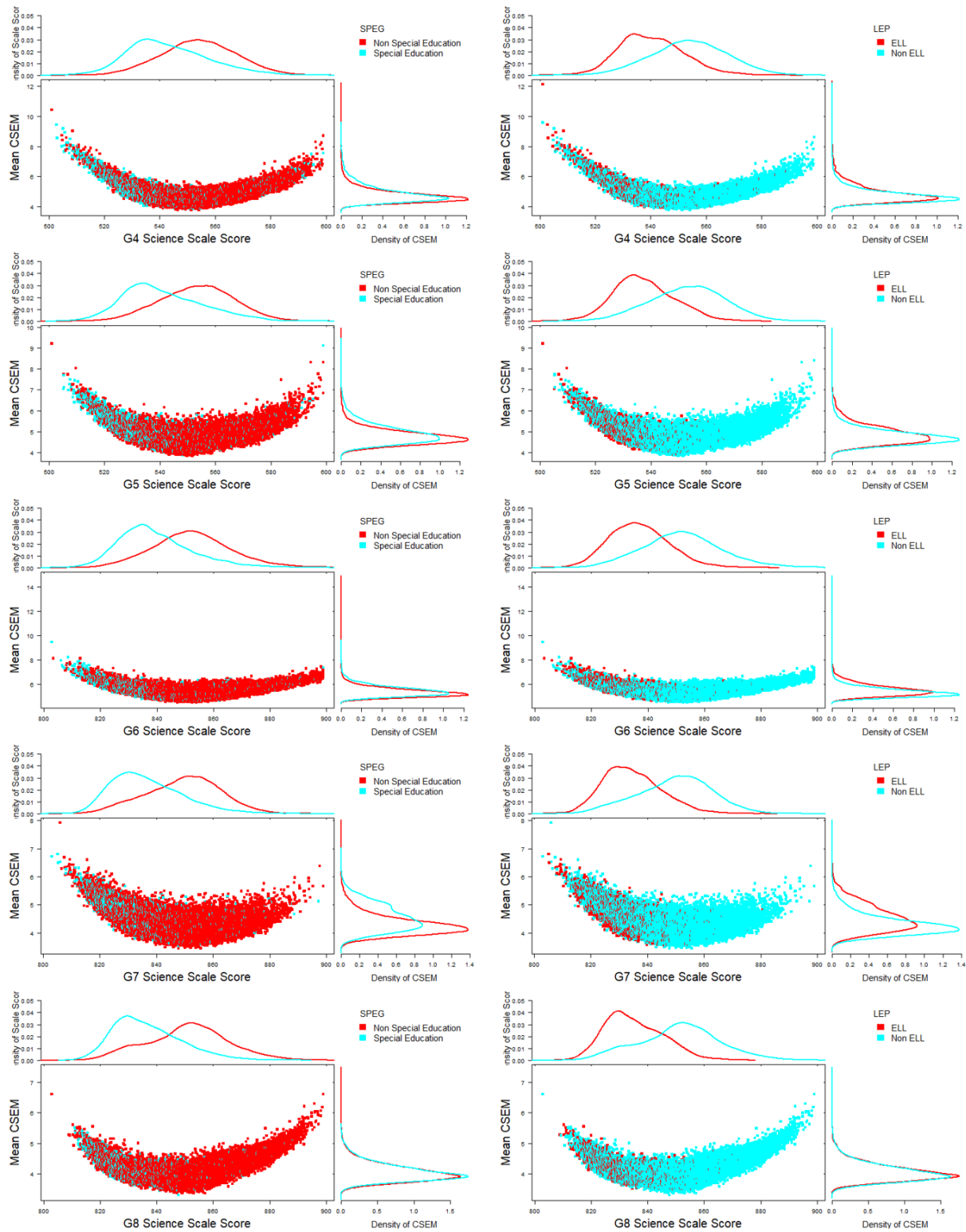


Figure 8: 2023–2024 Conditional Standard Error of Measurement (CSEM) for Mathematics





**Figure 9: 2023–2024 Conditional Standard Error of Measurement (CSEM) and Scale Score Distribution by Subgroup for Science**



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### 3.4.3 STUDENT CLASSIFICATION RELIABILITY

When student performance is reported in terms of performance categories, a reliability index is computed in terms of the probabilities of consistent classification of students as specified in Standard 2.16 in the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing* (American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, & National Council on Measurement in Education, 2014). This index considers the consistency of classifications for the percentage of test takers who would, hypothetically, be classified in the same category on a second RISE administration, using either the same form or an alternate, equivalent form.

Students can be misclassified in one of two ways. Students who are truly below a proficiency cut point but are classified based on the assessment as being above the cut point are considered to be *false positives*. Similarly, students who are truly above a proficiency cut point but are classified as being below the cut point are considered to be *false negatives*.

*Decision accuracy* refers to the agreement between the classifications based on the form taken and the classifications that would be made based on the test taker's true scores. *Decision consistency* refers to the agreement between the classifications based on the form actually taken and the classifications that would be made based on an alternate form, that is, the percentages of students who are consistently classified in the same proficiency levels on two equivalent administrations of the test.

When student performance is reported in terms of performance categories, a reliability index is computed in terms of the probabilities of consistent classification of students as specified in Standard 2.16 in the Standards. This index considers the consistency of classifications for the percentage of test takers who would, hypothetically, be classified in the same category on an alternate, equivalent form.

For a fixed-form test, the consistency of classifications is estimated on single-form test scores from a single test administration based on the true-score distribution that is estimated by fitting a bivariate beta-binomial model or a four-parameter beta model (Huynh, 1976; Livingston & Lewis, 1995). For the spring 2015 administration and all future computer-adaptive test (CAT) administrations, the consistency classification is based on all sets of items administered across students because the item selection algorithm constructs a test form unique to each student.

The classification index can be examined for decision accuracy and decision consistency. Decision accuracy refers to the agreement between the classifications based on the form actually taken and the classifications that would be made based on the test takers' true scores, if their true scores could somehow be known. Decision consistency refers to the agreement between the classifications based on the form (adaptively administered items) actually taken and the classifications that would be made based on an alternate, equivalently constructed test form or test administration (e.g., another set of adaptively administered items given the same ability)—that is, the percentages of students who are consistently classified in the same performance levels on two equivalent test administrations.

In reality, the true ability is unknown, and students are not administered an alternate, equivalent form. Therefore, classification accuracy and consistency are estimated based on students' item scores, the item parameters, and the assumed underlying latent ability distribution as described later in this section. The true score is an expected value of the test score with measurement error.

For a student with estimated ability  $\hat{\theta}$  and associated standard error  $se(\hat{\theta})$ , we can assume that  $\hat{\theta}$  follows a normal distribution with mean of true ability  $\theta$  and standard deviation of  $se(\hat{\theta})$ , that is,  $\hat{\theta} \sim N(\theta, se(\hat{\theta})^2)$ . The probability of the true score at or above the cut score  $\theta_c$  is estimated as

$$P(\theta \geq \theta_c) = P\left(\frac{\theta - \hat{\theta}}{se(\hat{\theta})} \geq \frac{\theta_c - \hat{\theta}}{se(\hat{\theta})}\right) = P\left(\frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta}{se(\hat{\theta})} < \frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta_c}{se(\hat{\theta})}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta_c}{se(\hat{\theta})}\right),$$

where  $\Phi(\cdot)$  is the cumulative function of standard normal distribution. Similarly, the probability of the true score being below the cut score is estimated as

$$P(\theta < \theta_c) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta_c}{se(\hat{\theta})}\right).$$

### 3.4.4 CLASSIFICATION ACCURACY

Instead of assuming a normal distribution, we can directly estimate the probability of consistent classification using the likelihood function. The likelihood function of the achievement attribute, designated  $\theta$ , given a student's item scores, represents the likelihood of the student's ability at that theta value. Integrating the likelihood values over the range of theta at and above the cut score (with proper normalization) represents the probability of the student's latent ability or the true score being at or above that cut point.

If a student's estimated theta is below the cut score, the probability of *at or above* the cut score is an estimate of the chance that this student is misclassified as below the cut score, and 1 minus that probability is the estimate of the chance that the student is correctly classified as below the cut score. Using this logic, we can define various classification probabilities.

The probability of a student with true ability  $\theta$  being classified at or above the cut score  $\theta_c$ , given the student's item scores  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$ , can be estimated as

$$P(\theta \geq \theta_c | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\int_{\theta_c}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta},$$

where the likelihood function is

$$L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) = \prod_{i=1}^N P(x_i | \theta),$$

and  $P(x_i | \theta)$  is calculated from the Rasch model or partial credit model based on the estimated item parameters.

Similarly, we can estimate the probability of below the cut score as

$$P(\theta < \theta_c | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\theta_c} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta}.$$

Mathematically, we have

$$\begin{aligned} N_{11} &= \sum_{i \in N_1} P(\theta_i \geq \theta_c | \mathbf{x}), \\ N_{01} &= \sum_{i \in N_1} P(\theta_i < \theta_c | \mathbf{x}), \\ N_{10} &= \sum_{i \in N_0} P(\theta_i \geq \theta_c | \mathbf{x}), \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{00} = \sum_{i \in N_0} P(\theta_i < \theta_c | \mathbf{x}),$$

where  $N_1$  consists of the students with estimated  $\hat{\theta}_i$  being at and above the cut score, and  $N_0$  contains the students with estimated  $\hat{\theta}_i$  being below the cut score. The accuracy index is then computed as

$$\frac{N_{11} + N_{00}}{N_1 + N_0}.$$

In Exhibit A, accurate classifications occur when the decision made based on the true score agrees with the decision made based on the form taken. Misclassifications, false positives, and false negatives occur when students' true-score classifications differ from their observed-score classifications (e.g., a student whose true score results in a Proficient level classification but is classified incorrectly as Partially Proficient).  $N_{11}$  represents the expected numbers of students who are truly above the cut score;  $N_{01}$  represents the expected number of students falsely above the cut score;  $N_{00}$  represents the expected number of students truly below the cut score; and  $N_{10}$  represents the number of students falsely below the cut score.

**Exhibit A: Classification Accuracy**

		Classification on a Form Actually Taken	
		At or Above the Cut Score	Below the Cut Score
Classification on True Score	At or Above the Cut Score	$N_{11}$ (Truly above the cut score)	$N_{10}$ (False negative)
	Below the Cut Score	$N_{01}$ (False positive)	$N_{00}$ (Truly below the cut)

### 3.4.5 CLASSIFICATION CONSISTENCY

To estimate consistency, we assume students are tested twice independently; hence, the probability of the student being classified as at or above the cut score  $\theta_c$  in both tests can be estimated as

$$P(\theta_1 \geq \theta_c, \theta_2 \geq \theta_c) = P(\theta_1 \geq \theta_c)P(\theta_2 \geq \theta_c) = \left( \frac{\int_{\theta_c}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta} \right)^2.$$

Similarly, the probability of consistency for at or above the cut score is estimated as

$$P(\theta_1 \geq \theta_c, \theta_2 \geq \theta_c | \mathbf{x}) = \left( \frac{\int_{\theta_c}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta} \right)^2.$$

The probability of consistency for below the cut score is estimated as

$$P(\theta_1 < \theta_c, \theta_2 < \theta_c | \mathbf{x}) = \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\theta_c} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta}{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta} \right)^2.$$

The probability of inconsistency is estimated as



$$P(\theta_1 \geq \theta_c, \theta_2 < \theta_c | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\int_{\theta_c}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta \int_{-\infty}^{\theta_c} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta}{\left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta \right]^2}, \text{ and}$$

$$P(\theta_1 < \theta_c, \theta_2 \geq \theta_c | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\theta_c} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta \int_{\theta_c}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta}{\left[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} L(\theta | \mathbf{x}) d\theta \right]^2}.$$

The consistent index is computed as

$$\frac{N_{11} + N_{00}}{N},$$

where

$$N_{11} = \sum_{i \in N} P(\theta_{i,1} \geq \theta_c, \theta_{i,2} \geq \theta_c | \mathbf{x}),$$

$$N_{01} = \sum_{i \in N} P(\theta_i < \theta_c, \theta_{i,2} \geq \theta_c | \mathbf{x}),$$

$$N_{10} = \sum_{i \in N} P(\theta_i \geq \theta_c, \theta_{i,2} < \theta_c | \mathbf{x}),$$

$$N_{00} = \sum_{i \in N} P(\theta_i < \theta_c, \theta_{i,2} < \theta_c | \mathbf{x}), \text{ and}$$

$$N = N_{11} + N_{10} + N_{01} + N_{00}.$$

As shown in Exhibit B, consistent classification occurs when two forms agree on the classification of a student as either *at or above* or *below* the performance standard, whereas inconsistent classification occurs when the decisions made by the forms differ.

**Exhibit B: Classification Consistency**

		Classification on the Second Form Taken	
		Above the Cut Score	Below the Cut Score
Classification on the First Form Taken	At or Above the Cut Score	$N_{11}$ (Consistently above the cut)	$N_{10}$ (Inconsistent)
	Below the Cut Score	$N_{01}$ (Inconsistent)	$N_{00}$ (Consistently below the cut)

### 3.4.6 CLASSIFICATION ACCURACY AND CONSISTENCY ESTIMATES

Analysis of the classification index was performed for test scores after the 2023–2024 administration. Table 31 presents the decision accuracy and consistency indices. Accuracy classifications are slightly higher than the consistency classifications in all performance standards. The consistency classification rate can be somewhat lower than the accuracy rate because consistency assumes two test scores, both of which include measurement error, while the accuracy rate assumes a single test score and the true score, which does not include measurement error. The classification index ranged from 88% to 99% for accuracy, and from 84% to 98% for consistency across all grades

and subjects. The accuracy and consistency rates for each performance standard are greater for the performance standards associated with smaller standard errors. The better the test is targeted to the student's ability, the higher the classification index.

**Table 31: 2023–2024 Decision Accuracy and Consistency Indices for Performance Standards**

Grade	Accuracy			Consistency (%)		
	Approaches	Meets	Exceeds	Approaches	Meets	Exceeds
<b>Reading</b>						
<b>3</b>	93.42	92.84	94.66	90.67	89.86	92.48
<b>4</b>	93.57	91.47	93.71	90.78	88.03	91.12
<b>5</b>	94.18	91.99	92.3	91.72	88.72	89.22
<b>6</b>	93.54	92.09	93.04	90.84	88.85	90.19
<b>7</b>	93.02	92.67	94.4	90.14	89.59	92.12
<b>8</b>	93.78	92.43	93.45	91.16	89.31	90.8
<b>Mathematics</b>						
<b>3</b>	95.19	94.48	94.93	93.23	92.23	92.85
<b>4</b>	95.48	95.01	95.04	93.63	92.93	93.01
<b>5</b>	95.39	95.09	95.81	93.48	93.05	94.07
<b>6</b>	94.88	95.11	96.23	92.8	93.08	94.69
<b>7</b>	95.3	94.78	96.34	93.37	92.63	94.82
<b>8</b>	95.1	94.83	96.38	93.09	92.72	94.88
<b>SM I</b>	98.99	95.61	89.93	98.52	93.75	85.86
<b>Science</b>						
<b>4</b>	92.24	90.24	91.86	89.06	86.38	88.61
<b>5</b>	92.15	90.25	91.80	88.96	86.37	88.58
<b>6</b>	91.03	88.83	92.01	87.36	84.41	88.78
<b>7</b>	92.68	90.56	92.95	89.68	86.87	90.17
<b>8</b>	93.93	91.18	93.24	91.43	87.77	90.59

### 3.4.7 RELIABILITY FOR SUBGROUPS IN THE POPULATION

State summary results for the average scale scores and the percentage of students in each proficiency level by grade and content area was calculated for several subcategories—including female, male, African American, American Indian/Alaskan, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, Multi-Racial, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White, limited English proficiency (LEP), special education (SPED), and low-income. The percentage of students by performance levels overall and within subgroups is presented in Appendix 3-A, Percentage of Students in Performance Levels for Overall and by Subgroup.

The 2023–2024 marginal reliability results for each of the identified subgroups (sex, ethnicity [African American, American Indian/Alaskan, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, Multi-Racial, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, White], special

groups [LEP students], special education students [SPED], and low-income students were calculated. Each racial and/or ethnic group was comprised of approximately equal numbers of males and females. The marginal reliability coefficients for subgroups are provided in Appendix 3-D, Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Overall and by Subgroup. As the appendix indicates, reliabilities are consistent across subgroups, indicating that the RISE assessments measure a common underlying achievement dimension across all subgroups. Where reliability estimates are attenuated, there is an associated decrease in variance within the subgroup population, indicating that the decrease in reliability is likely due to a restriction in range.

### 3.4.8 REPORTING CATEGORY RELIABILITY

The marginal reliability coefficients and measurement errors are computed for the reporting categories. Table 32 through Table 34 present the marginal reliability coefficients for reporting categories.

**Table 32: Marginal Reliability Coefficients for ELA Reporting Categories**

Grade	Reporting Categories	Number of Items Specified in Test Blueprint		Marginal Reliability	N	Mean	SD	SEM
		Min	Max					
3	Language	8	10	0.63	47,855	337	96.99	56.06
	Informational Text	14	14	0.74	47,855	322	90.94	43.22
	Literature	14	14	0.76	47,855	316	90.73	41.46
	Listening Comprehension	8	8	0.65	47,855	320	109.04	61.27
4	Language	8	10	0.68	47,944	376	116.47	65.43
	Informational Text	14	14	0.72	47,944	347	103.61	51.7
	Literature	14	14	0.71	47,944	355	99.99	50.81
	Listening Comprehension	9	9	0.63	47,944	354	116.67	68.77
5	Language	8	10	0.64	48,838	410	109.84	62.89
	Informational Text	14	14	0.72	48,838	401	100.01	49.88
	Literature	14	14	0.77	48,838	390	103.66	46.13
	Listening Comprehension	8	8	0.64	48,838	391	114.84	66.39
	Writing	1	1	0.71	48,921	370	106.28	54.16
6	Language	8	10	0.66	47,107	422	106.2	60.09
	Informational Text	16	16	0.77	47,107	418	101.85	45.7
	Literature	13	13	0.72	47,107	415	107.12	54.07
	Listening Comprehension	9	9	0.67	47,107	436	117.77	63.89
7	Language	8	10	0.62	46,905	435	101.29	61.23
	Informational Text	16	16	0.78	46,905	423	100.97	43.43
	Literature	13	13	0.73	46,905	427	107.45	53.21
	Listening Comprehension	9	9	0.64	46,905	436	107.65	62.6
8	Language	8	9	0.7	46,332	449	116.01	61.49

Grade	Reporting Categories	Number of Items Specified in Test Blueprint		Marginal Reliability	N	Mean	SD	SEM
		Min	Max					
	Informational Text	16	16	0.78	46,332	442	110.48	49.56
	Literature	13	13	0.77	46,332	448	115.66	52.83
	Listening Comprehension	9	9	0.66	46,332	443	129.53	74.26
	Writing	1	1	0.78	46,647	427	131.03	57.65

**Table 33: Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Mathematics Reporting Categories**

Grade	Reporting Categories	Number of Items Specified in Test Blueprint		Marginal Reliability	N	Mean	SD	SEM
		Min	Max					
3	Geometry/Measurement and Data	8	10	0.76	47,739	309	43.32	19.49
	Number and Operations in Base Ten	8	10	0.81	47,739	314	42.81	17.59
	Number and Operations – Fractions	12	14	0.86	47,739	314	42.48	15.18
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking	13	17	0.85	47,739	311	41.7	15.11
4	Geometry/Measurement and Data	8	11	0.79	47,787	341	53.5	21.76
	Number and Operations in Base Ten	14	16	0.87	47,787	345	51.39	17.92
	Number and Operations – Fractions	14	16	0.87	47,787	346	49.65	16.58
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking	9	11	0.81	47,787	342	52.49	21.22
5	Geometry/Measurement and Data	10	11	0.72	48,550	369	61.71	26.39
	Number and Operations in Base Ten	15	18	0.86	48,550	371	58.49	19.76
	Number and Operations – Fractions	14	17	0.79	48,550	367	59.76	22.05
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking	8	10	0.76	48,550	372	62.2	28.43
6	Expressions and Equations	14	17	0.86	46,637	403	66.03	21.21
	The Number System	9	11	0.59	46,637	395	76.24	41.6
	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	14	16	0.78	46,637	404	70.16	29.6
	Geometry/Statistics and Probability	7	15	0.89	46,637	405	66.51	20.9
7	Expressions and Equations	8	10	0.38	45,661	431	77.99	45.42
	The Number System	9	11	0.66	45,661	423	78.87	38.28
	Ratios and Proportional Relationships	11	13	0.77	45,661	434	73.2	32.65
	Geometry	9	11	0.8	45,661	433	74.71	27.64
	Statistics and Probability	9	11	0.68	45,661	423	77.94	37.66
8	Expressions and Equations	10	12	0.75	45,501	465	90.82	37.72
	Functions	10	12	0.75	45,501	464	89.41	39.14
	Geometry/The Number System	17	23	0.85	45,501	466	87.36	28.85

Grade	Reporting Categories	Number of Items Specified in Test Blueprint		Marginal Reliability	N	Mean	SD	SEM
		Min	Max					
	Statistics and Probability	8	10	0.77	45,501	471	94.26	43.53
SM I	Algebra	12	14	0.65	3,260	594	57.67	25.29
	Geometry	12	14	0.65	3,260	595	62.32	32.09
	Number and Quantity/Functions/Statistics and Probability	10	15	0.6	3,260	590	66.04	36.27

**Table 34: Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Science Reporting Categories**

Grade	Reporting Categories	Number of Items Specified in Test Blueprint		Marginal Reliability	N	Mean	SD	SEM
		Min	Max					
4	Organisms Functioning in Their Environment	2	2	0.67	48,161	552	18.54	10.44
	Energy Transfer	2	2	0.68	48,150	553	16.82	9.42
	Wave Patterns	2	2	0.68	48,143	551	19.23	10.72
	Observable Patterns in the Sky	2	2	0.67	48,151	553	16.78	9.52
5	Characteristics and Interactions of Earth's Systems	3	3	0.75	48,978	551	15.97	7.85
	Properties and Changes of Matter	3	3	0.75	48,973	552	16.75	8.19
	Cycling of Matter in Ecosystems	2	2	0.63	48,975	552	16.68	10.02
6	Structure and Motion Within the Solar System	2	2	0.60	47,234	851	17.73	11.12
	Energy Affects Matter	2	2	0.60	47,249	850	17.60	10.89
	Earth's Weather Patterns and Climate	2	2	0.58	47,239	850	16.69	10.78
	Stability and Change in Ecosystems	2	2	0.65	47,271	852	19.67	11.42
7	Forces Are Interactions Between Matter	2	2	0.64	47,243	848	16.42	9.70
	Changes to Earth Over Time	2	2	0.63	47,224	849	17.51	10.32
	Structure and Function of Life	2	2	0.64	47,202	849	18.31	10.80
	Reproduction and Inheritance	2	2	0.63	47,225	847	16.36	9.77
	Changes in Species Over Time	2	2	0.66	47,249	847	18.40	10.58
8	Matter and Energy Interact in the Physical World	3	3	0.79	46,629	849	16.58	7.62
	Energy is Stored and Transferred in Physical Systems	3	3	0.78	46,645	850	16.85	7.74

Grade	Reporting Categories	Number of Items Specified in Test Blueprint		Marginal Reliability	N	Mean	SD	SEM
		Min	Max					
	Life Systems Store and Transfer Matter and Energy	2	2	0.72	46,596	850	17.71	9.28
	Interactions with Natural Systems and Resources	2	2	0.69	46,642	850	17.29	9.42

### 3.4.9 RELIABILITY FOR ACCOMMODATED TESTERS

We also examined the internal consistency reliability of accommodated test administrations. The number of students provided any accommodation is quite small, as indicated in Table 35. We therefore collapsed all accommodated test administrations into a single category to conduct the reliability analysis.

**Table 35: Frequency of Accommodated Testers**

Accommodation	Count
American Sign Language	63
Braille	10
Hearing Impaired	7
Print-on-Request: Stims and Items	19
Scribe	141
Text-to-Speech	193
Word Prediction	140

Table 36 shows the marginal reliabilities for accommodated versus non-accommodated test administrations. Note that even when collapsing across all accommodations, some assessments had no accommodated test administrations, and for others, the number of accommodated testers was very small, limiting the generalizability of the results. Nevertheless, the internal consistency reliability of accommodated test administrations was comparable to that of non-accommodated test administrations, indicating that, like the non-accommodated assessments, accommodated test administrations result in test scores of similar precision as non-accommodated test administrations.

**Table 36: Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Accommodated vs. Non-Accommodated Students**

Grade	Non-Accommodated		Accommodated	
	N	Reliability	N	Reliability
Reading				
3	47,825	0.92	34	0.92
4	47,915	0.91	38	0.84
5	48,679	0.91	251	0.83
6	47,061	0.91	79	0.85

Grade	Non-Accommodated		Accommodated	
	N	Reliability	N	Reliability
7	46,885	0.92	29	0.90
8	46,267	0.92	93	0.87
<b>Mathematics</b>				
3	47,709	0.96	34	0.96
4	47,758	0.96	38	0.88
5	48,392	0.96	250	0.91
6	46,591	0.96	80	0.87
7	45,641	0.95	29	0.92
8	45,441	0.96	87	0.92
SM I	3,259	0.89	2	-
<b>Science</b>				
4	48,146	0.89	31	0.80
5	48,827	0.88	161	0.87
6	47,247	0.87	47	0.78
7	47,291	0.90	23	0.91
8	46,645	0.92	55	0.92

### 3.5 SUBSCALE INTERCORRELATIONS

The correction for attenuation indicates what the correlation would be if reporting category scores could be measured with perfect reliability. The correction for attenuation indicates what the correlation would be if reporting category scores could be measured with perfect reliability. The observed correlation between two reporting category scores with measurement errors can be corrected for attenuation as

$$r_{x'y'} = \frac{r_{xy}}{\sqrt{r_{xx}r_{yy}}}$$

where  $r_{x'y'}$  is the correlation between  $x$  and  $y$  corrected for attenuation,  $r_{xy}$  is the observed correlation between  $x$  and  $y$ ,  $r_{xx}$  is the reliability coefficient for  $x$ , and  $r_{yy}$  is the reliability coefficient for  $y$ . When corrected for attenuation, the correlations among reporting scores are quite high, indicating that the assessments measure a common underlying construct. Disattenuated correlation is capped if the correlation is greater than 1. Table 37 through Table 43 presents the correlations among reporting categories.

**Table 37: Correlations Among Reporting Category Scores for ELA, Grades 3–8**

Grade	Reporting Category	Observed Correlation				Disattenuated Correlation			
		L	RI	RL	SL	L	RI	RL	SL
3	RI	0.68				1.00			

Grade	Reporting Category	Observed Correlation				Disattenuated Correlation			
		L	RI	RL	SL	L	RI	RL	SL
	RL	0.67	0.73			0.97	0.98		
	SL	0.60	0.66	0.66		0.94	0.96	0.94	
4	RI	0.68				0.97			
	RL	0.68	0.71			0.98	1.00		
	SL	0.62	0.65	0.65		0.94	0.97	0.97	
5	RI	0.65				0.96			
	RL	0.68	0.73			0.96	0.98		
	SL	0.58	0.65	0.67		0.91	0.96	0.95	
	W	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.53	0.88	0.83	0.82	0.79
6	RI	0.67				0.94			
	RL	0.65	0.73			0.94	0.98		
	SL	0.59	0.68	0.65		0.89	0.95	0.93	
7	RI	0.63				0.91			
	RL	0.59	0.73			0.88	0.96		
	SL	0.56	0.69	0.64		0.89	0.97	0.93	
8	RI	0.67				0.90			
	RL	0.66	0.74			0.90	0.96		
	SL	0.60	0.70	0.67		0.88	0.97	0.93	
	W	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.54	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.75

RI = Informational Text, RL = Literature, L = Language, SL = Speaking and Listening, W = Writing

**Table 38: Correlations Among Reporting Category Scores for Mathematics, Grades 3–5**

Grade	Reporting Category	Observed Correlations			Disattenuated Correlations		
		GMD	NBT	NF	GMD	NBT	NF
3	Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)	0.80			1		
	Number and Operations – Fractions (NF)	0.82	0.78		1	0.94	
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OA)	0.84	0.84	0.82	1	1	0.96
4	Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)	0.83			1		
	Number and Operations – Fractions (NF)	0.85	0.85		1	0.98	
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OA)	0.82	0.84	0.84	1	1	1
5	Number and Operations in Base Ten (NBT)	0.86			1		
	Number and Operations – Fractions (NF)	0.85	0.88		1	1	
	Operations and Algebraic Thinking (OA)	0.79	0.82	0.81	1	1	1



GMD = Geometry/Measurement and Data

**Table 39: Correlations Among Reporting Category Scores for Mathematics, Grade 6**

Grade	Reporting Category	Observed Correlations			Disattenuated Correlations		
		EE	GSP	NS	EE	GSP	NS
6	Geometry/Statistics and Probability (GSP)	0.78			1		
	The Number System (NS)	0.86	0.76		1	1	
	Ratios and Proportional Relationships (RP)	0.88	0.77	0.86	1	1	1

EE = Expressions and Equations

**Table 40: Correlations Among Reporting Category Scores for Mathematics, Grade 7**

Grade	Reporting Category	Observed Correlations				Disattenuated Correlations			
		EE	G	NS	RP	EE	G	NS	RP
7	Geometry (G)	0.80				1			
	The Number System (NS)	0.80	0.79			1	1		
	Ratios and Proportional Relationships (RP)	0.83	0.82	0.84		1	1	1	
	Statistics and Probability (SP)	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.82	1	1	1	1

EE = Expressions and Equations

**Table 41: Correlations Among Reporting Category Scores for Mathematics, Grade 8**

Grade	Reporting Category	Observed Correlations			Disattenuated Correlations		
		EE	F	GNS	EE	F	GNS
8	Functions (F)	0.83			1		
	Geometry/The Number System (GNS)	0.88	0.84		1	1	
	Statistics and Probability (SP)	0.80	0.79	0.82	1	1	1

EE = Expressions and Equations

**Table 42: Correlations Among Reporting Category Scores for Mathematics, Secondary Mathematics I**

Grade	Reporting Category	Observed Correlations		Disattenuated Correlations	
		A	G	A	G
SM I	Geometry (G)	0.69		1	
	Number and Quantity/Functions/Statistics and Probability (NFS)	0.66	0.60	1	0.97

A = Algebra

**Table 43: Correlations Among Reporting Category Scores for Science, Grades 4–8**

Grade	Reporting Category	Observed Correlations				Disattenuated Correlations			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
4	II. Energy Transfer	0.64				0.95			
	III. Wave Patterns	0.65	0.66			0.96	0.97		
	IV. Observable Patterns in the Sky	0.63	0.64	0.64	-	0.94	0.95	0.95	-
5	II. Properties and Changes of Matter	0.73				0.97			
	III. Cycling of Matter in Ecosystems	0.64	0.64	-	-	0.93	0.93	-	-
6	II. Energy Affects Matter	0.58				0.96			
	III. Earth's Weather Patterns and Climate	0.58	0.6			0.99	1		
	IV. Stability and Change in Ecosystems	0.61	0.62	0.63	-	0.98	0.99	1.0	-
7	II. Changes to Earth Over Time	0.61				0.95			
	III. Structure and Function of Life	0.61	0.61			0.95	0.95		
	IV. Reproduction and Inheritance	0.62	0.61	0.62		0.97	0.97	0.98	
	V. Changes in Species Over Time	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.96	0.97	0.96	1.0
8	II. Energy Stored and Transferred in Physical Systems	0.78				0.99			
	III. Life Systems Store and Transfer Matter and Energy	0.74	0.73			0.98	0.97		
	IV. Interactions with Natural Systems and Resources	0.72	0.72	0.68	-	0.98	0.98	0.97	-

Note. 4.I = Organisms Functioning in Their Environment, 5.I = Characteristics and Interactions of Earth's Systems, 6.I = Structure and Motion within the Solar System, 7.I = Forces are Interactions Between Matter, 8.I = Matter and Energy Interact in the Physical World

### 3.6 SPANISH TOGGLE TOOL

Table 44 shows the numbers of test takers, the total numbers of items, and the numbers of items for which the toggling feature is used in the mathematics Spanish exams in grades 3 to 8 and the science Spanish exams in grades 4 to 8. Altogether, 34% of the mathematics Spanish test takers and 32% of the science Spanish test takers used the toggling feature of the exams. The Frequency of Item Click for Mathematics and Science Spanish Toggle Tool is presented in Appendix 3-E.

**Table 44: Mathematics and Science Spanish Toggling Tool Summary**

Grade	N	Item Pool	No. of Items Toggled
<b>Mathematics</b>			
3	774	111	98

<b>Grade</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Item Pool</b>	<b>No. of Items Toggled</b>
4	813	111	99
5	785	111	99
6	798	111	98
7	704	111	98
8	635	111	96
<b>Science</b>			
4	815	34	34
5	778	33	33
6	808	28	28
7	693	30	30
8	638	35	33

## 4. ITEM DEVELOPMENT AND TEST CONSTRUCTION

### 4.1 TEST SPECIFICATIONS

The test specifications represent the information provided in the Utah Core Standards. The primary purpose of these assessment specifications is to describe the underlying principles and organization of the RISE assessments to ensure the highest degree of consistency, quality, and transparency. Test specifications provide guidelines for item writers with respect to the range of content that may be tested and how items must be written. These specifications lead to the creation of blueprints that outline the test design and estimate the number of test questions for each score reporting category.

#### 4.1.1 ELA AND MATHEMATICS

The SAGE (now RISE) English language arts (ELA) and mathematics assessments were administered online from fall 2014 through fall 2019, and from fall 2020 through spring 2023. Test administrations were designed to meet RISE test specifications following the operational field test of spring 2014. Assessments were administered in the following grades and courses:

- ELA, grades 3–8
- mathematics, grades 3–8 and Secondary Mathematics I

Blueprints for these tests were developed by CAI’s content specialists and reviewed by the CAI psychometrics team. Utah State Board of Education (USBE) content specialists provided feedback. The blueprints included the following key features:

- Reporting categories
- Test length
- Minimum and maximum number of items for each high-level and low-level element of the blueprint
- Depth of Knowledge (DOK) requirements
- Subject-specific information such as passage requirements for ELA

Additionally, CAI content specialists used item specifications to guide the development of the embedded field-test items. Item specifications for writing prompts were also used for the original operational field test in writing.

#### *ELA and Mathematics Item Specifications*

CAI developed the RISE ELA and mathematics item bank using a rigorous, structured process that engages stakeholders at critical junctures. This process is managed by CAI’s Item Tracking System (ITS), which is an auditable content-development tool that enforces workflow and captures every change to, and comment about, each item. Reviewers, including internal CAI reviewers or stakeholders in committee meetings, can review items in ITS as they will appear to the student, with all accessibility features and tools.

The process begins with the definition of passage and item specifications, and continues with

- selection and training of item writers;
- writing and internal review of items;
- review by state personnel and stakeholder committees;
- markup for translation and accessibility features;
- field testing; and
- post field-test reviews.

Each of these steps has a role in ensuring that the items can support the claims that will be based on them. Exhibit C describes how the steps contribute to these goals, and later sections of this report include detailed discussions of every step in the process.

### Exhibit C: Summary of How Each Step of Development Supports the Validity of Claims

Development Steps	Supports Alignment to the Standards	Reduces Construct-Irrelevant Variance Through Universal Design	Expands Access Through Linguistic and Other Supports
<b>Passage and item specifications</b>	Specifies item types, content limits, and guidelines for meeting Depth of Knowledge (DOK) requirements and adjusting difficulty	Avoids the use of any item types with accessibility constraints and provides language guidelines; allows for multiple response modes to accommodate different styles	
<b>Selection and training of item writers</b>	Ensures that item writers have the background to understand the standards and specifications; teaches item writers about selection of item types for measurement and accessibility	Training in language accessibility, bias, and sensitivity, helping item writers to avoid unnecessary barriers	
<b>Writing and internal review of items</b>	Checks content and DOK alignment and evaluates and improves overall quality	Eliminates editorial issues and flags and removes bias and accessibility issues	
<b>Markup for translation and accessibility features</b>		Adds universal features, such as text-to-speech for mathematics, which reduce barriers	Adds text-to-speech, braille, American Sign Language (ASL), translations, and glossaries
<b>Review by state personnel and stakeholder committees</b>	Checks content and DOK alignment and evaluates and improves overall quality	Flags sensitivity issues	
<b>Field testing</b>	Provides statistical checks on quality and flags issues	Flags items that appear to function differently for subsequent review for issues	May reveal usability or implementation issues with markup
<b>Post field-test reviews</b>	Provides final, more focused check on flagged items; rubric validation and rangefinding ensure that scoring reflects standards and expectations; data review ensures that items perform as expected	Final, focused review on items flagged for overall statistics and/or differential item functioning	

#### Passage and Item Specifications

Items and passage specifications were developed in collaboration between USBE content experts and CAI content experts. Over time, the specifications have been expanded to reflect continuous improvement and the availability of new interaction types.

## Passage Specifications

ELA development begins with passage specifications. Detailed passage specifications ensure that all passages align to the correct grade level and provide sufficient complexity for close analytical reading. These specifications augment, rather than replace, quantitative syntactic measures, such as Lexile measures. The qualities called out in the specifications are derived from the Utah Core Standards for ELA and accompanying material.

Exhibit D provides a sample passage specification.

### Exhibit D: Sample Passage Specifications

Difficulty Factor	Passage Metric Description	Grade-Level Details (Sample for Grades 9–10)	Research-Based Evidence
Levels of Meaning in Literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single, concrete interpretation with few generalizations necessary</li> <li>Some themes not explicitly stated</li> <li>Multiple, successively abstract or general, levels of meaning; key theme or themes implied</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characters are static, and characteristics are explicitly stated.</li> <li>Setting is used as an aesthetic enhancement, not as a way to convey meaning.</li> <li>Mood and tone are used to enhance the setting of the story but are not critical in conveying the meaning or theme.</li> <li>Actions have straightforward meanings and clear, immediate effects.</li> <li>Symbols are straightforward, common, and closely linked to their meanings, both in terms of proximity and explanatory language.</li> </ol> </li> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characters are dynamic, and a single character may have multiple motives.</li> <li>Characteristics are implied through clear action or dialogue.</li> <li>Setting serves to underscore the theme and conveys mood or tone, which supports understanding of the explicit theme.</li> <li>Actions have straightforward, explicit meanings, but the effects are not fully realized until later in the passage.</li> <li>Symbols are straightforward and common but may not be supported by explanation or elaboration (e.g., children's bare feet symbolize poverty, which is not explained but can be deduced through context).</li> <li>There may be some simple analogies or allusions to other works.</li> </ol> </li> <li> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characters are complex with multiple motives and/or inner conflicts.</li> <li>Characterization is implied through subtle actions, others' reactions, and oblique dialogue.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Research shows that concrete passages are more comprehensible and easier to recall than abstract passages (Sadoski, Goetz, &amp; Fritz, 1993).</p> <p>Comprehension for concrete passages also increases in relation to how easily the reader can imagine the contents of the text (Riding &amp; Taylor, 1976).</p> <p>Characterization, in particular, plays a role in a text's difficulty. When a character's actions are clearly linked to the character's emotional state, the text is much more readily comprehensible (Gillioz, Gygas, &amp; Tapiero, 2012).</p> <p>Similarly, readers draw inferences from descriptions of a character's actions and stated preferences (i.e., descriptions of specific traits as being either positive or negative) (Rapp &amp; Mensink, 2011).</p> <p>However, when a character exhibits behavior that is inconsistent with a perceived trait, the characterization takes longer for readers to process and comprehend (Sparks &amp; Rapp, 2011).</p> <p>An increase in dialogue between characters has a similar effect, as tested readers' response times to items about dialogue scenes were slower than for nondialogue scenes (Long &amp; De Ley, 2000).</p>

Difficulty Factor	Passage Metric Description	Grade-Level Details (Sample for Grades 9–10)	Research-Based Evidence
		<p>c. The setting is used to reveal the theme.</p> <p>d. Setting conveys mood or tone, which is crucial to understanding the implicit theme.</p> <p>e. Reader may need to understand historical context to fully comprehend text.</p> <p>f. Actions have subtle and/or complex meanings, the effects of which may not be immediately realized.</p> <p>g. Symbols are complex, uncommon, and/or make assumptions about students' historical, scientific, or literary knowledge.</p> <p>h. There may be complex analogies or allusions to other works.</p>	<p>Beyond-text inferences involving aspects of stories such as morals, authors' messages, and relations to the readers' lives proved the most difficult for students (McConaughy, 1985).</p> <p>The use of figurative language and meanings also increases the difficulty of a text (Rommers, Dijkstra, &amp; Bastiaansen, 2013).</p> <p>It is easier to understand texts when their words stand for their literal meanings. Figurative language such as satire, irony, and allusions are more difficult to interpret than figurative language like imagery or metaphors (Fisher, Frey, &amp; Lapp, 2012).</p>
Structure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clear, consistent narrative structure, single point of view, events in chronological order</li> <li>2. One factor varies (structure, point of view, chronology)</li> <li>3. Two or more factors vary (avoid requiring graphics for comprehension for accessibility reasons)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Story is presented in a straightforward fashion without any shifts in time or narrator. At this grade level, this includes significant digression into details and setting, as long as the chronology is consistent.</li> <li>2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Narrator shifts with a clear signal that he or she is doing so.</li> <li>b. Story includes simple chronology shifts, such as clearly introduced flashbacks or memories.</li> <li>c. Structure varies with a mixture of prose and verse or progresses in a nonlinear fashion.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Narrator shifts but may not give a clear signal that he or she is doing so.</li> <li>b. Story includes complex chronology shifts, such as flashbacks or memories.</li> <li>c. Structure varies with a mixture of prose and verse or progresses in a nonlinear fashion.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Research shows that texts structured in a linear and/or hierarchical manner are easier to comprehend (Calisir &amp; Gurel, 2003).</p> <p>A number of aspects of text structure affects the ease of comprehension, including shifts in perspective (Fisher, Frey, &amp; Lapp, 2012) and shifts in character (Rich &amp; Taylor, 2000).</p> <p>Flashbacks and narrator changes in a story significantly impact readers' abilities to recall or retell stories, with more flashbacks and more narrator changes throughout a story compounding this effect (Kucer, 2010).</p>
Language	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Simple, common word choice; explicit and literal use</li> <li>2. May include unfamiliar vocabulary, abstract meaning, figurative, ironic, or sarcastic use</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Uses high-frequency, grade-appropriate vocabulary that relies on denotative meaning. Minimal use of literary devices. Syntax is clear and consistent.</li> <li>2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Uses unfamiliar, above-grade-level words</li> <li>b. Uses at-grade-level words with intended multiple connotations in order to convey multiple meanings</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Texts that use common, high-frequency words are easier to understand than texts that use archaic or unfamiliar words. As the amount of familiar vocabulary increases, so does the level of text comprehension (Schmitt, Jiang, &amp; Grabe, 2011).</p>

Difficulty Factor	Passage Metric Description	Grade-Level Details (Sample for Grades 9–10)	Research-Based Evidence
	3. Generally dense, using figurative or purposefully ambiguous, often unfamiliar language	c. Uses common colloquialisms and/or simple dialect d. Uses simple literary devices and figurative language 3. a. Words are unfamiliar, archaic, or academic b. Some words cannot be fully comprehended with context clues c. Uses authentic, complex dialect, colloquialisms, and/or vernacular, which may make assumptions about students' prior experience d. Uses complex or abstract figurative language or literary devices	Texts that use unfamiliar language (e.g., Old English), and/or unfamiliar cultural references are more difficult to understand (Fisher, Frey, & Lapp, 2012). Archaic, formal, and domain-specific vocabulary is more difficult than casual or familiar vocabulary (Fisher, Frey, & Lapp, 2012). Both commonness of words and a reader's prior experience impact comprehension. That is, those who read texts with easy vocabulary and are familiar with the topic are able to more easily recall and summarize a text (Freebody & Anderson, 1983).
<b>Total Score</b>			
<b>Key</b>	1. Scores below 5 indicate easy content. 2. Scores from 5–8 indicate medium-difficulty content. 3. Scores from 9–12 indicate difficult content.		

The specifications help test developers create or select passages that will support a range of difficulty, furthering the goal of measuring the full range of performance found in the population, but remaining on grade level.

### Item Specifications

Both ELA and mathematics item specifications guide the RISE item development process. To support the claims in mathematics, the specifications begin by grouping the practices defined in the standards into three practice clusters as follows:

- Practice Cluster 1: Use Mathematics to Solve Problems
  - MP1: Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
  - MP4: Model with mathematics.
  - MP5: Use appropriate tools strategically.
- Practice Cluster 2: Use Mathematical Reasoning
  - MP2: Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
  - MP3: Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
  - MP6: Attend to precision.
- Practice Cluster 3: Use Characteristics of Problems to Generalize
  - MP7: Look for and make use of structure.
  - MP8: Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

Item specifications indicate the mathematics practices implied in each standard. Specifications in mathematics include the following:



- **Content Limits.** This section delineates the specific content measured by the standard and the extent to which the content is different across grade levels. In mathematics, content limits can include acceptable denominators, number of place values for rounding or computation, acceptable shapes for geometry standards, etc.
- **Acceptable Response Mechanisms.** This section identifies the various ways in which students may respond to a prompt, such as multiple-choice, graphic response, proposition response, equation response, and multiple-select items. The identified acceptable response mechanisms were identified with accessibility concerns taken into consideration. For example, a graphic response item should be used only when the standard or task demand requires a graphic representation (e.g., graphing a system of equations). Other items, such as multiple-choice, can still use static images that work for all student populations.
- **Mathematics Practice Cluster.** For mathematics, the practices described in the standards have been grouped into clusters of practices. The item specifications outline to which practice cluster (PC) or clusters a particular standard could be aligned: PC1, PC2, PC3, or none.
- **Depth of Knowledge.** The task demands of each standard can be classified as DOK 1, DOK 2, or DOK 3.
- **Task Demands.** In this section, the standards are broken down into specific task demands aligned to each standard. Task demands denote the specific ways in which students will provide evidence of their understanding of the concept or skill. In addition, each task demand is assigned appropriate response mechanisms, DOK, and PCs specifically relevant to that particular task demand.
- **Relationship to Range Achievement-Level Descriptors (ALDs).** In this section, each task demand is further discussed considering the Range ALDs. Each task demand corresponds to part of a particular standard, and the discussion of the Range ALDs demonstrates how that task demand relates to a student's level of proficiency with respect to the particular standard.
- **Examples and Sample Items.** In this section, sample items are delineated along with their corresponding expected difficulties (easy, medium, and difficult). Notes for modifying the difficulty of each task demand are detailed with suggestions for the item writer. The suggestions for adapting the difficulty based on the task demands are research-based and have been reviewed by both content experts and a cognitive psychologist.

Exhibit E and Exhibit F provide samples of the item specifications developed by content experts for grade 5 ELA and grade 3 mathematics.

#### Exhibit E: Sample Item Specifications for Grade 5 ELA

<b>Content Standard</b>	<b>Literacy RI.5.1:</b> Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
<b>Content Limits</b>	Items may ask the student to use phrases or sentences from the text to explain what the text states explicitly or implicitly. Items may require the student to draw inferences about the text.
<b>Acceptable Response Mechanisms</b>	<p>Hot Text</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires the student to select words or phrases from the text to answer questions using explicit information in the text as support</li> <li>• Requires the student to select an inference from four choices AND then to select words or phrases from the text to support the inference (Two-Part Hot Text)</li> </ul> <p>Multiple-Choice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires the student to select from four choices to answer questions using direct quotes from the text as support</li> </ul>
<b>DOK</b>	1, 2

DOK Demands				
DOK	Task Demand		Response Mechanism	
DOK 1	Identify details that support a statement in the text where both the statement and the details are explicit.		1. Hot Text Response 2. Multiple-Choice Response	
DOK 2	Provide text-based support for an inference drawn from the text. The item writer may or may not provide the inference for the student.		1. Hot Text Response 2. Multiple-Choice Response	
DOK 3	N/A			
Item Models	Sample Item	Difficulty	Notes, Comments	Passage
DOK 1	What is the primary reason many schools are offering healthier options in school lunches?  [Multiple-Choice]	Easy	The student must interpret the information provided in the passage in order to answer the question. Although different schools are making different decisions, the text explicitly states that schools are “making an effort to change kids’ eating habits” in response to the increasing number of overweight children in the U.S. Students will be provided with four direct quotes from the passage and must identify the correct support. The item difficulty is easy because the connection between the decision and the reason is provided explicitly in the passage.  Difficulty: Choose the quote that explicitly addresses the question in the stem.	<i>Food for Thought</i>
DOK 1	Select two phrases from the passage that show the changes that schools are making to the lunches they offer to students.  [Hot Text]	Medium	The statement that schools are making changes is made explicitly in the passage, making this a low-complexity item. The student will be asked to select multiple pieces of evidence from an excerpt of the passage. The student must read closely to distinguish between changes being made by schools and changes being suggested by nutritionists, increasing the difficulty of the item.  Difficulty: Select two phrases from among four paragraphs that explicitly support the idea provided.	<i>Food for Thought</i>
DOK 2	Which sentence from the text shows that parents would <i>most likely</i> agree with the idea that it is better for students to complete an e-day on a snow day than to make up the day at the end of the year?	Easy	The student must use details from the text to show that parents most likely prefer an idea. The student will be provided with four direct quotes from the text and must interpret their meaning in order to determine which one supports the provided inference. Although the student must support an inference, the inference is provided, reducing the difficulty of the item.	<i>News Debate: Snowed Out!</i>

	[Multiple-Choice]		Difficulty: Select the quote from the passage that provides explicit support for the inference drawn in the stem.	
<b>DOK 2</b>	<p>Part A: How would student Patrick Long <i>most likely</i> want to spend his time on a day his school is closed due to a power outage?</p> <p>Part B: Which sentence from the text best supports your answer in Part A.</p> <p>[Two-Part Hot Text]</p>	Medium	<p>Part A includes four possible activities that Patrick would engage in. Distractors include plausible but incorrect answers. Part B includes four direct quotes from the text. The item requires the student to analyze the text and then to make an inference about how Patrick would apply his feelings about snow days to other causes for school closing. Although the student must make an inference, increasing the difficulty of the item, the inference to be made directly parallels explicit evidence in the text; thus, the difficulty is medium.</p> <p>Difficulty: Complete the inference in the stem based on explicit details in the text; then, support the inference with a direct quote from the text.</p>	<i>News Debate: Snowed Out!</i>
<b>DOK 2</b>	<p>Part A: Based on the information in the text, how are parents <i>most likely</i> to feel about how to make up school days missed due to snow?</p> <p>Part B: Which sentence from the text best supports your answer in Part A?</p> <p>[Two-Part Hot Text]</p>	Hard	<p>Part A includes four possible explanations of parents' opinions on the issue. Distractors include multiple opinions presented in the text. Part B includes four direct quotes from the text. This item requires the student to interpret information regarding how make-up days at the end of the school year might impact families' travel plans in order to infer how parents will feel about the issue. The difficulty of this item is hard because the inference to be made requires the student to sift through multiple details and opinions. Students must additionally support their selection with evidence in the text, requiring them to identify which detail must be used in order to make the correct inference.</p> <p>Difficulty: Complete the inference in the stem based on implicit details in the text; then, support the inference with a direct quote from the text.</p>	<i>News Debate: Snowed Out!</i>

#### Exhibit F: Sample Item Specifications for Grade 3 Mathematics

<b>Content Standard</b>	<b>Math.Content.3.G.A.1:</b> Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.
<b>Content Limits</b>	Shapes include rhombuses, rectangles, squares, parallelograms, trapezoids, quadrilaterals (p. 13 of progressions document).

<b>Acceptable Response Mechanisms</b>	Table match response – May require sorting and classifying shapes Multi-select response or multiple-choice response – May require selecting shape(s) with given attributes Graphic response – May require constructing shapes with given attributes					
<b>Mathematics Practice Cluster</b>	PC2					
<b>DOK</b>	1, 2, 3					
	<b>Model Task</b>					
<b>Context</b>	Any situation where students apply knowledge of attributes and categories to classify and draw shapes					
	<b>DOK Demands</b>					
<b>DOK</b>	<b>Task demand</b>	<b>Response mechanism</b>	<b>PC1</b>	<b>PC2</b>	<b>PC3</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>DOK 1</b>	Identify shapes based on given attributes.			x		
<b>DOK 2</b>	Use a set of qualifications to construct a shape.  Classify shapes based on attributes.	1. Graphic response 2. Drag-and-drop response		x		
<b>DOK 3</b>	Sort the shapes shown into two groups with similar features; then explain why you grouped them the way you did.	1. Proposition response		x		
	<b>Example</b>					
<b>Context</b>	A set of shapes is shown.					
<b>Context easier</b>	Limit number of shapes in the set. Use only common shapes in traditional format.					
<b>Context more difficult</b>	Increase number and types of shapes. Include different orientations, such as rotated figures.					
<b>Item Models</b>	<b>Sample Item</b>	<b>Difficulty</b>		<b>Notes, Comments</b>		
<b>DOK 1</b>	A set of shapes is shown. Select all shapes that are rectangles.	Easy		Identifying shapes with given attributes		

<b>DOK 2</b>	A set of quadrilaterals is shown. Construct a quadrilateral that is not a rectangle.	Medium		Constructing shapes based on given attributes
<b>DOK 2</b>	A set of shapes is shown. Place each shape in the correct category. Some shapes may not be used.	Hard		Categorizing shapes based on attributes
<b>DOK 3</b>	A set of shapes is shown. Sort the given shapes into two categories. What are the common characteristics of the shapes in category one? What are the common characteristics of the shapes in category two?	Medium		Categorizing shapes based on given attributes. Explaining process used in categorizing shapes.

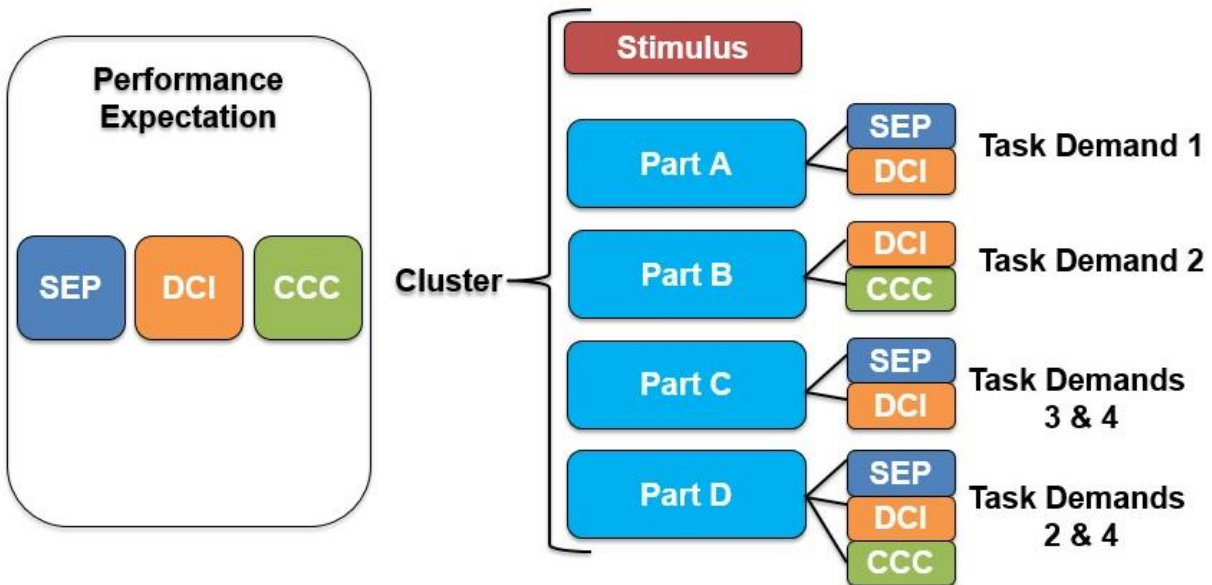
#### 4.1.2 SCIENCE CLUSTERS

The cluster-based science assessments were first administered online in grades 6–8 in spring 2018 and in grades 4–5 in spring 2021.

CAI developed the Shared Science Assessment Item Bank in collaboration with the states that were part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) using a rigorous, structured process that engaged stakeholders at critical junctures.

A *performance expectation* is a point in a three-dimensional space formed by three dimensions of science learning: Crosscutting Concepts (CCCs), Science and Engineering Practices (SEPs), and Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCIs). That is, a performance expectation (PE) is characterized by a specific CCC, SEP, and DCI. When the MOU states first convened, many sessions were spent discussing how to assess these new three-dimensional standards. These group sessions are where the idea of an item cluster was conceived. An *item cluster* consists of a stimulus (scientific phenomenon) associated with multiple parts. Each of these parts contains questions that allow the student to explore the phenomenon. Each of the parts assesses at least two dimensions, and the entire item or cluster assesses a student on all three dimensions for a specific PE. Exhibit G is a visual representation of the structure of a three-dimensional cluster.

Exhibit G: Structure of Three-Dimensional Item Clusters



Each part of an item cluster contains questions that require the student to interact with the item cluster. There are many different interactions that can be included in a cluster. Appendix 4-D provides an overview of the different interaction types. The interactions used in an item cluster are chosen intentionally to best assess different aspects of the three-dimensional construct.

Exhibit H provides an example of an item cluster that has a phenomenon, five parts, and eight interactions; each part of an item cluster assesses multiple dimensions.

## Exhibit H: Example of an NGSS Item Cluster

A student rings a doorbell. When the person inside the house is on the main floor, he can easily hear the doorbell. When he is upstairs, though, he cannot so easily hear the doorbell.

Figure 1 shows the circuit of a simple doorbell when it is on (pressed) and off (not pressed).

**Figure 1. Simple Doorbell Circuit**

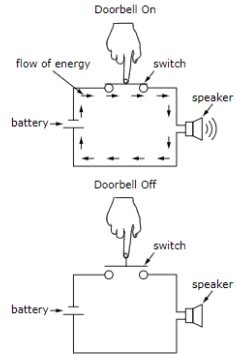


Table 1 shows the types of doorbell speakers available and their cost, in dollars (\$).

**Table 1. Types of Speakers and Cost**

Speaker	Cost (\$)
Bell	11
Buzzer	17
Chimes	25

Table 2 shows the types of batteries available based on their voltage (V), the amount of power each produces, and their cost.

**Table 2. Types of Batteries and Cost**

Battery (V)	Amount of Power	Cost (\$)
12	A lot	27
9	Average	3
1.5	A little	1

Table 3 shows the types of switches and their cost.

**Table 3. Types of Switches and Cost**

Switches	Cost (\$)
Rectangular	4
Circular	5
Lighted	11

### Your Task

In the questions that follow, you will design a main-floor doorbell that can be heard from upstairs in a house.

### Part A

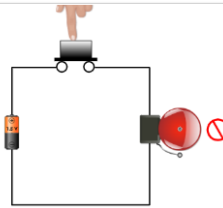
Click on each blank box and select a phrase to describe what is happening to the energy at each part of the circuit when the doorbell is turned on.

Parts	Energy Pathway when Doorbell Is on
Battery	Energy is stored.
Wires	Energy is transferred.
Speaker	Electrical energy is converted to sound energy.

### Part B

Use the simulation to select the materials necessary to conduct fair experiments and create a doorbell that can be heard from upstairs and costs less than \$40. The student can only hear a doorbell from upstairs if it is loud or very loud.

- Select the speaker, battery, and switch to determine the overall cost and loudness of the doorbell.
- Then click Run Trial.
- The cost of wire has already been included in the total cost.
- You must complete **two** trials.
- You may run up to **five** trials.
- Click the trash can icon if you want to delete a trial and generate new data.



Speaker: Bell  
 Battery: 1.5 V  
 Switch: Rectangular  
 Run Trial

Trial	Speaker	Battery (V)	Switch	Loudness	Cost (\$)
1	Bell	9.0	Rectangular	Loud	18
2	Bell	12.0	Rectangular	Very Loud	42
3	Bell	1.5	Rectangular	No Sound	16
4	Chimes	9.0	Lighted	Quiet	39
5	Bell	9.0	Lighted	Loud	25

### Part C

Select **all** of the trials that meet the criteria for being heard upstairs and cost less than \$40.

☒ Trial 1

☐ Trial 2

☐ Trial 3

☐ Trial 4

☒ Trial 5

☐ None

### Part D

Click on the blank boxes and select words or phrases to predict what will happen to the loudness of the doorbell when the battery power increases.

The loudness of the doorbell will **increase** because **more energy is stored in the battery.**

### Part E

Select **two** trials that support the relationship between the loudness of the doorbell and the power of the battery.

☐ Trial 1

☒ Trial 2

☒ Trial 3

☐ Trial 4

☐ Trial 5

☐ Cannot be determined

This item cluster is aligned to the NGSS PE of 4-PS3-4: Apply scientific ideas to design, test, and refine a device that converts energy from one form to another. The PE uses the following three elements of the three-dimensional standards: (1) Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions (i.e., SEP), (2) Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer (i.e., DCI), and (3) Energy and Matter (i.e., CCC).

Part A requires students to demonstrate their knowledge of how energy is stored, transferred, or used within the system. In this item cluster, they must know how a battery, wires, and a speaker work within the circuit. This aligns with the DCI and the CCC.

Part B requires students to design and test designs that use electricity to produce a sound. This aligns with the DCI (how changes in current influence the production of sound) and the SEP (designing and testing solutions to a design problem).

Part C requires students to compare their designs with some criteria and constraints. This aligns with the SEP (designing and testing solutions) and the CCC (energy can be transferred in various ways and between objects). The answer for Part C is directly determined by how the student completes Part B. If all the trials the student runs in Part B meet the given criteria, then all of those must be selected to be considered as correct in Part C. Therefore, there are multiple different ways to answer this item correctly.

Part D requires students to make a prediction from the evidence that they generated in Part B. This part is aligned to all three dimensions. The student has used their designs and information (representing SEP) from Part B to show how energy is transferred between objects (representing CCC) and specifically how increasing the current changes the volume (representing DCI).

Like Part C, Part E is dependent on Part B. The students are determining which trials support the prediction that they made in Part D. This part, combined with Part D and Part B, address all three dimensions of the PE.

The next big challenge for the MOU states was to properly score these item clusters so that all evidence of understanding the PEs and three dimensions could be collected. It was determined that scoring assertions would be the best way to capture and score student responses on item clusters. Scoring assertions are evidence statements that relate specific features from the student response to skills and knowledge being tested (of which they provide evidence). The use of these assertions in scoring creates a direct linkage between what the student does and the inferences about the skills and knowledge that the student's response supports. This approach provides a physical embodiment of evidence-centered design, Mislevy and Haertel's well-regarded approach to cognitive measurement (Mislevy & Haertel, 2006). This also provides a structure for ensuring and reviewing alignment during test development and a clear explanation of what was measured, how it was measured, and why it was measured when tests are scored and reported.

By inspecting the student response for every meaningful piece of student input, more information about student skills and knowledge can be harvested than in a single interaction. In fact, evidence for some scoring assertions may derive from two or more interactions within an item cluster. This may happen if one interaction is dependent on another interaction, allowing for multiple solution paths. This is one of the primary reasons that scoring assertions within item clusters can show deeper cognitive understanding and higher-order thinking that is required of the three-dimensional science standards.








Each of the parts in an item cluster likely has one or more scoring assertions where student skills and knowledge are being collected. The scoring mechanism has the capability to focus on one interaction, one part, or across multiple interactions and parts as determined by the item writers, subject-matter expert (SME) reviewers, and performance expectations. All permutations and combinations of measurable moments can be captured with scoring assertions.

The example item cluster from this section has seven assertions. Each scoring assertion is described in detail in Exhibit I.



### Exhibit I: Example of NGSS Scoring Assertions

Your response earned **7** points of a possible **7**

<b>Score Rationale</b>	
When asked to describe what is happening to the energy for the battery when the doorbell is turned on, the student selected "energy is stored" or "energy is transferred." This provides some evidence of an ability to complete a causal chain explaining how energy can be transferred via electric current to produce light, sound, heat, and /or motion.	
When asked to describe what is happening to the energy of the wires when the doorbell is turned on, the student selected "energy is transferred." This provides some evidence of an ability to complete a causal chain explaining how energy can be transferred via electric current to produce light, sound, heat, and /or motion.	
When asked to describe what is happening to the energy of the speaker when the doorbell is turned on, the student selected "electrical energy is converted to sound energy." This provides some evidence of an ability to complete a causal chain explaining how energy can be transferred via electric current to produce light, sound, heat, and /or motion.	
The student ran at least two trials and ran at least one trial in which they selected components of a doorbell that produced "Loud" or "Very Loud" sound and that included components that cost less than \$40. This provides some evidence of an ability to select characteristics to be manipulated while gathering information to determine the loudest, cost-effective doorbell.	
When asked to select the trial that met the criteria for being heard upstairs and cost less than \$40, the student selected all trials from their simulation that produced "Loud" or "Very Loud" sound and cost less than \$40. This provides some evidence of an ability to use given information to design and test a device that converts energy from one form to another.	
When asked to predict what will happen to the sound of the doorbell if the battery power increases, the student selected "The loudness of the doorbell will increase because more energy is stored in the battery." This provides some evidence of an ability to use an explanation to predict how the sound of an object changes, given a change in the conversion of stored energy.	
When asked to select the trials that support the relationship between the loudness of the doorbell and the power of the battery, the student selected two trials from the simulation in which the loudness was higher for the trial with a battery with more power. This provides some evidence of an ability to use evidence to support an inference.	

Assertion texts like the one shown in Exhibit I are written for every assertion in every item. They describe the correct response and what evidence should be provided by the student's response.

In the example item cluster, Part A has three assertions. Each one "provides some evidence of an ability to complete a causal chain explaining how energy can be transferred via electric current to produce light, sound, heat, and/or motion." The student must know something about electrical energy (DCI) and how it is transferred or used (DCI and CCC) to correctly respond. One assertion corresponds to each row in the table (i.e., one for Battery, one for Wires, and one for Speaker).

Part B has two assertions. The first “provides some evidence of an ability to select characteristics to be manipulated while gathering information to determine the loudest, most cost-effective doorbell.” The second assertion “provides some evidence of an ability to use given information to design and test a device that converts energy from one form to another.” The student must use their knowledge of how electrical energy is used and transferred (DCI) and how to design and test a design of a device using electricity (SEP) to correctly interact with Part B.

Part C has one assertion, as the student’s selections are not independent of each other. The assertion “provides some evidence of an ability to use given information to design and test a device that converts energy from one form to another.” The student must be able use generated evidence to support a design decision (SEP) about the transfer of energy (CCC). This assertion is pulling responses from both Parts B and C. This is precisely how item clusters and assertions can assess multiple dimensions and higher levels of complexity, as students are running their own experiments and analyzing the outcomes, no matter what those outcomes are.

Part D has one assertion. The assertion “provides some evidence of an ability to use an explanation to predict how the sounds of an object changes, given a change in the conversion of stored energy.” This shows how the student must use elements from all three dimensions to respond correctly to this assertion. The student uses data from their generated designs and makes a prediction using that data to support their knowledge of energy and energy transformations.

Part E also has one assertion. The assertion “provides some evidence of an ability to use evidence to support an inference.” In this case, it is an inference about the relationship between the available battery power and the loudness of the bell. Again, this scoring assertion is pulling information from three different parts (Parts B, D, and E).

While each part of the item, each interaction within the item, or each assertion may not be three-dimensional, the item cluster as a whole represents all three dimensions. It also provides an organized flow of cognition from scaffolding (Part A), through the engineering process (Parts B and C), to a conclusion and evidentiary support of the conclusion (Parts D and E).

The assertion text explains how a student responded to a given task and what that task shows evidence of. This allows us to ensure that items allow each student an opportunity to show what they know and what their knowledge, skills, and abilities show about their understanding of science and engineering.

Once the item cluster, along with interactions and scoring assertions, came to fruition, CAI and the group of states were able to begin item and test development in earnest.

The item development process was managed by CAI’s Item Tracking System (ITS), which is an auditable content-development tool that enforces rigorous workflow and captures all changes made to and comments associated with each item. Reviewers, including internal CAI reviewers or stakeholders in committee meetings, can review items in ITS as they will appear to the student, with all accessibility features and tools.

The process begins with the definition of item specifications and continues with

- selection and training of item writers;
- writing and internal review of items;
- review by state personnel and stakeholder committees;
- markup for translation and accessibility features;
- field testing; and
- post-field-test reviews.

Each of these steps has a role in ensuring that the items can support the claims on which they will be based. Exhibit J describes how each step contributes to these goals. Each step in the process is discussed in more detail below.

### Exhibit J: Summary of How Each Step of Development Supports the Validity of Claims

	<b>Supports Alignment to the Standards</b>	<b>Reduces Construct-Irrelevant Variance Through Universal Design</b>	<b>Expands Access Through Linguistic and Other Supports</b>
<b>Item Specifications</b>	Specifies item interactions, content limits, and guidelines for meeting task demands and levels of cognitive engagement requirements and adjusting difficulty.	Avoids the use of any item interactions with accessibility constraints and provides language guidelines. Allows for multiple response modes to accommodate different styles.	
<b>Selection and Training of Item Writers</b>	Ensures that Utah teachers who are writing items have the background to understand the standards and specifications. Teaches item writers about selection of item interactions for measurement and accessibility.	Training in language accessibility, bias, and sensitivity helps item writers avoid unnecessary barriers.	
<b>Writing and Internal Review of Items</b>	Checks content alignment and evaluates and improves overall quality.	Eliminates editorial issues and flags and removes bias and accessibility issues.	
<b>Markup that Prepares Items for Translation and Accessibility Features</b>		Adds universal features, such as text-to-speech (TTS), for science that reduce barriers.	Adds TTS, braille, ASL, translations, and glossaries.
<b>Review by State Personnel and Stakeholder Committees</b>	Checks content and cognitive complexity alignment; evaluates and improves overall quality.	Flags sensitivity issues.	
<b>Field Testing</b>	Provides statistical checks on quality and flags issues.	Flags items that appear to function differently for subsequent review for issues.	May reveal usability or implementation issues with markup.
<b>Post-Field-Test Reviews</b>	Final, more focused check on flagged items. Rubric validation ensures that scoring reflects standards.	Final, focused review on items flagged for differential item functioning (DIF).	

#### *Science Cluster Item Specifications*

CAI worked with a group of states, psychometricians, and science experts, including the authors of the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS), to develop powerful innovative solutions to the challenges of measuring three-dimensional science standards based on the National Research Council's *A Framework for K–12 Science Education* (2012). Participating states included Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Dakota participated in some activities. This collaboration yielded item specifications for performance expectations (PEs), sample item clusters for some specifications, and hundreds of science item clusters and stand-alone items in various stages of development. Under this collaboration, utilizing guidelines for item specifications proposed by WestEd in collaboration with the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO), state members, and content experts (CCSSO, 2015), states developed item specifications jointly. Utah's item specifications were also reviewed and approved by Utah educators and USBE to ensure adherence to Utah's Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) standards, which are mostly cross-walked with NGSS PEs used by other MOU states.

Item specifications are documents designed to guide item writers as they craft test questions and stakeholders as they review those items. These specifications are intended to serve writers as a roadmap to facilitate the creation of items that are properly aligned to the three dimensions comprising each science standard and that together form coherent item clusters. Exhibit K provides a sample of the item specifications developed by content experts for a middle school standard. Item specifications in science include the following:

- **Standard.** This identifies the standard being assessed.
- **Dimensions.** This identifies the Science and Engineering Practices (SEPs), Crosscutting Concepts (CCCs), and Disciplinary Core Ideas (DCIs) that the standard assesses.
- **Clarifications and Content Limits.** This delineates the specific content that the standard measures and the parameters in which items must be developed to assess the standard accurately, including the lower and upper complexity limits of items. Specifically, content limits refine the intent of the standard and provide limits of what may be asked of test takers. For example, content limits may identify the specific formulae that students are expected to know or not know.
- **Science Vocabulary.** This section identifies the relevant technical words that students are expected to know, and related words that they are explicitly not expected to know. These categories should not be considered exhaustive, as the boundaries of relevance are ambiguous, and the list is limited by the imagination of the writers.
- **Content/Phenomena.** This section provides examples of the types of phenomena that would support the effective items related to the standard in question. In general, these are guideposts, and item writers seek comparable phenomena, rather than drawing on those within the documents.
- **Task Demands.** In this section, the standard and associated evidence statements are broken down into specific task demands aligned to each standard. Task demands denote the specific ways in which students will provide evidence of their understanding of the concept or skill. Specifically, the task demands identify the types of interactions and activities that item writers should employ. Each item should be clearly linked to one or more of the task demands, and the verbs guide the types of interactions writers might employ to elicit the student response.

#### Exhibit K: Sample Science Item Cluster Specifications for a Middle School Standard

<b>Standard</b>	<b>6.1.2</b> <b>Develop and use a model</b> to describe the role of gravity and inertia in orbital motions of objects in our solar system.		
<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Developing and Using Models</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and use a model to describe phenomena.</li> </ul>	<b>ESS1.A: The Universe and Its Stars</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Earth and its solar system are part of the Milky Way galaxy, which is one of many galaxies in the universe.</li> </ul> <b>ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The solar system consists of the Sun and a collection of objects, including planets, their moons, and asteroids that are held in orbit around the Sun by its gravitational pull on them.</li> <li>The solar system appears to have formed from a disk of dust and gas, drawn together by</li> </ul>	<b>Systems and System Models</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Models can be used to represent systems and the interactions in a system.</li> </ul>

		gravity.	
Clarifications and Content Limits	<p><b>Assessment Clarifications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Emphasis is on understanding that inertia and gravity work together to keep the objects of the Solar System (the planets, the moons, the space station, and satellites) in orbit. The emphasis is on conceptual understanding that inertia is a property that works with gravity to keep objects in orbit. The concept of, and the term <i>balance</i>, is included in this definition.</li><li>Understanding that gravity is a force and is a function of mass and distance.</li><li>Emphasis is on knowing the mass of an object and not the concept of weight, which is a force. At this grade level, those terms can be used interchangeably.</li></ul> <p><b>Assessment Content Limits</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><u>Students do not need to know:</u> The mathematical formula for calculating force, inertia, gravity, or Kepler’s law, or how to calculate trajectories or perform any computational analysis.</li></ul>		
Terms That Do Not Need Definition	inertia, gravity, force, mass, orbit, Earth, moon, names of planets		
Terms That MUST Be Defined	perihelion, aphelion, names of specific moons, names of space shuttles, moment of inertia, Kepler’s laws of planetary motion, black hole, specific facts on any planets or moons, computational analysis on any relative motions		
Phenomena			
Context/ Phenomena	<p>Example phenomena for 6.1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Satellites orbit Earth but can fall out of orbit (Skylab, UARS satellite).</li><li>Halley’s Comet can be seen as it travels past Earth every 75–76 years.</li><li>Rings are present around some planets.</li><li>Mars has two moons at different distances from the planet, which orbit the planet at different speeds.</li><li>Objects that are very distant can still be held in orbit around the Sun.</li><li>A belt of rocks and gases circles the Sun between Mars and Jupiter.</li></ul>		
Task Demands			
1. Identify from a collection, including distractors, the components of a model that include depictions of celestial bodies and/or man-made objects and the forces among them.			
2. Assemble or complete, from a collection of potential model components, an illustration, diagram, or description that is capable of representing forces and their influences on the motion of celestial bodies and/or man-made objects in orbit. This <u>does not</u> include the simple labeling of an existing diagram.			
3. Make predictions about the effects of changes in mass/distance/how fast an object travels in a given model on other objects in the system. Predictions can be based on manipulating model components, completing illustrations, or selecting from a list including distractors.			
4. Summarize data or evidence to highlight trends, patterns, or correlations.			

5. Describe, select, or identify the relationships among components of a model that describe the role of gravity and/or inertia in orbital motions, or explains how gravity and/or inertia affect the orbital motion of objects in our solar system.

The specifications help test developers create item clusters that will support a range of difficulties, furthering the goal of measuring the full range of performance found in the population, but remaining at grade level.

### 4.1.3 TARGET BLUEPRINTS

#### *Summative Target Blueprints*

Blueprints specify a range of items to be administered in each reporting category (or strand). The target blueprints include the requirements for the total test length and the minimum and maximum number of operational items for each score reporting category. Allowing a range in the number of required items allows the computer-adaptive testing (CAT) algorithm the flexibility to select items that balance matching items to the ability of the student while matching the blueprints.

To ensure that the CATs accurately reflect the content of the curriculum standards, the blueprints require that at least 50% of the benchmarks for each reporting category be assessed on each test. In the aggregate, however, all the benchmarks are assessed. Providing student performance on all benchmarks at an aggregate level is very beneficial for instructional purposes. The blueprints require a minimum of eight points for each reporting category.

Table 45 through Table 47 present the summative test blueprint requirements specified in the Test Delivery System (TDS) for the 2023–2024 school year. Each test must include items within the range of the minimum and maximum number of items for the total test and for the score reporting categories.

*Note:* For ELA and mathematics, the only summative blueprint changes after the spring 2014 operational field test were made to Secondary Mathematics I. The test length dropped from 50 operational items to 40 operational items and 10 embedded field-test items to five embedded field-test items. This change was made in response to feedback from the field that the previous administration took too much testing time. CAI worked with USBE to modify the blueprints, as noted in the tables, often by combining reporting categories. The science blueprints presented were adopted after the adoption of the updated science standards.

**Table 45: Minimum/Maximum Percentages of Test Items by Score Reporting Category for Summative ELA**

Strands	Min	Max
<b>Grade 3 ELA (44 scored items)</b>		
Reading Standards for Literature	19%	23%
Reading Standards for Informational Text	19%	37%
Listening Comprehension (informational)	19%	37%
Language (vocabulary items, 2 editing task sets)	16%	19%
DOK 1	21%	30%
DOK 2	27%	41%
DOK 3	24%	34%
<b>Grade 4 ELA (45 scored items)</b>		
Reading Standards for Literature	19%	23%
Reading Standards for Informational Text	14%	37%

Strands	Min	Max
Listening Comprehension (informational)	19%	37%
Language (vocabulary items, 2 editing task sets)	16%	19%
DOK 1	21%	30%
DOK 2	27%	41%
DOK 3	24%	34%
<b>Grade 5 ELA (44 scored items)</b>		
Reading Standards for Literature	19%	23%
Reading Standards for Informational Text	26%	37%
Listening Comprehension (informational)	19%	37%
Language (vocabulary items, 2 editing task sets)	16%	19%
DOK 1	21%	30%
DOK 2	27%	41%
DOK 3	24%	34%
<b>Grade 5 Writing (1 prompt)</b>		
Writing	100%	100%
DOK 4	100%	100%
<b>Grade 6 ELA (46 scored items)</b>		
Reading Standards for Literature	18%	22%
Reading Standards for Informational Text	24%	36%
Listening Comprehension (informational)	18%	36%
Language (vocabulary items, 2 editing task sets)	16%	18%
DOK 1	21%	30%
DOK 2	27%	41%
DOK 3	24%	34%
<b>Grade 7 ELA (46 scored items)</b>		
Reading Standards for Literature	18%	22%
Reading Standards for Informational Text	24%	36%
Listening Comprehension (informational)	18%	36%
Language (vocabulary items, 2 editing task sets)	16%	18%
DOK 1	21%	30%
DOK 2	27%	41%
DOK 3	24%	34%
<b>Grade 8 ELA (47 scored items)</b>		
Reading Standards for Literature	18%	22%

Strands	Min	Max
Reading Standards for Informational Text	24%	36%
Listening Comprehension (informational)	18%	36%
Language (vocabulary items, 2 editing task sets)	16%	18%
DOK 1	21%	30%
DOK 2	27%	41%
DOK 3	24%	34%
<b>Grade 8 Writing (1 prompt)</b>		
Writing	100%	100%
DOK 4	100%	100%

**Table 46: Minimum/Maximum Percentages of Test Items by Score Reporting Category for Summative Mathematics**

Domains	Min	Max
<b>Grade 3 Mathematics (45 scored items)</b>		
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	29%	38%
Number and Operations in Base Ten	18%	22%
Number and Operations—Fractions	27%	31%
Measurement and Data and Geometry	18%	22%
DOK 1	18%	31%
DOK 2	38%	58%
DOK 3	9%	20%
<b>Grade 4 Mathematics (50 scored items)</b>		
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	18%	22%
Number and Operations in Base Ten	28%	32%
Number and Operations—Fractions	28%	32%
Measurement and Data and Geometry	16%	22%
DOK 1	22%	44%
DOK 2	44%	58%
DOK 3	12%	22%
<b>Grade 5 Mathematics (50 scored items)</b>		
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	16%	20%
Number and Operations in Base Ten	30%	36%
Number and Operations—Fractions	28%	34%
Measurement and Data and Geometry	18%	22%



Domains	Min	Max
DOK 1	16%	28%
DOK 2	50%	64%
DOK 3	10%	24%
<b>Grade 6 Mathematics (50 scored items)</b>		
Ratios and Proportional Relationships (Segment 1)	28%	32%
The Number System (Segment 1)	18%	22%
Expressions and Equations (Segment 1)	28%	34%
Geometry/Statistics and Probability (Segment 2)	16%	20%
DOK 1	18%	32%
DOK 2	46%	62%
DOK 3	8%	20%
<b>Grade 7 Mathematics (50 scored items)</b>		
Ratios and Proportions	22%	26%
Expressions and Equations	16%	20%
The Number System	18%	22%
Geometry	18%	22%
Statistics and Probability	18%	22%
DOK 1	12%	24%
DOK 2	48%	60%
DOK 3	20%	26%
<b>Grade 8 Mathematics (50 scored items)</b>		
Functions	20%	24%
Expressions and Equations	20%	24%
Geometry/The Number System	34%	40%
Statistics and Probability	16%	20%
DOK 1	20%	30%
DOK 2	40%	50%
DOK 3	20%	26%
<b>Secondary Mathematics I (40 scored items)</b>		
Algebra	30%	35%
Number and Quantity/Functions/Statistics and Probability	33%	38%
Geometry	30%	35%
DOK 1	16%	24%
DOK 2	44%	56%

Domains	Min	Max
DOK 3	24%	28%

**Table 47: Minimum/Maximum Percentages of Test Items by Score Reporting Category for Summative Science**

Strands	Min	Max
<b>Grade 4 Science (8 scored item clusters)</b>		
Strand 4.1	25%	25%
Strand 4.2	25%	25%
Strand 4.3	25%	25%
Strand 4.4	25%	25%
<b>Grade 5 Science (8 scored item clusters)</b>		
Strand 5.1	38%	38%
Strand 5.2	38%	38%
Strand 5.3	25%	25%
<b>Grade 6 Science (8 scored item clusters)</b>		
Strand 6.1	25%	25%
Strand 6.2	25%	25%
Strand 6.3	25%	25%
Strand 6.4	25%	25%
<b>Grade 7 Science (10 scored item clusters)</b>		
Strand 7.1	20%	20%
Strand 7.2	20%	20%
Strand 7.3	20%	20%
Strand 7.4	20%	20%
Strand 7.5	20%	20%
<b>Grade 8 Science (10 scored item clusters)</b>		
Strand 8.1	30%	30%
Strand 8.2	30%	30%
Strand 8.3	20%	20%
Strand 8.4	20%	20%

#### *Interim Target Blueprints*

The two types of interim test blueprints specified in the TDS beginning with the fall 2015 administration of interim assessments are presented in Appendix 4-A, Interim Target Blueprints and Summary of Modular Benchmarks. The classroom period test was designed to administer items from all reporting categories and represents a roughly 70% version of the full summative test. Note that only the classroom period tests in grades 3–8 for ELA, and grades 3–8

for mathematics and Secondary Mathematics I have been available since fall 2019. Modular benchmarks for science clusters have been available since fall 2020, administering one item cluster per test.

#### *4.1.3.1 Reading Score-Reporting Categories*

##### *Reading Standards for Literature*

The reporting subscores in Reading Standards for Literature represent the combination of student performance across Key Ideas and Details, Craft and Structure, and the Integration of Knowledge and Ideas. In Reading Standards for Literature, the standards assess the skills and ability used to identify key ideas and details: to determine how literary elements (theme, setting, characterization, conflict, [sequence of] plot) and literary devices (personification, simile, metaphor, irony, allusion, rhyme, repetition, etc.) are used, developed, and conveyed for comprehending the text; to show understanding of the craft and structure of a narrative or a poem by understanding and differentiating between the literal and non-literal meaning of words in text, identifying author's purpose, identifying the point of view, understanding the structure of a text (parallel plots, flashback, pacing), and understanding how the mood of a text is created and sustained through language; and to show understanding of how to use reading skills to discover connections made between stories and/or across genres by comparing/contrasting elements of similarly themed stories, including characters, settings, etc., or the interaction of narrative and poetic elements and devices.

##### *Reading Standards for Informational Text*

The reporting subscores in Reading Standards for Informational Text represent the combination of student performance across Key Ideas and Details, Craft and Structure, and the Integration of Knowledge and Ideas.

In Reading Standards for Informational Text, the standards assess the skills and ability used to identify key ideas and details: to make inferences about the information contained in a text, identify the main idea(s) and use details to support the main idea(s), summarize the text, make connections about how information is presented within or across texts about similar topics, and show understanding of how ideas develop within a text, relying on the main ideas and details presented; to show understanding of the craft and structure of an informational text by understanding the meaning of unfamiliar words and how the use of the words helps to convey meaning and tone, understand the author's purpose, identify the author's point of view, recognize how different authors can present contrary viewpoints based on similar information and context, and understand the structure of a text (chronological, compare/contrast, cause/effect, problem/solution) and why that is the most appropriate way to organize the text; and to show understanding of how to use reading skills to integrate information within or across texts, compare/contrast information within and across texts, and synthesize information garnered from text features.

##### *Listening Comprehension (Informational Text)*

The reporting subscores in Listening Comprehension of Informational Text represent the combination of student performance across the standards within Comprehension and Collaboration.

In Comprehension and Collaboration, the standard assesses the comprehension skills used when listening to information presented in text that is read aloud or in various media formats. Skills and abilities include being able to determine the main idea(s) and details, summarize the main ideas and key details, ask and answer questions, and determine the validity of an author's argument and/or point of view based on evidence, and either supporting or refuting those claims.

##### *Writing*

Summative writing tests are administered in grades 5 and 8. Students receive a prompt for either opinion/argumentative or informational/explanatory genres of expression.

In writing, the standards assess the skills and ability used for understanding and identifying the text type and purposes: to prewrite (gather ideas/outline, organize supporting ideas, determine the thesis or plot, define the

structure) and to develop the argumentative or informational piece with facts and details that support a specific point of view and sustain the main idea/thesis throughout the piece. Additionally, the standards assess the skills and ability used for the production and distribution of writing: revising to fully develop and present a logical, well-structured, well-organized written work using technology or an appropriate forum for publishing with an understanding of who the audience is and for what purpose the piece is authored.

### *Language*

The language subscores represent the combination of student performance of language across the standards of the Conventions of Standard English, Knowledge of Language, and Vocabulary Acquisition and Use.

In language, the standards assess the skills and ability used for demonstrating a command of the conventions of writing (correct grammar, usage, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling) in listening, speaking, and reading, as well as student-generated essays for demonstrating knowledge of language (varied sentence structure, consistency in style and tone); and for applying techniques (using context or the root of the word, using a dictionary/thesaurus) to decode meanings and nuances of unknown words and phrases.

### *Key Ideas and Details (Literature and Informational Text)*

The Key Ideas and Details in Literature and Informational Text subscores represent the combination of student performance in reading text closely to determine what the text says explicitly and drawing logical inferences from the text; answering questions that demonstrate understanding of the text by citing details from the text; being able to determine and/or summarize the main idea or theme of a text; understanding how a text develops; and discovering connections within or across texts and narratives.

### *Craft and Structure (Literature and Informational Text)*

The Craft and Structure in Literature and Informational Text subscores represent the combination of student performance in reading text closely to determine the meaning of unknown or above-grade words and phrases used in the text (to include technical, connotative, and figurative meanings) and the impact that word choice has on the meaning and tone of the text; to analyze the structure of the text (sentence structure, organization, etc.) to determine its overall effect on the purpose of a text; and to evaluate how the point of view of a text affects its content and style.

### *Integration of Knowledge and Ideas (Literature and Informational Text)*

The Integration of Knowledge and Ideas in Literature and Informational Text subscores represent the combination of student performance in reading text closely to integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats; to describe and assess arguments and specific claims made in a text; and to analyze how a single text or multiple texts address similar themes or topics to build knowledge or draw parallels and offer contrasts between the authors' approaches.

### *Use of Information (Writing)*

The Use of Information in Writing subscores represent the combination of student performance in using information from single or multiple informational texts/sources to produce a prewriting draft of an argumentative or informational essay and a substantial, revised, and final piece of cohesive writing using the prewriting activity as the basis for developing a piece into its published form.

### *Production and Distribution (Writing)*

The Production and Distribution of Writing subscores represent the combination of student performance in writing to produce clear and concise writing in which the development, organization, and style are suitable for task, purpose, and audience; to develop and improve writing by planning, revising, editing, and rewriting; and to use technology or the appropriate medium to produce and publish writing.

#### 4.1.3.2 Mathematics Score Reporting Categories

The RISE mathematics assessments measure students' understanding of the standards at the end of grades 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and the Secondary Mathematics I course. These assessments measure students' proficiency in knowledge and skills and whether they are adept in demonstrating the process standards. The RISE mathematics assessments are designed to assess the following reporting categories:

##### Grade 3

- **Operations and Algebraic Thinking.** Students represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division; understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division; multiply and divide within 100; solve problems involving the four operations; and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic.
- **Number and Operations in Base Ten.** Students use place-value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.
- **Number and Operations—Fractions.** Students develop understanding of fractions as numbers.
- **Measurement and Data and Geometry.** Students solve problems involving measurement and estimation of time intervals, liquid volumes, and masses of objects; represent and interpret data; understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and addition; recognize perimeter as an attribute of plane figures and distinguish between linear and area measures; and reason with shapes and their attributes.

##### Grade 4

- **Operations and Algebraic Thinking.** Students use four operations with whole numbers; understand factors and multiples; and generate and analyze patterns.
- **Number and Operations in Base Ten.** Students understand place value to the millions place; understand and use properties of operation with multi-digit arithmetic.
- **Number and Operations—Fractions.** Students understand equivalent fractions; can build fractions from unit fractions; understand decimal notation for fractions; and compare decimals and fractions.
- **Measurement and Data and Geometry.** Students draw and identify lines and angles; classify shapes according to properties of their lines and angles.

##### Grade 5

- **Operations and Algebraic Thinking.** Students write and interpret numerical expressions using four operations; analyze patterns and relationships.
- **Number and Operations in Base Ten.** Students understand the place-value system; perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and decimals to the hundredths place.
- **Number and Operations—Fractions.** Students use equivalent fractions to add and subtract; use prior knowledge to understand multiplying and dividing fractions.
- **Measurement and Data and Geometry.** Students graph on the coordinate plane; classify two-dimensional figures and their properties.

##### Grade 6

- **Ratios and Proportional Relationships.** Students understand ratio concepts; use ratio reasoning to solve problems.
- **Number System.** Students apply prior knowledge to divide fractions by fractions; compute multi-digit numbers fluently; and calculate common factors and multiples.

- **Expressions and Equations.** Students solve one-variable equations and inequalities; represent and draw conclusions about dependent and independent variables.
- **Geometry and Statistics and Probability.** Students solve problems involving area, surface area, and volume; understand statistical variability; and describe statistical distributions.

#### Grade 7

- **Ratios and Proportional Relationships.** Students analyze and solve problems with proportional relationships.
- **Number System.** Students apply and extend prior knowledge of operations with fractions to use all four operations on rational numbers.
- **Expressions and Equations.** Students use properties of operation to create equivalent expressions; solve problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.
- **Geometry.** Students draw, construct, and describe geometrical figures and their relationships; solve problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume.
- **Statistics and Probability.** Students use random sampling to draw conclusions about populations; draw informal inferences to compare two populations; and investigate chance probability models.

#### Grade 8

- **Expressions and Equations.** Students work with radicals and integer exponents; understand the connection between proportional relationship, lines, and linear equations; and solve linear equations and pairs of linear equations.
- **Functions.** Students understand, solve, and compare functions; use functions to model relationships.
- **Geometry and Number System.** Students understand congruence and similarity; use the Pythagorean Theorem; solve problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres; and understand that numbers can be irrational and approximate that concept with rational numbers.
- **Statistics and Probability.** Students explore patterns of association in bivariate data.

#### Secondary Mathematics I

- **Algebra.** Students interpret, create, and graph linear and exponential expressions, equations, and inequalities with integer exponent and/or one variable; solve systems of linear equation.
- **Number and Quantity/Functions/Statistics and Probability.** Students reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems. Students summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single-count or measurement variable; summarize, represent, and interpret data on two categorical and quantitative variables; and interpret linear models.
- **Geometry.** Students explore transformation in the plane; understand congruence in terms of rigid motions; make geometric constructions; and use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically.

#### 4.1.3.3 Science Score Reporting Categories

Science education, in the context of Utah’s standards-driven system, consists of curricula that support student learning and attainment of the science standards and benchmarks. The Utah Core Standards provide the content foundation upon which the science curriculum should be based. The RISE science assessments are designed to assess the following reporting categories:

#### Grade 4

- **Organisms Functioning in their Environment.** Through the study of organisms, inferences can be made about environments both past and present. Plants and animals have both internal and external structures that serve various functions for growth, survival, behavior, and reproduction. Animals use different sense receptors specialized for particular kinds of information to understand and respond to their environment. Some kinds of plants and animals that once lived on Earth can no longer be found. However, fossils from these organisms provide evidence about the types of organisms that lived long ago and the nature of their environments. Additionally, the presence and location of certain fossil types indicate changes that have occurred in environments over time.
- **Energy Transfer.** Energy is present whenever there are moving objects, sound, light, or heat. The faster a given object is moving, the more energy it possesses. When objects collide, energy can be transferred from one object to another causing the objects' motions to change. Energy can also be transferred from place to place by electrical currents, heat, sound, or light. Devices can be designed to convert energy from one form to another.
- **Wave Patterns.** Waves are regular patterns of motion that transfer energy and have properties such as amplitude (maximum distance of the wave crest from equilibrium) and wavelength (spacing between wave peaks). Waves in water can be directly observed. Light waves cause objects to be seen when light reflected from objects enters the eye. Humans use waves and other patterns to transfer information.
- **Observable Patterns in the Sky.** The Sun is a star that appears larger and brighter than other stars because it is closer to Earth. The rotation of Earth on its axis and orbit of Earth around the Sun cause observable patterns. These include day and night; daily changes in the length and direction of shadows; and different positions of the Sun and stars at different times of the day, month, and year.

#### Grade 5

- **Characteristics and Interactions of Earth's Systems.** Earth's major systems are the geosphere (solid and molten rock, soil, and sediments), the hydrosphere (water and ice), the atmosphere (air), and the biosphere (living things, including humans). Within these systems, the location of Earth's land and water can be described. Also, these systems interact in multiple ways. Weathering and erosion are examples of interactions between Earth's systems. Some interactions cause landslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions that impact humans and other organisms. Humans cannot eliminate natural hazards, but solutions can be designed to reduce their impact.
- **Properties and Changes of Matter.** All substances are composed of matter. Matter is made of particles that are too small to be seen but still exist and can be detected by other means. Substances have specific properties by which they can be identified. When two or more different substances are combined a new substance with different properties may be formed. Whether a change results in a new substance or not, the total amount of matter is always conserved.
- **Cycling of Matter in Ecosystems.** Matter cycles within ecosystems and can be traced from organism to organism. Plants use energy from the Sun to change air and water into matter needed for growth. Animals and de-composers consume matter for their life functions, continuing the cycling of matter. Human behavior can affect the cycling of matter. Scientists and engineers design solutions to conserve Earth's environments and resources.

#### Grade 6

- **Structure and Motion Within the Solar System.** The solar system consists of the Sun, planets, and other objects within the Sun's gravitational influence. Gravity is the force of attraction between masses. The Sun-

Earth-Moon system provides an opportunity to study interactions between objects in the solar system that influence phenomena observed from Earth. Scientists use data from many sources to determine the scale and properties of objects in our solar system.

- **Energy Affects Matter.** Matter and energy are fundamental components of the universe. Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Transfer of energy creates change in matter. Changes between general states of matter can occur through the transfer of energy. Density describes how closely matter is packed together. Substances with a higher density have more matter in a given space than substances with a lower density. Changes in heat energy can alter the density of a material. Insulators resist the transfer of heat energy, while conductors easily transfer heat energy. These differences in energy flow can be used to design products to meet the needs of society.
- **Earth's Weather Patterns and Climate.** All Earth processes are the result of energy flowing and matter cycling within and among the planet's systems. Heat energy from the Sun, transmitted by radiation, is the primary source of energy that affects Earth's weather and drives the water cycle. Uneven heating across Earth's surface causes changes in density, which result in convection currents in water and air, creating patterns of atmospheric and oceanic circulation that determine regional and global climates.
- **Stability and Change in Ecosystems.** The study of ecosystems includes the interaction of organisms with each other and with the physical environment. Consistent interactions occur within and between species in various ecosystems as organisms obtain resources, change the environment, and are affected by the environment. This influences the flow of energy through an ecosystem, resulting in system variations. Additionally, ecosystems benefit humans through processes and resources, such as the production of food, water and air purification, and recreation opportunities. Scientists and engineers investigate interactions among organisms and evaluate design solutions to preserve biodiversity and ecosystem resources.

#### Grade 7

- **Forces Are Interactions Between Matter.** Forces are push or pull interactions between two objects. Changes in motion, balance and stability, and transfers of energy are all facilitated by forces on matter. Forces, including electric, magnetic, and gravitational forces, can act on objects that are not in contact with each other. Scientists use data from many sources to examine the cause-and-effect relationships determined by different forces.
- **Changes to Earth Over Time.** Earth's processes are dynamic and interactive and are the result of energy flowing and matter cycling within and among Earth's systems. Energy from the Sun and Earth's internal heat are the main sources driving these processes. Plate tectonics is a unifying theory that explains crustal movements of Earth's surface, how and where different rocks form, the occurrence of earthquakes and volcanoes, and the distribution of fossil plants and animals.
- **Structure and Function of Life.** Living things are made of smaller structures, which function to meet the needs of survival. The basic structural unit of all living things is the cell. Parts of a cell work together to function as a system. Cells work together and form tissues, organs, and organ systems. Organ systems interact to meet the needs of the organism.
- **Reproduction and Inheritance.** The great diversity of species on Earth is a result of genetic variation. Genetic traits are passed from parent to offspring. These traits affect the structure and behavior of organisms, which affect the organism's ability to survive and reproduce. Mutations can cause changes in traits that may affect an organism. As technology has developed, humans have been able to change the inherited traits in organisms, which may have an impact on society.
- **Changes in Species Over Time.** Genetic variation and the proportion of traits within a population can change over time. These changes can result in evolution through natural selection. Additional evidence of change



over time can be found in the fossil record, anatomical similarities and differences between modern and ancient organisms, and embryological development.

#### Grade 8

- **Matter and Energy Interact in the Physical World.** The physical world is made of atoms and molecules. Even large objects can be viewed as a combination of small particles. Energy causes particles to move and interact physically or chemically. Those interactions create a variety of substances. As molecules undergo a chemical or physical change, the number of atoms in that system remains constant. Humans use energy to refine natural resources into synthetic materials.
- **Energy Stored and Transferred in Physical Systems.** Objects can store and transfer energy within systems. Energy can be transferred between objects, which involves changes in the object's energy. There is a direct relationship between an object's energy, mass, and velocity. Energy can travel in waves and may be harnessed to transmit information.
- **Life Systems Store and Transfer Matter and Energy.** Living things use energy from their environment to rearrange matter to sustain life. Photosynthetic organisms are able to transfer light energy to chemical energy. Consumers can break down complex food molecules to utilize the stored energy and use the particles to form new, life-sustaining molecules. Ecosystems are examples of how energy can flow while matter cycles through the living and nonliving components of systems.
- **Interactions with Natural Systems and Resources.** Interactions of matter and energy through geologic processes have led to the uneven distribution of natural resources. Many of these resources are nonrenewable, and per-capita use can cause positive or negative consequences. Global temperatures change due to various factors and can cause a change in regional climates. As energy flows through the physical world, natural disasters that affect human life can occur. Humans can study patterns in natural systems to anticipate and forecast some future disasters and work to mitigate the outcomes.

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#### 4.1.4 ITEM SELECTION ALGORITHM

##### 4.1.4.1 *Item Selection Algorithm for the Initial Administration*

The spring 2014 test administration enacted a linking design that allowed all items in the SAGE item banks to be administered to representative samples of Utah students so that the items could be calibrated and equated to a common scale. The linking design was executed using CAI's adaptive algorithm, which allows users to configure test administrations to simultaneously satisfy requirements for blueprint match and measurement precision through assignment of weights to prioritize measurement goals in item selection. For purposes of implementing the linking design, the adaptive components of the item selection algorithm were essentially turned off, so that item selection was random under the constraint of meeting blueprint specifications.

##### 4.1.4.2 *Item Selection Algorithm for the 2023–2024 Administration*

CAI's adaptive algorithm takes as input two sources of information: an item pool and a test blueprint. The adaptive algorithm is then configured to execute maximally adaptive test administrations under the constraint of blueprint match. Configuration of the adaptive algorithm is critical because the composition of the item pool, which changes from administration to administration, interacts with the blueprint to influence the performance of the adaptive algorithm.

##### *Item Pool*

CAI's ability to administer various state item pools is proven. For example, CAI administered items from the Smarter Balanced item bank during the 2013 pilot test and the 2014 field test. CAI designed and built the item renderers

shared by the open-source version of the test delivery engine and CAI's own version of the item-rendering software. These renderers ensure that the items appear to students exactly as they did in the field test.

### Test Blueprint

Test blueprints may contain specifications from the content hierarchy (strand, benchmark, standard, etc.) and other constraints, such as DOK, item type, or any other test item attribute that may be stored.

CAI's adaptive engine supports blueprints that meet the following conditions (which have been advocated by the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities, an umbrella group encompassing most national advocacy groups for students with disabilities and other exceptional students):

1. Every student is tested on the full range of grade-level content, with no discernible differences in the content assessed.
2. Every student is tested on items measuring the same mix of cognitively complex skills, with no discernible difference—regardless of student proficiency.
3. Every student is tested on items reflecting the full range of other aspects of the grade-level curriculum as may be appropriate for the grade and subject.
4. Students are tested on items that provide the best measurement possible within these constraints.

These four principles ensure that every student can accurately demonstrate his or her academic skills and knowledge across the entire grade-level curriculum. CAI's adaptive algorithm supports blueprints that align with these principles.

### Item Selection

The adaptive algorithm, built on our partnerships with client states over the years, ensures that each student will receive a test that (1) matches the blueprint and (2) contains the items that best match their performance level, as defined by the blueprint.

To accomplish this goal, the algorithm implements a highly parameterized multiple-objective utility function that includes

- a measure of the content match to the blueprint,
- a measure of overall test information, and
- measures of test information for each reporting category on the test.

We define an objective function that measures an item's contribution to each of these objectives, weighting them to achieve the desired balance among them. The equation below sketches this objective function for a single item.

$$f_{ijt} = w_2 \left( \frac{\sum_{r=1}^R s_{rit} p_r d_{rj}}{\sum_{r=1}^R d_{rj}} \right) + w_1 \sum_{k=1}^K q_k h_{1k}(v_{kijt}, V_{kit}, t_k) + w_0 h_0(u_{ijt}, U_{it}, t_0)$$

where the  $w$  terms represent user-supplied weights that assign relative importance to meeting each of the objectives,  $d_{rj}$  indicates whether item  $j$  has the blueprint-specified feature  $r$ , and  $p_r$  is the user-supplied priority weight for feature  $r$ . The term  $s_{rit}$  is an adaptive control parameter that is described on the next page. In general,  $s_{rit}$  increases for features that have not met their designated minimum as the end of the test approaches.

The remainder of the terms represent an item's contribution to measurement precision:

- $v_{kijt}$  is the value of item  $j$  toward reducing the measurement error for reporting category  $k$  for test taker  $i$  at time of selection  $t$ ; and
- $u_{ijt}$  is the value of item  $j$  in terms of reducing the overall measurement error for test taker  $i$  at time of selection  $t$ .

The terms  $U_{it}$  and  $V_{kit}$  represent the total information overall and on reporting category  $k$ , respectively.

The term  $q_k$  is a user-supplied priority weight associated with the precision of the score estimate for reporting category  $k$ . The  $t$  terms represent precision targets for the overall score ( $t_0$ ) and each score reporting category score. The functions  $h(\cdot)$  are given by:

$$h_0(u_{ijt}, U_{it}, t_0) = \begin{cases} au_{ijt} & \text{if } U_{it} < t_0 \\ bu_{ijt} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$h_{1k}(v_{kijt}, V_{kit}, t_k) = \begin{cases} c_k v_{kijt} & \text{if } V_{kit} < t_k \\ d_k v_{kijt} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

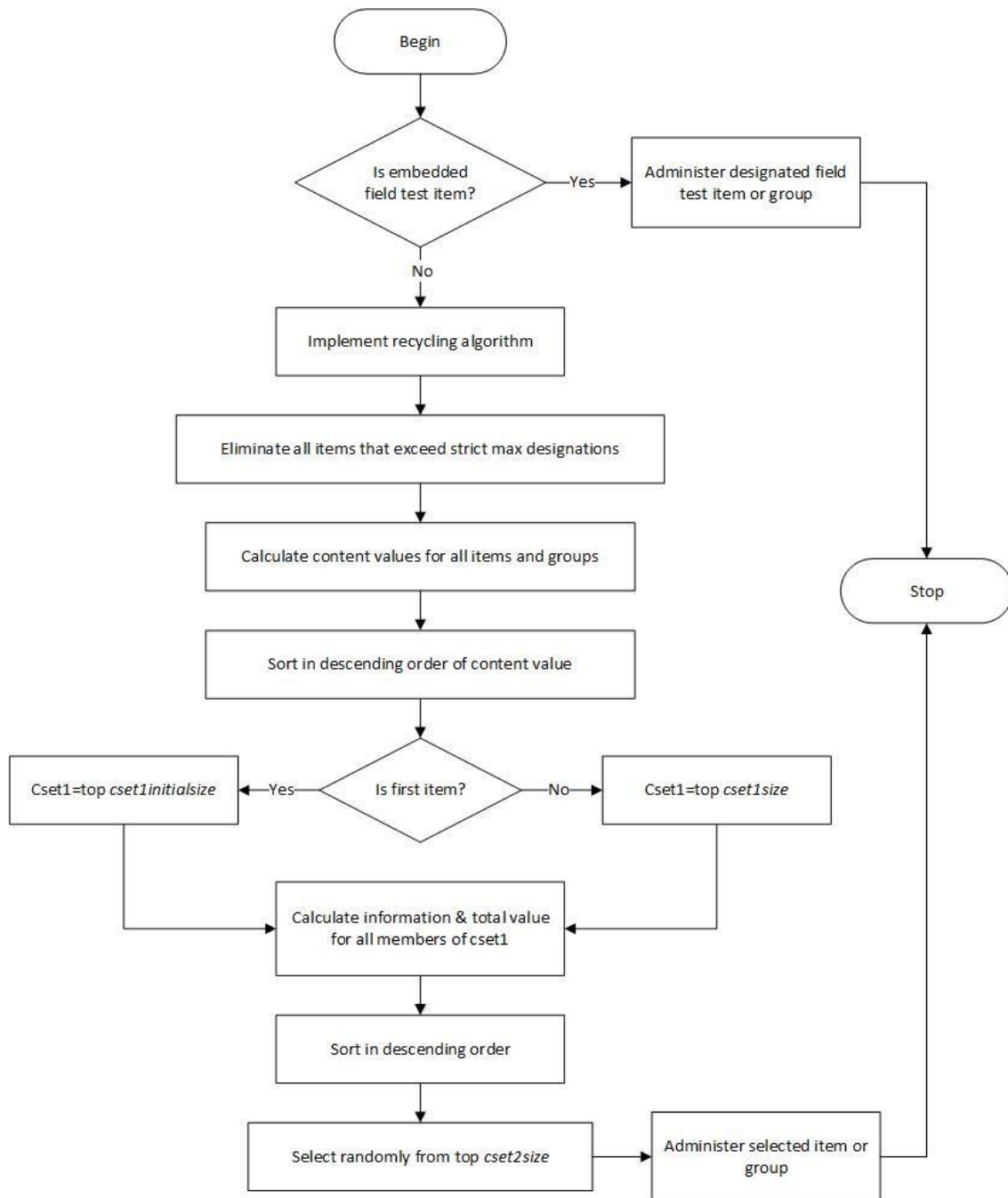
Items can be selected to maximize the value of this function. This objective function can be manipulated to produce a pure, standards-free adaptive algorithm by setting  $w_2$  to zero or to produce a completely blueprint-driven test by setting  $w_1 = w_0 = 0$ . Adjusting the weights to optimize performance for a given item pool will enable users to maximize information subject to the constraint that the blueprint is virtually always met.

We note that the computations of the content values and information values generate values on very different scales and that the scale of the content value varies as the test progresses. Therefore, we normalize both the information and content values before computing the value of Equation 1.

This normalization is given by  $x = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \min = \max \\ \frac{x - \min}{\max - \min} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ , where  $\min$  and  $\max$  represent the minimum and maximum, respectively, of the metric computed over the current set of items or item groups.

Figure 10 summarizes the item selection process. If the item position has been designated for a field-test item, then that item is administered. Otherwise, the adaptive algorithm is triggered.

Figure 10: Summary of Item Selection Process



Items (or groups of items in the case of ELA tests) are sorted by their “content value,” their value toward meeting the content constraints in the blueprint. Information measures are added to the content measures, and the items are sorted based on their overall value for the objective function. The final item selection is made based on a random selection from among the small subset of items that have the highest combined content and information value.

We further note that at startup for each test administration, the item pool is customized based on the student’s access needs. Any items indicated as access-limited for characteristics associated with the student are removed from the item pool at the initiation of the test; therefore, all item selection computations are based only on items to which the student has access. For example, this applies to items that have been brailled and can be delivered to students

who require the accommodation of braille. Further, any items that do not have any audio files associated to them, or audio files that have an associated American Sign Language (ASL) video file, would be administered to students with the ASL accommodation.

#### 4.1.5 BLUEPRINT MATCH

Configuration of the adaptive algorithm for the spring 2015 administration was designed to administer tests meeting blueprint specifications while also maximizing test information to student ability. In the adaptive item-selection algorithm, item selection takes place in two discrete stages: blueprint satisfaction and match-to-ability. While simulation results described in the spring 2023 Simulation Summary Report indicated that the configuration resulted in test administrations meeting all blueprint match requirements, it is also important to evaluate the blueprint match rate for actual test administrations.

The statistical information of content distribution is summarized in the blueprint match rate for all tests. Blueprints specify a range of items to be administered in each strand (reporting category) and item type. Table 48 presents the percentages of tests aligned with the test specifications. The test blueprints do not require each test to include items for every benchmark; however, almost all tests delivered covered all benchmarks in mathematics and science. The item selection algorithm delivers a test covering more benchmarks and with better precision compared with a fixed-form test. Across all grades and subjects, almost all tests met the blueprint specifications with a 100% match. The spring 2023 Simulation Summary Report is presented as Appendix 4-B, Spring 2023 Simulation Summary Report.

**Table 48: 2023–2024 Blueprint Match for Tests Delivered**

Grade	Blueprint Match
<b>Reading</b>	
3	All subscores 100%
4	All subscores 100%
5	All subscores 100%
6	All subscores 100%
7	All subscores 100%
8	All subscores 100%
<b>Mathematics</b>	
3	All subscores 100%
4	All subscores 100%
5	All subscores 100%
6	All subscores 100%
7	All subscores 100%
8	All subscores 100%
SM I	All subscores 100%
<b>Science</b>	
4	All subscores 100%
5	All subscores 100%

Grade	Blueprint Match
6	Spanish 99%, all subscores 100%
7	Spanish 99%, all subscores 100%
8	Spanish 99%, all subscores 100%

## 4.2 ITEM DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

All items developed for RISE follow a rigorous development process that meets and often exceeds industry standards for best practices in assessment. Every item written by Utah teachers goes through an extensive review designed to ensure adherence to high quality and the principles of universal design.

The content development process is managed by CAI's Item Tracking System (ITS), which serves the following three purposes:

- Content development and management tool
- Item bank
- Publication system supporting both paper and online publication

ITS is a customizable item content management and banking system that enforces agreed-upon item review levels throughout the development process. This item development workflow leads items from inception, through a series of content, fairness, graphic, and other reviews, to final publication.

The system captures the outcomes and rationales at each review and maintains previous drafts of each item. The workflow management ensures that each item receives each review in the designated sequence, and that the review is conducted (or recorded in the case of committee review) by an authorized person. Every version of every item is archived, along with each comment received in any review. Reviewers have immediate access to all older versions, providing version control throughout development.

ITS allows remote Internet access by item writers and reviewers and by our clients while ensuring complete security with individualized passwords for all users, limited access for external users, and strong encryption of all information.

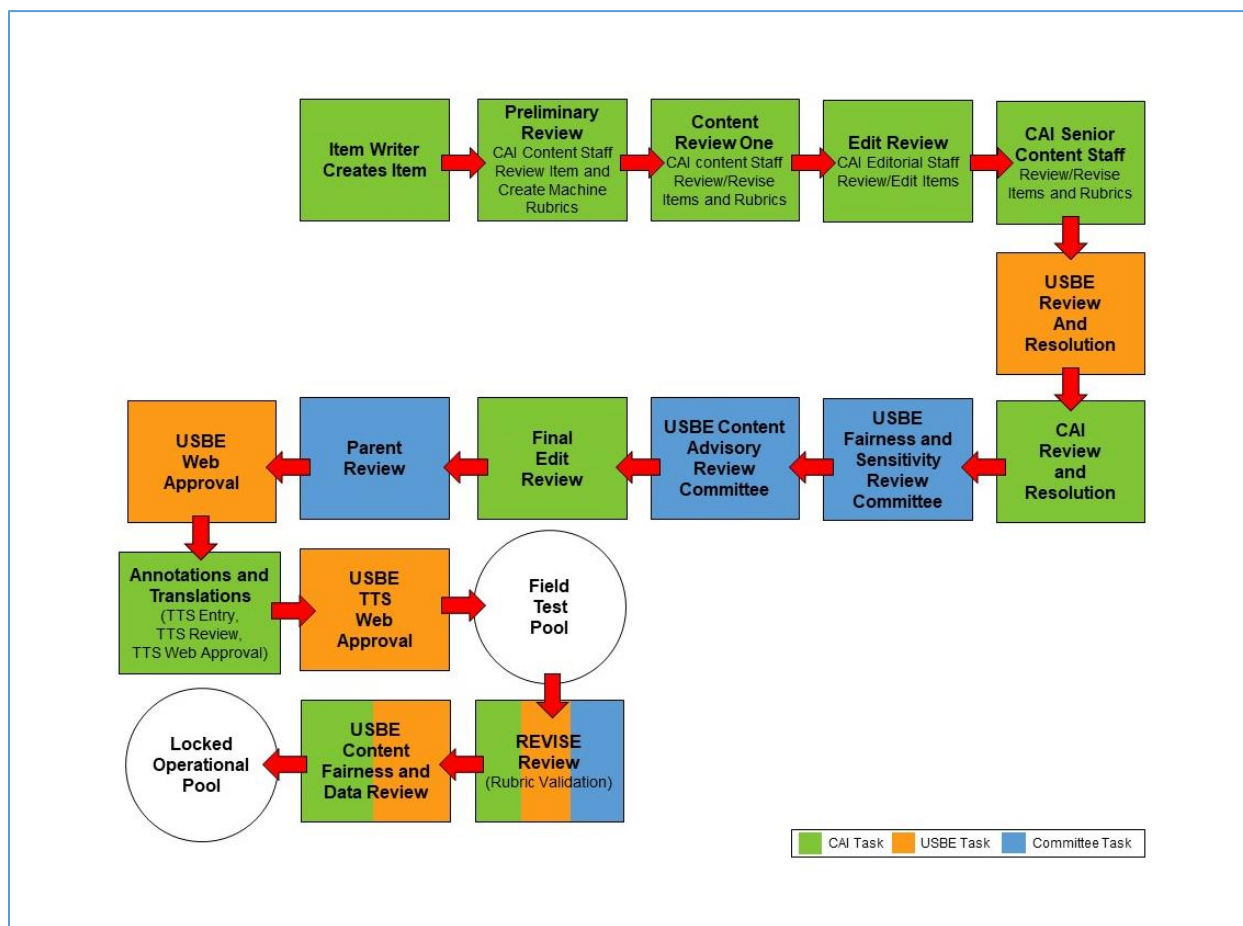
Upon publication, ITS tracks the item's use on a form or in an adaptive item pool. After items are used, ITS stores the resulting statistics, including exposure statistics, classical item statistics, and statistics based on item response theory (IRT).

ITS ensures that every item follows through the entire sequence of development and provides clients and CAI management with on-demand reports of the content and status of the inventory of items. Each item is shepherded through a sequence of reviews (described in this section) and signoffs before it is locked for field-test or operational administration.

ITS is integrated with the item display engine used by CAI's TDS. This feature, combined with our web approval process, allows the display of online items to be locked well before forms are built, taking the blackline process off the critical path for online tests. Reviewers can look at the items exactly as they will appear to students and lock them for publication in exactly that format.

The flow chart in Figure 11 shows the process an item goes through, from inception to its potential inclusion on an operational assessment. The paragraphs that follow provide greater detail on each step in that process.

Figure 11: Test Development Process



## 4.2.1 ITEM WRITER WORKSHOP

### 4.2.1.1 Selection and Training of ELA and Mathematics Item Writers

CAI worked closely with USBE to create detailed item and passage specifications, which clearly delineate the ways in which reading passages and test questions can best assess the Utah Core Standards. These specifications, developed with input from Utah’s teachers, provide greater detail on the content limits of each standard, the types of items that assess those standards, the DOK that each standard supports, and sample items that demonstrate each skill. These comprehensive specifications were used as the basis for item writer workshops with Utah teachers.

In addition to the specifications, CAI and USBE also provided teachers with a training on item writing best practices. Based on industry standards and years of research at CAI, these trainings represent the most effective item-writing techniques—designed to minimize the effects of construct-irrelevant interference in measurement. They include techniques to help teachers write questions that

- are clear and concise,
- avoid any unintended bias, and
- make the best use of technology without disadvantaging any students.

Finally, in addition to providing training and specifications, CAI and USBE also developed explicit item-writing assignments for teachers that ensure the items being developed will match the test blueprints. CAI’s intimate

knowledge of the existing item banks and the adaptive algorithm played an integral role in developing these assignments. They have proven especially critical in ELA, where the numbers and types of items per passage are based on months of CAI-conducted research on simulating tests in an adaptive environment. We know, for instance, that while some passages may contain many items, the passage may not be selected by the adaptive algorithm if the items do not fulfill key areas of the blueprint. All the item-writing assignments given to teachers were carefully reviewed by senior staff at CAI to ensure they were logical, purposeful, and consistent with the test design.

As teachers write items for RISE, they are given regular and consistent feedback by CAI staff. Each teacher receives at least one round of feedback on his or her item assignments. CAI staff communicate with teachers by email and sometimes over the phone to discuss items. In addition, CAI provides written feedback in the online ITS, where items are housed. Each edit to an item in ITS is annotated and recorded for future reference. As teachers receive and implement this feedback, we see that their items improve and become more closely aligned to the industry's best practices.

#### 4.2.1.2 Selection and Training of Science Cluster Item Writers

All item writers developing science items at CAI have at least a bachelor's degree, and many bring teaching experience. All item writers are trained in

- the principles of universal design,
- the appropriate use of item interactions, and
- the science item specifications.

Key materials are shown in Appendix 4-C and Appendix 4-D. These include the following:

- CAI's Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity Guidelines (Appendix 4-C, Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity Guidelines and Checklist); and
- a training (presented using Microsoft PowerPoint) for the appropriate use of item interactions (Appendix 4-D, Overview of Interaction Types).
- Item Specifications for science for grades 3 through high school
- Style guide for science items

#### 4.2.1.3 Universal Design

All items developed for the RISE assessments were written and reviewed using the principles of universal design. In order to provide equal access to the assessments for all students, even those with disabilities such as limited vision or learning disabilities, item writers used these principles when writing and reviewing items. Although some concepts may have to be tested using complex graphics, every effort is made to give universal design consideration when writing and reviewing test items.

Table 49 lists the seven principles of universal design that CAI test development specialists refer to when writing and reviewing items for the RISE assessments.

**Table 49: Principles of Universal Design Applicable to Item Writing and Reviewing**

Universal Design Principle	Elements of Universally Designed Assessments
<b>Equitable Use:</b> Design is useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities.	Reflected in all elements
<b>Flexibility in Use:</b> Design accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.	Especially reflected in elements #1 (inclusive assessment population), #3 (accessible, non-biased



Universal Design Principle	Elements of Universally Designed Assessments
	items), #4 (amenable to accommodations), and #6 (maximum readability and comprehensibility)
<b>Simple and Intuitive Use:</b> Design is easy to understand, regardless of user's experience, knowledge, language skills, or current concentration level.	Especially reflected in elements #5 (simple, clear, intuitive instructions and procedures), #6 (maximum readability and comprehensibility), and #7 (maximum legibility)
<b>Perceptible Information:</b> Design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities.	Especially reflected in elements #4 (amenable to accommodations), #5 (simple, clear, intuitive instructions and procedures), and #7 (maximum legibility)
<b>Tolerance for Error:</b> Design can be used efficiently and comfortably and with a minimum of fatigue.	Reflected in elements #2 (precisely defined constructs) and #5 (simple, clear, intuitive instructions and procedures)
<b>Low Physical Effort:</b> Design can be used efficiently and comfortably and with a minimum of fatigue	Primarily reflected in element #7 (maximum legibility)
<b>Size and Space for Approach and Use:</b> Appropriate size and space is provided for approach, reach, manipulation, and use regardless of user's body size, posture, or mobility.	Primarily reflected in elements #4 (amenable to accommodations) and #7 (maximum legibility)

#### 4.2.1.4 Implementing Universal Design Principles for English Language Learner Students

Test developers at CAI are trained to write items that are accessible to all students. In addition, all CAI test developers must be certified in the implementation of CAI's Language Accessibility Guidelines. Before an item is presented to the Utah review committees, it is reviewed by three content experts at CAI and an editor. At each review level, every item is checked for language accessibility and for adherence to universal design principles.

Table 50 outlines the Language Accessibility Guidelines used by CAI when writing and reviewing items. CAI's Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity Guidelines and Checklists are presented in Appendix 4-C, Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity Guidelines and Checklist.

**Table 50: Language Accessibility Guidelines**

Guideline	Details
1. Flexibility	Provide equal availability for access to the item. Design the items to be appealing and accessible to all.
2. Simple and Intuitive Use	Eliminate unnecessary complexity particularly in language and visuals.
3. Perceptible Information	Provide adequate contrast between essential information and the surrounding information. Eliminate any extraneous information.
4. Tolerance for Error	Maintain the cognitive complexity being measured by eliminating unnecessary clutter that may artificially raise the complexity of the item.
5. Low Physical Effort	Eliminate the need for excessive writing and unnecessary calculations.

Language should be as direct, clear, and inclusive as possible. The following should be avoided or used with care:

- Passive construction
- Idioms
- Multiple subordinate clauses
- Pronouns with unclear antecedents
- Multiple-meaning words
- Nonstandard grammar
- Dialect
- Jargon

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#### 4.2.2 SUMMARY OF ITEM SOURCES

In the 2023–2024 RISE administration, the online operational item pool included those items which survived rubric validation and data review following the spring 2014 operational field test and the spring 2015, spring 2016, spring 2017, and spring 2018 embedded field tests, namely items from the following sources:

- Legacy multiple-choice items from the previous criterion-referenced test (CRT) administrations (mathematics and science grades 4–5 only)
- Shared multiple-choice items, grid items, and equation response items from Hawaii, Delaware, and selected-response and constructed-response items (all three subject areas)
- CAI-developed passages (ELA) and simulations (science)

Embedded field-test items for the spring 2023 administration included items from the following sources:

- Items developed by Questar (during their contract with Utah) and imported by CAI (ELA and mathematics only)
  - Items in the 2018–2019 Questar import were edited for style and correct scoring only and field tested as-is.
  - Items in the 2019–2020 Questar import went through the CAI review process and were more heavily edited to better mirror CAI item development.
- Items (ELA and mathematics) and clusters (science) developed by Utah educators and reviewed by CAI
  - Items were developed according to the CAI/USBE Item Development Plan to increase the item pool in specific areas.
- Science clusters developed by Utah educators and reviewed by CAI.
  - Clusters were developed according to the CAI/USBE Item Development Plan to increase the pool in specific areas.
- Science clusters developed by the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and the Independent College and Career Readiness (ICCR) item bank.

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#### 4.2.3 ALIGNMENT OF RISE ITEMS TO THE UTAH CORE STANDARDS

All bank items are aligned to the Utah Core Standards for ELA, mathematics, and science. The item pools contain both previously administered items (mathematics and science only) and newly developed items (all three subject areas). These items underwent internal reviews conducted by content-area experts before they were field-tested. The internal review was conducted by content-area experts from CAI along with representatives from USBE.

Specifically, at these levels of internal review, CAI content experts reviewed not only the content of the items, but also their alignment, as follows:

- **Preliminary Review.** Often, this is a group review by two or three CAI content experts. Members of the group review verified the alignment of each item, and if it did not align, re-aligned as needed.
- **Content Review 1.** An experienced content expert independently reviewed the content and alignment of each item, similar to group review. However, the content reviewer was not a member of the group review.
- **Senior Content Review 2.** A senior content expert reviewed the item one more time before sending to USBE and committee.

During these three levels of internal review, CAI content experts relied upon item specifications (for mathematics and ELA) and curriculum guides (for mathematics) to verify the alignment of all items.

A committee comprising content-area experts such as teachers and curriculum staff from USBE also reviewed the items in the banks to ensure alignment with the Utah Core Standards and the Webb DOK levels. The item review criteria were used to evaluate each item (refer to Appendix 4-E, Sample Item Review Criteria). The alignment process involved USBE, CAI, and committees comprised of Utah content-area experts. USBE content specialists reviewed items either before or immediately after Content Committee Reviews to verify all proposed alignment changes by committee.

All items were also reviewed for potential bias because of factors unrelated to content and processes specified in the standards. The Bias and Sensitivity Fairness Review Committee (FRC) is chosen membership, and the Content Advisory Committee (CAC) is specifically charged with ensuring that test content is aligned with academic content standards and is grade appropriate. Before items can be placed in the operational item bank, committees must review them twice during the item development process, once more prior to their inclusion in the operational field test, and again after field testing, when machine-scored constructed-response items undergo rubric validation, and any items flagged for statistical reasons are subjected to data review.

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#### 4.2.4 DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ITEMS

In each operational administration, new embedded field-test items are developed to augment the operational item pool. For Utah teacher-developed items, CAI staff used item specifications to train qualified item writers, each of whom had prior item-writing experience. For example, item writers were trained at CAI item-writing workshops between February and April 2015. A CAI content-area assessment specialist worked with the item writers to explain the purpose of the assessment, review measurement practices in item writing, and interpret the meaning of the Utah Core Standards as illustrated by the test/item specification documents. Sample item stems in the test/item specification documents served as models for the writers to use in creating items that match the standards. To ensure that the items covered the range of difficulty and taxonomic levels required by USBE, item writers used a method based on Webb's cognitive demands (Webb, N. L. [2002] DOK levels for four content areas) to develop item types that incorporate a variety of cognitive processing levels from "Recall" to "Strategic Thinking." Eligible DOK levels are indicated in the test/item specification documents.

Item writing and passage selection are guided by the following principles for each of the item types. When writing multiple-choice items, item writers are trained to develop items that

- have one correct response option;
- contain plausible distractors that represent feasible misunderstandings of the content;
- represent the range of cognitive complexities and include challenging items for students performing at all levels;
- are appropriate for students in the assigned grade in terms of reading level, vocabulary, interest, and experience;

- are embedded in a real-world context (where appropriate and where the Standards call for a real-world context);
- do not provide answers or hints to other items in the set or test;
- are in the form of questions or sentences that require completion;
- use clear language and are not worded in the negative unless doing so provides substantial advantages in item construction;
- are free from absolute wording, such as “always” and “never,” and have qualifying words (e.g., least, most, except) printed in small caps for emphasis; and
- are free of ethnic, sex, political, and religious bias.

Similarly, reading passages should

- represent literary (fiction), informative (nonfiction), and practical selections (e.g., nontraditional pieces including tables, charts, glossaries, indices);
- have a definite beginning, middle, and end and a sense of completeness;
- be of high interest and appropriate readability for the grade level;
- be of appropriate length for the grade level;
- not involve death, violence, drug and alcohol abuse, criminal activities, or the occult;
- be free of ethnic, sexual, political, and religious bias;
- not provide answers or hints to other items in the test; and
- include real-world texts (consumer or workplace documents, public documents such as letters to the editor, newspaper and magazine articles, thesaurus entries) to the extent possible.

The item writers also consider DOK while writing test items for ELA and mathematics. When determining these levels, content experts make judgment calls, taking the following characteristics into account.

#### *Reading/ELA*

##### DOK 1: Recall

- Recalling elements and details of story structure, such as characterization, setting, plot sequence
- Answering “who, what, where, when, and why” questions
- Identifying text elements and features in an informational text

##### DOK 2: Skill/Concept

- Going beyond basic understanding to develop an interpretation
- Making inferences about content, characters, events, setting
- Identifying patterns in texts; identifying causes and effects
- Identifying and interpreting figurative language

##### DOK 3: Strategic Thinking

- Standing apart from the text and critically evaluating it
- Synthesizing information from different sources
- Explaining how the author’s purpose affects the reader
- Recognizing the effect of point of view
- Evaluating how persuasive texts affect readers

## Mathematics

### DOK 1: Recall

- Recalling information, such as a fact, a definition, a term, or a simple procedure
- Performing a simple algorithm
- Applying a formula

### DOK 2: Skill/Concept

- Carrying out experimental procedures
- Making observations and collecting data
- Classifying, organizing, and comparing data
- Organizing and displaying data in tables, graphs, and charts

### DOK 3: Strategic Thinking

- Drawing conclusions from observations
- Citing evidence and developing a logical argument for concepts
- Explaining phenomena in terms of concepts
- Using concepts to solve problems

All newly developed ICCR item bank items (ELA, mathematics, and science) were originally developed by CAI content specialists. These items, as well as the Utah teacher-written items (ELA, mathematics, and science), were reviewed internally by content, editorial, and senior content specialists. After the items were written, CAI content and assessment specialists reviewed them internally. Each item went through an extensive five-step review process: preliminary review (group review), content review 1, edit review, senior content review, and batch review. Each step required either a content expert or an assessment editor to review the item. Items were reviewed for alignment to the curriculum standards and benchmarks, language and accessibility, fairness and sensitivity, best uses of item formats, and basic item construction. The CAI content and assessment staff discussed revised items as needed. A different person reviewed the item at each review level. Approved items were then sent to USBE for review. These reviews are detailed more thoroughly in Appendix 4-F, Item Review Processes.

Following the completion of the CAI and USBE internal reviews, the items were reviewed by USBE and then the CAC. The CAC is made up of expert representatives, including USBE reading, mathematics, and science curriculum staff and Utah educators, including special education (SPED) teachers and English language learner (ELL) teachers. This item review consisted of a short training after which the reviewers reviewed each item independently and discussed issues or potential problems and solutions; the content review determined whether the items were properly aligned to the content standards and grade-level expectations, accurately measure intended content, and were grade-level appropriate. Next, items were reviewed by the Bias and Sensitivity Committee, which identified any potential bias or stereotypes. The items were accepted with no changes, accepted with approved changes, or rejected from the item pool.

Prior to text-to-speech (TTS) tagging and inclusion in the embedded field-test slots, all potential items were reviewed by the Parent Review Committee. The Parent Review Committee includes Utah community panelists who also reviewed all test items for appropriateness of test content. This checkpoint in the process occurred after content and fairness committees had convened, and the Parent Review Committee reviewed items to be field-tested in their nearly final form. Using the ITS content rater system, items were divided into batches, and every item was reviewed by two or three parents as part of their daily batches. Using the ITS content rater system, parents noted which items were acceptable and which ones were not, and they also entered comments to justify their recommendation. USBE facilitated this meeting, with CAI supporting the logistics of the meeting, which took place for three days. After Parent Review, USBE specialists met with CAI content specialists to review Parent Review Committee comments and took the following actions:

- Accepted the items “as is” (the majority of the items)
- Made minor wording edits to items
- Rejected items—meaning they would not be field-tested in Utah

Finally, after the field test was completed, members of the Rubric Validation Committee reviewed the responses provided to every machine-scored constructed-response (MSCR) item and either approved the scoring rubric or suggest a revised score based on their interpretation of the item task and the rubric.

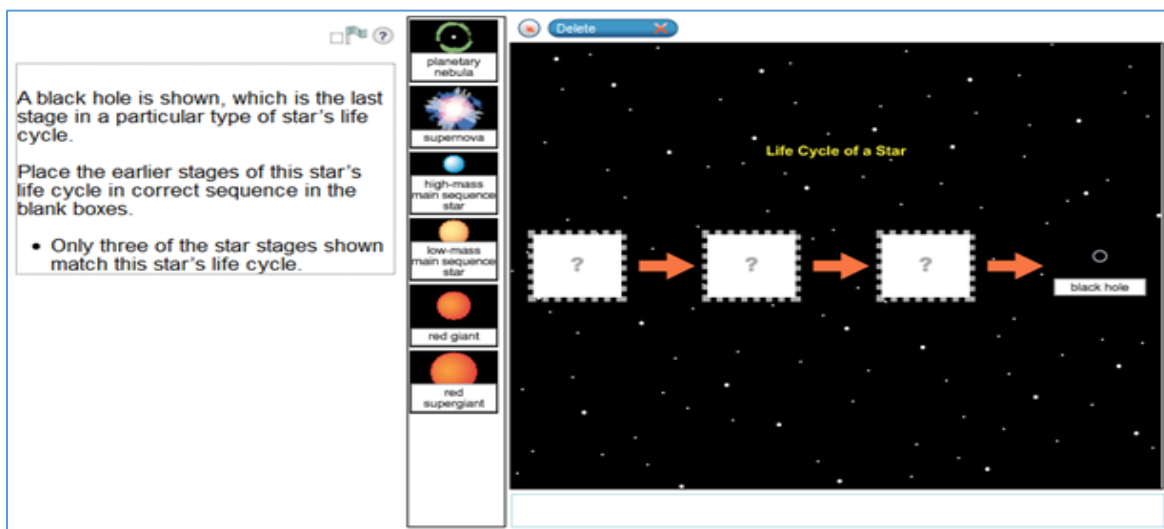
#### 4.2.5 DEVELOPING MACHINE-SCORED CONSTRUCTED-RESPONSE ITEMS

The RISE operational item pool includes a variety of selected-response items and MSCR items in each content area. Five types of MSCR items were included: graphic response format, natural language format, equation response, hot text, and table input. The graphic response format requires students to place objects or move objects around in the answer space. A student can also plot points, draw lines, and draw shapes. The natural language format requires students to type an English language answer. The equation response format requires students to enter a value or equation. The table input format requires students to input numerical values into a table. The validity of computer-assigned scores for constructed-response items was evaluated following the spring 2016 online administration of the embedded field-test items.

##### *Grid Items*

Grid items require a student to place objects or move them around in the answer space. The student can also plot points and draw lines and shapes. Grid items allow assessing a high level of complexity that usually cannot be achieved with multiple-choice items. Grid items are rendered online only. The four basic types of grid items are presented below:

- **Palette drag-and-drop:** The student is given a choice of images, housed in the palette, and can drag those images onto the answer space to show their answer. The palette images refresh an unlimited number of times—a student may drag the same image onto the answer space multiple times if they choose. The example below demonstrates one such science item.






- **Preplaced drag-and-drop:** This type of item allows the student to “preplace” palette images onto the answer space. Then, the student can drag those images to different areas of the answer space to show their answer.

When images are preplaced, there is no palette; only the answer space is presented to the student. In the example below, the “Facts” images are preplaced palette images.

Imagine that you are following the directions to make a birch bark canoe, but you realize that you have made a mistake and have not followed the directions exactly. You are not sure what mistake you have made.

In the left column, read each different mistake you could have made while making the canoe. In the right column, decide what would happen to the canoe if you had made each mistake. Place the *most likely* result of each mistake in the correct box on the right. You will not need to use all of the results.

Mistake	Result of Mistake
Forget to soak the bark in warm water	
Forget to use the canoe pattern given	
Forget to use clothespins after you soak the bark	

Canoe will have a different shape

It will be difficult to mold bark into shape of canoe

Water will get in canoe

Canoe will not hold its shape

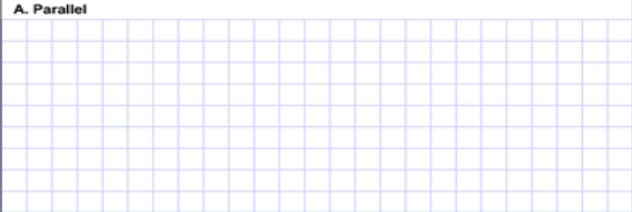
- Points and lines: An item might use the draw line feature to ask students to make connections between objects on the grid (refer to the following example).

A. Draw **two** line segments that are parallel to each other.


B. Draw **two** line segments that are perpendicular to each other.

Delete
Add Point
Connect Line

**A. Parallel**



**B. Perpendicular**




- Lines and rays: The student can use tools to plot points and to draw line segments, rays, and lines. These objects can be used in many different types of contexts—for example, connecting line segments to create shapes with given characteristics or plotting points and drawing a line of best fit for those points.

A. Draw a ray from point A to create an acute angle.


B. Draw a ray from point B to create an obtuse angle.

✖ Delete
➕ Add Point
➡ Add Arrow

**A. Acute Angle**



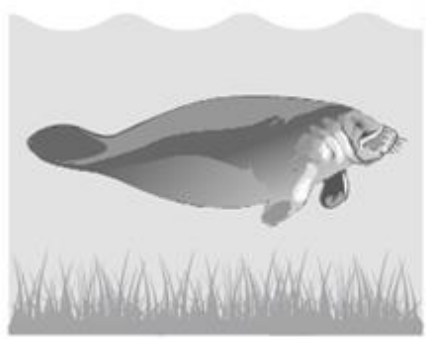
**B. Obtuse Angle**



### Natural Language Items

The natural language items require students to type a written answer and are scored using a predetermined rubric. They allow assessing a high level of complexity, which usually cannot be achieved with multiple-choice items. Natural language items are rendered online only. An example of a natural language item is presented on the next page.

The picture shows a manatee.



✖ ?

A. State one observation that can be made about the manatee from this picture. Be sure to identify it as an observation.

B. State one inference that can be made about the manatee from this picture. Be sure to identify it as an inference.

Type your answer in the space provided.



### Equation Response Items

Equation response items allow students to enter numerical answers (whole numbers, decimals, fractions, integers, etc.), expressions (e.g.,  $x + 3$ ), and equations. A standardized keypad is available for each grade level, with additional buttons available based on the grade (such as operators, variables, inequalities, trigonometry functions). The scoring engine allows for equivalent values, expressions, and equations to be scored correctly (if allowed by the construct; for example, if a student is presented with an equation in the stem, and the item requires the student to rewrite the equation in a different form, the scoring engine can be configured so as not to award credit for a mere replication of the equation in the stem). Conversely, if multiple correct forms of an equation or expression ARE desired, then the scoring engine can be configured to allow for them. An example of an equation response item for Secondary Mathematics I is shown on the next page.

The product of two numbers is 323 and the difference between them is 2.

What are the two numbers?

Enter each number on a separate line.

←

→

↶

↷

✖

1	2	3	+	-	•	÷					
4	5	6	<	≤	=	≥	>				
7	8	9	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$	$\Box^{\Box}$	$\Box_{\Box}$	( )		$\sqrt{\Box}$	$\sqrt[n]{\Box}$	$\pi$	
0	.	-									

### Hot Text Items

The hot text item allows students to select words, phrases, and/or complete sentences in a given text. For example, students may select part of a passage that supports a main idea or gives evidence for a scientific claim. Alternatively, students may rearrange sentences to create an ordered sequence that summarizes a reading passage. An example of a hot text item is shown below.

Read the passage about the mission to explore Mars.

Click on the sentence that indicates how the study of Mars might help people on Earth.

#### Mission to Explore Mars

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) successfully launched an unmanned mission to explore the planet Mars on November 26th, 2011. The mission was named the Mars Science Laboratory and the vehicle successfully landed on August 5th, 2012. The laboratory contains a robotic rover named Curiosity. Curiosity has many pieces of technology and scientific instruments to send images back to Earth and to identify the chemistry of the planet.

The mission has four science goals. The first is to determine whether there has ever been life on Mars. Scientists can analyze the rocks and soil of Mars to look for water activity. There is no liquid water on Mars currently because the conditions are not favorable, but there is evidence from the rocks that water was once present. The second goal is to characterize the climate of Mars. Understanding how the climate changed over time will give scientists insight into how a planet that once had liquid water became the dusty planet it is now. The third goal is to characterize the geology of Mars. To do this, Curiosity grinds rock samples and sends information about the minerals on Mars. The final science goal of the mission is to prepare for human exploration.

### Editing Task Items

The editing task item (ELA) allows students to correct a grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc., usage error within the context of a multi-paragraph essay or narrative. Each editing task set includes five possible errors, and students correct the error by typing in the corrected version in-text. For example, refer to the sample editing task item from the training test as shown on the next page.

There are five highlights in the passage to show which word or phrase may be incorrect. For each highlight, type in the correction.

Have you ever wondered how a relatively t  
if you have a comforter filled with down can be e the light, soft  
feathers that they find beneath the tougher exterior feathers of birds. Their loose structure  
allows them to trap air, and this insulation keeps the bird warm. In the same way, humans use  
down as insulation in many everyday products that keep us warm.

People have been using down feathers in this way since centuries. Though feathers from  
a variety of species of birds were used in the past; the most common source today is the  
domestic goose. Most of the supply comes from China, while the rest mostly originates in  
Europe and Canada.

Replace "if you have a comforter"  
with:

### Table Input Items

Table input item (mathematics) allows students to input numeric values in a preformatted table. For example, students may show the relationship between dependent and independent variables or domain and range for a function.

An equation is shown.

$$d = 65t$$

Complete the table to show the relationship between  $t$  and  $d$ .

$t$	$d$
1	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>

## 4.3 ITEM REVIEW

### 4.3.1 ITEM REVIEW PROCESSES

#### 4.3.1.1 *Item Review Processes for ELA and Mathematics*

Once the feedback loop with teachers is complete and items are submitted to CAI for review, they then undergo CAI's internal review process, which is among the most rigorous in the industry. Items pass through no fewer than four levels of internal review at CAI, where they are carefully vetted by editors and test development content experts.

CAI's ITS ensures that each review phase is completed before an item advances to the next level. The entire review process comprises the following steps:

- Preliminary Review
- Content Review 1
- Edit Review
- Senior Review
- Batch Review
- Client Review and Resolution
- Content Advisory Committee Review
- Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity Committee Review
- Client Web Approval
- Annotations and Translations
- Rubric Validation
- Data Review

These processes are outlined in greater detail in Appendix 4-F, Item Review Processes.

#### 4.3.1.2 *Item Review Processes for Science Clusters*

The entire review process comprises the following steps:

- Internal Review
- Preliminary Review
- Scoring Entry and Review
- Content Review 1
- Edit Review
- Senior Review
- Batch Review
- Client Review and Resolution
- Content Advisory Committee Review
- Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity Committee Review
- Client Web Approval
- Markup for Translation and Accessibility Features
- Rubric Validation
- Data Review

These processes are outlined in greater detail in Appendix 4-F, Item Review Processes.

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### 4.3.2 SECURITY IN ITEM REVIEW PROCESSES

Item development is a multistep review process that involves various stakeholders. At each stage, keeping the items secure is crucial. USBE content specialists are the only individuals who have access to CAI's ITS. This system requires individualized passwords and utilizes strong encryption to keep the test items secure.

When committees meet to review items, other steps are taken to ensure test security. Each committee has a facilitator, either from USBE or CAI, to ensure that security measures are in place and enforced. All committee members are required to sign a nondisclosure agreement before being able to view test items.

All committees reviewed items via computers; there were no paper reviews. Laptop computers or Chromebooks were provided by CAI, reviewers were provided with passwords, and test items were accessed via the CAI Secure content rater system. At the end of the meeting each day, the laptops were collected and kept secure overnight. When meetings were held remotely, participants used personal computers to access the content rater system. Passwords for the content rater accounts were changed daily for security purposes.

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### 4.3.3 DEPARTMENT ITEM REVIEW AND APPROVAL

#### *4.3.3.1 Department Item Review and Approval for ELA and Mathematics*

Once the newly developed items were reviewed and approved internally, they were submitted to USBE content specialists for review. CAI made USBE's revisions to the items, which usually were finalized before the CAC reviewed them. (Sometimes, USBE content specialists waited until after committee reviews to incorporate all requested edits.) The CAC and FRC are made up of expert representatives, including USBE reading, mathematics, and science curriculum staff and Utah educators, including ELL teachers and SPED educators. This item review consisted of a short training after which the reviewers reviewed each item independently and discussed issues or potential problems as well as solutions. The items were accepted with no changes, accepted with approved changes, or rejected from the item pool.

#### *4.3.3.2 Department Item Review and Approval for Science Clusters*

After items have been developed for a state participating in the MOU, content experts from the state that owns the item review any eligible items prior to committee review. At this stage in the review process, clients can request edits, such as wording edits, scoring edits, alignment changes, or task demand updates. A CAI director for science reviews all client-requested edits considering the science item specifications, other clients' requests, and existing items in the bank to determine whether the requested edits will be made. Clients have the option to present these items to the committee (based on the edits made) or withhold them from committee review.

ICCR items are reviewed by at least two states. The states provide feedback on the ICCR items, and CAI science leadership gathers suggestions and makes edits that improve the ICCR item. Not all suggestions are implemented, as these items are owned by CAI. Further, most MOU states accept or reject ICCR and MOU items (as they appear at the time) to be presented to their committees. Some clients skip this step and allow CAI to review all items with their committees before reviewing them. USBE holds CAC and FRC committee meetings to review all MOU clusters. These clusters can be reviewed at a "ready for field test" status or, if other states have already field-tested the items, at a status of "operational".

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### 4.3.4 COMMITTEE REVIEW OF ITEM POOL

After a general introductory session, the CAC was divided into subgroups by content area and grade to learn how to conduct an item review. After a training presentation, the subgroups began reviewing each item. The reviews started as a group effort. However, once the committee members felt confident in their task, they began reviewing the

items independently. After a predetermined set of items was reviewed independently, the group came back together to discuss concerns and solutions, eventually agreeing on the outcome for each item.

The discussion centered on alignment of the item to the Utah Core Standards, alignment to the DOK level, grade-level appropriateness, and readability of each item. The CAC used the Utah Core Standards and the Curriculum Guides for Mathematics to review the content that each item measured. Participants used the Item Review Criteria to review each item (refer to Appendix 4-E, Sample Item Review Criteria).

During the CAC item review meeting, Bias and Sensitivity Committee members also reviewed all the items using the Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity (LABS) Guidelines (refer to Appendix 4-C). CAI leaders outlined the purpose of this review, discussed the guidelines, and worked through a few of the items with the group as a sample so that the committee members knew what to look for as they completed the reviews on their own. During some meetings, the content and bias reviews were conducted simultaneously, with members of both committees reviewing the same items as a group. During other meetings, there were separate Content and Bias Committee reviews of the items. In either case, all reviewer comments were reviewed by USBE content specialists, and necessary edits were made to all relevant items.

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#### 4.3.5 RUBRIC VALIDATION

Prior to the statistical analysis of the bank items, the rubrics for the MSCR items go through a validation process to verify and make any necessary revisions to the machine-scored rubrics. The rubric validation process is analogous to rangefinding for handscored items, checking the validity of scoring rubrics and the scoring technology. The samples of student responses selected for rangefinding are designed to identify likely flaws in the scoring rubrics. To identify student responses for rangefinding, responses are sampled randomly from among three groups of students, including (1) students who performed worse than expected on the MSCR items based on their test performance overall, (2) students who performed better than expected on the MSCR items, and (3) students who performed about as expected. By using this stratified sampling approach and oversampling responses with unexpectedly high or low scores, we increase the likelihood of identifying possible scoring errors or unanticipated correct student responses.

The rubric validation began with a review of student responses from an internal committee of CAI content-area experts. While under review, any samples found with clear errors in the rubrics were corrected accordingly, and proposed changes were given to the machine-scored rubric. CAI implemented these changes and reviewed the resulting changes in scores.

For all embedded field-test items, through spring 2018, two separate rubric validation processes or meetings were held. Utah teacher-written items were reviewed in a face-to-face rubric validation meeting in June following the administration. The reviews followed the process below:

- Each item was displayed using a projector.
- The rangefinding committee discussed how to answer the item and how each point was earned.
- A projector was used to display each of the 45 student response papers and their machine-assigned scores.
- If the committee members reached a consensus that a score was incorrect, the committee proposed modifications to the rubric.
- CAI rescored the responses using the revised rubric.
- CAI and USBE reviewed the responses that received changed scores once the revised rubric was implemented.
- USBE reviewed the rescored responses and approved the rubric.

The ICCR items followed a similar rubric validation process, but there were not actual meetings held with Utah teachers. For the items deemed necessary for review, as determined by CAI content specialists, USBE participated in making the final determination for items that had conflicting reviews. In most cases, changes were made to the

rubric based on USBE’s feedback. If USBE did not agree with the final rubric, the item was rejected from the Utah bank.

CAI and USBE evaluated the impact of the revised rubrics on the scores of individual student responses for the spring embedded field-test items, and a final determination was made about changes to the rubrics. As with rangefinding for handscored items, the committee found that a small number of items simply did not work and recommended to USBE that they be rejected. The rejected items were excluded from the online item pool and were not used for future administrations.

Only items that survived the rubric validation process were included in analysis for data review, and assuming the items survived data review, they were added to the operational pool for the following administration. Typically, rubric validation occurs after field testing of MSCR items to allow for immediate scoring and reporting of test results in subsequent operational administrations.

#### 4.4 FIELD TESTING

As previously indicated, all field-tested items had already been reviewed and approved for field-test administration by the Content and Fairness Advisory Committee (CFAC). Any field-test items flagged for any out-of-range statistics were further reviewed by the Content Data Review Committee and the Fairness Data Review Committee. The Content Data Review Committee consisted of USBE curriculum and assessment specialists and a few content-area teachers. The Fairness Data Review Committee included community members, teachers, and USBE content-area experts. Appendix 4-G, Item Data Review PowerPoints, includes the PowerPoint presentations used to train committee members on evaluating items for content and fairness. For science items that are not Utah-owned, the MOU items went through a similar review process in the owner state or in a MOU cross-state data review meeting.

##### *Content Data Review Committee Meeting*

The Content Data Review Committee reviewed items flagged for item difficulty, item discrimination, and item fit index. Committee members examined the items for any indication that item content or construction might have caused the items to perform unexpectedly. For each rejected item, the committee provided the content reason for the rejection. USBE and CAI content specialists reviewed the reasons and incorporated them into the future item development process.

##### *Fairness Data Review Committee Meeting*

The Fairness Data Review Committee reviewed items flagged for overall statistics or differential item functioning (DIF). For each flagged item, committee members reevaluated whether the item violated any of the bias and sensitivity guidelines, which may have given rise to DIF. Any items violating the bias and sensitivity guidelines were rejected from the pool. Table 51 presents the number of field-test items rejected at rubric validation and item data review. Appendix 4-H, Summary of Rejected Field-Test Items, provides a more detailed summary of the rejected field-test items.

**Table 51: 2023–2024 Number of Rejected Items**

Subject	Grade	Spring 2024 Item Pool			Items Rejected at Rubric Validation			Items Rejected at Data Review			Final Item Pool		
		Total	MC	MSCR	Total	MC	MSCR	Total	MC	MSCR	Total	MC	MSCR
Reading	3	62	43	19				2	1	1	60	42	18
	4	71	54	17	2		2	2	2		67	52	15

Subject	Grade	Spring 2024 Item Pool			Items Rejected at Rubric Validation			Items Rejected at Data Review			Final Item Pool		
		Total	MC	MSCR	Total	MC	MSCR	Total	MC	MSCR	Total	MC	MSCR
	5	74	45	29	2		2	3	2	1	69	43	26
	6	66	40	26	4		4	1		1	61	40	21
	7	72	42	30	3		3	5	4	1	64	38	26
	8	59	38	21	2		2	3	2	1	54	36	18
Mathematics	3	75	49	26				3	3		72	46	26
	4	75	37	38							75	37	38
	5	72	41	31	1		1				71	41	30
	6	74	37	37				4	4		70	33	37
	7	72	37	35	2		2	12	12		58	25	33
	8	74	46	28	1		1	5	5		68	41	27
Subject	Grade	Total	Owned by Utah	Others	Total	Owned by Utah	Others	Total	Owned by Utah	Others	Total	Owned by Utah	Others
Science	4	22	3	19				3	2	1	19	1	18
	5	17	3	14				2	1	1	15	2	13
	6	24	13	11				4	2	2	20	11	9
	7	16	6	10	2		2	4	2	2	10	4	6
	8	24	6	18				7	1	6	17	5	12

## 4.5 ITEM STATISTICS

Once the scoring rubrics for all MSCR items were validated, all MSCR items were rescored using the final rubrics, and the final data files were extracted for item analyses. Item analyses included classical item statistics and item calibrations using the three-parameter logistic (3PL) model and generalized partial credit (GPC) model item response theory (IRT) models for ELA and mathematics, and multigroup Rasch testlet model for science. Classical item statistics are designed to evaluate the item difficulty and the relationship of each item to the overall scale (item discrimination) and to identify items that may exhibit a bias across subgroups (DIF analyses).

### 4.5.1 CLASSICAL STATISTICS

#### 4.5.1.1 ELA and Mathematics Standalone Item Classical Statistics

##### Item Discrimination

The item discrimination index indicates the extent to which each item differentiates between those test takers who possess the skills being measured and those who do not. In general, the higher the value, the better the item is able to differentiate between high- and low-achieving students. The discrimination index is calculated as the correlation between the item score and the student's IRT-based ability estimate (biserial correlations for multiple-choice items).

and polyserial correlations for constructed-response items). Items are flagged for review if biserial/polyserial values are less than 0.25.

#### *Item Difficulty*

Extremely difficult or extremely easy items are flagged for review but are not necessarily rejected if the item discrimination index is not flagged. For multiple-choice items, the proportion of test takers in the sample selecting the correct answer ( $p$ -values) and those selecting each of the incorrect responses, is computed. For constructed-response items, item difficulty is calculated both as the item's mean score and as the average proportion correct (analogous to  $p$ -value and indicating the ratio of the item's mean score divided by the number of points possible).

Multiple-choice items are flagged for review if the  $p$ -value is less than .25 or greater than .95. Constructed-response items are flagged if the proportion of students in any score-point category is greater than .95. A very high proportion of students in any single score-point category may suggest that the other score points are not useful or, if the score point is in the minimum or maximum score-point category, that the item may not be grade appropriate. Constructed-response items are also flagged if the average IRT-based ability estimate of students in a score-point category is lower than the average IRT-based ability estimate of students in the next lower score-point category. For example, if students who receive three points on a constructed-response item score, on average, lower on the total test than students who receive only two points on the item, then the item is flagged. This situation may indicate that the scoring rubric is flawed.

The criteria used for flagging based on the classical statistics are as follows:

- Adjusted biserial/polyserial correlation statistic is less than .25 for multiple-choice or constructed-response items.
- Adjusted biserial correlations for multiple-choice item distractors is greater than .05.
- Proportion correct value is less than .25 or greater than .95 for multiple-choice and constructed-response items; proportion of students receiving any single score point is greater than .95 for constructed-response items.
- The proportion of students responding to a distractor exceeds the proportion responding to the keyed response for MC items.
- Mean total score for a lower score point exceeds the mean total score for a higher score point for constructed-response items.

#### *4.5.1.2 ELA, Mathematics, and Science Cluster Item Classical Statistics*

##### *Item Discrimination*

The item discrimination index indicates the extent to which each item differentiated between those test takers who possess the skills being measured and those who do not. Generally, the higher the value, the better the item was able to differentiate between high- and low-achieving students. For each assertion within an item, the discrimination index was calculated as the biserial correlation between the assertion score and the ability estimate for students. The average biserial correlation was then calculated across the assertions within an item. Items are flagged for review if the average biserial correlations are less than 0.25, or one or more assertions have biserial correlations less than 0.05.

##### *Item Difficulty*

Both the percentage correct (often referred to as a  $p$ -value) for individual assertions and the average  $p$ -value across all assertions of a cluster item were calculated by grade for items field-tested in RISE assessments. The average  $p$ -value across the assertions within an item cluster is defined as the item difficulty of an item cluster. Items are flagged for review if the average  $p$ -values are less than 0.30 or greater than 0.85.



## Response Time

Because these items require students to perform multiple interactions, they may require more time for students to complete. To ensure a good balance between the amount of information an item provides, and the time students spend on the item, item response time were recorded and analyzed. Specifically, the statistic “percentile 80” was computed for each item. A percentile 80 of  $x$  minutes means that 80% of the students spend  $x$  minutes or fewer on the item. An item is flagged for review when the percentile 80 is greater than 15 minutes for science and 20 minutes for ELA and mathematics, or the assertions per (percentile 80) minute are less than 0.5.

The classical item statistics for the field-test items are presented in Appendix 4-I, Field-Test Item Classical Statistics.

### 4.5.2 ITEM RESPONSE THEORY STATISTICS

#### 4.5.2.1 ELA and Mathematics Item Response Theory Statistics

Traditional item response models assume a single underlying trait, and they assume that items are independent given that underlying trait. In other words, the models assume that given the value of the underlying trait, knowing the response to one item provides no information about responses to other items. This basic simplifying assumption allows the likelihood function for these models to take the relatively simple form of a product over items for a single student:

$$L(Z) = \prod_{j=1}^n P(z_j|\theta),$$

where  $Z$  represents the pattern of item responses and  $\theta$  represents a student’s true proficiency.

The RISE items are calibrated using the three-parameter logistic (3PL) IRT model for multiple-choice items and the generalized partial credit model (GPCM) for constructed-response items, scored polytomously.

For multiple-choice models, the 3PL model takes the form

$$P(x_j = 1|\theta_k, a_j, b_j, c_j) = c_j + \frac{1-c_j}{1+e^{-1.7a_j(\theta_k-b_j)}} = P_{j1}(\theta_k).$$

The  $b$  parameter is called the *location* or *difficulty* parameter. The  $a$  parameter is referred to as the *slope* or *discrimination* parameter. The slope parameter is essentially the inverse of the standard deviation of the measurement error associated with the item. The third parameter,  $c$ , defines a lower asymptote. In the absence of the  $c$  parameter, the probability of a correct response approaches zero as proficiency decreases toward negative infinity. The  $c$  parameter allows the probability to approach some other lower bound. Given multiple-choice questions, a student with very little ability on the target trait could guess a correct answer. The  $c$  parameter captures the effect of such guessing.

For items that have multiple, ordered response categories (i.e., partial credit items), we again have the choice of a simple Rasch family model (Masters’ 1982 partial credit model) or a more general variant such as Muraki’s (1992) generalization of Samejima’s (1972) graded response model. For smaller sample tests, such as state-specific alternate assessments, we recommend the Rasch-family variants because they can be reliably estimated with fewer cases. Under Masters’ model, the probability of a response in category  $i$  for an item with  $m_j$  categories can be written as

$$P(x_j = i|\theta_k, b_{j0} \dots b_{jm_j-1}) = \frac{e^{\sum_{v=0}^i 1.7(\theta_k-b_{jv})}}{\sum_{g=0}^{m_j-1} e^{\sum_{v=0}^g 1.7(\theta_k-b_{jv})}}.$$

Muraki’s generalization adds an item-dependent discrimination parameter as follows (again, Masters’ formulation does not usually include the arbitrary constant 1.7):

$$P(x_j = i | \theta_k, b_{j0} \dots b_{jm_j-1}) = \frac{e^{\sum_{v=0}^i 1.7a_j(\theta_k - b_{jv})}}{\sum_{g=0}^{m_j-1} e^{\sum_{v=0}^g 1.7a_j(\theta_k - b_{jv})}}.$$

Returning to the likelihood equation, the contribution of each item to the overall likelihood function remains independent of all other items, given  $\vartheta$ . This is convenient for two reasons: mixing models within an analysis (e.g., one-parameter and partial credit items on the same scale) becomes no more complicated, and the likelihood of the response pattern may be calculated as the product of the likelihood of responses to individual items.

AM Statistical Software (AM) was used in the item calibration process prior to the 2023 administration. AM employs a marginal maximum likelihood estimation (MMLE) approach, which estimates the item parameters along with parameters associated with the latent distribution. Starting from spring 2023 the field-test item calibration is conducted using IRTPRO 5.0. IRTPRO implements the method of maximum likelihood (ML) for item parameter estimation. The item parameter estimates of the field-test items are presented in Appendix 4-J, Field-Test Item Parameters.

#### 4.5.2.2 Science Item Response Theory Statistics

In discussing IRT models for the Utah science assessments, we distinguish between the underlying latent structure of a model and the parameterization of the item response function conditional on that assumed latent structure. Subsequently, we discuss how group effects are considered. Note that only item clusters are administered in Utah; other members of the MOU administer both item clusters and stand-alone items.

##### Latent Structure

Most operational assessment programs rely on a unidimensional IRT model for item calibration and computing scores for students. These models assume a single underlying trait, and they assume that items are independent given that underlying trait. In other words, the models assume that given the value of the underlying trait, knowing the response to one item provides no information about responses to other items. This assumption of conditional independence implies that the conditional probability of a pattern of  $I$  item responses takes the relatively simple form of a product over items for a single student as shown below:

$$P(\mathbf{z}_j | \theta_j) = \prod_{i=1}^I P(z_{ij} | \theta_j) \quad (1)$$

where  $z_{ij}$  represents the scored response of student  $j$  ( $j = 1, \dots, N$ ) to item  $i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, I$ ),  $\mathbf{z}_j$  represents the pattern of scored item responses for student  $j$ , and  $\theta_j$  represents student  $j$ 's proficiency. Unidimensional IRT models differ with respect to the functional relation between the proficiency  $\theta_j$  and the probability of obtaining a score  $z_{ij}$  on item  $i$ .

The items in the Utah science assessments are more complex than traditional item types. A single item may contain multiple parts, and each part may contain multiple student interactions. For example, a student may be asked to select a term from a set of terms at several places in a single item. Instead of receiving a single score for each item, multiple inferences are made about the knowledge and skills that a student has demonstrated based on specific features of the student's responses to the item. These scoring units are called assertions and are the basic unit of analysis in our IRT analysis. That is, they fulfill the role of items in traditional assessments; however, for the Utah assessment items, multiple assertions are typically developed around a single item so that assertions are clustered within items.

One approach is to apply one of the traditional IRT models to the scored assertions; however, a substantial complexity that arises from the use of this new item type is that local dependencies exist between assertions

pertaining to the same stimulus (i.e., item or item cluster). The local dependencies between the assertions pertaining to the same stimulus constitute a violation of the assumption that a single latent trait can explain all dependencies between assertions. Fitting a unidimensional model in the presence of local dependencies may result in biased item parameters and standard errors of measurement (SEM). In particular, it is well documented that ignoring local item dependencies leads to an overestimation of the amount of information conveyed by a set of responses and an underestimation of the SEM (e.g., Sireci, Wainer, & Thissen, 1991; Yen, 1993).

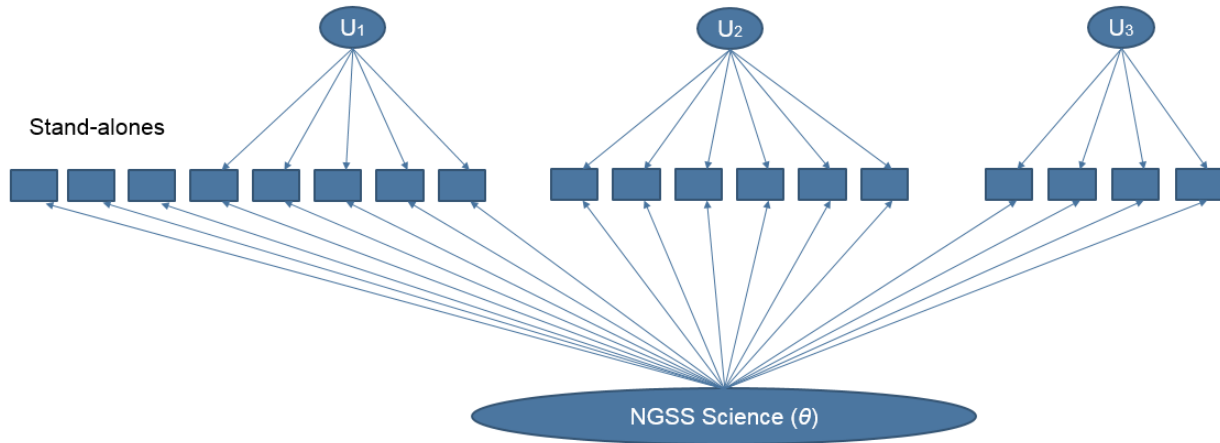
The effects of groups of assertions developed around a common stimulus can be accounted for by including additional dimensions corresponding to those groupings in the IRT model. These dimensions are considered nuisance dimensions. Whereas traditional unidimensional IRT models assume that all assertions (the basic units of analysis) are independent given a single underlying trait  $\theta$ , we now assume the conditional independence of assertions, given the underlying latent trait  $\theta$  and all nuisance dimensions:

$$P(\mathbf{z}_j|\theta_j, \mathbf{u}_j) = \prod_{i \in SA} P(z_{ij}|\theta_j) \prod_{g=1}^G \prod_{i \in g} P(z_{ij}|\theta_j, u_{jg}) \quad (2)$$

where  $SA$  indicates stand-alone assertions,  $u_g$  indicates the nuisance dimension for assertion group  $g$  (with the position of student  $j$  on that dimension denoted as  $u_{jg}$ ), and  $\mathbf{u}$  is the vector of all  $G$  nuisance dimensions. It can be seen that the conditional probability  $P(z_{ij}|\theta_j, u_{jg})$  becomes a function of two latent variables: the latent trait  $\theta$ , representing a student's proficiency in science (the underlying trait of interest), and the nuisance dimension  $u_g$ , accounting for the conditional dependencies between assertions of the same group. Furthermore, we assume that the nuisance dimensions are all uncorrelated with one another and with the general dimension. It is important to point out that even though every group of assertions introduces an additional dimension, models with this latent structure do not suffer from the complications of dimensionality like other multidimensional IRT models because one can take advantage of this special structure during model calibration (Gibbons & Hedeker, 1992). In this regard, Rijmen (2010) showed that it is unnecessary to assume all nuisance dimensions are uncorrelated; rather, it is sufficient that they are independent, given the general dimension  $\theta$ .

The model structure of the IRT model for science is illustrated in Figure 12. Note that stand-alone items can be scored with more than one assertion. The assertions of stand-alone items with more than one assertion but fewer than four assertions are also modeled as stand-alone assertions. Even though these assertions are likely to exhibit conditional dependencies, the variance of the nuisance dimension cannot be reliably estimated if it is based on a very small number of assertions. The few stand-alone items with four or more assertions are treated as item clusters to take into account the conditional dependencies.

Figure 12: Directed Graph of the Science IRT Model



### Item Response Function

The item response functions of the stand-alone assertions are modeled with a unidimensional model. For the grouped assertions, like in unidimensional models, different parametric forms can be assumed for the conditional probability of obtaining a score of  $z_{ij}$ . The Rasch testlet model is adopted as the IRT model for the Utah science assessments (Wang & Wilson, 2005). For binary data, the Rasch testlet model is defined as:

$$P(z_{ij}|\theta_j, u_{jg}; b_i) = \frac{\exp(\theta_j + u_{jg} - b_i)}{1 + \exp(\theta_j + u_{jg} - b_i)} \quad (3)$$

The item response function of the Rasch testlet model models the probability of a correct answer (i.e., a true assertion), as a function of the overall proficiency  $\theta$ , the nuisance dimension  $u_g$ , and the item (i.e., assertion) difficulty  $b_i$ . The Rasch testlet model does not include item discrimination parameters; however, the same model structure as presented in Figure 12 could be employed with discrimination parameters included in Equations (2) and (3). Furthermore, only models for binary data are considered. Assertions are always binary because they are either true or false. Nevertheless, the model could easily accommodate polytomous responses by using the same response function that is incorporated in unidimensional models for polytomous data.

### Multigroup Model

The science item bank is calibrated concurrently using all the items administered in any of the states that collaborate with CAI on their new science assessments. In the calibration, each state is treated as a population of students or group. Overall group differences are taken into account by allowing a group-specific distribution of the overall proficiency variable  $\theta$ . Specifically, for every student  $j$  belonging to group  $k$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, K$ , a normal distribution is assumed,

$$\theta_j \sim N(\mu_k, \sigma_k^2),$$

where  $\mu_k$  and  $\sigma_k^2$  are the mean and variance of a normal distribution. The mean of the reference distribution ( $k = 1$ ) is set to 0 to identify the model (for free item calibrations, where there are no anchor items with their location parameters set to specific values). For each of the nuisance variables  $u_g$ , a common variance parameter across groups is assumed, and the means are set to 0 in order to identify the model,

$$u_{jg} \sim N(0, \sigma_{u_g}^2).$$

In 2018 and 2019, the IRT models were calibrated using the Bayesian networks with logistic regression (BNL) suite of Matlab functions (Rijmen, 2006) and flexMIRT (Cai, 2017). The resulting parameters from BNL were used as starting values for flexMIRT, to reduce the estimation time for flexMIRT. Starting from 2021, CAIRT (Cambium Assessment IRT) was used for calibration, which was specifically developed by CAI to calibrate advanced IRT models on very large data sets. It relies on the same estimation methods as BNL. CAI has cross-validated parameter estimates from CAIRT with BNL and flexMIRT under a variety of scenarios (Rijmen, Liao, & Lin, 2021).

#### 4.5.3 ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING

DIF refers to items that appear to function differently across identifiable groups, typically across different demographic groups. Identifying DIF is important because it provides a statistical indicator that an item may contain cultural or other bias. DIF flagged items are further examined by content experts who are asked to re-examine each flagged item to decide whether the item should be excluded from the pool due to bias. Not all items that exhibit DIF are biased; characteristics of the educational system may also lead to DIF.

CAI uses a generalized Mantel-Haenszel (MH) procedure to calculate DIF. The generalizations include adaptation to polytomous items; and improved variance estimators to render the test statistics valid under complex sample designs. With this procedure, each student's estimated theta score on the operational items on a given test is used as the ability-matching variable. That score is divided into 10 intervals to compute the  $MH\chi^2$  DIF statistics for balancing the stability and sensitivity of the DIF scoring category selection. The analysis program computes the  $MH\chi^2$  value, the conditional odds ratio, and the MH-delta for dichotomous items; the  $GMH\chi^2$  and the standardized mean difference (SMD [Dorans & Schmitt, 1991]) are computed for polytomous items.

The MH chi-square statistic (Holland & Thayer, 1988) is calculated as:

$$MH\chi^2 = \frac{(\sum_k n_{R1k} - \sum_k E(n_{R1k}) - 0.5)^2}{\sum_k var(n_{R1k})},$$

where  $k = \{1, 2, \dots, K\}$  for the strata,  $n_{R1k}$  is the number of correct responses for the reference group in stratum  $k$ , and 0.5 is a continuity correction. The expected value is calculated as

$$E(n_{R1k}) = \frac{n_{+1k}n_{R+k}}{n_{++k}},$$

where  $n_{+1k}$  is the total number of correct responses,  $n_{R+k}$  is the number of students in the reference group, and  $n_{++k}$  is the number of students in stratum  $k$ , and the variance is calculated as

$$var(n_{R1k}) = \frac{n_{R+k}n_{F+k}n_{+1k}n_{+0k}}{n_{++k}^2(n_{++k}-1)},$$

where  $n_{F+k}$  is the number of students in the focal group,  $n_{+1k}$  is the number of students with correct responses, and  $n_{+0k}$  is the number of students with incorrect responses in stratum  $k$ .

The MH conditional odds ratio is calculated as

$$\alpha_{MH} = \frac{\sum_k n_{R1k}n_{F0k}/n_{++k}}{\sum_k n_{R0k}n_{F1k}/n_{++k}}.$$

The MH-delta ( $\Delta_{MH}$  [Holland & Thayer, 1988]) is then defined as

$$\Delta_{MH} = -2.35\ln(\alpha_{MH}).$$

The generalized MH statistic generalizes the MH statistic to polytomous items (Somes, 1986), and is defined as

$$GMH\chi^2 = \left( \sum_k \mathbf{a}_k - \sum_k E(\mathbf{a}_k) \right)' \left( \sum_k var(\mathbf{a}_k) \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_k \mathbf{a}_k - \sum_k E(\mathbf{a}_k) \right)$$

where  $\mathbf{a}_k$  is a  $(T - 1) \times 1$  vector of item response scores, corresponding to the  $T$  response categories of a polytomous item (excluding one response).  $E(\mathbf{a}_k)$  and  $var(\mathbf{a}_k)$ , a  $(T - 1) \times (T - 1)$  variance matrix are calculated analogously to the corresponding elements in  $MH\chi^2$  in stratum  $k$ .

The SMD (Dorans & Schmitt, 1991) is defined as

$$SMD = \sum_k p_{FK} m_{FK} - \sum_k p_{RK} m_{RK}$$

where

$$p_{FK} = \frac{n_{F+k}}{n_{F++}}$$

is the proportion of the focal group students in stratum  $k$ ,

$$m_{FK} = \frac{1}{n_{F+k}} \left( \sum_t a_t n_{Ftk} \right)$$

is the mean item score for the focal group in stratum  $k$ , and

$$m_{RK} = \frac{1}{n_{R+k}} \left( \sum_t a_t n_{Rtk} \right)$$

is the mean item score for the reference group in stratum  $k$ .

DIF analysis was conducted for all field-test items with at least 200 responses per item in each subgroup (Zwick, 2012) to detect potential item bias for major demographic groups.

DIF statistics were calculated at the item level for ELA and mathematics and at the assertion level for science. DIF analyses were performed for the following groups:

- Male vs. Female
- American Indian/Alaskan Native vs. White
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White
- Asian vs. White
- African American vs. White
- Hispanic vs. White
- Multi-Racial vs. White
- English Language Learner (ELL) vs. Non-ELL
- Special Education (SPED) vs. Non-SPED
- Economically Disadvantaged vs. Non-Economically Disadvantaged

Appendix 4-K, Field-Test Item Differential Item Functioning, presents the DIF statistics for the field-test items, and Table 52 details the DIF classification rules. Similar to how the general MH statistic is used to classify items on traditional tests, assertions were classified into three categories (i.e., A, B, or C) for DIF, ranging from “no evidence of DIF” to “severe DIF.” Furthermore, assertions were categorized positively (i.e., +A, +B, or +C), signifying that an item favors the focal group (e.g., African American/Black, Hispanic, female), or negatively (i.e., –A, –B, or –C),

signifying that an item favors the reference group (e.g., white, male). For science, an item cluster is flagged for data review if two or more assertions show “C” DIF in the same direction. Appendix 4-L, Differential Item Functioning Flag Results, summarizes the DIF flagging results of the spring 2024 field-test items.

**Table 52: DIF Classification Rules**

DIF Category	Flag Criteria
<b>Multiple Choice Items</b>	
<b>C</b>	$MH\chi^2$ is significant and $ \hat{\Delta}_{MH}  \geq 1.5$ .
<b>B</b>	$MH\chi^2$ is significant and $ \hat{\Delta}_{MH}  < 1.5$ .
<b>A</b>	$MH\chi^2$ is not significant.
<b>Constructed Response Items and Assertions</b>	
<b>C</b>	$MH\chi^2$ is significant and $ SMD / SD  \geq .25$ .
<b>B</b>	$MH\chi^2$ is significant and $ SMD / SD  < .25$ .
<b>A</b>	$MH\chi^2$ is not significant.

## 4.6 ITEM BANKS

### 4.6.1 ESTABLISHING THE ITEM BANKS

#### 4.6.1.1 ELA and Mathematics

New items are developed and field-tested in the spring administration of each year, using CAI’s field-test engine, and then calibrated and analyzed. All bank items were aligned to the Utah Core Standards for ELA and mathematics.

All administered test items were reviewed by the Content and Fairness Advisory Committee (CFAC) prior to administration. Items were reviewed for (1) alignment to the Utah Core Standards, and (2) potential bias, including language that might be disadvantageous to a group, be considered offensive to members of a particular group, or present obstacles to a group because of factors unrelated to content and processes specified in the standards. Only the items approved by the CFAC and USBE content specialists are embedded in the operational assessments.

Before being eligible for administration, all administered test items and stimuli passed through three external reviews with committees in Utah: (1) content committee review consisting of well-informed panelists from Utah tasked with reviewing the items for alignment to the Utah Core Standards and overall content quality; (2) fairness and sensitivity committee review consisting of panelists who represented the diverse backgrounds of the Utah student population and were trained to review items for potential bias, including language that might be disadvantageous to a group, be considered offensive to members of a particular group, or present obstacles to a group because of factors unrelated to content and processes specified in the standards; and (3) parent review committee review consisting of appointed parents who reviewed items for overall quality and assurance that they are acceptable for Utah students. Parents were allowed to make comments on each item they reviewed, and USBE made the final decision regarding which edits were made, which edits were not made, and any items rejected as a result of parent review.

Following the close of the test administration window, classical and IRT statistics were performed on all administered test items. Items with any statistic outside of acceptable ranges were flagged for further review by the content review committee. Any items rejected at the item data review meetings were dropped from the bank and excluded from scoring. Section 4.5, Item Statistics, further discusses the flagging criteria used.

#### 4.6.1.2 Science

Starting in 2018, science items were field-tested in Utah and the other MOU states, as well as the states that mainly use ICCR items. Note that in 2019, Utah had a contract with Questar and did not administer any field-test items with CAI. All items administered in Utah were aligned to the Utah Core Standards for science.

There was a target of a minimum sample size of 1,500 students per item for any given state. Most items were administered in two or more states so that the item pools for all individual states were linked through common items. The common item design was used to calibrate all the items on a common science scale for each grade band. The calibration model is explained in detail in Section 4.5.2.2, Science Item Response Theory Statistics.

Before being eligible for administration, science field-test items went through a similar review process as ELA and mathematics items. Following the close of the test administration window, classical statistics were performed on all administered field-test items using the data of the students testing in the state that owned the item. DIF statistics were computed based on combined states' data whenever possible (i.e., for states with an independent field test or an operational test for which the relevant demographic variable was available), following the recommendations of several Technical Advisory Committees (TACs). During the item data review meetings, items were reviewed by either the owner state committee, or the MOU cross-state data review committee; items were either accepted or rejected. All items accepted from the Utah-specific data review will be incorporated into the operational item bank. MOU items accepted at the cross-state data review or other states' data reviews will be incorporated into Utah's operational item bank if they align with Utah standards and are accepted by CFAC and parent reviews.

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## 4.6.2 BANK MAINTENANCE

### 4.6.2.1 ELA, Mathematics, and Science

To maintain the RISE item banks, new items are developed and field-tested in the spring administration of each year, using CAI's field-test engine, and then calibrated and analyzed following the procedures described in Section 4.5.2, Item Response Theory Statistics.

The field-test engine that CAI employs for embedding field-test items randomly samples field-test items for each individual test administration, essentially creating thousands of unique embedded field-test (EFT) forms. This sampling approach to embedding field-test items results in several important outcomes:

- Reduction in the number of embedded field-test items that each student must respond to and more efficient “spiraling” of items, which reduces clustering of item responses, resulting in more precise parameter estimates
- More generalizable item statistics because they are not based on items appearing in a single position
- A truly representative sample of respondents for each item

The embedded field-testing algorithm actually consists of two different algorithms—one for identifying which field-test items will be administered to which student (the *distribution algorithm*), and one for selecting the position on the test for each item administered to the student (the *positioning algorithm*).

When a student starts a test, the system randomly selects a predetermined number of item groups, stopping when it has selected item groups containing at least the minimum number of field-test items designated for administration to each student. We refer to item groups rather than items because field-test items, like items in the operational tests, can either be stand-alone items or appear together as a group, such as when items are bound with a reading



passage or some other common stimulus. We use the term *item groups* to refer to both cases, with stand-alone items representing item groups of one. This randomization ensures that (1) each item is seen by a representative sample of participating students, and (2) every item is as likely as every other item to appear in a class or school, minimizing the clustering effects.

Construction of item groups for reading passages or other stimulus-based item sets similarly reduces clustering. With static embedded field-test (EFT) blocks, reading passages and other stimuli are typically field-tested with two or more sets of fixed items, so that each administration of a passage or stimulus is associated with a fixed set of items in a fixed order. The distribution algorithm, however, randomly selects a group of items from within the stimulus or passage set for administration, so that all items within a stimulus or passage set are administered with all other items from within the set, which reduces clustering by distributing items across all students rather than within a limited number of forms, and results in a more representative sample of students responding to each item.

A second *positioning algorithm* determines where an item appears on a given student’s test, with the result that the position of each item is randomized among the positions designated as available for field-test items. This way, the field-test items can be interspersed with operational items (making them more difficult to detect) and each item is seen across all available positions. This approach helps “average out” position effects on item functioning, yielding more robust and generalizable estimates of their statistical properties. Our algorithm accomplishes what paper test “balanced block” designs seek to approximate. For item groups, averaging out position effects also means that any effects of item cueing are removed from item parameter estimates.

The procedures for item review are discussed in Section 4.3, Item Review. Table 53 through Table 55 present the number of field-test items administered and rejected in 2022–2023.

**Table 53: Number of Field-Test Items in 2023–2024 for Reading**

Grade	Administered	Rejected
3	62	2
4	71	4
5	74	5
6	66	5
7	72	8
8	59	5

**Table 54: Number of Field-Test Items in 2023–2024 for Mathematics**

Grade	Administered	Rejected
3	75	3
4	75	0
5	72	1
6	74	4
7	72	12
8	74	5

**Table 55: Number of Field-Test Items in 2023–2024 for Science (MOU and Utah-owned)**

Grade	Administered	Rejected
4	22 (3)	3 (2)
5	17 (3)	2 (1)
6	24 (13)	4 (2)
7	16 (6)	4 (2)
8	24 (6)	7 (1)

*Note.* Utah-owned items are indicated in the parentheses.

#### 4.6.3 BRAILLE ITEM POOLS

The RISE ELA, mathematics, and science assessments were available to students who use braille in the 2023–2024 administration. Beginning with the spring 2015 administration, the braille forms were adaptive forms which met the blueprint at all levels, including reporting categories, DOK, and other constraints (except for science grades 4–6 where the item pools are still being built). Additional field testing will continue to be conducted to make the braille pools more robust. These forms contained no embedded field-test items and contained the same number of operational items as the general tests. These students were allowed one opportunity to take each content-area assessment using new technology and administration procedures.

All items in the RISE item pool were reviewed to determine whether they were appropriate for braille. In general, all item formats could be brailled except for the grid items that require a student to place objects, move objects around in the answer space, or plot points and draw lines and shapes. However, if multiple-choice, multiple-select, natural language, evidence-based selected-response, or equation response items contained graphics that could not be brailled or that presented a sight bias, those items would not be used.

Reading passages and items were presented in contracted literary braille (for items containing only text). Mathematics and science items were presented in Nemeth Braille. Test content determined whether passages and items were delivered to a braille embosser or to a Refreshable Braille Display (RBD) via JAWS.

- English Language Arts (ELA):
  - Items containing only text are sent to an RBD.
  - Items containing text and images that an RBD cannot read are sent to a braille embosser.
- Mathematics and science:
  - Items containing only text are sent to an RBD.
  - Items containing text and images that an RBD cannot read are sent to a braille embosser
  - Mathematics objects (e.g., formulas, expressions, equations) are offered in both UEB and UEB with Nemeth Code.

RISE items are first reviewed by CAI special versions staff who make an initial determination of whether the item is brailleable and record this determination in the ITS with an item attribute of “Not Brailleable,” “BRF,” or “PRN.” The items are then reviewed by expert braille transcribers to verify the braille attribute and then proceed with the transcription process.

During the transcription process, the vendor alerted CAI to any instances of sight bias or graphics that would not be compatible with an embosser. Additionally, all brailleable items were reviewed by the transcription vendor in accordance with the Braille Authority of North America’s (BANA) *Braille Formats: Principles of Print-to-Braille Transcription* (2011). Further, braille experts at the Utah State Instructional Materials Access Center (USIMAC)

reviewed a random sample of items and discussed any necessary edits with CAI. CAI reported the edits to the transcription vendor for implementation and to ensure that similar items follow USBE's specifications. Refer to Section 4.6.5, Summative vs. Interim Pools, regarding interim braille pools beginning with the fall 2016 administration.

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#### 4.6.4 AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE ITEM POOLS

Prior to the 2015 spring administration, all Utah-owned operational and embedded field-test listening stimuli included ASL videos for students with the ASL accommodation. Starting with the spring 2015 administration, the ASL embedded accommodation became available for ELA listening stimuli and items. Using this accommodation, students were able to retrieve ASL videos to help access test content. The videos appeared in a window on the same screen as the items, showing a human signer translating test content.

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#### 4.6.5 SUMMATIVE VS. INTERIM POOLS

During the summer of 2015, the summative and interim pools for ELA and mathematics were divided into two pools: one for summative and one for interim. This was a request from USBE to address concerns that interim items were not held "as secure" by teachers, and therefore, they wished to protect their summative pools from possible release. CAI staff worked to separate the pools to meet the following goals:

- Interim pools had to be adaptive to meet the new interim blueprints for classroom period tests.
- Summative pools had to remain sufficiently adaptive to meet the unchanged blueprints.
- Most DOK3 items remained in summative, and in most cases, only a minimum number of DOK3 items were moved to interim (as requested by USBE).
- Any ICCR items or items shared from other states had to remain in summative, per item-sharing agreements.
- Utah-owned Items leased by Florida and Tennessee (as well as a handful of items leased by Ohio and possibly Arizona) had to remain in summative to maintain their security.

Appendix 4-M, Summary of Substrand Items by Item Type and Affinity Group, summarizes the number of items available in the spring 2023 summative pools by DOK level and item type. Appendix 4-N, Average Item Difficulty by Substrand and Affinity Group, summarizes the average item difficulty by cluster and DOK level for the items available in the spring 2023 summative pools.

As a result of the split, summative braille pools were sufficient to meet blueprint; and in the few cases where more items were needed, CAI-brailled items that survived the spring 2015 field test were included when the spring summative window opened in March 2016, allowing all students to take braille tests.

Also, as a result of the split, interim braille pools were not always sufficient to meet blueprint (mainly two grades in ELA for Speaking and Listening, some writing prompts, and a few upper grades in mathematics). The interim pools that were sufficient were available for braille students beginning in January 2016. CAI worked to braille or moved more summative items to interim so that all interim braille tests would be available by the fall 2016 administration.

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#### 4.6.6 MODULAR BENCHMARKS

##### 4.6.6.1 *Background of Modular Benchmarks*

Prior to the opening of the interim window in August 2016, CAI worked with USBE to create benchmark modules as a way of responding to requests from the field for more ways to improve instruction. The benchmark modules were created using the interim items and grouped together by reporting category, at all grades assessed by RISE summative, for mathematics and ELA. These benchmark modules were designed to be fixed-form "testlets" that

allowed teachers to have checkpoints along the way during instruction, prior to the RISE summative administration. Further, they were designed to help teachers guide their instruction, as all modules were reporting-category based. For science, benchmark modules consisted of one item cluster, and only raw scores were reported.

#### *4.6.6.2 Construction of Modular Benchmarks for ELA and Mathematics*

CAI content specialists reviewed the interim item pools when building the benchmark modules to create these fixed forms, using some of the following general guidelines:

- Each form must contain at least 8 items (or 10 points; in the case of writing prompts, which had 1 prompt per form; and editing tasks, in which the forms contained 2 editing task sets for a total of 10 errors.)
- Many forms would contain 12 or more items, and a cap was placed on about 24 items to ensure no benchmark modules would take more than roughly a 30-minute classroom period.
- Whenever possible, more than 1 form was created: Form A and Form B (sometimes Form C), all relatively parallel in terms of their coverage of standards. Notable exceptions are:
  - Writing (only one type of prompt per grade was available in 2016–2017)
  - Speaking and Listening (the listening pools were not robust enough to generate a second form)
- Not all items in the interim pools had to be used, but as many as possible could be. (For example, in Reading, two RI or two RL passage sets were combined to create a form; but if content-area standards were sufficiently covered, “extra” items were excluded to keep the length of the forms reasonable.)
- Items in mathematics and science forms were ordered by standard. For example, in grade 3 mathematics OA (Operations and Algebraic Thinking), which has nine different standards, items were ordered sequentially by standard, in ascending order.

USBE reviewed and approved all benchmark modules before they were delivered in August 2016.

Appendix 4-A, Interim Target Blueprints and Summary of Modular Benchmarks, denotes the modular benchmarks in each grade for ELA and mathematics, the purpose of each module, the number of forms per module, and the number of items in each form.

#### *4.6.6.3 Teacher Usage of Modular Benchmarks*

At the same time these benchmark modules were deployed in August 2016, CAI launched the Reporting System. This highly functional and useful system allowed teachers, upon completion of a particular benchmark module, to do the following:

- View student responses to all items on a particular form.
- Sort student responses by score points earned.
- View the corresponding rubric to review why students did not receive full credit.
- View the corresponding standards to which each item was aligned.

## 5. TEST ADMINISTRATION

The purposes of the original SAGE (now RISE) assessments were to: (1) meet or exceed the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB; 2001) and Utah State Legislature House Bill 15 of 2012, which required district and charter schools to administer computer-adaptive tests (CATs) aligned with Utah Core Standards no later than the 2014–2015 school year; (2) promote and measure the attainment of the Utah Core Standards; and (3) provide information to stakeholders about the assessment, assessment tools, and reports to support teaching and learning.

The Utah state reading, mathematics, and science assessments were required components of the statewide student assessment program. Student scores in reading, mathematics, and science were included in school accountability results. The English language arts (ELA) assessments were administered to students in grades 3–8. The mathematics assessments were administered to students in grades 3–8 and Secondary Mathematics I. The science assessments were administered to students in grades 4–8.

The Utah State Board of Education (USBE) used a different vendor to deliver their 2018–2019 assessments and changed the name of the tests from SAGE to RISE. In the summer of 2019, USBE entered a three-year contract with Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI, formerly the American Institutes for Research [AIR]) to deliver the RISE assessments in grades 3–8 in reading; grades 5 and 8 in writing; grades 3–8 in mathematics and Secondary Mathematics I; and grades 4–8 in science. To deploy the system as soon as possible, it was agreed that CAI would deliver the same tests, where possible, as were delivered in 2017–2018, using the original SAGE item bank and importing newly-developed items from Questar.

### 5.1 TESTING OPTIONS

#### 5.1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF TESTING OPTIONS

The first SAGE administration occurred in spring 2014. This was an operational field test allowing students to take only one summative test and still providing scale scores, proficiency levels, and data for accountability. The 2013–2014 SAGE testing window spanned four months during the school year for the online assessment (February 10–June 13, 2014). Trimester schools tested in February, while the main spring summative window opened on April 1, 2014. The spring testing window for writing opened early to have the writing tests completed in time to schedule rangefinding meetings. The writing pilot window, provided in late winter 2015, was an operational field test administered over six weeks. The spring testing window was made available in April 2015 for ELA, mathematics, and science (the ELA window let students take writing if they moved to the state after the pilot window).

The initial testing window of the following school years occurred in the summer of each year. The second testing window occurred in the fall, where students were provided with both the interim and summative assessments. Both provided scale scores and proficiency levels in real time, as well as data for accountability. The window remained open throughout winter, where trimester schools were given the opportunity to test. The spring testing window was made available for ELA, mathematics, and science.

In September 2016, benchmark modules were made available along with the Reporting System for reporting. These are fixed-form tests for all subjects, grades, and courses using items from the interim bank. They are short tests each focused on a particular strand. Students have unlimited testing opportunities, and each opportunity expires 10 days from when the test was started.

Starting in spring 2018, grade 9 and 10 ELA students were no longer required to complete a writing essay response. Students who took the writing assessment before the spring window had their scores included in their overall ELA score, but if they did not take the assessment before March 20, 2018, their overall score was based on reading only.

### 5.1.2 2019–PRESENT TESTING OPTIONS

Starting in fall 2019, summative writing was required only in grades 5 and 8, and the writing results were not merged with the ELA tests taken at all grades (3–8).

During the 2023–2024 testing window, all eligible students had one opportunity for summative assessments and two opportunities for interim assessments in each content area using the web-based RISE system. The adaptive RISE ELA, mathematics, and science assessments were available to students who used braille. These students had one opportunity to take each content-area assessment using new technology and administration procedures. Mathematics students were given the option to use UEB or UEB with Nemeth Code starting in spring 2018. Table 56 lists the testing options offered in 2023–2024. Once a testing option was selected for a content area, it applied to all tests in the content area.

**Table 56: Summary of Tests and Testing Options in 2023–2024**

Tests	Tested Grades	Number of Testing Opportunities
Summative Reading	3–8	1
Summative Writing	5, 8	1
Summative Mathematics	3–8, Secondary Mathematics I	1
Summative Science	4–8	1
Interim Reading	3–8	2
Interim Mathematics	3–8, Secondary Mathematics I	2
Benchmark Reading	3–8	999
Benchmark Writing	3–8	999
Benchmark Mathematics	3–8, Secondary Mathematics I	999
Benchmark Science	4–8	999

*Note.* All tests/subjects listed were also available to be administered using braille; summative mathematics and science tests were also available in Spanish. Students had two opportunities to take the interim assessments—one in the fall window and one in the winter window. Students had unlimited opportunities to take the benchmark assessments.

## 5.2 ADMINISTRATION PROCEDURES

The RISE assessments were administered online. To ensure standardized administration conditions, test administrators (TAs) followed procedures outlined in the *Test Administration Manual* (TAM). TAs were provided with specific sections in the TAM for benchmark modules, interim assessments, and summative assessments. TAs were urged to review the TAM before the beginning of testing to ensure that the testing room was prepared for testing, to confirm procedures, and to guarantee knowledge of testing policies before students took the test.

TAs were required to follow administration procedures and directions. TAs referenced the TAM before and during testing, ensuring standardized administration conditions for all assessments. The TAM is provided in Appendix 5-A, *Test Administration Manual*.

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### 5.2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES

The administration of RISE summative tests required the involvement of multiple individuals at each testing site, representing four different roles: School Testing Coordinator (STC), Technology Coordinator, Lab/Session Manager, and Test Administrator (TA)/Proctor. Depending on local policy, an individual could engage in multiple roles if qualified for each (e.g., the TA/Proctor may also act as the Lab/Session Manager). These roles and responsibilities are outlined below.

#### *School Testing Coordinator*

Under the direction of the Assessment Director (AD), the STC oversaw all aspects of testing. The STC ensured that TAs executed the required policies and procedures for standardized testing and that these administrators were properly trained and certified. STC responsibilities also included working with the ADs to confirm that all teachers and students were properly registered to test with accurate data; using the systems to mark special codes and accommodations for appropriate students; verifying proper testing assignments for students; and working with all necessary personnel to resolve testing issues.

#### *Technology Coordinator*

The Technology Coordinator's primary responsibility was to ensure that the school's hardware and software met the requirements for the online assessments. The Technology Coordinator was expected to understand the basic functionality for RISE, install the CAI Secure Browser for online testing on each computer before testing began, and work with the STCs and TAs to coordinate the technical details for testing. For more details on the secure browser used for testing and other hardware and software requirements, please refer to the *RISE Configuration, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guides* available on the RISE portal (<https://utahrise.org/resources#folder=Technology%20Resources>). The *RISE Configuration, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guides* are also presented in Appendix 5-B, *Configuration, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guides*.

#### *Lab/Session Manager*

The Lab/Session Manager's role was to work with the STC or TA/Proctor to distribute student login information. In addition, Lab/Session Managers were responsible for starting, stopping, and pausing all RISE summative testing sessions; approving students for entry into the testing event using the Test Delivery System (TDS); and documenting any situations that affected testing (e.g., fire drills, technical issues). The Lab/Session Manager also provided documentation of the requirements prior, during, and after testing.

#### *Test Administrator/Proctor*

The TAs/Proctors administered the assessments to the students. TAs were expected to ensure that students were able to access the testing session, actively proctor testing, and work with the Lab/Session Manager to document and resolve any problems during testing. TAs were also responsible for reviewing the appropriate manuals and user guides on how to administer the assessments, as well as for reviewing the participation reports in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) with the STC. Finally, TAs had to ensure that all students who required a scheduled make-up test session or completion session were able to do so in order for all students to finish testing. The TA/Proctor responsibilities also provided documentation of the requirements prior, during, and after testing.

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### 5.2.2 ONLINE ADMINISTRATION

RISE testing allowed schools to choose testing dates within specified testing windows, to test students in intervals rather than in one long period of time, and to administer the assessments to students for each content area.

To start a test session, the TA would first enter the TA Interface of the online testing system using his or her own computer. A session ID was generated when the test session was opened. Students who were taking the assessment with the TA had to enter their State Student Identification Number (SSID), first name, and the session ID into the Student Interface using computers provided by the school. In addition, all RISE eligibility was changed to be controlled by test event codes provided by USBE in a nightly UTREx file. The TA then verified that the students were taking the appropriate content-area assessment(s) and were provided with the appropriate assessment accommodations, such as use of a Descriptive Audio (refer to Section 5.2.4, Allowable Global Resources, Tools, and Accommodations, for a list of accommodations). Students would begin testing only after the TA confirmed that the students were taking the appropriate assessments(s) and approved them to be tested. The TA would then read aloud the *Directions for Administration* to the students and walk them through the login process.

Once an assessment was started, students had to answer all test questions before proceeding to the next question; students were not allowed to skip questions. Students were permitted to select items to review at the end of the test. The online testing system allowed a student to scroll back to review and edit answers if the student was in the same test session and the test session had not been paused for more than 20 minutes. The pause rule was not enforced on the writing test. In the online testing system, an assessment could be started in one test session and completed in another session(s). In a subsequent test session, answers provided in the previous test session would not be available for review or editing if the time between sessions was more than the pause rule allowed, except for writing assessments. Test sessions were not timed; therefore, students could use as much time as needed to complete an assessment.

Using the TA Interface, TAs were able to pause a single student's assessment, or all students' assessments within an active test session. This pause could have been used, for instance, to grant students a break; however, the TAs were responsible for deciding when to initiate and track time during such breaks. With the exception of Writing tests, RISE tests that were paused longer than 20 minutes would only permit returning students to access unanswered test questions.

The TA always remained in the room during a test session to monitor student testing. Once the test session ended, the TA made sure that each student had successfully logged out of the system, collected any handouts or scratch paper that was used by students during the assessment, and securely shredded them.

#### 5.2.2.1 Test Participation

There were circumstances in which a student did not participate in an expected assessment or participated in an assessment but in a non-standard way. In such instances, participation codes control and document how the test record is handled for reporting aggregates and accountability calculations. Available participation codes are presented in Table 57. For more information on test participation, please refer to the *Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) User Guide*, presented as Appendix 5-F.

**Table 57: Participation Codes and Their Descriptions**

Participation Code	State	Federal	Description
101: Did Not Test	Countable for Participation Only	Countable for Participation Only	Student was enrolled at the school and eligible to test (with or without reasonable accommodations) but did not test.
103: ELL First Year in United States April 15 or Later	Not Countable	Not Countable	The student is an English language learner (ELL) and first enrolled in the United States on or after April 15 of current school year. Student



<b>Participation Code</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>Description</b>
			is not required to test, but testing is made available.
104: ELL First Year in United States Before April 15	Counted for Participation Only	Counted for Participation Only	The student is an ELL and first enrolled in the United States before April 15 of current school year. Student must take ELA, mathematics, and science.
106: Student Refused to Test	Countable	Countable	Student refuses to start the assessment or refuses to complete at least six items of the assessment.
107: Excused for Health Emergency	Not Countable	Not Countable	Student is unable to test during the testing window due to an unanticipated health circumstance.
111: USBE Excused – Approval Needed	Not Countable	Not Countable	Requires USBE authorization. Used in rare circumstances to capture irregular test circumstances.
112: Student Transferred Before Testing Window	Not Countable	Not Countable	Student transferred out of school before the local education agency (LEA) had a reasonable opportunity to administer the assessment.
200: Standard Participation	Countable	Countable	Student took the assessment under normal circumstances.
201: Accommodated	Countable	Countable	Student took the assessment with allowed accommodation(s).
202: Modified	Counted for Participation Only	Counted for Participation Only	Student took the assessment with non-allowed modifications which interfere with the validity/reliability of the test.
204: Parental Exclusion	Not Countable	Countable	A parent or guardian has requested in writing that the student be exempt from the assessment.
205: ELL in Second Year of Enrollment	Counted in Participation and Growth	Counted in Participation and Growth	Student is ELL and first enrolled in the US during the current school year. Student must take ELA, mathematics, and science.
208: Test System Irregularity	Not Countable	Not Countable	The test event was interrupted by a system error without reasonable opportunity to reset or re-open the test. USBE approval required.
209: Incorrect Course Code Assigned	Countable	Countable	An incorrect course code or grade was assigned, triggering an

Participation Code	State	Federal	Description
			incorrect test. LEA correction of the course code is required.
213: Invalidated	Countable	Countable	LEA determines that the test was spoiled or invalid (e.g., Student cheated, administrator broke protocol).
214: Invalidated due to parental exclusion	Not Countable	Not Countable	Parent determines that the student should not participate in the assessment.

### 5.2.2.2 Scheduling Make-Up Testing and Test Completion Sessions

Test completion sessions could include students working on different tests.

Unexpected circumstances (e.g., fire drills, power failures) could interrupt testing. Test completion sessions could be scheduled when normal conditions were restored. Interruptions could not reduce the total amount of time students were given to complete tests.

After a test had been paused for 20 minutes, the student could no longer view or modify responses from that testing session. Students could not view or change prior answers during a make-up session. A make-up or completion session was only to finish the remaining portions of the test. This limit did not apply to the ELA writing test, which could be modified up to the point of submission.

### 5.2.2.3 Test Irregularities

On rare occasions, a non-standard situation arose during test administration. Five ways to account for irregularities were provided. Steps for addressing test irregularities are outlined in more detail in the sections on Appeals or Appeal Requests in the *TIDE User Guide*.

- **Reset a Test.** Resetting a test eliminates all responses for a student. When that student logged in to the test again, the test started over. Resetting could only be implemented in situations where the test could not be appropriately completed as is (e.g., two students accidentally log in to each other's test, a student requiring braille was not given the accommodation). A test could never be reset to give a student a second opportunity.
- **Grace Period Extension.** Extending a test's grace period gives a student access to his or her previous responses. This extension could be granted if a test session was interrupted unexpectedly (e.g., fire drill, lockdown). The grace period extension could not be applied if the test session ended normally or if the student was given time to review his or her answers before logging out of a test.
- **Invalidate a Test.** Tests could be invalidated when a student's performance was not an accurate measure of his or her ability (e.g., a student cheated, a student used inappropriate materials). If a test was invalidated, the student was not given another opportunity to take the test. Invalidating a test required the approval of an LEA-level user.
- **Reopen a Test.** Reopening a test changed the test's status from completed or reported to paused. This capability was useful if a student accidentally submitted a test before reviewing it. After the test was reopened, a student could resume testing. A test was not reopened once a student saw a score.
- **Reopen a Test Segment.** Reopening a test segment allowed a student to return to a prior segment in cases where the student moved to the next segment in error. This could occur on both summative and interim

mathematics grade 6 tests or summative writing tests. After the test segment was reopened, a student could return to the prior segment and complete his or her work.

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### 5.2.3 BRAILLE, AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE, SPANISH, SPEECH-TO-TEXT, AND WORD PREDICTION TEST ADMINISTRATION

RISE is made available to students who use braille as a mode of instruction, allowing these students to have access to the adaptive assessments.

The RISE braille interface delivers assessments to students in the following formats:

- The braille interface works with the Job Access with Speech (JAWS) Screen Reading software provided by Freedom Scientific and is an essential component that students use with the braille interface.
- Mathematics and science items are presented to students in either UEB or UEB with Nemeth Code (depending on their Individualized Education Program [IEP]) through the adaptive test via a braille embosser.
- Students taking the ELA tests can emboss both reading passages and items as they progress through the assessment. If a student has a Refreshable Braille Display (RBD), a 40-cell RBD is recommended. The ELA test is presented to the student with items in contracted Literary Braille (for items containing only text) and via a braille embosser (for items with tactile or spatial components that could not be read by an RBD).

Prior to administering RISE assessments using the braille interface, TAs are required to ensure that the technical requirements are met. These requirements apply to the student's computer, the TA's computer, and the supporting braille technologies used in conjunction with the braille interface. Any additional requirements are outlined in each of the respective TAMs and the *RISE Assistive Technology Manual*. The *RISE Assistive Technology Manual* is presented as Appendix 5-C, *Assistive Technology Manual*.

USBE has made the decision to transition to UEB for all subjects. USBE is allowing students' IEPs to determine whether they will receive UEB or UEB with Nemeth Code.

Starting with the spring 2015 administration, the American Sign Language (ASL)-embedded accommodation became available for ELA listening stimuli. Using this accommodation, students were able to retrieve ASL videos to help access test content. The videos appeared in a window on the same screen as the items, showing a human signer translating test content.

Starting with the spring 2023 administration, the summative RISE mathematics and science assessments were made available in Spanish forms for students in need.

Also with the spring 2023 administration, the summative RISE ELA assessments were offered speech-to-text (STT) and Word Prediction embedded accommodations. Using the STT accommodation, students with the appropriate accommodation were able to dictate rather than type when responding to text response items. Students selected an on-screen button to dictate their response directly within CAI's secure testing site; as students spoke, the words were transcribed in the text response area of supported items. Using the Word Prediction accommodation, students with the appropriate accommodation were able to select from a list of predicted words while typing their response, allowing them to select a word from the list rather than typing it manually.

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### 5.2.4 ALLOWABLE GLOBAL RESOURCES, TOOLS, AND ACCOMMODATIONS

During testing, students could use specified tools and resources, including scratch and graph paper, pencils, or pens. Table 58 provides resources that may be available to students during assessments.

**Table 58: Allowable Global Resources and Tools for RISE in 2023–2024**

Test	Allowable Resources and Tools
All RISE Summative and Interim Assessments	Headphones Scratch and/or Graph Paper Pencil and/or Paper Dictionary Line Reader Masking Notes Zoom Buttons Text-to-Speech
Grades 6*, 7, 8 and Secondary Mathematics I All Science	Any non-Internet-capable calculator the student used during instruction* (an onscreen calculator was also available) Periodic Table

\*Students cannot use handheld calculators for the grade 6 mathematics segment of the assessment that allows calculators (i.e., they can only use the onscreen calculator) unless they have a calculator accommodation documented in an IEP or Section 504 Plan.

Accommodations are changes in procedures or materials that increase equitable access during the RISE assessments. Assessment accommodations generate valid assessment results for students who need them; they allow these students to show what they know and can do. Accommodations are available for students with documented IEPs or Section 504 Plans. USBE-approved accommodations do not compromise the learning expectations, construct, grade-level standard, or intended outcome of the assessments. Table 59 lists accommodations that may be available to students during assessments.

**Table 59: Accommodations for RISE in 2023–2024**

Test	Accommodations
ELA	ASL (for listening stimuli) Assistive Technology Print-on-Request Refreshable Braille Scribe Speech-to-Text* Visual Representation Word Prediction*
Mathematics	Assistive Technology Print-on-Request Refreshable Braille Spanish* Calculator (Grade 6) Scribe Visual Representation

Test	Accommodations
Science	Assistive Technology Print-on-Request Refreshable Braille Spanish* Scribe Visual Representation

\*Spanish forms were available only to students taking summative RISE mathematics and science tests. Speech-to-Text and Word Prediction accommodations were available only on summative RISE ELA tests for constructed-response test items.

### 5.3 TRAINING AND INFORMATION FOR SCHOOL TEST COORDINATORS AND ADMINISTRATORS

School Test Coordinators (STCs) oversaw all aspects of testing at their schools and served as the main points of contact, while TAs administered the online assessments. Webinars, user guides, manuals, and training sites were used to train the STCs and TAs about the online testing requirements and the mechanics of starting, pausing, and ending a test session. Training materials for test administration were provided online.

#### 5.3.1 ONLINE TRAINING

Multiple training opportunities were offered online to key staff throughout the year, which included webinars and training tests.

##### *Webinars*

USBE, with CAI support, offered both in-person and webinar presentations leading up to the administration for a variety of users. The first part of the trainings focused on the technology enhancements and how to access the online testing system. The second part of the trainings covered scheduling and conducting test sessions. The webinars were primarily PowerPoint presentations.

The interactive nature of these training webinars allowed participants to ask questions during and after the presentation. There were practice activities that followed the trainings and allowed future users to get hands-on experience with the systems. These dates and locations are listed below:

- September 13, 2023: RISE Benchmark and Interim Training
- October 5, 2023, and March 18, 2024: Technology Coordinator Council (TCC) Meeting
- February 8, 2024: RISE Spring Summative Training
- October 5, 2023, and March 18, 2024: TCC Meeting

##### *Training Sites*

The RISE training test site was available for TAs and students. TAs could practice administering assessments and starting and ending test sessions on the TA training site, and students could practice taking an online assessment on the student training site. The student training test site contained approximately 15–20 test items per grade band and content area. A student could log in directly to the training site as a “Guest” without a TA-generated test session ID or could log in through a training test session created by the TA in the TA training site. Items in the student training test included all item types that were included in the operational item pool (i.e., multiple-choice items, grid items, and natural language items).

The training test was also equipped with the same tools provided in the summative and interim tests, including the dictionary tool. Students with hearing impairments had the option of an ASL Video setting whereby they could watch a signed video of the listening stimulus on the training test. Braille items were also made available to practice in the training test.

The cluster-based training tests were added for science in September 2019 for grades 6–8, and in August 2020 for grades 4–5. Cluster-based training tests were added for ELA and mathematics in Fall 2023. The practice tests were created from released Independent College and Career Readiness (ICCR) bank items. Each contained one cluster.

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### 5.3.2 MANUALS AND USER GUIDES

In addition to online training and resources, a series of manuals and user guides were available on the RISE portal (<https://utahrise.org/>). All manuals and user guides were available on the RISE portal before and during the testing window.

- The *Operating System Support Plan*, *Quick Guide for Setting Up Your Online Testing Technology*, and *Configuration, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guides* were available online and provided both information and resources for the Technology Coordinator and TA roles. They covered the hardware and the software requirements for RISE and information about the secure browsers. The *Operating System Support Plan* and *Quick Guide for Setting Up Your Online Testing Technology* provided information about supported operating systems and related requirements, network and Internet requirements, general hardware and software requirements, and text-to-speech information. Instructions for specific software configuration changes were also described in the manual. The *Configuration, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guides* are presented as Appendix 5-B. The *Operating System Support Plan* is presented as Appendix 5-D. The *Quick Guide for Setting Up Your Online Testing Technology* is presented as Appendix 5-E.
- The *RISE Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) User Guide* was available online and provided information about the TIDE application within the RISE system. This application allowed users to manage user role assignments, set student accommodations for testing, and update user information. The *RISE TIDE User Guide* is presented as Appendix 5-F.
- The *RISE Test Administration Manual* served as a software guide on how to use the online system applications, including the TA and student testing sites. The *RISE Test Administration Manual* is presented as Appendix 5-A.
- The *RISE Reporting User Guide* provided instructions on how to view results for students who completed their assessments. The *RISE Reporting User Guide* is presented as Appendix 5-G.
- The *RISE Assistive Technology Manual* provided information about supported hardware and software requirements and how to configure JAWS. The manual shares general information about administering a test to a student with a braille accommodation; printing test material was also included. The *RISE Assistive Technology Manual* is presented as Appendix 5-C.
- The *RISE Calculator Manual* was created to provide steps for schools to access the Desmos calculators used in RISE throughout the year. The *RISE Calculator Manual* is presented as Appendix 5-H.
- The Utah Participation and Accommodations Policy was created by USBE to address the Board’s policy on student participation and accommodations. The Utah Participation and Accommodations Policy is presented as Appendix 5-I.

## 5.4 TEST SECURITY

This section describes test security, student confidentiality, and policies on testing impropriety. The RISE assessment system incorporates security systems and procedures across the range of test activities, from item and test development through test administration, scoring, and reporting. Secure test systems prevent unauthorized access to confidential student information and test content, real-time forensic analysis reports monitor testing to detect irregularities, and extensive training reinforces standardized test administration procedures, including procedures to report and document violations. These systems and procedures are consistent with best practices described in the *TILSA Test Security Guidebook* (Olson and Fremer, 2013; also refer to Wollack and Fremer, 2013).

### 5.4.1 STUDENT-LEVEL TESTING CONFIDENTIALITY

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) prohibits the public disclosure of student information or test results. The following are examples of prohibited practices:

- Giving out login information (username and password) either to other authorized TIDE users or to unauthorized individuals.
- Sending a student's name and SSID number together in an email message. If information must be sent via email or fax, include only the SSID number, not the student's name.
- Having students log in and test under another student's SSID number.

Student test materials and reports could not be exposed in such a manner that student names could be identified with student results, except by authorized individuals with an educational need to know.

All students, including home-schooled students, were required to be enrolled or registered at their testing schools to take the online or braille assessments. Student enrollment information, including demographic data, was uploaded to the RISE systems from the UTREx system nightly via a secured file transfer site to the online testing system.

Students logged in to RISE using their legal first name, SSID number, and a test session ID. Only students could log in to an online test session. TAs, proctors, or other personnel were not permitted to log in to the RISE system on behalf of students, although they were permitted to assist students who needed help logging in.

### 5.4.2 MAINTAINING TEST SECURITY

The importance of maintaining test security and the integrity of test items was stressed throughout the webinar trainings and in the user guides and manuals. Features in the testing system also protected test security.

#### 5.4.2.1 System Built-In Test Security

- **A Hierarchy of Control.** Lab/Session Managers, Technology Coordinators, School Testing Coordinators, and TAs had well-defined roles and access to the testing system. USBE provided the list of active LEA administrators. These LEA administrators were responsible for managing all other users in their LEA. Throughout the year, the LEAs were also expected to delete information in TIDE for any staff members who transferred to other schools, resigned, or no longer served as TAs or teachers.
- **Password Protection.** All access points by different roles—at the state level, LEA level, school level, and school staff level—required a password to log in to the system. Newly added TAs and teachers received separate passwords through their personal email addresses assigned by the school. Additional password requirements were created to increase the strength of user passwords. These requirements included that

passwords have a minimum of eight characters and include an uppercase letter, lowercase letter, a number, and a symbol.

- **Secure Browser.** A key role of the Technology Coordinator was to ensure that CAI's Secure Browser was installed properly on the computers used for the administration of the online assessments. Developed by the testing contractor, the Secure Browser prevented students from accessing other computers or Internet applications and from copying test information. CAI's Secure Browser suppressed access to commonly used browsers such as Internet Explorer and Firefox and prevented students from searching for answers on the Internet or communicating with other students. RISE tests could be accessed only through the Secure Browser and not by other Internet browsers.

#### 5.4.2.2 *Test Security and Ethics*

RISE summative tests are highly secure and should be treated as such. Access to the RISE summative testing systems could be provided to qualified personnel only. Because students used the same personal information for each test they took, proctors could allow access to tests only for students who were physically present in the room with them. No access to secure test materials could be granted to anyone who was not a student scheduled to take an exam. Non-students could not access test content at any time.

All test materials could be handled by qualified personnel only, and a system of materials accounting could be in place to ensure that all test materials were accounted for at the conclusion of testing. TAs securely stored all used and unused test materials. Students were not allowed to remove test content from a testing session. Students could not store test content or questions on their calculators. All student writing on scratch paper, graph paper, or formula sheets must have been destroyed at the conclusion of the testing window.

Educators could not examine test content, including passages, questions, or answer options, at any time. Under no circumstances could passages, prompts, or questions from these tests be taught to or reviewed with students.

The validity of the test was compromised when students received assistance on the test either explicitly by prior knowledge of questions, or implicitly by modified instruction by the educator.

Reproducing the test via electronic or paper means was not permitted. Such practices violated test security and testing ethics. According to state law, evidence of these illegal activities could result in disciplinary action and/or the loss of teacher licensure.

Educators could not read passages, questions, or answer options to a student. All students had access to the TTS tool throughout each test, with the exception of the reading passages in the ELA tests.

For additional information regarding testing ethics and test security, refer to the USBE-approved Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy. The Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy is presented as Appendix 5-J.

The interim tests and benchmark modules were reported using the Reporting System and allowed teachers to view items and student responses. Additionally, USBE allowed certain benchmark modules (Form 1/Form A of ELA and mathematics benchmarks and all science benchmarks) to be remotely proctored during the 2023–2024 testing window.

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#### 5.4.3 **ONLINE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

CAI employs various measures to ensure that data are secured from breaches and identity theft through implementation of physical, network, and software security protections. Beyond breaches and theft, all CAI secure websites and software systems enforce role-based security models that protect individual privacy and confidentiality in a manner consistent with Utah's privacy laws, FERPA, and other federal laws. CAI's systems implement sophisticated, configurable privacy rules that can limit access to data to only appropriately authorized personnel.



Different states interpret FERPA differently, and CAI supports customized interpretations. Our systems are designed to support these interpretations flexibly. CAI is committed to working with USBE to maintain data security according to its specifications.

With regard to the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), CAI does not collect any personal information directly from children and, as such, does not have procedures in place to obtain parental consent. We assume USBE is covered by statutes authorizing the use of such data in the student assessment program. However data are received, CAI will follow all COPPA requirements to maintain the confidentiality, security, and integrity of personal information we receive; retain such information collected for only as long as necessary to support testing and reporting; and delete the information using reasonable measures to protect against its unauthorized access or use.

The Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) addresses the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data in federal agencies and federal contractors and does not appear to be directly applicable to the Utah data under this contract. However, as part of FISMA, the National Institute of Standards and Technology is responsible for guidance and standards, including minimum requirements, for providing adequate information security.

#### *5.4.3.1 Secure System Design*

CAI has developed a custom single sign-on application that is made available on Utah’s secure portal. This application is used to support access to CAI’s systems in accordance with Utah’s user ID and password policy. Authorized users can log in to Utah’s single sign-on using their current user IDs and passwords and can be redirected to CAI’s portal, where they have access to CAI’s secure applications such as TIDE, the TDS, and the Reporting System. Nightly backups protect the data. The server backup agents send alerts to notify system administration staff in the event of a backup error, at which time they will inspect the error to determine whether the backup was successful, or whether they will need to rerun the backup. The system can withstand failure of almost any component with little or no interruption of service.

CAI’s hosting provider, Rackspace, has redundant power generators that can continue to operate for up to 60 hours without refueling. With multiple refueling contracts in place, these generators can operate indefinitely. Rackspace partners with nine different network providers, providing multiple, redundant data routes. Every installation is served by multiple servers, any one of which can take over for an individual test upon failure of another.

CAI’s architecture ensures data are recoverable at all times. Each disk array is internally redundant, with multiple disks containing each data element. Immediate recovery from failure of any individual disk is performed by accessing the redundant data on another disk. CAI maintains support and maintenance agreements through our hosting provider for all hardware used by our systems.

#### *5.4.3.2 System Security Components*

CAI has built-in security controls in all its data stores and transmissions. Unique user identification is a requirement for all systems and interfaces. All of CAI’s systems encrypt data at rest and in transit.

##### *Physical Security*

USBE data reside on servers at Rackspace, CAI’s hosting provider. Rackspace maintains 24-hour surveillance of both the interior and exterior of its facilities. All access is keycard controlled, and sensitive areas require biometric scanning.

Secure data are processed at CAI facilities and are accessed from CAI machines. CAI’s servers are in a secure, climate-controlled location with access codes required for entry. Access to our servers is limited to our network engineers, all of whom, like all CAI employees, have undergone rigorous background checks.

Staff at both CAI and Rackspace receive formal training in security procedures to ensure that they know the procedures and implement them properly. CAI and Rackspace protect data from accidental loss through redundant storage, backup procedures, and secure off-site storage.

### *Network Security*

Hardware firewalls and intrusion detection systems protect our networks from intrusion. They are installed and configured to prevent access for services other than hypertext transfer protocol secure (HTTPS) for our secure sites.

CAI's systems maintain security and access logs that are regularly audited for login failures, which may indicate intrusion attempts.

### *Software Security*

All of CAI's secure websites and software systems enforce role-based security models that protect individual privacy and confidentiality in a manner consistent with Utah's privacy laws, FERPA, and other federal laws.

CAI's systems implement sophisticated, configurable privacy rules that can limit access to data to only appropriately authorized personnel. Different states interpret FERPA differently, and our system is designed to support these interpretations flexibly. CAI has worked with USBE to maintain data security according to its specifications.

CAI maintains logs of key activities and indicators, including data backup, server response time, user accounts, system events and security, and load test results. In addition, CAI runs automated functional tests of our TDS every morning, and logs from these runs are available for at least one week from the time of the run.

CAI psychometricians monitor the quality and performance of test administrations statewide through a series of quality assurance (QA) reports. The QA reports provide information on item behavior, blueprint match rates, and item exposure rates, and also provide cheating analysis reports.

## **5.5 DATA FORENSICS PROGRAM**

Throughout the testing window, TAs were to report breaches of protocol and testing irregularities to the appropriate School Testing Coordinator (STC) and USBE. STCs may submit online test invalidation requests, as appropriate, through the Appeals/Invalidations module under Administering Tests in the TIDE system.

CAI's Quality Monitor System (QM) gathers data used to detect cheating, monitors real-time item function, and evaluates test integrity. Every completed test runs through the QM System, any anomalies (such as unscored or missing items, unexpected test lengths, or other unlikely issues) are flagged, and immediate notification goes out to the CAI psychometricians and project team through QA reports. The forensic analysis report from the QM System flags unlikely patterns of behavior aggregated at the test administration, TA, and school levels.

CAI psychometricians can monitor testing anomalies throughout the testing window. A variety of evidence is collected for evaluation. These include unusual changes in test scores across administrations, much shorter or longer item response times as compared to the state average, and item response patterns using the person-fit index. The flagging criteria used for these analyses are configurable and can be changed by the user. The analyses used to detect the testing anomalies can be run anytime within the testing window.

If any unexpected results are identified, the lead psychometrician alerts the project manager immediately to resolve any issues.

## 6. REPORTING AND INTERPRETING RISE SCORES

The Reporting System generates a set of online score reports that includes the information describing student performance for students, parents, educators, and other stakeholders. The online score reports are generally produced immediately after students complete tests. Because the performance score report is updated each time a student completes a test, authorized users (e.g., school principals, teachers) can access available information on students' performance scores quickly and use it to improve student learning. In addition to individual students' score reports, the Reporting System also produces aggregate score reports by classes, schools, and districts. The timely accessibility of aggregate score reports can help users monitor students' performance in each subject by grade area, evaluate the effectiveness of instructional strategies, and inform the adoption of strategies to improve student learning and teaching during the school year.

This section contains a description of the types of scores reported in the Reporting System and a description of the ways to interpret and use these scores in detail.

### 6.1 REPORTING SYSTEM FOR STUDENTS AND EDUCATORS

#### 6.1.1 CONFIDENTIALITY OF STUDENT DATA

The Reporting System is designed to help educators and students answer questions about how well students have performed on English language arts (ELA), mathematics, and science assessments. The Reporting System is the online tool that provides educators and other stakeholders with timely, relevant score reports. The Reporting System for the summative assessments has been designed with stakeholders who are not technical measurement experts in mind to make score reports easy to read. This is achieved by using simple language so that users can understand assessment results quickly and make inferences about student achievement. The Reporting System is also designed to present student performance in a uniform format. For example, similar colors are used for groups of similar elements, such as performance levels, throughout the design. This design strategy allows readers to compare similar elements and to avoid comparing dissimilar elements.

Once authorized users log in to the Reporting System, the online score reports are presented hierarchically. The system starts by presenting summaries on student performance on all assessments by subject and grade at a selected aggregate level. To view student performance for a specific aggregate unit, users can select the specific aggregate unit from a drop-down list of aggregate units (e.g., schools within a district, rosters within a school). For more detailed student assessment results for a school, a teacher, or a roster, users can select the subject and grade on the online score reports.

Generally, the Reporting System provides two categories of online score reports: (1) aggregate score reports, and (2) student score reports. Table 60 summarizes the types of online score reports available at the aggregate level and the individual student level. Detailed information about the online score reports and instructions on how to navigate the online score reporting system can be found in the *Reporting System User Guide*, located in a help button on the Reporting System and posted in the Resources section of the assessment portal. The *Reporting System User Guide* is also presented as Appendix 5-G.

**Table 60: Types of Online Score Reports by Aggregation Level**

Type of Report	Description
District	Number of students (for overall students and by subgroup)
School	Average scale score (for overall students and by subgroup)
Teacher	

Type of Report	Description
<b>Roster</b>	Percentage and count of students at each performance level on the overall test (for overall students and by subgroup) Percentage and count of students at each performance category on the reporting category level (for overall students and by subgroup) Standard performance relative to proficiency (for overall students and by subgroup) Standard performance relative to test as a whole (for overall students and by subgroup) On-demand student roster report
<b>Student</b>	Overall scale score and standard error of measurement Overall performance level Average scale scores for students' school and district Performance category at the reporting category level

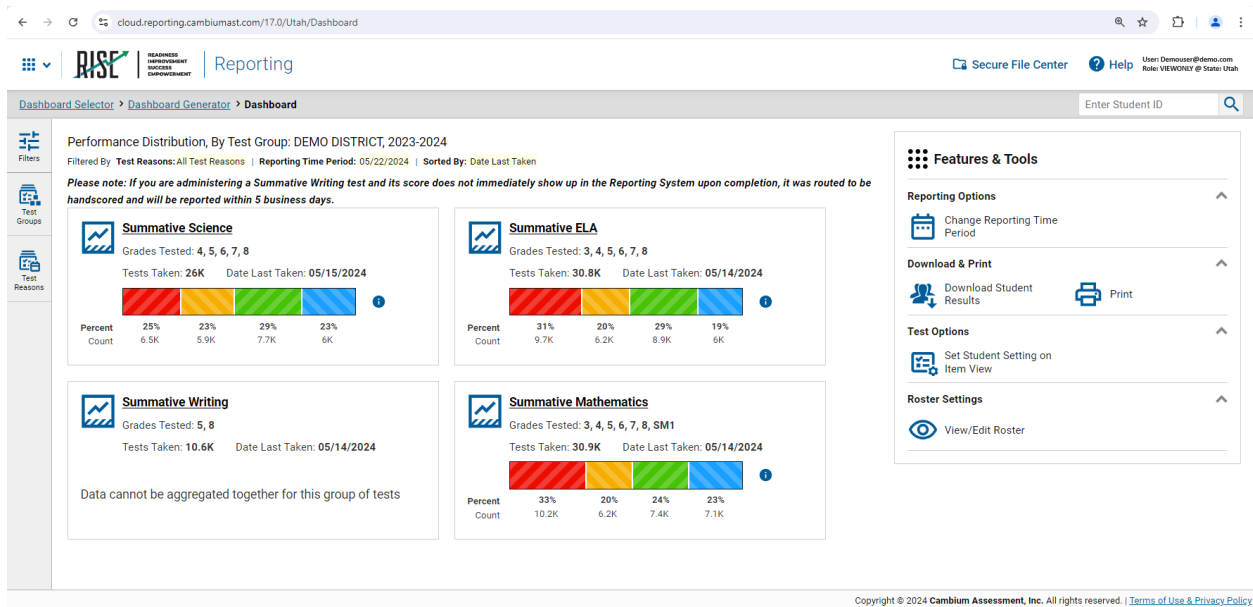
## 6.1.2 REPORTING SYSTEM

### 6.1.2.1 Dashboard

When users log on to the Reporting System, the dashboard page shows overall test results for all tests that the students have taken grouped by test family (e.g., summative ELA). The dashboard summarizes students' performance by test family for ELA, mathematics, and science across all grades, including (1) the grades of the students who have tested, (2) the number of tests taken, (3) the test date last taken, and (4) the percentage and counts of students at each performance level. District personnel see district summaries, school personnel see school summaries, and teachers see summaries of their students.

Figure 13 presents an example dashboard page at the district level.

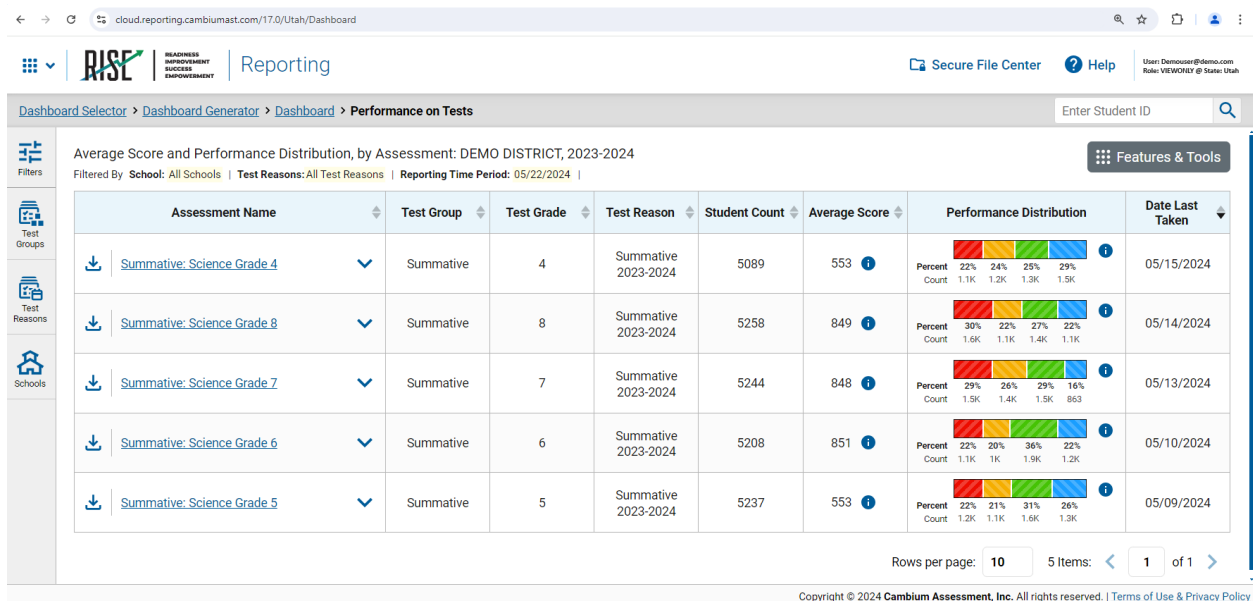
Figure 13: Dashboard: District Level



Once the user clicks on the test family that he or she wants to explore further, the system takes the user to the detailed dashboard, where the results are displayed by test (e.g., Grade 3 ELA/L). The detailed dashboard page appears by test in each grade. The detailed dashboard summarizes students' performance by test in each grade, including (1) student count, (2) average scale score, (3) percentage and counts of students at each achievement level, and (4) test date last taken.

Figure 14 presents an example dashboard page at the district level.

Figure 14: Detailed Dashboard: District Level



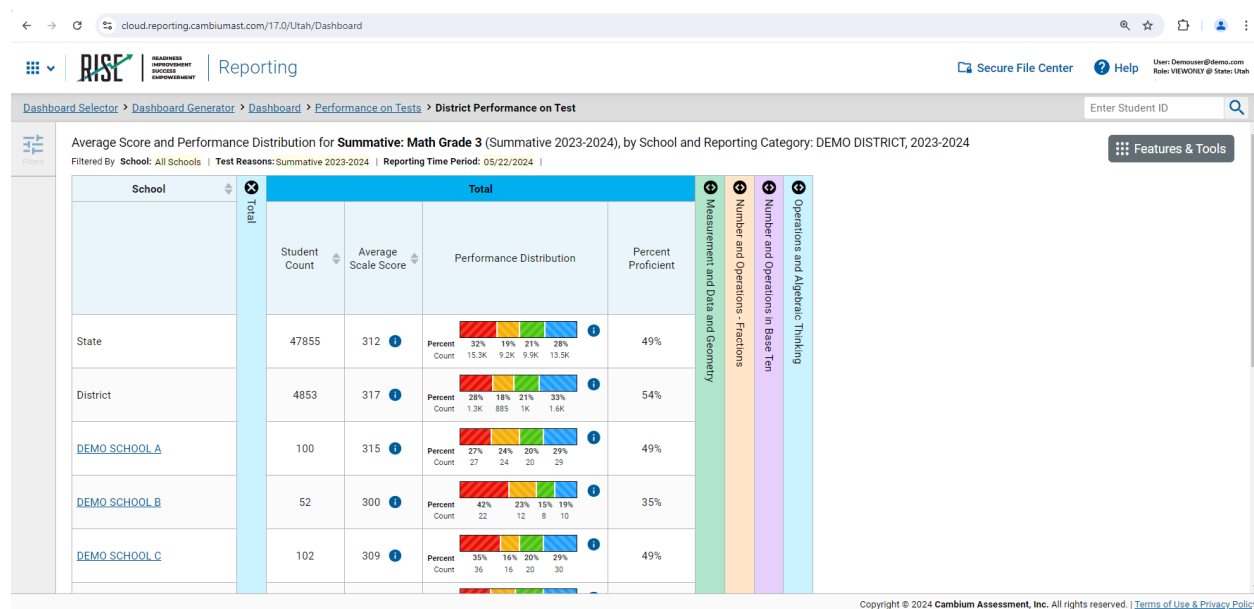
### 6.1.2.2 Aggregate-Level Subject Detail Page

More detailed summaries of student performance in each grade in a subject area for a selected aggregate level are presented when users select an assessment on the dashboard page. On each aggregate report, the summary report presents the summary results for the selected aggregate unit and the summary results for all aggregate units above the selected aggregate. For example, at the roster level, summaries appear for the teacher, school, and district aggregate. The roster performance can be compared with the above aggregate levels.

For ELA, mathematics, and science, the subject detail page provides the aggregate summaries on a specific subject area, including: (1) number of students, (2) average scale score, (3) percentage and count of students in each performance level, and (4) percentage proficient. The summaries are also presented for overall students and by subgroup.

Figure 15 presents an example of subject detail pages for mathematics at the district level.

**Figure 15: Subject Detail Page for Mathematics: District Level**



For writing, the subject detail page provides the aggregate summaries on a specific subject area, including: (1) number of students and (2) average raw score. More details of writing aggregate scores can also be seen broken down by essay type and by writing dimension. The summaries are also presented for overall students and by subgroup.

Figure 16 presents an example of a subject detail page for writing at the district level.

**Figure 16: Subject Detail Page for Writing: District Level**

cloud:reporting.cambiummast.com/17.0/Utah/Dashboard

cloud:reporting.cambiummast.com/17.0/Utah/Dashboard

Reporting

Secure File Center

Help

User: Demouser@demo.com  
Role: VIEWONLY @ State: Utah

Dashboard Selector > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests > District Performance on Test

Enter Student ID

Average Score and Performance Distribution for Summative: Writing Grade 8 (Summative 2023-2024), by School and Reporting Category: DEMO DISTRICT, 2023-2024

Filtered by: School: All Schools | Test Reasons: Summative 2023-2024 | Reporting Time Period: 05/22/2024 |

Features & Tools

School	Total	Student Count	Average Score	Writing Dimensions																	
				Essay 1																	
				Argumentative												Informative					
				Conventions of Standard English				Evidence and Elaboration				Purpose, Focus, and Organization				Conventions of Standard English		Evidence and Elaboration			
				0 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt	0 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt	0 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt			
State	46706	6/10		8% (1751)	22% (4749)	70% (15529)	12% (2559)	38% (8335)	41% (9029)	9% (2087)	12% (2643)	41% (9020)	35% (7625)	12% (2722)	7% (1467)	24% (5221)	69% (14988)	26% (5552)	47% (10208)	18% (3852)	9% (205)
District	5355	6/10		7% (167)	28% (703)	65% (1641)	10% (260)	40% (1015)	43% (1073)	6% (160)	11% (264)	43% (1067)	39% (974)	8% (203)	10% (249)	26% (664)	65% (1689)	26% (675)	50% (1288)	19% (506)	5% (131)
DEMO SCHOOL A	194	5/10		16% (16)	35% (35)	48% (48)	23% (23)	43% (43)	30% (30)	3% (3)	21% (21)	44% (44)	32% (32)	2% (2)	20% (17)	33% (28)	47% (40)	41% (35)	36% (31)	21% (18)	1% (1)
DEMO SCHOOL B	303	7/10		1% (1)	11% (16)	89% (133)	3% (4)	26% (39)	63% (95)	8% (12)	1% (1)	35% (53)	52% (78)	12% (18)	1% (2)	16% (24)	82% (122)	10% (15)	53% (78)	30% (45)	7% (10)
DEMO SCHOOL C	316	6/10		5% (8)	41% (64)	54% (84)	12% (18)	40% (63)	40% (62)	8% (13)	11% (17)	37% (58)	40% (62)	12% (19)	10% (15)	24% (37)	67% (104)	17% (27)	52% (81)	28% (44)	3% (4)
DEMO SCHOOL D	279	5/10		8% (10)	27% (35)	65% (84)	12% (16)	43% (56)	41% (53)	3% (4)	16% (20)	47% (61)	33% (42)	5% (6)	9% (12)	32% (42)	58% (76)	38% (50)	51% (66)	10% (13)	1% (1)

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### 6.1.2.3 Aggregate-Level Reporting Category and Standard Report

For ELA, mathematics, and science, the Aggregate-Level Reporting Category Report provides the aggregate summaries on student performance in each reporting category for a particular grade and subject. The summaries on the Aggregate-Level Reporting Category Report include: (1) average scale score for each reporting category, (2) percentage and count of students in each performance category for each reporting category, (3) performance relative to proficiency for each standard, and (4) performance on each standard relative to test as a whole.

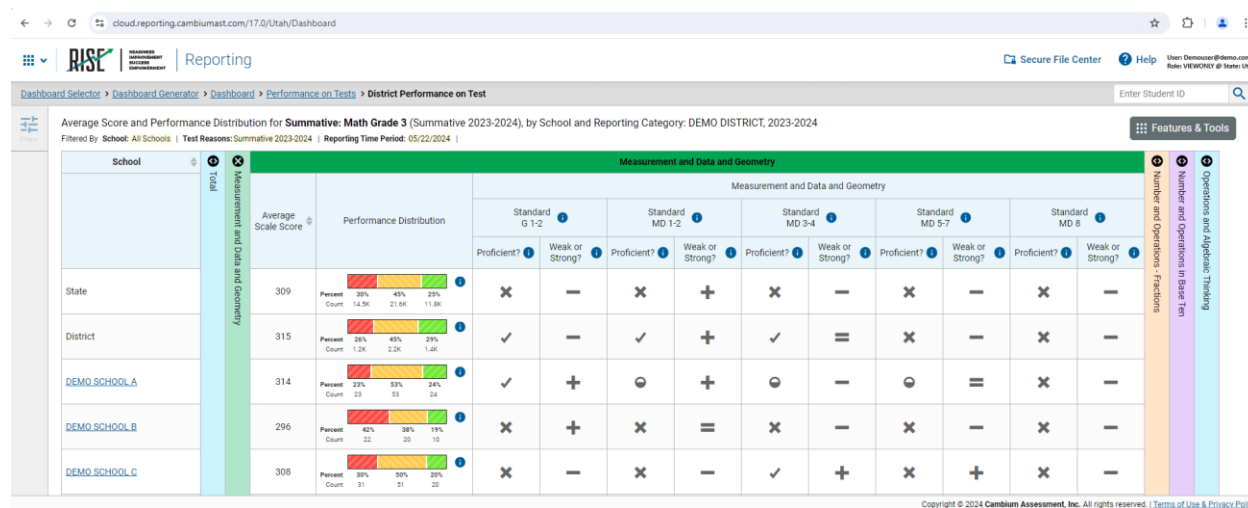
For *Areas Where Performance Indicates Proficiency* (“Proficient?”), a performance indicator produces information on how a group of students in a roster, school, or district performed on the standard compared to the proficiency cuts. The performance indicator shows whether performance on this standard for this group was above, no different from, or below what is expected of students at the proficient level. *Areas of Strongest and Weakest Performance* (“Weak or Strong?”) works in a similar manner but reports on specific areas of performance (via standards) relative to the group’s overall performance instead of proficiency. It shows whether performance on this standard was above, no different from, or below what is expected of students in this group given the students’ overall test performance. These indicators show strengths and weaknesses for a group of students and are provided at an aggregate level only because they are unstable at the individual level.

Similar to the Aggregate-Level Subject Report, this report presents the summary results for the selected aggregate unit as well as the summary results for the aggregate units above the selected aggregate.

For writing, no reporting categories or standards are reported.

Figure 17 presents examples of the District Aggregate-Level Reporting Category and Standard Detail for mathematics.

**Figure 17: Reporting Category and Standard Detail Page for Mathematics: District Level**



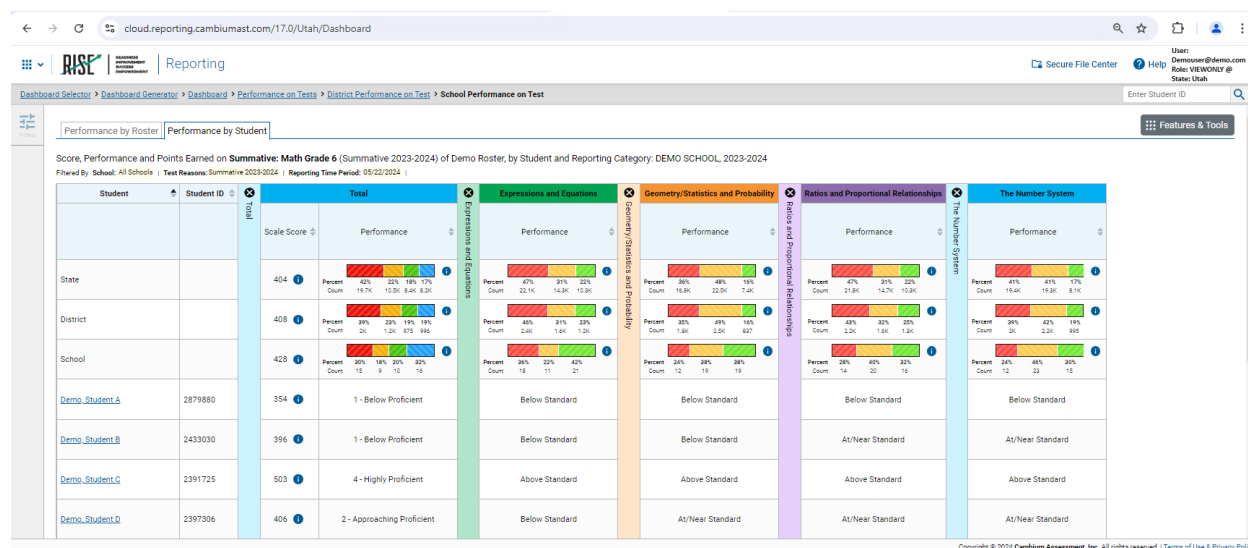


#### 6.1.2.4 Student Roster Reporting Category Report

The Student Roster Subject Report lists all students who belong to the selected aggregate level, such as a school, and reports the following measures for each student: (1) scale score, and (2) overall subject performance level.

The Student Roster Reporting Category Report records the reporting category achievement measures for each student. Figure 18 presents an example of the Student Roster Reporting Category Report for mathematics.

**Figure 18: Student Roster Subject and Reporting Category Report Page for Mathematics**



#### 6.1.2.5 *Individual Student Report*

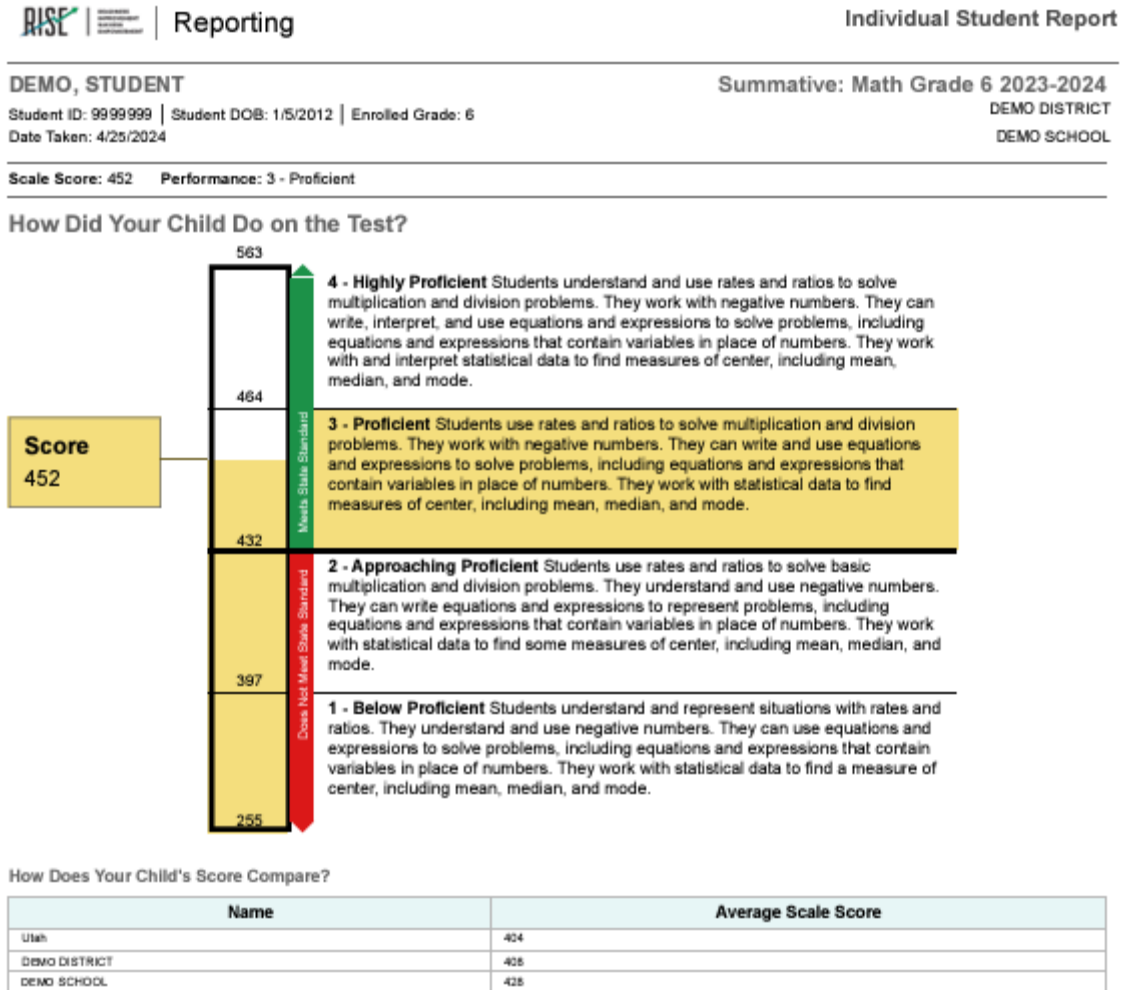
When a student completes a test, an individual student report (ISR) can be generated as a PDF in the Reporting System. The ISR provides information about individual student performance on the test. It also provides (1) scale score, (2) performance level for the overall test, (3) longitudinal report, and (4) the performance levels for each reporting category.

Specifically, at the top of the first page, student's test results including scale score and performance level are reported. Also presented is general student information such as the student's name, ID, date of birth (DOB), enrolled grade, and date taken. In the body of the report, the student's performance is described in detail using a barrel chart. In the barrel chart, the student's scale score is presented. Below this, the average scale scores for the student's district and school are displayed in a table so that student achievement can be compared with the above aggregate levels (state, district, and school).

The second page of the ISR shows the longitudinal graph and table that shows historical performance over time for the subject.

The third page of the ISR shows the student's performance on each reporting category followed by a description of the performance. Figure 19 present examples of student detail pages for mathematics.

Figure 19: Student Detail Page for Mathematics





## Reporting

## Individual Student Report

### DEMO, STUDENT

Student ID: 9999999 | Student DOB: 1/5/2012 | Enrolled Grade: 6  
Date Taken: 4/25/2024

### Summative: Math Grade 6 2023-2024

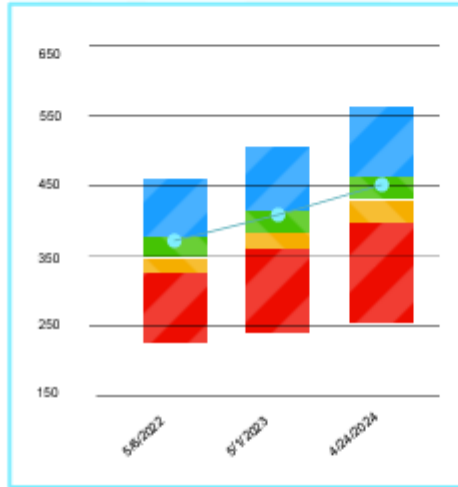
DEMO DISTRICT  
DEMO SCHOOL

Scale Score: 452 Performance: 3 - Proficient

#### Your Child's Progress

##### Longitudinal Trend Chart Information

The chart below reports your child's performance over time. The shaded areas in multiple colors indicate the scale score range in each achievement level. Each mark on the graph represents your child's score and indicates whether he or she met the standards that year.



##### Legend

- 4 - Highly Proficient
- 3 - Proficient
- 2 - Approaching Proficient
- 1 - Below Proficient
- Student Score

#### Your Child's Progress

Date	Test Reason	Test Label	Scale Score	Performance Level
5/6/2022	Summative 2021-2022	Summative: Math Grade 4	372	3 - Proficient
5/1/2023	Summative 2022-2023	Summative: Math Grade 5	409	3 - Proficient
4/24/2024	Summative 2023-2024	Summative: Math Grade 6	452	3 - Proficient



## Reporting

## Individual Student Report

### DEMO, STUDENT

### Summative: Math Grade 6 2023-2024

Student ID: 9999999 | Student DOB: 1/5/2012 | Enrolled Grade: 6  
Date Taken: 4/25/2024

DEMO DISTRICT  
DEMO SCHOOL

Scale Score: 452 Performance: 3 - Proficient

How Did Your Child Perform on Different Areas of the Test?

Below Standard At/Near Standard Above Standard

Category	Performance Level	Performance level Description
Expressions and Equations		The student has nearly met the achievement standard
Geometry/Statistics and Probability		The student has met the achievement standard
Ratios and Proportional Relationships		The student has met the achievement standard
The Number System		The student has nearly met the achievement standard

## 6.2 INTERPRETATION OF REPORTED SCORES

### 6.2.1 SCALE SCORE

A scale score is used to describe how well a student performed on a test and can be interpreted as an estimate of the student's knowledge and skills measured. The scale score is the transformed score from a theta score, which is estimated based on mathematical models. Low scale scores can be interpreted to mean that the student does not possess sufficient knowledge and skills measured by the test. Conversely, high scale scores can be interpreted to mean that the student has proficient knowledge and skills measured by the test. Scale scores can be used to measure student growth across school years. Interpretation of scale scores is more meaningful when the scale scores are used along with performance levels.

### 6.2.2 PERFORMANCE LEVELS

Performance levels are proficiency categories on a test that students fall into based on their scale scores. For the RISE summative assessments, scale scores are mapped into four performance levels (i.e., Highly Proficient, Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Below Proficient) using three performance standards (i.e., cut scores). Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs) are a description of content-area knowledge and skills that test takers at each performance level are expected to possess.

### 6.2.3 AGGREGATED SCORE

Students' scale scores are aggregated at the roster, school, and district levels to represent how a group of students performed on a test. When students' scale scores are aggregated, the aggregated scale scores can be interpreted as an estimate of the knowledge and skills that a group of students possesses. Given that student scale scores are estimates, the aggregated scale scores are also estimates and are subject to measures of uncertainty. In addition to the aggregated scale scores, the percentage of students in each performance level for the overall subject are reported at the aggregate level to represent how well a group of students performed overall.

### 6.2.4 RELATIVE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

For standard performance, relative strengths and weaknesses at each standard are reported for aggregate levels only (e.g., classroom, school, district). Because an individual student responds to too few items within a standard to generate reliable data, the standard performance is produced by aggregating all items within a standard across students at an aggregate level. Standard reports include data on both Performance Relative to the Test as a Whole and Performance Relative to Proficiency for each standard. The difference between these two data reports is similar to the difference between norm-referenced data and standards-based data.

The Performance Relative to the Test as a Whole data for a standard show how a group of students performed in each standard relative to their performance on the total test. This is a norm-referenced report, with group performance in each standard being compared to the same group's overall test performance. Unlike performance levels provided for the total test, these data are not an indication of students' achievement in the standard.

The Performance Relative to Proficiency data for a standard show how a group of students performed in each standard relative to the expected performance for proficiency. For summative tests, this is the expected level of performance necessary to achieve Level 3 or Proficient performance. This is a standards-based report with the group performance in each standard being compared to the performance standard for that standard. Similarly to the performance levels provided for the total test, these data indicate students' achievement in the standard with respect to the standards.

The Performance Relative to the Test as a Whole data for each standard are computed within a group; therefore, it is not appropriate to compare these data between groups. However, because the Performance Relative to Proficiency data for each standard are comparable to the standards-based expectations, performance across groups can be compared.

### 6.3 APPROPRIATE USES FOR SCORES AND REPORTS

Assessment results can be used to provide information on individual students' achievement on the test. Overall, assessment results show what students know and can do in certain subject areas. Further, they give information on whether students are on track to demonstrate the knowledge and skills necessary for college and careers.

Assessment results on student achievement on the test can be used to help teachers or schools make decisions on how to support students' learning. Aggregate score reports for teacher and school levels provide information regarding the strengths and weaknesses of their students and can be utilized to improve teaching and student learning. By narrowing the student performance result by subgroup, teachers and schools can determine what strategies may need to be implemented to improve teaching and student learning, particularly for students from disadvantaged subgroups. For example, teachers can review student assessment results by LEP code and observe that students in the subgroup category "Beginner" are struggling with ELA. Teachers can then provide additional instructions for these students to enhance their achievement in a specific subject.

In addition, assessment results can be used to compare students' performance among different students and among different groups. Teachers can evaluate how their students perform compared with other students in schools and districts overall.

While assessment results provide valuable information to understand students' performance, these scores and reports should be used with caution. It is important to note that scale scores reported are estimates of true scores and hence do not represent the precise measure for student performance. A student's scale score is associated with measurement error, and thus users need to consider measurement error when using student scores to make decisions about student achievement. Moreover, although student scores may be used to help make important decisions about students' placement and retention, or teachers' instructional planning and implementation, the assessment results should not be used as the only source of information. Given that assessment results measured by a test provide limited information, other sources on student achievement such as classroom assessment and teacher evaluation should be considered when making decisions on student learning. Finally, when student performance is compared across groups, users need to consider group size. The smaller the group size, the larger the measurement error related to the aggregate data, thus requiring interpretation with more caution.

## 7. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

In the summer of 2014, following the close of the first testing window, Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI), convened panels of Utah educators to recommend proficiency standards on each of Utah’s Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) assessments. In the summer of 2018, following the close of the first testing window for Utah’s science assessments in grades 6–8, CAI convened panels of Utah educators to recommend proficiency standards on each of the new SAGE science assessments. In the summer of 2021, following the close of the first testing window for Utah’s science assessments in grades 4–5, CAI again convened panels of Utah educators to recommend proficiency standards on each of the new RISE science assessments.

This chapter briefly describes the procedures used by educators to recommend standards and resulting proficiency standards. Details of the panels, procedures, and outcomes are documented in the 2014 and 2018 SAGE standard-setting technical reports and the 2023 RISE standard-setting technical report, which are presented in Appendix 7-A, *2014 SAGE Standard-Setting Report*, Appendix 7-B, *2018 SAGE Standard-Setting Report*, and Appendix 7-C, *2023 RISE Standard-Setting Report*, respectively.

### 7.1 STANDARD-SETTING PROCEDURES

Student achievement on RISE is classified into four performance levels: Below Proficient, Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Highly Proficient. Interpretation of the RISE test scores rests fundamentally on how test scores relate to proficiency standards that define the extent to which students have achieved the expectations defined in the Utah Core Standards. The cut score establishing the Proficient level of performance is the most critical because it indicates that students are meeting grade-level expectations for achievement of the Utah Core Standards, that they are prepared to benefit from instruction at the next grade level, and that they are on track to pursue post-secondary education or enter the workforce. Procedures used to adopt proficiency standards for the RISE assessments are therefore central to the validity of test score interpretations.

#### 7.1.1 ELA AND MATHEMATICS PROCEDURES IN 2014

Following the first operational administration of the SAGE assessments in spring 2014, a standard-setting workshop was conducted to recommend to the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) a set of proficiency standards for reporting student achievement of the Utah Core Standards. The workshop consisted of a series of standardized and rigorous procedures that Utah educators serving as standard-setting panelists followed to recommend proficiency standards. The workshops employed the Bookmark procedure, a widely used method where standard-setting panelists used their expert knowledge of the Utah Core Standards and student achievement to map the Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs) adopted by the USBE to an ordered-item booklet (OIB) based on the first operational test form administered in spring 2014.

Panelists were also provided with contextual information to help inform their primarily content-driven cut-score recommendations. Panelists recommending proficiency standards for the high school assessments were provided with information about the approximate location of the relevant American College Testing (ACT) college-ready proficiency standard for grade 11 English language arts (ELA) and Secondary Mathematics I, II, and III. Panelists recommending proficiency standards for the grades 3–8 summative assessments were provided with the approximate location of relevant National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) proficiency standards at grades 4 and 8. Panelists were asked to consider the location of these benchmark locations when making their content-based cut-score recommendations. When panelists can use benchmark information to locate proficiency standards that converge across assessment systems, the validity of test score interpretations is bolstered.

Panelists were also provided with feedback about the vertical articulation of their recommended proficiency standards so that they could view how the locations of their recommended cut scores for each grade-level assessment related to the cut-score recommendations at the other grade levels. This approach allowed panelists to view their cut-score recommendations as a coherent system of proficiency standards, and further reinforced the



interpretation of test scores as indicating not only achievement of current grade-level standards, but also preparedness to benefit from instruction in the subsequent grade level.

#### 7.1.1.1 *ELA and Mathematics PLDs*

PLDs define the content-area knowledge and skills that students at each performance level are expected to demonstrate. The standard-setting panelists based their judgments about the location of the performance standards on the PLDs, as well as the Utah Core Standards. The RISE PLDs describe four levels of achievement:

1. Below Proficient
2. Approaching Proficient
3. Proficient
4. Highly Proficient

Prior to convening the standard-setting workshops, USBE, in consultation with the Center for Assessment, drafted PLDs for each test that described the range of achievement encompassed by each performance level on the test. The PLDs were designed to be clear, concrete, and reflect Utah's expectations for proficiency based on the Utah Core Standards. Following a cycle of revisions to the draft PLDs with CAI, USBE invited Utah educators to review PLDs for each of the assessments. Based on feedback from educators, PLDs were further revised, and the resulting drafts were used by standard-setting panelists. USBE considered any need for clarification or revision that arose throughout the standard-setting process before publishing the final versions of the PLDs following the standard-setting workshop.

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#### 7.1.2 SCIENCE PROCEDURES

Following the first operational administration of new science grades 6–8 assessments in spring 2018 and new grades 4–5 assessments in spring 2021, standard-setting workshops were conducted to recommend to the USBE a set of proficiency standards for reporting student science achievement of the Utah Core Standards. The workshops consisted of a series of standardized and rigorous procedures that Utah educators serving as standard-setting panelists followed to recommend proficiency standards based on the first operational test form administered in spring 2018.

A new method for standard setting is necessary for tests based on the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) due to the structure of the content standards and, subsequently, the structure of test items assessing the standard. The workshops employed the test-centered Assertion Mapping Procedure (AMP), an adaptation of the Item-Descriptor (ID) Matching method where standard-setting panelists used their expert knowledge of the Utah Core Standards and student achievement to map the PLDs adopted by the USBE to an ordered set of score assertions derived from student interactions within a representative set of item clusters. These scoring assertions are not test items but rather inferences that are (or are not) supported by students' responses in one or more interactions within an item cluster. Because item clusters represent multiple, interdependent interactions through which students engage in scientific phenomena, scoring assertions cannot be meaningfully evaluated independently of the cluster from which they are derived. Thus, panelists review ordered scoring assertions for each cluster separately rather than for the test overall.

Panelists were also provided with contextual information to help inform their primarily content-driven cut-score recommendations. Panelists were provided with information about the approximate percentage of students scoring in each performance level on the 2015 NAEP assessments, where grades 5–7 were interpolated from grades 4 and 8 NAEP. Panelists were asked to consider the location of these benchmark locations when making their content-based cut-score recommendations. When panelists can use benchmark information to locate proficiency standards that converge across assessment systems, the validity of test score interpretations are bolstered.

### 7.1.2.1 Science PLDs

With the adoption of the new standards in science and the development of new statewide assessments to assess achievement of those standards, USBE adopted a similar system of proficiency standards to determine whether students had met the learning goals defined by the new standards in science.

Determining the nature of the categories in which students are classified is a prerequisite to standard setting. These categories, or performance levels, are associated with PLDs that define the content-area knowledge, skills, and processes that students at each performance level can demonstrate. Utah uses four performance levels to describe student performance:

1. Below Proficient
2. Approaching Proficient
3. Proficient
4. Highly Proficient

PLDs were reviewed and revised in a separate workshop conducted before the standard-setting workshop. During the workshop, panelists drafted the Below Proficient descriptors and refined draft PLDs.

## 7.2 RECOMMENDED PROFICIENCY STANDARDS

### 7.2.1 ELA AND MATHEMATICS STANDARDS IN 2014

Panelists were tasked with recommending three proficiency standards (Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Highly Proficient) that resulted in four performance levels (Below Proficient, Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Highly Proficient). Table 61 presents the proficiency standard associated with panelist-recommended OIB page numbers in logit value (theta), as well as the percentage of students classified as meeting or exceeding each standard. Following the standard-setting workshop, panelist recommendations were submitted to the USBE; the Board formally adopted the standards in August 2014.

**Table 61: Final Recommended Proficiency Standards for SAGE, Spring 2014**

Grade	Approaching Proficient		Proficient		Highly Proficient	
	Theta	% At or Above	Theta	% At or Above	Theta	% At or Above
<b>ELA</b>						
<b>3</b>	-1.63708	65	-1.11378	43	-0.24922	12
<b>4</b>	-1.25018	68	-0.58915	42	0.18561	15
<b>5</b>	-0.79391	65	-0.20629	41	0.45695	17
<b>6</b>	-0.39316	62	0.08895	42	0.78768	17
<b>7</b>	-0.27058	63	0.27711	42	1.04748	16
<b>8</b>	-0.12778	63	0.52988	40	1.27316	16
<b>9</b>	0.03654	63	0.72177	40	1.58600	14
<b>10</b>	0.32403	57	0.84863	40	1.768437	14
<b>11</b>	0.36499	59	1.03758	38	1.96644	13
<b>Mathematics</b>						

Grade	Approaching Proficient		Proficient		Highly Proficient	
	Theta	% At or Above	Theta	% At or Above	Theta	% At or Above
3	-2.69799	67	-2.32470	45	-1.93084	22
4	-2.13643	68	-1.69928	47	-1.17759	22
5	-1.48389	64	-1.03412	44	-0.41431	19
6	-0.77236	60	-0.11029	35	0.50859	15
7	-0.42494	67	0.23751	44	1.17462	14
8	0.17443	66	1.18374	37	2.24052	11
SM I	0.77618	59	1.86411	32	2.93990	10
SM II	1.33094	62	2.81914	29	4.04293	10
SM III	2.15962	58	3.33245	33	4.65648	11

Table 62 shows the percentage of students classified at each performance level in the initial year of SAGE administration, based on final panelist-recommended standards for the student population overall across grade levels and courses for the ELA and mathematics assessments.

**Table 62: Percentage of Students at Each Performance Level Based on Final Recommended Proficiency Standards, Spring 2014**

Grade	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
<b>ELA</b>				
3	34	22	31	12
4	33	26	27	15
5	35	24	24	17
6	38	20	25	17
7	37	21	26	16
8	37	23	24	16
9	38	23	26	14
10	43	17	26	14
11	41	21	25	13
<b>Mathematics</b>				
3	33	22	23	22
4	32	21	25	22
5	36	20	25	19
6	39	25	20	15
7	34	23	30	14
8	33	29	26	11

Grade	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
SM I	41	27	22	10
SM II	38	33	19	10
SM III	41	25	22	11

Table 63 shows the percentage of students meeting the SAGE proficient standard for each assessment in the base year of 2014 (meaning they are categorized as Proficient or Highly Proficient), the approximate percentage of Utah students that would be expected to meet the ACT college-ready standard, and the percentage of Utah students meeting the NAEP proficient standards at grades 4 and 8 system-wide, based on the spring 2014 operational field-test administration. As the table indicates, the proficiency standards recommended SAGE assessments are quite consistent with relevant ACT college-ready and NAEP proficient benchmarks. Moreover, because the proficiency standards were vertically articulated in ELA and mathematics, the proficiency rates across grade levels are generally consistent.

**Table 63: Percentage of Students Meeting SAGE and Benchmark Proficient Standards, Spring 2014**

Grade	SAGE Proficient	Utah ACT College-Ready	Utah NAEP Proficient
<b>ELA</b>			
3	43		
4	42		37
5	41		
6	42		
7	42		
8	40		39
9	40		
10	40		
11	38	41	
<b>Mathematics</b>			
3	45		
4	47		44
5	44		
6	35		
7	44		
8	37		36
SM I	32	31	
SM II	29	31	
SM III	33	36	

## 7.2.2 SCIENCE PROFICIENCY STANDARDS

Panelists were tasked with recommending three proficiency standards (Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Highly Proficient) that resulted in four performance levels (Below Proficient, Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Highly Proficient). Table 64 presents the proficiency standard associated with the percentage of students classified as meeting or exceeding each standard. Following the standard-setting workshop, panelist recommendations were submitted to the USBE; the Board formally adopted the standards in September 2018 for grades 6–8 and in September 2021 for grades 4–5.

**Table 64: Final Recommended Proficiency Standards for RISE Science**

Grade	Approaching Proficient		Proficient		Highly Proficient	
	Scale Score	% At or Above	Scale Score	% At or Above	Scale Score	% At or Above
4	543	71	553	43	562	20
5	543	71	552	45	563	18
6	841	74	849	52	862	23
7	841	73	851	50	861	23
8	842	72	851	50	861	23

Table 65 shows the percentage of students classified at each performance level in 2021, the initial year of the new science administration in grades 4–5, based on final panelist-recommended standards for the student population overall across grade levels and courses for the science assessments. For grades 6–8, the numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of students classified at each performance level in 2018, the initial year of the new science administration in grades 6–8.

**Table 65: Percentage of Students at Each Performance Level Based on Final Recommended Proficiency Standards, Spring 2021 (2018)**

Grade	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
4	29	28	23	20
5	29	26	27	18
6	27 (26)	20 (22)	35 (29)	18 (23)
7	29 (27)	27 (23)	26 (27)	18 (23)
8	26 (28)	26 (22)	28 (27)	20 (23)

Table 66 shows the percentage of students meeting the RISE proficient standard for each assessment based on the spring 2021 operational test administration, and the approximate percentage of Utah students meeting the NAEP science proficient standards at grades 4–8. For grades 6–8, the numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of students classified at each performance level in 2018, the initial year of the new science administration in grades 6–8. As the table indicates, the proficiency standards recommended are quite consistent with NAEP proficient benchmarks.

**Table 66: Percentage of Students Meeting RISE and Benchmark Proficient Standards, Spring 2021 (2018)**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>RISE Proficient</b>	<b>Utah NAEP Proficient</b>
<b>4</b>	43	45
<b>5</b>	45	46
<b>6</b>	53 (52)	48
<b>7</b>	44 (50)	49
<b>8</b>	48 (50)	50

*Note.* Benchmark data describe the percentage at or above each performance level using data from the 2015 grade 8 NAEP; grades 5–7 are interpolated from the grades 4 and 8 NAEP.

## 8. SCALING AND EQUATING

### 8.1 ITEM RESPONSE THEORY PROCEDURES

#### 8.1.1 CALIBRATION OF RISE ITEM BANKS

The embedded field-test design, in conjunction with the adaptive administration of operational tests, produces item response data in a sparse data matrix. The items in the sparse data matrix were concurrently calibrated by grade and content area, with parameter estimates for operational items fixed to their bank values and field-test items calibrated under that constraint. All English language arts (ELA) and mathematics items in spring 2023 operational pools were calibrated using the AM software program, version 00.06.04. Starting from spring 2021, field-test items were calibrated using the IRTPRO software, version 5.0. For science, the field-test items were calibrated with one multi-group calibration per grade band in 2021. In each calibration, the parameters of the operational items were fixed to their bank values, and the item parameters of the field-test items, as well as the mean and variance of each group, were estimated. Starting from 2021, CAIRT (Cambium Assessment item response theory [IRT]) was used for calibration, which was specifically developed by CAI to calibrate advanced IRT models on very large data sets. It relies on the same estimation methods as BNL (Bayesian Networks with Logistic Regression Nodes, Rijmen, 2006). CAI has cross-validated parameter estimates from CAIRT with BNL and flexMIRT (CAI, 2017) under a variety of scenarios (Rijmen *et al.*, 2021).

#### 8.1.2 ESTIMATING STUDENT ABILITY USING MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION

##### 8.1.2.1 ELA and Mathematics — Maximum Likelihood Estimation

The RISE assessments are scored using maximum likelihood estimation (MLE). MLEs are useful since an estimate of a person's ability can be obtained after one item has been answered correctly, and one item has been answered incorrectly. With number-correct scoring, the test must be completed before an assessment of ability can be computed. This “early” estimate of ability is what allows tests to be adaptive.

However, when all the items administered at a specific point in the test have been answered correctly or incorrectly, the estimate of ability goes to positive or negative infinity, respectively, or the highest or lowest score. This has implications for determining what constitutes a completed test. Theoretically, with maximum likelihood scoring, the student could answer the first item correctly, quit the test, and receive the maximum score. To avoid this, the definition for a complete test needs to be based on something in addition to a minimum number of items attempted, as is often the case with number-correct scored tests.

The MLE scoring for the total scores will be estimated in the test scoring engine as follows:

Indexing items by  $i$ , the likelihood function based on the  $j$ th person's score pattern for  $k_i$  items is

$$L_j(\theta | z_j, \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{b}'_{1,j}, \dots, \mathbf{b}'_{k_j,j}, \mathbf{c}_j) = \prod_{i=1}^{k_j} p_i(z_{ji} | \theta, a_{i,j}, b_{i,1}^j, \dots, b_{i,m_i^j}^j, c_{i,j})$$

where  $\mathbf{b}_i^j = (b_{i,1}^j, \dots, b_{i,m_i^j}^j)$  are the  $i$ th item's step parameters and  $m_i^j$  is the possible score of this item,  $a_{i,j}$  is the discrimination parameter,  $c_{i,j}$  is the guessing parameter for a multiple-choice (MC) item. Depending on the item

type, the probability  $p_i(z_{ji} | \theta, a_{i,j}, b_{i,1}^j, \dots, b_{i,m_i^j}^j, c_{i,j})$  takes either the form of a 3PL model for MC items or the form based on the generalized partial credit model for the polytomous items.

In the case of MC items, we have:

$$p_i(z_{ji} | \theta, a_{i,j}, b_{i,1}^j, \dots, b_{i,m_i^j}^j, c_{i,j}) = \begin{cases} c_{i,j} + (1 - c_{i,j}) \frac{\exp Da_{i,j}(\theta - b_i^j)}{1 + \exp Da_{i,j}(\theta - b_i^j)} = p_i & \text{if } z_{ji} = 1 \\ c_{i,j} + (1 - c_{i,j}) \frac{1}{1 + \exp Da_{i,j}(\theta - b_i^j)} = 1 - p_i & \text{if } z_{ji} = 0 \end{cases};$$

and in the case of constructed-response (CR) items,

$$p_i(z_{ji} | \theta, a_{i,j}, b_{i,1}^j, \dots, b_{i,m_i^j}^j, c_{i,j}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\exp Da_{i,j}(\sum_{r=1}^{z_{ji}} (\theta - b_{i,r}^j))}{s_i(\theta, b_{i,1}^j, \dots, b_{i,m_i^j}^j)} & \text{if } z_{ji} > 0 \\ \frac{1}{s_i(\theta, b_{i,1}^j, \dots, b_{i,m_i^j}^j)} & \text{if } z_{ji} = 0 \end{cases},$$

where

$$s_i(\theta, a_{i,j}, b_{i,1}^j, \dots, b_{i,m_i^j}^j) = 1 + \sum_{l=1}^{m_i^j} \exp(\sum_{r=1}^l Da_{i,j}(\theta - b_{i,r}^j)), \quad D = 1.7.$$

From this we have  $SE(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{Var(\hat{\theta})}$ . If using a normal distribution with mean 0 and standard deviation of 1, then  $f(\theta) = \phi(\theta)$ , where  $\phi(\theta)$  is the PDF of the standard normal distribution.

#### 8.1.2.2 Science MLE

Student scores are obtained by marginalizing the nuisance dimensions  $\mathbf{u}_j$  from the likelihood of the observed response pattern  $\mathbf{z}_j$  for student  $j$ ,

$$\ell_i(\theta_j) = \log \int_{\mathbf{u}_j} P(\mathbf{z}_j | \theta_j, \mathbf{u}_j) N(\mathbf{u}_j | \mathbf{0}, \Sigma) d\mathbf{u}_j,$$

and maximizing this marginalized likelihood function for  $\theta_j$ . The marginal maximum likelihood estimation (MMLE) estimator is a hybrid of the expected a posteriori (EAP) estimator (by marginalizing the nuisance dimensions) and the maximum likelihood estimation (MLE) estimator (by maximizing the resulting marginal likelihood for  $\theta$ ). The marginal likelihood is maximized with respect to  $\theta$  using the Newton Raphson method. See Rijmen, Jiang, and Turhan (2018) for more details of the MMLE estimator and the validation study by the Connecticut State Department of Education (2019) for the use of this estimator.

The proposed model reduces to the unidimensional Rasch model when the nuisance variances are zero for all  $g$ . Likewise, the proposed MMLE is equivalent to the MLE of the unidimensional Rasch model when all the nuisance variances are zero. This can be shown by using the variable transformation  $\mathbf{v} = \Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{u}$ . Then we have



$$\int_{\mathbf{u}_j} P(\mathbf{z}_j | \theta_j, \mathbf{u}_j) N(\mathbf{u}_j | \mathbf{0}, \Sigma) d\mathbf{u}_j = \int_{\mathbf{v}_j} P\left(\mathbf{z}_j \middle| \theta_j, \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{v}_j\right) N(\mathbf{v}_j | \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}) d\mathbf{v}_j.$$

If  $\sigma_{u_g}^2 = 0$  for all  $g$ , then

$$\int_{\mathbf{u}_j} P(\mathbf{z}_j | \theta_j, \mathbf{u}_j) N(\mathbf{u}_j | \mathbf{0}, \Sigma) d\mathbf{u}_j = P(\mathbf{z}_j | \theta_j),$$

which is the likelihood under the unidimensional Rasch model.

### Derivatives

The marginal log likelihood function based on the item response theory (IRT) model with one overall dimension and one nuisance dimension for each grouping of assertions can be written as

$$l(\theta) = \sum_{i \in \text{SA}} \log(P(z_i | \theta)) + \sum_{g=1}^G \log \left\{ \int \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) du_g \right\}$$

The first derivative of the marginal log likelihood function with respect to  $\theta$  is

$$\frac{dl(\theta)}{d\theta} = \sum_{i \in \text{SA}} \frac{\frac{dP(z_i | \theta)}{d\theta}}{P(z_i | \theta)} + \sum_{g=1}^G \frac{\int \left\{ \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] \left( \sum_{i \in g} \frac{\frac{dP(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)}{d\theta}}{P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)} \right) N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) \right\} du_g}{\int \left\{ \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) \right\} du_g},$$

and the second derivative of the marginal log likelihood function with respect to  $\theta$  is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2 l(\theta)}{d\theta^2} \\ &= \sum_{i \in \text{SA}} \left[ \frac{\frac{d^2 P(z_i | \theta)}{d\theta^2}}{P(z_i | \theta)} - \left( \frac{\frac{dP(z_i | \theta)}{d\theta}}{P(z_i | \theta)} \right)^2 \right] \\ &+ \sum_{g=1}^G \frac{\int \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] \left( \sum_{i \in g} \frac{\frac{dP(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)}{d\theta}}{P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)} \right)^2 N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) du_g}{\int \left\{ \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) \right\} du_g} \\ &+ \sum_{g=1}^G \frac{\int \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] \left( \sum_{i \in g} \left[ \frac{\frac{d^2 P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)}{d\theta^2}}{P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)} - \left( \frac{\frac{dP(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)}{d\theta}}{P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)} \right)^2 \right] \right) N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) du_g}{\int \left\{ \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) \right\} du_g} \\ &- \sum_{g=1}^G \left\{ \frac{\int \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] \left( \sum_{i \in g} \frac{\frac{dP(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)}{d\theta}}{P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)} \right)^2 N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) du_g}{\int \left\{ \text{Exp} \left[ \sum_{i \in g} \log(P(z_{ig} | \theta, u_g)) \right] N(u_g | 0, \sigma_{u_g}^2) \right\} du_g} \right\}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Based on these equations, we need to define only the ratios of the first and second derivatives of the item response probabilities with respect to  $\theta$  to the response probabilities. For the Rasch testlet model, these are obtained as

$$p_i = P(z_i = 1|\theta) = \frac{\text{Exp}(\theta - b_i)}{1 + \text{Exp}(\theta - b_i)}, q_i = P(z_i = 0|\theta) = 1 - p_i,$$

and

$$p_{ig} = P(z_{ig} = 1|\theta, u_g) = \frac{\text{Exp}(\theta + u_g - b_i)}{1 + \text{Exp}(\theta + u_g - b_i)}, q_{ig} = P(z_{ig} = 0|\theta, u_g) = 1 - p_{ig}.$$

Therefore, we have,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\frac{dp_i}{d\theta}}{p_i} &= q_i, \quad \frac{\frac{dq_i}{d\theta}}{q_i} = -p_i, \\ \frac{\frac{dp_{ig}}{d\theta}}{p_{ig}} &= q_{ig}, \quad \frac{\frac{dq_{ig}}{d\theta}}{q_{ig}} = -p_{ig}, \\ \frac{\frac{d^2 p_i}{d\theta^2}}{p_i} - \left(\frac{\frac{dp_i}{d\theta}}{p_i}\right)^2 &= -p_i q_i, \\ \frac{\frac{d^2 q_i}{d\theta^2}}{q_i} - \left(\frac{\frac{dq_i}{d\theta}}{q_i}\right)^2 &= -p_i q_i, \\ \frac{\frac{d^2 p_{ig}}{d\theta^2}}{p_{ig}} - \left(\frac{\frac{dp_{ig}}{d\theta}}{p_{ig}}\right)^2 &= -p_{ig} q_{ig}, \text{ and} \\ \frac{\frac{d^2 q_{ig}}{d\theta^2}}{q_{ig}} - \left(\frac{\frac{dq_{ig}}{d\theta}}{q_{ig}}\right)^2 &= -p_{ig} q_{ig}.\end{aligned}$$

### Extreme Case Handling

Just like the MLE, the MMLE is not defined for zero and perfect scores. These cases are handled by assigning the lower and upper theta bounds respectively.

### Standard Errors of Measurement

The SEM of the MMLE score estimate is

$$SEM(\hat{\theta}_{MMLE}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{I(\hat{\theta}_{MMLE})}}$$

where  $I(\hat{\theta}_{MMLE})$  is the observed information evaluated at  $\hat{\theta}_{MMLE}$ . The observed information is calculated as  $I(\theta^2) = -\frac{d^2 l(\theta)}{d\theta^2}$  where  $\frac{d^2 l(\theta)}{d\theta^2}$  is defined in the previous section on derivatives. Note that the calculation of the standard error of estimate depends on the unique set of items that each student answers and their estimate of  $\theta$ . Different students have different SEMs, even if they have the same raw score and/or theta estimate.

## 8.2 ESTABLISHING A VERTICAL SCALE IN ELA AND MATHEMATICS

This section documents the design and results of a vertical linking study that was implemented to develop a vertical scale for scoring and reporting student achievement results for reporting RISE ELA and mathematics results that allows for monitoring and evaluation of students' gains over time. Although the high school tests are no longer part of the RISE assessments, their results remain in this section along with the grades 3–8 results to preserve the original vertical linking design that linked from grade 3 through grade 11. Because of discontinuities in the science standards assessed across grade levels, RISE science scores are reported on a within-grade scale.

To emphasize the acquisition of new knowledge and skills in the development of the vertical scale, operational items from each grade-level assessment (g) were embedded in field-test slots of the assessment in the grade below (g–1). While this approach risks administering to students one or two items measuring content that students may not yet have had the opportunity to learn, the resulting linkage represents student achievement of grade-level content for which they will receive instruction and thus can be interpreted as a pre-test score for measuring student acquisition of subsequent grade-level content.

The student's performance in each content-area test is reported in an overall test score referred to as a *scaled score*. The scaled scores represent a linear transformation of the ability estimates (theta scores).

ELA and mathematics assessments are reported on a vertical scale. The IRT vertical scale is formed by linking across grades using common items in adjacent grades. The vertical scaled score is the linear transformation of the post-vertically scaled IRT ability estimate using the formula given as

$$SS = a * \theta + b$$

where  $a$  is the slope scaling constant and  $b$  is the intercept scaling constant. Within ELA and mathematics, a single scale is created; therefore, the scaling constants are the same for each grade and content area in the vertical scale. The vertical scaling constants are presented in Table 67.

**Table 67: Vertical Scaling Constants for ELA and Mathematics**

Subject	Slope ( $a$ )	Intercept ( $b$ )
ELA	83.31	426.91
Mathematics	52.09	437.63

The transformation is derived by using the Proficient cut score in grade 7 to center the scale, the standard deviation across grades from the vertical scale, and the desired mean and standard deviation for the reporting scale. The formula to transform is given as

$$SS_v = \left(\frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_v}\right) \theta_v + \mu_s - \left(\frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_\theta}\right) \mu_\theta$$

where  $\mu_s$  is the grade 7 Proficient designated scaled score,  $\mu_\theta$  is the grade 7 Proficient cut score on the ability scale,  $\sigma_s$  is the standard deviation of the designated scale, and  $\sigma_\theta$  is the standard deviation of the ability scale. The designated mean and standard deviations for the vertical scale score ( $SS_v$ ) are 450 and 100, respectively. After calculating the vertical scale score, the vertical scale score value is rounded to the nearest integer.

Proficiency levels were determined in the *2014 SAGE Standard-Setting Report* presented as Appendix 7-A, *2014 SAGE (now RISE) Standard-Setting Report*. The algorithm allows previously answered items to be changed; however, it does not allow items to be skipped. Item selection requires iteratively updating the estimate of the overall and strand ability estimates after each item is answered. When a previously answered item is changed, the proficiency estimate is adjusted to account for the changed responses when the next new item is selected. While the update of the ability

estimates is performed at each iteration, the overall and strand scores are recalculated using all data at the end of the test for the final score.

### 8.2.1 SELECTING LINKING ITEMS

In order to adequately represent the content domain measured by each of the grade-level and subject-area assessments in the vertical linking design, approximately two forms (test administrations) of items were identified for the vertical linking set at each grade. The vertical linking items were selected to meet blueprint for test administrations both on grade-level assessments from which they were selected, as well as the lower-grade assessment in which they were embedded. Thus, a representative set of items from each grade-level assessment was identified for administration in the embedded field-test (EFT) blocks in the grade level below. All linking items were fast-track items that had been run through rubric review but not data review. The performance of these vertical linking items was evaluated based on classical item analysis and calibration to ensure high-quality linking sets.

### 8.2.2 LINKING ANALYSIS

A chain linking approach was used to link the grade-level assessments within each subject area. A chain linking approach offers an important advantage because IRT calibrations proceed by establishing the within-grade scale; the achievement construct intended by the blueprint and enacted in the operational test form is preserved. The chain linking approach was also more practical given the very large number of items included in the RISE adaptive item pools and the three-parameter logistic/generalized partial credit (3PL/GPC) parameter estimation.

### 8.2.3 FINAL LINKING SET

To facilitate the development of a vertical scale that would be sensitive to student growth over time, we evaluated the performance of vertical linking items and removed items if the biserial/polyserial were less than 0.10, if the proportion correct value was greater than .98 or less than .01, or if the items were deactivated during administration. In addition, items with poor fit due to underused categories were removed if they interfered with calibration. Table 68 and Table 69 show the number of items removed as well as the number of items remaining in the final vertical linking set. We note that the linking sets between grade 8 mathematics and SM I and the linking sets between SM I and SM II had relatively higher proportions of items excluded from the final linking set. We also note that linking sets between the grades 3 and 4 ELA and mathematics assessments had relatively higher proportions of items removed. Nevertheless, the number of items included in the final linking sets was large, and the content distribution approximated the blueprint distribution even after the removal of items from the original linking sets.

**Table 68: Number of Items Dropped and Remaining in the Final Vertical Linking Set for ELA**

Grade	Dropped Items	Final Vertical Linking Set
4 → 3	21	72
5 → 4	15	78
6 → 5	9	84
7 → 6	12	84
7 → 8	11	79
8 → 9	15	82
9 → 10	15	80
10 → 11	17	77

**Table 69: Number of Items Dropped and Remaining in the Final Vertical Linking Set for Mathematics**

Grade	Dropped Items	Final Vertical Linking Set
4 → 3	16	82
5 → 4	5	94
6 → 5	7	92
7 → 6	7	92
7 → 8	3	95
8 → SM I	19	77
SM I → SM II	35	65
SM II → SM III	10	87

### 8.2.4 CHAIN LINKING

The chain linking approach proceeds from the within-grade item parameters identified in the initial calibrations of the operational and embedded field-test items. Because operational test items at each grade were administered in the embedded field-test (EFT) slots in the grade below, each item in the vertical linking set has two sets of item parameters: on-grade ( $g$ ) and below-grade ( $g-1$ ). The chain linking proceeds by identifying the linking constants necessary to place the below-grade item parameters on the on-grade scale for the items in the final vertical linking set. The Stocking-Lord (1983) procedure was used to identify the linking constants to link each of the grade-level assessments. This procedure is among the most commonly used test characteristic curve methods used to equate tests calibrated using the 3PL and GPC IRT models. The procedure identifies the linking constants,  $A$  and  $B$ , which minimize the squared distance between two test characteristic curves.  $A$  is often referred to as the slope, and  $B$  is often referred to as the intercept.

For both RISE ELA and mathematics, grade 7 served as the base grade, grades 6 and 8 were linked directly to grade 7, and the remaining assessments chained through intervening grades to be placed on the grade 7 scales. No additional items were dropped in the linking step. In this way, the vertical linking constants necessary to place the within-grade scales onto the vertical reporting scale were identified. The final vertical linking constants are shown in Table 70 and Table 71.

**Table 70: Final Linking Constants for ELA**

Grade	Slope	Intercept
3	0.83	-1.29
4	0.89	-0.83
5	0.89	-0.45
6	0.90	-0.12
7	0.94	0.01
8	1.01	0.20
9	1.07	0.36
10	1.13	0.48

Grade	Slope	Intercept
11	1.17	0.58

**Table 71: Final Linking Constants for Mathematics**

Grade	Slope	Intercept
3	0.60	-2.45
4	0.74	-1.81
5	0.85	-1.23
6	0.99	-0.56
7	1.01	-0.01
8	1.24	0.68
SM I	1.46	1.01
SM II	1.62	1.72
SM III	1.69	2.33

To examine the properties of the vertical linking scale for ELA and mathematics, the mean ability (theta) and test characteristic curves (TCCs) for each of the grade-level assessments on the vertical scale were examined.

Table 72 shows descriptive statistics for ELA across grades on the vertical scale, with mean ability shown graphically in Figure 20. For ELA, achievement gains across grade levels are not as large as for mathematics, and results indicate deceleration of reading gains as one moves from lower to higher grades. TCCs for the reading item pools, shown in Figure 21, show less separation at the higher grade levels, indicating larger differences in item difficulty between elementary grade item pools than between upper grade item pools.

**Table 72: Descriptive Statistics for ELA Achievement on the Vertical Scale**

Grade	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
3	46,762	-1.29	0.90	-5.46	2.89
4	46,613	-0.84	0.96	-5.29	2.91
5	44,348	-0.45	0.98	-4.92	4.03
6	38,092	-0.13	0.98	-4.62	3.83
7	36,304	0.00	1.02	-4.71	4.73
8	37,532	0.20	1.08	-4.86	4.57
9	31,746	0.35	1.16	-4.97	5.69
10	31,601	0.48	1.23	-5.15	6.12
11	32,341	0.57	1.27	-5.25	6.41

Figure 20: Mean ELA Achievement on the Vertical Scale

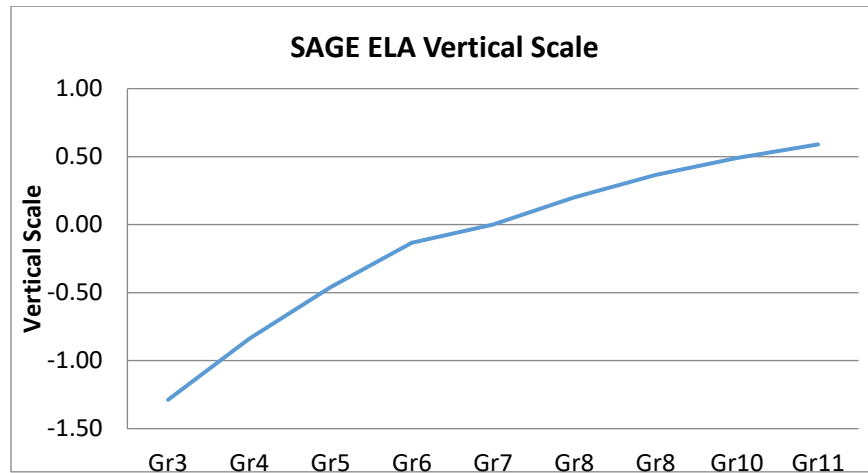


Figure 21: ELA Test Characteristic Curves

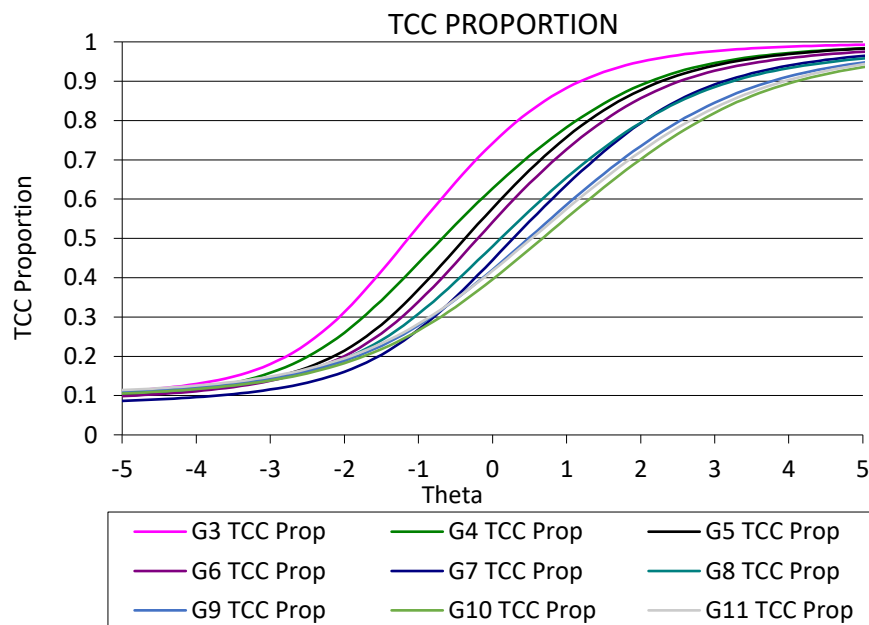


Table 73 shows descriptive statistics for mathematics across grades on the vertical scale, with mean ability shown graphically in Figure 22. For mathematics, the results indicate relatively uniform and large achievement gains across most grades with a somewhat smaller difference in means between grade 8 and SM I. Moreover, the mathematics TCCs shown in Figure 23 indicate uniform increases in the difficulty of the item pools across grades.

Table 73: Descriptive Statistics for Mathematics Achievement on the Vertical Scale

Grade	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
3	47,414	-2.46	0.66	-5.46	0.56

Grade	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
4	47,337	-1.83	0.84	-5.54	1.91
5	46,832	-1.26	1.00	-5.47	3.01
6	45,498	-0.58	1.12	-5.49	4.38
7	43,509	-0.05	1.15	-5.06	5.05
8	43,374	0.62	1.43	-5.51	6.88
SM I	44,527	0.87	1.85	-6.31	8.33
SM II	37,519	1.51	2.20	-6.40	8.57
SM III	17,046	1.95	2.61	-6.13	10.60

Figure 22: Mean Mathematics Achievement on the Vertical Scale

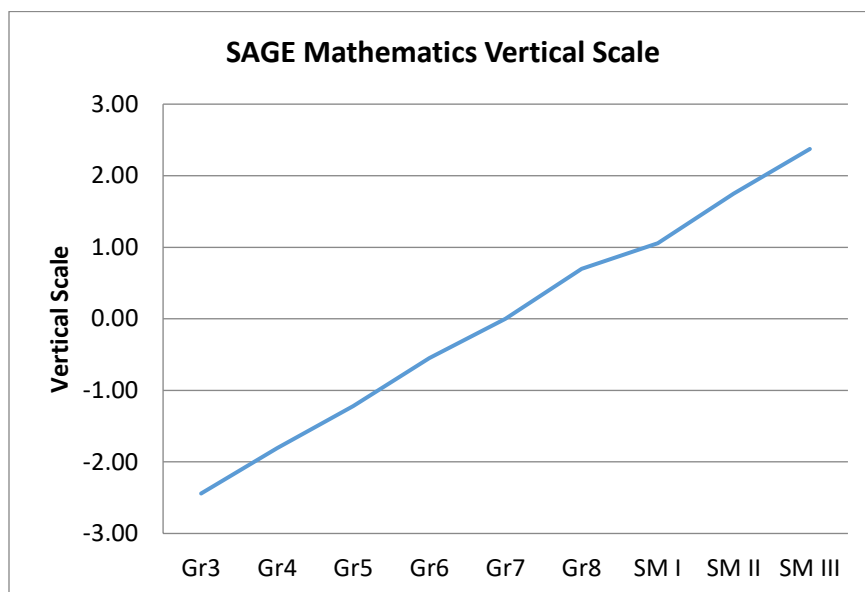
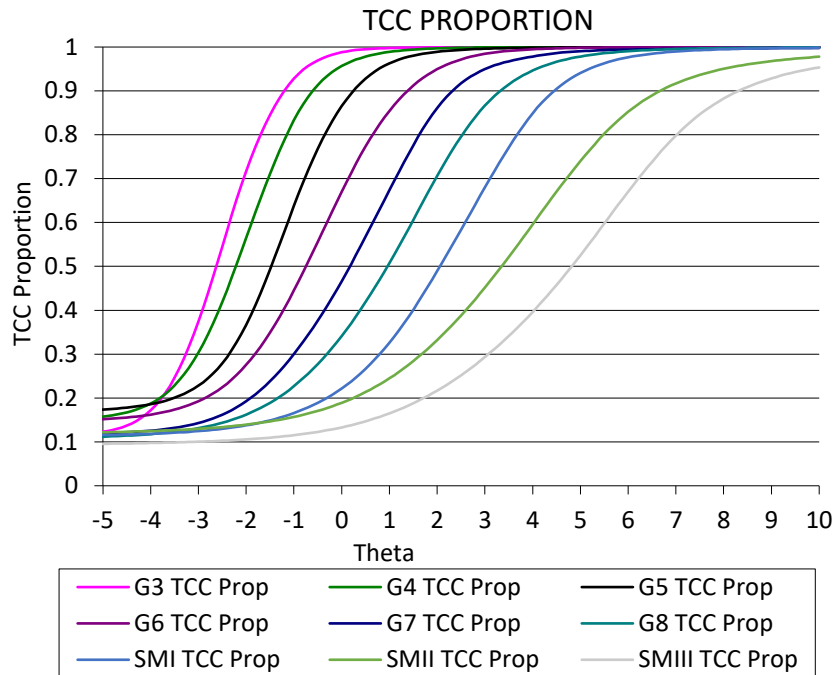




Figure 23: Mathematics Test Characteristic Curves



### 8.3 RISE REPORTING SCALE (SCALE SCORES)

#### 8.3.1 REPORTING CATEGORY PERFORMANCE

In addition to a total scaled score, performance on each reporting category is reported. The ability estimates for the reporting categories are on the same scale as the total score; hence, the same cut score of the Proficiency standard is used to judge student performance on each reporting category.

#### 8.3.2 RULES FOR ZERO AND PERFECT SCORES

In IRT maximum likelihood ability estimation methods, zero and perfect scores are assigned the ability of minus and plus infinity. For all the tests, the extreme scores will be truncated at the lowest obtainable scale score (LOSS) and highest obtainable scale score (HOSS) as presented in Table 74.

Table 74: Scaled Score Limits for Extreme Ability Estimates

Grade	ELA		Mathematics		Science	
	LOSS	HOSS	LOSS	HOSS	LOSS	HOSS
3	110	530	216	404	--	--
4	135	580	227	459	501	599
5	167	613	241	506	501	599
6	190	642	255	563	801	899
7	192	666	280	595	801	899

Grade	ELA		Mathematics		Science	
	LOSS	HOSS	LOSS	HOSS	LOSS	HOSS
8	191	697	279	667	801	899
SM I	--	--	261	719	--	--

### 8.3.3 RULES FOR SCORING AND REPORTING OF INCOMPLETE TEST ADMINISTRATIONS

Beginning in spring 2015, USBE provided limited scoring and reporting for incomplete test records. Reporting for each of the subject-area test administrations (reading, writing, mathematics, and science) is based both on an attemptedness criterion and on whether the test administration is completed. The reporting rules for mathematics and reading are described first, followed by the special case of writing, then the rules for science are described.

All operational items are included in the evaluation of test records for attemptedness, or whether students attempted or completed a test. Field-test items are excluded.

Test records for mathematics, science, and the reading and writing components of the ELA test are classified as follows, depending on the number of items a student responds to:

Evaluation of attemptedness for mathematics and reading component of ELA tests:

- **Not Attempted (Attempt = N).** If a student responds to fewer than six (<6) items, the student did not attempt the test. Test scores for these records are not computed or reported.
- **Partial Attempt (Attempt = P).** If a student responds to at least six (≥6) items but is administered fewer than 85% of the total operational items, the test is considered to have been partially attempted. No scoring or reporting is provided for partially attempted test records.
- **Attempted (Attempt = Y).** If a student responds to at least 85% of operational test items, the test is considered attempted, whether or not the test record is complete. USBE provides full scoring and reporting for attempted tests regardless of whether the tests are completed.

Evaluation of attemptedness for writing component of ELA tests:

- **Not Attempted (Attempt = N).** If the student does not enter at least one non-blank character, the student did not attempt the writing test.
- **Attempted (Attempt = Y).**
  - For summative: If the student entered at least one non-blank character for the essay response, the student did attempt the writing test.

Evaluation of attemptedness for science tests:

- **Not Attempted (Attempt = N).** Student never logs in to the system.
- **Participant (Attempt = P).** If a student did not respond to any item, the student did not attempt the test but participated. Test scores for these records are not computed or reported. Some examples are:
  - A student opens the test and views the first item but does not respond to anything.
  - A student opens the test, responds to a single interaction of the first item, and subsequently deletes the response.
- **Attempted (Attempt = Y).** If a student responded to at least one (≥1) item cluster, the test is considered attempted. CAI provides scoring and reporting for attempted tests regardless of whether the tests are completed. Some examples of an attempted test are:

- A student responds to only one interaction in a cluster.
- A student responds to only one part of one interaction (e.g., one drop-down, when the interaction has three drop-down interactions).
- A student enters only a space for a single interaction.

Only subject-area scale scores and proficiency levels are reported for tests that are attempted but not completed in ELA and mathematics, with all subscale scores and classifications suppressed. Students must attempt and complete all test components within a subject area in order to receive both subject-area and subscale score classifications. For science, attemptedness is determined for the overall science test and for each strand. A student must have attempted the corresponding strand of the test in order to receive a strand score.

## 9. CONSTRUCTED-RESPONSE SCORING

Utah’s Readiness Improvement Success Empowerment (RISE) assessments in English language arts (ELA), mathematics, and science use a variety of item types to assess students’ mastery of the Utah Core Standards. The Utah State Board of Education (USB E) leverages Cambium Assessment, Inc.’s (CAI), item-scoring technology to machine-score student responses to most items, including traditional selected-response (multiple-choice) item types and machine-scored constructed-response (MSCR) item types. The MSCR item types are designed to capture and score a variety of response types, such as graphing, drawing, or arranging graphic regions, selecting or rearranging sentences or phrases within passages, or entering equations or words, allowing RISE items to assess a wide range of student knowledge and skills. In most cases, MSCR items developed for online administration are adapted for paper-pencil testing, and responses are captured in a format that allows machine scoring.

In addition, some constructed-response items are scored by human raters; these items are referred to as “handscored.” To support machine scoring of each essay response, in February 2015, a sample of essay responses was hand-scored through verification, and those responses and scores were used to develop the statistical scoring models used to score the remaining responses. The statistical scoring models rebuilt in September 2019 (originally developed in February 2015) will be used to score all essay responses in future test administrations. The reading components of the ELA assessments and the mathematics assessments administered online are machine scored in their entirety.

CAI partners with Data Recognition Corporation (DRC) to fulfill all handscoring requirements. CAI provides the automated electronic scoring, and DRC provides all handscoring for the RISE tests. This chapter describes the process for configuring and validating machine rubrics and the process for handscoring, including rules, descriptions of scorer training and systems used, and mechanisms for ensuring the reliability and validity of item scores.

### 9.1 MACHINE SCORING

#### 9.1.1 EXPLICIT RUBRICS

As part of the item-development process for machine-scored item types, which are scored with explicit rubrics, a rubric validation process was enacted to verify that rubrics are implemented as intended, and responses are scored correctly. This procedure is typically conducted following the initial administration of items, usually when the item is field-tested, and allows test developers to review the intent of the rubric versus the actual behavior. Actual student responses were reviewed by test development experts, along with resulting item scores, to ensure that the rubrics functioned as intended and awarded credit appropriately. Where necessary, test developers modified machine rubrics to address insufficiencies, automatically rescoring student responses for the item, and repeating the process to finalize and approve the machine-scored rubrics. Test developers reviewed a strategic sample of responses, including responses where high-achieving students scored poorly on the item and lower-achieving students scored well on the item. They also reviewed randomly selected responses from the population.

#### 9.1.2 ESSAY AUTOSCORING

As part of the 2023–2024 administration of RISE, students in grades 5 and 8 were administered one of two writing tasks (one informational/explanatory, and the other, either opinion [grade 5] or argumentative [grades 8]) that had been calibrated using data collected and hand-scored during the February 2015 pilot administration. In this section, we describe the methods for handscoring the writing tasks, a description of the automated scoring engine and how it is trained, and provide human and engine performance results on a held-out sample.

### *9.1.2.1 Methods for Handscoring Tasks*

This section describes the processes performed to calibrate these and the rest of the available writing prompts completed during the February 2015 pilot administration. As part of the 2015 pilot administration of SAGE, students in each grade were administered one of two writing tasks (one informational/explanatory, and the other, either opinion [grades 3–5] or argumentative [grades 6–11]) in the writing component of each of the ELA online assessments.

For the grades 3–11 assessments, which had not been previously administered, DRC pulled a sample of essay responses from the February 2015 pilot testing window with which to conduct rangefinding activities. The development of training materials and rater training followed immediately to ensure that handscoring could begin at the end of the testing window.

At the end of the pilot window, CAI drew a random sample of 2,000 responses from each writing task administered for use in building the statistical scoring models. Those responses were routed to DRC for handscoring. Each response was double-scored, with any discrepancies routed for resolution scoring.

### *9.1.2.2 Methods for Automated Scoring*

#### *Autoscore Description*

CAI's automated scoring engine, Autoscore, uses a statistical process to evaluate writing prompts. Autoscore evaluates student essays against the same rubric used by human raters and uses a statistical process to analyze each essay and assign a score for each of the three dimensions. Autoscore's training/calibration process creates prompt-specific scoring models used for scoring responses for each prompt.

Autoscore analyzes response characteristics and human-provided scores and predicts what a human rater would do. The response characteristics are collected using features, which are then used to predict scores. Autoscore uses features associated with writing quality and response meaning. Writing quality features include measures of syntax, grammatical/mechanical correctness, spelling correctness, text complexity, paragraphing quality, and sentence variation and quality. Measures of response meaning include the use of latent semantic analysis (LSA) and deep learning methods which consider not just the pattern of word frequencies in a response, but also the order of words in the response. LSA ignores word order but identifies key topics associated with the sets of words in a response. Deep learning methods use word order and sets of localized word patterns that are related to scores humans have assigned. In Autoscore, two models are built in parallel, and the outputs of these models are optimally combined to predict the response score. This approach allows for a more stable score estimate, similar to the use of two or more human raters.

Aside from rubric-based scores, Autoscore can generate condition codes – that is, conditions indicating that the response provided by the student is considered invalid and therefore incorrect. Additionally, Autoscore produces a confidence index for a response, indicating how confident the engine is that its score is correct. This index is on a percentile scale and is computed in a two-stage process. In the first stage, for each item, a confidence level is estimated on each dimension using the held-out validation sample; this level can be interpreted as the probability that a dimension score is accurately produced by the engine and is influenced by whether a response has a borderline score or has unusual characteristics. An overall item confidence level can be interpreted as an average of the confidence levels of each dimension. Then, a sample of approximately 5,000 responses gathered from an operational administration and unseen by the engine is scored by Autoscore, and percentile tables are computed based on the overall confidence level.

#### *Autoscore Training*

For each item, the 2,000 handscored responses are divided into three samples: train (70%), ensemble (15%), and held-out validation (15%). The training sample is used to train competing models and to pick the best performing model. The ensemble sample is used to estimate parameters of a categorical logistic regression (one-vs.-rest) using

as inputs the probabilities from a model comprised of LSA features and writing features and the logits from a deep learning model. Once the ensembling model parameters estimated, the held-out validation data are scored, and the performance of the engine is examined on these data. The engine is trained on the best-available score (the final, resolved score) coming out of the handscoring process.

### *Autoscore Performance*

Table 75 presents the agreement indicators for the two initial human raters, and between the resolved human and engine score, for the two writing prompts randomly assigned in each grade in the 2023–2024 administration. Indicators include percentage exact agreement, a quadratic weighted kappa (QWK) statistic, and the standardized mean difference between the scores. Although absolute values for evaluating statistics have been advanced (Wei & Higgins, 2013; Williamson, Xi, & Breyer, 2012), the focus of these comparisons is the degradation of agreement when moving from human–human agreement to machine–human agreement. Agreement between human raters is an indicator of how reliably the responses can be scored by human raters. Because the statistical rubrics attempt to reproduce human-assigned scores, the evaluation of machine–human agreement is with respect to observed human–human agreement. Responses with poor human–human agreement will not be reliably scored by either humans or machines. Below, we see that the human–machine exact and QWK agreement tends to be equal to or higher than the human–human agreement for almost all items and dimensions. The standardized mean difference is less than .15 in magnitude for all items and dimensions. Table 76 presents the correlations among the dimension scores for the held-out validation sample for the final human score and for the engine.

**Table 75: Summary of Human and Machine Scores for 2023–2024 Writing Prompts**

Grade	ITS ID	Dimensions	Score Point	Mean		SD		Human–Human Agreement			Human–Machine Agreement		
				Human	Engine	Human	Engine	% Exact	Weighted $\kappa^*$	SMD*	% Exact	Weighted $\kappa^*$	SMD*
5	17421	Conventions	2	1.81	1.84	0.42	0.38	87%	0.67	0.05	86%	0.57	-0.08
		Evidence	4	1.89	1.94	0.67	0.68	63%	0.53	-0.05	72%	0.64	-0.07
		Purpose	4	2.10	2.08	0.59	0.51	68%	0.54	0.08	75%	0.57	0.03
5	17422	Conventions	2	1.76	1.78	0.47	0.44	82%	0.58	0.09	86%	0.63	-0.06
		Evidence	4	2.32	2.23	0.80	0.78	55%	0.55	0.05	62%	0.62	0.12
		Purpose	4	2.38	2.33	0.77	0.76	59%	0.64	0.08	60%	0.63	0.07
5	17443	Conventions	2	1.70	1.76	0.50	0.44	79%	0.53	0.05	85%	0.65	-0.12
		Evidence	4	2.15	2.07	0.75	0.66	60%	0.64	-0.05	71%	0.67	0.11
		Purpose	4	2.03	2.02	0.75	0.61	65%	0.65	0.04	67%	0.63	0.01
5	17447	Conventions	2	1.61	1.65	0.55	0.51	74%	0.59	-0.21	81%	0.66	-0.07
		Evidence	4	1.64	1.61	0.74	0.65	62%	0.58	-0.42	76%	0.72	0.05
		Purpose	4	1.82	1.73	0.66	0.59	55%	0.46	-0.37	68%	0.58	0.15
8	17401	Conventions	2	1.68	1.77	0.55	0.48	77%	0.54	-0.04	84%	0.67	-0.17
		Evidence	4	2.61	2.58	0.78	0.64	60%	0.65	-0.03	74%	0.74	0.04
		Purpose	4	2.63	2.55	0.81	0.73	62%	0.63	0.02	68%	0.73	0.10
8	17402	Conventions	2	1.76	1.77	0.49	0.47	83%	0.58	0.04	86%	0.70	-0.01

Grade	ITS ID	Dimensions	Score Point	Mean		SD		Human–Human Agreement			Human–Machine Agreement		
				Human	Engine	Human	Engine	% Exact	Weighted $\kappa^*$	SMD*	% Exact	Weighted $\kappa^*$	SMD*
		Evidence	4	2.57	2.57	0.80	0.75	63%	0.68	0.02	64%	0.68	0.00
		Purpose	4	2.52	2.57	0.83	0.73	55%	0.65	-0.02	62%	0.68	-0.07
8	17462	Conventions	2	1.71	1.73	0.53	0.48	73%	0.61	0.01	83%	0.68	-0.04
		Evidence	4	1.95	1.85	0.74	0.69	66%	0.69	-0.02	71%	0.67	0.14
		Purpose	4	2.19	2.11	0.88	0.88	61%	0.64	0.06	68%	0.76	0.09
8	17480	Conventions	2	1.69	1.75	0.53	0.52	80%	0.59	-0.11	79%	0.61	-0.12
		Evidence	4	1.93	1.95	0.79	0.70	63%	0.63	0.11	74%	0.75	-0.02
		Purpose	4	2.06	2.06	0.82	0.78	57%	0.63	0.27	76%	0.79	0.00

\*Weighted K = Quadratic weighted kappa; SMD = Standardized Mean Difference. Condition coded responses removed from analysis.

**Table 76: Summary of Dimension Intercorrelations for 2023–2024 Writing Prompts**

Grade	ITS ID	Dimensions	Score Point	Final Human Score			Final Machine Score		
				Conv	Evid	Purp	Conv	Evid	Purp
5	17421	Conventions	2	1	0.56	0.54	1	0.80	0.75
		Evidence	4		1	0.76		1	0.85
		Purpose	4			1			1
5	17422	Conventions	2	1	0.63	0.65	1	0.76	0.74
		Evidence	4		1	0.81		1	0.88
		Purpose	4			1			1
5	17443	Conventions	2	1	0.47	0.47	1	0.61	0.62
		Evidence	4		1	0.72		1	0.78
		Purpose	4			1			1
5	17447	Conventions	2	1	0.47	0.41	1	0.69	0.53
		Evidence	4		1	0.60		1	0.70
		Purpose	4			1			1
8	17401	Conventions	2	1	0.56	0.55	1	0.62	0.64
		Evidence	4		1	0.83		1	0.86
		Purpose	4			1			1
8	17402	Conventions	2	1	0.54	0.55	1	0.66	0.72
		Evidence	4		1	0.81		1	0.86
		Purpose	4			1			1

Grade	ITS ID	Dimensions	Score Point	Final Human Score			Final Machine Score		
				Conv	Evid	Purp	Conv	Evid	Purp
8	17462	Conventions	2	1	0.59	0.59	1	0.79	0.81
		Evidence	4		1	0.83		1	0.91
		Purpose	4			1			1
8	17480	Conventions	2	1	0.46	0.44	1	0.64	0.61
		Evidence	4		1	0.82		1	0.82
		Purpose	4			1			1

### 9.1.3 MACHINE-IDENTIFIED CONDITION CODES

Autoscore also produces condition codes. It should be noted that machine-assigned condition codes are different from those previously assigned by human raters. The available condition codes include:

- **NO\_RESPONSE:** No non-blank characters are detected in the response.
- **NOT\_ENOUGH\_DATA:** Student response is less than the minimum number of words configured in the rubric.
- **PROMPT\_COPY\_MATCH:** Student response is substantially copied from the passage or item prompt (flagged when more than 50% of response text matches the prompt or when the response includes more than 70% sequential match with prompt).
- **OUT\_OF\_VOCAB:** This feature identifies responses for which the engine did not have sufficient information to score using latent semantic analysis features and captures unusual responses that may be missed by the NONSPECIFIC filter (flagged if 50% of the words in the response do not appear in the training sample).
- **DUPLICATE\_TEXT:** Student response is substantially comprised of repeated text copied over and over (flagged when ratio of duplicate text is more than 43% of total response).
- **UNUSUAL\_SCORE:** Student response is indicative of an unusual score, either due to the length of the response compared to its score, or because of score differences across the two dimensions. The first situation arises when the student response consists of fewer than 25 words and the score assigned to either the Purpose, Focus, Organization dimension or the Evidence and Elaboration dimension is two-points or higher. The second scenario occurs when there is a difference of two or more score points between these two dimensions (i.e., the scores are non-adjacent).

Responses receiving the NO\_RESPONSE condition code are considered not attempted and do not receive a score. All other condition codes imply an attempt and receive the lowest possible dimension score for purposes of ability estimation. Responses receiving a NO\_RESPONSE, NOT\_ENOUGH\_DATA, and PROMPT\_COPY\_MATCH condition code do not undergo any human verification. Responses receiving the OUT\_OF\_VOCAB, DUPLICATE\_TEXT, and UNUSUAL\_SCORE condition codes undergo human verification. Table 77 presents the frequency of machine-assigned condition codes that did not undergo human verification for prompts administered in 2023–2024.

**Table 77: Frequency of Machine-Assigned Condition Codes for 2023–2024 Writing Prompts**

Grade	ITS ID	Percentage of Machine-Assigned Condition Code		
		NO_RESPONSE	NOT_ENOUGH_DATA	PROMPT_COPY_MATCH
5	17420	0.0	1.2	5.6
	17422	0.1	1.4	10.5



Grade	ITS ID	Percentage of Machine-Assigned Condition Code		
		NO_RESPONSE	NOT_ENOUGH_DATA	PROMPT_COPY_MATCH
8	17443	0.1	1.3	9.9
	17445	0.0	1.2	8.6
	17401	0.2	1.4	2.7
	17402	0.1	1.6	3.5
	17462	0.2	1.5	9.1
	17480	0.1	1.6	2.3

## 9.2 MACHINE-SCORING VERIFICATION

No scoring verification for benchmark modules or summative tests taken outside the main spring testing window is conducted. The score provided by the essay scoring engine will be the score of record.

During spring summative testing, CAI uses a hybrid, human/machine scoring approach whereby low-confidence responses or other unusual responses are flagged for human scoring. Responses that received a confidence percentile value lower than 15 and any responses that receive a condition code of OUT OF VOCAB, DUPLICATE TEXT, or UNUSUAL SCORE are routed for human verification. Because the confidence percentile is based on a sample, there will be variation across items in the actual percentage of responses receiving a “low confidence” score.

In addition to the essays sent for human verification due to the low-confidence flag or condition codes, the first 500 essays that did not receive a NO RESPONSE, NOT ENOUGH DATA, or PROMPT COPY MATCH code were routed for human scoring. The purpose of handscoring the first 500 essays is to ensure that the human scoring and the engine scoring are performing as expected, recognizing the inherent complexities in the dynamics of live scoring. While the first 500 essays cannot be thought to be representative of the tested population, they should be reasonably indicative of the performance of the essay scoring system for responses encountered after the first 500.

As described in the attemptedness section, if a student response includes any non-blank character, the essay is considered attempted. For the summative test, if a student attempts the essay, writing domain scores are scored and reported. For writing, completeness constitutes a non-blank character entered for the essay (i.e., if a student enters a single character [not a space or return] for one essay in summative tests and one essay in interim tests, and receives a score other than condition code B, the student is considered to have attempted the writing section and will receive a writing scale score and standard error).

Table 78 presents the number and percentage of responses routed for human verification, overall and by the condition for routing.

**Table 78: Number and Percentage of Responses Routed for Human Verification for 2023–2024 Writing Prompt Spring Summative Data, by Routing Condition**

Grade	ITS ID	Routing Condition			
		First 500	Condition Code	Low Confidence	Total Routed
		%	%	%	%
5	17421	4.2%	1.0%	13.2%	17.8%
	17422	4.2%	0.8%	14.9%	19.1%
	17443	4.2%	0.4%	15.7%	19.6%
	17447	4.2%	0.8%	18.2%	22.8%
8	17401	4.8%	0.4%	15.1%	19.5%

Grade	ITS ID	Routing Condition			
		First 500	Condition Code	Low Confidence	Total Routed
		%	%	%	%
	17402	4.1%	0.5%	15.1%	18.8%
	17462	4.2%	0.6%	13.4%	17.6%
	17480	4.1%	0.6%	15.6%	19.8%

The essay autoscore human verification process is managed by DRC's electronic scoring system, which implements many programmatic controls. CAI has observed DRC's training, scoring, qualifying, and monitoring processes to be among the best in the industry. The system enables team leaders to call up individual responses, monitor a variety of indicators, and designate items for rescoring. Scoring, validity and reliability are monitored throughout backreading and validity testing. When a rater does not provide sufficiently reliable or valid scores, DRC can remediate issues through individual coaching, retraining, and/or dismissal. Double scoring, in which two scorers independently rate each response, was employed for SAGE in 2015. Any discrepancies were resolved by a team leader. Appendix 9-A, DRC Handscoring Guidelines, presents the DRC handscoring guidelines, and Appendix 9-B, DRC Writing Handscoring Results, presents results of interrater agreement for double-scored responses.

Table 79 presents the agreements on the first 500 responses routed for human verification. These results present both the human and engine means and standard deviations, as well as the exact and quadratic weighted kappa agreements for each item and dimension. Standardized mean differences are also presented. The engine mean scores map closely to those in the held-out validation sample and deviate somewhat from the human score provided in the first 500 sample. The agreement values map closely to those of two humans in the held-out validation sample, except for three items (17421, 17422, and 17480), where the Conventions dimensions exhibited drops in agreement. These results suggest that, overall, the engine tends to produce similar scores as those from the 2015 scores and with similar agreements.

**Table 79: Agreement on First 500 Responses for 2023–2024 Writing Prompt Spring Summative Data**

Grade	ITS ID	Dimensions	Score Point	Mean		SD		Human-Machine Agreement		
				Human	Engine	Human	Engine	% Exact	Weighted $\kappa^*$	SMD*
5	17421	Conventions	2	1.39	1.75	0.63	0.49	58%	0.39	0.64
		Evidence	4	1.97	1.96	0.74	0.75	64%	0.59	-0.02
		Purpose	4	2.15	2.11	0.76	0.70	65%	0.57	-0.06
5	17422	Conventions	2	1.40	1.78	0.64	0.44	60%	0.41	0.70
		Evidence	4	1.94	2.33	0.71	0.82	50%	0.46	0.51
		Purpose	4	2.13	2.43	0.71	0.84	53%	0.55	0.39
5	17443	Conventions	2	1.63	1.75	0.57	0.48	80%	0.62	0.23
		Evidence	4	2.15	2.26	0.69	0.78	68%	0.68	0.15
		Purpose	4	2.18	2.16	0.71	0.64	73%	0.68	-0.04
5	17447	Conventions	2	1.38	1.65	0.68	0.55	67%	0.60	0.45
		Evidence	4	1.87	1.79	0.73	0.77	69%	0.69	-0.11

Grade	ITS ID	Dimensions	Score Point	Mean		SD		Human-Machine Agreement		
				Human	Engine	Human	Engine	% Exact	Weighted $\kappa^*$	SMD*
		Purpose	4	1.96	1.86	0.75	0.67	65%	0.60	-0.14
8	17401	Conventions	2	1.55	1.65	0.63	0.59	76%	0.67	0.16
		Evidence	4	2.27	2.44	0.71	0.70	66%	0.66	0.24
		Purpose	4	2.40	2.43	0.75	0.79	66%	0.70	0.05
8	17402	Conventions	2	1.54	1.65	0.64	0.60	75%	0.65	0.18
		Evidence	4	2.26	2.45	0.77	0.78	64%	0.69	0.25
		Purpose	4	2.31	2.38	0.79	0.72	64%	0.66	0.10
8	17462	Conventions	2	1.48	1.74	0.71	0.48	70%	0.50	0.42
		Evidence	4	1.96	1.96	0.79	0.79	62%	0.62	-0.01
		Purpose	4	2.09	2.19	0.84	0.88	62%	0.69	0.11
8	17480	Conventions	2	1.29	1.57	0.73	0.65	60%	0.51	0.41
		Evidence	4	1.87	1.90	0.72	0.74	69%	0.62	0.04
		Purpose	4	1.95	2.06	0.78	0.83	60%	0.61	0.14

\*Weighted K = Quadratic weighted kappa; SMD = Standardized Mean Difference. Condition coded responses removed from analysis.

## 10. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES

Quality assurance (QA) procedures are enforced throughout all stages of Utah’s Readiness Improvement Success Empowerment (RISE) test development, administration, and scoring and reporting. This chapter describes QA procedures associated with the following:

- Test configuration
- Test production
- Data preparation
- Equating and scaling
- Scoring and reporting

Because QA procedures pervade all aspects of test development, we note that discussion of QA procedures is not limited to this chapter but is also included in chapters describing all phases of test development and implementation.

### 10.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE IN TEST CONFIGURATION

Chapter 4 details the item development and test configuration processes. Each test administration is generated by the adaptive algorithm to exactly match the detailed test blueprint while targeting test information to student ability. The blueprint describes the content to be covered, the Depth of Knowledge (DOK) with which it will be covered, the types of items that will measure the constructs, and every other content-relevant aspect of the test.

The adaptive test configuration process is managed through Cambium Assessment, Inc.’s (CAI) Test Simulator. Immediately upon completion of a test simulation, the Test Simulator generates a blueprint match report to ensure that all elements of the test blueprint have been satisfied. In addition, the Test Simulator produces a statistical summary of form characteristics to ensure consistency of test characteristics across simulated test forms.

Prior to its implementation in the operational test administration, the CAI scoring engine and the accuracy of data files are checked using a simulated student response data file. The simulated data are used to check whether student responses entered in the Test Delivery System (TDS) were captured accurately, and scoring specifications were applied accurately. The simulated data file is scored independently by two programmers, following the scoring rules.

In addition to checking the scoring accuracy, the test configuration file is checked thoroughly. For the operational administration, a test configuration file is the key file that contains all specifications for the item selection algorithm, and eventually for the scoring algorithm, such as the test blueprint specification, slopes and intercepts for theta-to-scale score transformation, cut scores, and the item information (cut scores, answer keys, item attributes, item parameters, passage information, etc.). The accuracy of the information in the configuration file is checked and confirmed numerous times independently by multiple staff members before the testing window opens.

### 10.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE IN COMPUTER-DELIVERED TEST PRODUCTION

#### 10.2.1 PRODUCTION OF CONTENT

While the online workflow requires some additional steps, it removes a substantial amount of work from the time-critical path, reducing the likelihood of errors. Like a test book, an online system can deliver a sequence of items; however, the online system makes the layout of that sequence algorithmic. The appearance of the item screen can be known with certainty before the final test is configured.

The production of computer-based tests includes four key steps:

1. Final content is previewed and approved in a process called web approval. Web approval packages the item exactly as it will be displayed to the student.
2. The complete test configuration is approved, which gathers the content, form information, display information, and relevant scoring and psychometric information from the item bank and packages it for deployment.
3. Tests are initially deployed to a test site where they undergo platform review, a process during which we ensure that each item displays properly on a large number of platforms representative of those used in the field.
4. The final system is deployed to a staging environment accessible to the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) for user acceptance testing (UAT) and final review.

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### 10.2.2 WEB APPROVAL OF CONTENT DURING DEVELOPMENT

The Item Tracking System (ITS) integrates directly with the Test Delivery System (TDS) display module and displays each item exactly as it will appear to the student. This process is called Web Preview and is tied to specific item review levels. Upon approval at those levels, the system locks content as it will be displayed to the student, transforming the item representation to the exact representation that will be rendered to the student. No change to the display content can occur without a subsequent Web Preview. This process freezes the display code that will present the item to the student.

Web approval functions as an item-by-item blueline review. It is the final rendering of the item as the student will view it. Layout changes can be made after this process in two ways:

1. Content can be revised and re-approved for web display.
2. Online style sheets can change to revise the layout of all items on the test.

Both processes are subject to strict change-control protocols to ensure that accidental changes are not introduced. Below, we discuss automated quality control processes during content publication that raise warnings if item content has changed after the most recent web-approved content was generated. The web approval process offers the benefit of allowing final layout review much earlier in the process, reducing the work that must be performed during the very busy period just before tests go live.

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### 10.2.3 PLATFORM REVIEW

Platform review is a process in which each item is checked to ensure that it is displayed appropriately on each tested platform. A platform is a combination of a hardware device and an operating system. In recent years, the number of platforms has proliferated, and platform review now takes place on approximately 15 significantly different platforms.

Platform review is conducted by a team. The team leader projects the item in its web-approved ITS format, and team members, each behind a different platform, look at the same item to gauge whether it renders as expected.

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### 10.2.4 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING AND FINAL REVIEW

Each release of every one of our systems goes through a complete testing cycle, including regression testing. With each release, and every time we publish a test, the system goes through user acceptance testing (UAT). During UAT, we provide our client with login information to an identical (though smaller scale) testing environment to which the system has been deployed. We provide recommended test scenarios and constant support during the UAT period. For Utah, we began UAT a full four weeks before the testing window opened. Issues identified within the first 10

calendar days of testing were resolved and the fixes returned to production by the 14th calendar day of testing for final system check.

Deployments to the production environment follow specific, approved deployment plans. Teams working together execute the deployment plan. Each step in the deployment plan is executed by one team member and verified by a second. Each deployment undergoes shakeout testing following the deployment. This careful adherence to deployment procedures ensures that the operational system is identical to the system evaluated on the testing and staging servers. Upon completion of each deployment project, management approves the deployment log.

During the year, some changes may be required to the production system. Outside of routine maintenance, no change is made to the production system without approval of the Production Control Board (PCB). The PCB includes the director of CAI's Assessment Program or the chief operating officer, the director of our Computer and Statistical Sciences Center, and the project director. Any request for a change to the production system requires the signature of the system's lead engineer. The PCB reviews risks, test plans, and test results. In addition, if any proposed change will affect client functionality or pose a risk to operation of a client system, the PCB ensures that the client is informed and in agreement with the decision.

The PCB approves a maintenance plan that includes every scheduled change to the system.

Deviations from the maintenance plan must be approved by the PCB, including server or driver patches that differ from those approved in the maintenance plan.

Every bug fix, enhancement, data correction, or new feature must be presented with the results of a quality assurance plan and approved by the PCB.

An emergency procedure is in place that allows rapid response in the event of a time-critical change needed to avert compromise of the system. Under those circumstances, any member of the PCB can authorize the senior engineer to make a change, with the PCB reviewing the change retroactively.

Typically, deployments happen during a maintenance window, and deployments are scheduled at a time that can accommodate full regression testing on the production machines. Any changes to the database or procedures that in any way might affect performance are typically subject to a load test at this time.

### *Cutover and Parallel Processing*

CAI maintains multiple environments to ensure smooth cutover and parallel processing. With a centralized hosting site in Washington, D.C., multiple development environments and a test environment can be maintained. We maintain a staging environment and the production environment at Rackspace.

The production environment runs independently of the other environments and is changed only with the approval of the PCB. When developing enhancements, they are developed and tested initially on the development and test environments in Washington, D.C., before being deployed to the staging environment at Rackspace.

The staging environment is a scaled-down version of the production environment. It is in this environment that UAT takes place. Only when UAT is complete and the PCB signs off is the production environment updated. In this way, the system continues to function uninterrupted as testing takes place in parallel until a clean cutover takes place.

Prior to deployment, the testing system and content are deployed to a staging server, where they are subject to UAT. UAT of the TDS serves both a software evaluation and content approval role. The UAT period provides USBE with an opportunity to interact with the exact test with which the students will interact.

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### 10.2.5 FUNCTIONALITY AND CONFIGURATION

The items, both individually and as configured onto the tests, form one type of online product. The delivery of that test can be thought of as an independent service. Here, we document quality assurance procedures for delivering the online assessments.

One area of quality unique to online delivery is the quality of the Test Delivery System (TDS). Three activities provide for the predictable, reliable, quality performance of our system. They include:

1. Testing on the system itself to ensure function, performance, and capacity
2. Capacity planning
3. Continuous monitoring

CAI statisticians examine the delivery demands, including the number of tests to be delivered, the length of the testing window, and the historic state-specific behaviors to model the likely peak loads. Using data from the load tests, these calculations indicate the number of each type of server necessary to provide continuous, responsive service, and CAI contracts for service in excess of this amount. Once deployed, our servers are monitored at the hardware, operating system, and software platform levels with monitoring software that alerts our engineers at the first signs that trouble may be ahead. Applications log not only errors and exceptions, but latency (timing) information for critical database calls. This information enables us to know instantly whether the system is performing as designed, or if it is starting to slow down or experience a problem.

In addition, latency data are captured for each assessed student—data about how long it takes to load, view, or respond to an item. All this information is logged, as well, enabling us to automatically identify schools or districts experiencing unusual slowdowns, often before they even notice.

### 10.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE IN DATA PREPARATION

When a student responds to test questions online, his or her response to each item is immediately captured and stored in the Database of Record (DOR) at CAI, a repository for all data relevant to a student's testing experience. Our quality assurance procedures are built on two key principles: automation and replication. Certain procedures can be automated, which removes the potential for human error. Procedures that cannot be reasonably automated are replicated by two independent analysts at CAI.

When data are prepared for psychometric analyses, they undergo two phases: a data preparation phase and a psychometric phase. In the former phase, data are extracted from the DOR and provided to two independent SAS programmers. These two programmers are provided with the client-assigned business rules, and they independently prepare data files suitable for subsequent psychometric analysis. The data files prepared by the different programmers are formally compared for congruency. Any discrepancies identified are resolved through code review meetings with the lead programmer and the lead psychometrician.

When the two data files match exactly, they are then passed over to two independent psychometricians, who each perform classical and item response theory (IRT) analyses. Any discrepancies are identified and resolved.

When all results match from the independent analysts, the final results are uploaded to CAI's Item Tracking System (ITS).

CAI's TDS has a real-time quality-monitoring component built in. As students test, data flow through our Quality Monitor (QM) system. The QM conducts a series of data integrity checks, ensuring, for example, that the record for each test contains information for each item that was supposed to be on the test, and that the test record contains no data from items that have been invalidated. In addition, the QM scores the test, recalculates performance-level designations, calculates subscores, compares item parameters to the reference item parameters in the bank, and conducts a host of other checks.

The QM also aggregates data to detect problems that become apparent only in the aggregate. For example, the QM monitors item statistics and flags items that perform differently operationally than their item parameters predict. This functions as a sort of automated key or rubric check, flagging items where data suggest a potential problem. This automated process is similar to the sorts of checks performed for data review, but they are conducted (a) on operational data, and (b) in real time to allow our psychometricians to catch and correct any problems before they have an opportunity to do any harm.

Data pass directly from the QM to the DOR, which serves as the repository for all test information, and from which all test information for reporting is pulled. The Data Extract Generator is the tool that is used to pull data from the DOR for delivery to USBE and their QA contractor. CAI psychometricians ensure that data in the extract files match the DOR before they are delivered to the USBE.

## 10.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE IN ITEM ANALYSES AND EQUATING

Prior to operational work, CAI produces simulated datasets for testing software and analysis procedures. The quality assurance procedures are built on two key principles: automation and replication. Certain procedures can be automated, which removes the potential for human error. Procedures that cannot be reasonably automated are independently replicated by two CAI psychometricians. Two psychometricians complete a dry run calibration and linking activities and compare results. The practice runs serve two functions:

1. To verify accuracy of program code and procedures
2. To evaluate the communication and work flow among participants. If necessary, the team will reconcile differences and correct production or verification programs.

Following the completion of these activities and the resolution of questions that arise, analysis specifications are finalized.

## 10.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE IN SCORING AND REPORTING

CAI implements a series of quality control steps to ensure error-free production of score reports in an online format. The quality of the information produced in the TDS is tested thoroughly before, during, and after the testing window.

### 10.5.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE IN TEST SCORING

CAI verifies the accuracy of the scoring engine using simulated test administrations. The simulator generates a sample of students with an ability distribution that matches that of the state. The ability of each simulated student is used to generate a sequence of item responses consistent with the underlying ability. Although the simulations were designed to provide a rigorous test of the adaptive algorithm for adaptively administered tests, they also provide a check of the full range of item responses and test scores in fixed-form tests. Simulations are always generated using the production item selection and scoring engine to ensure that verification of the scoring engine is based on a very wide range of student response patterns.

To verify the accuracy of the Reporting System, we merge item response data with the demographic information taken either from previous year assessment data, or if current year enrollment data are available by the time simulated data files are created, we can verify online reporting using current year testing information. By populating the simulated data files with real school information, it is possible to verify that special school types and special districts are being handled properly in the Reporting System.

Specifications for generating simulated data files are included in the analysis specifications document submitted to USBE each year. Review of all simulated data is scheduled to be completed before the opening of the test administration window, so that the integrity of item administration, data capture, and item and test scoring and reporting can be verified before the system goes live.



To monitor the performance of the assessment system during the test administration window, a series of quality assurance reports can be generated at any time during the online assessment window. For example, item analysis reports allow psychometricians to ensure that items are performing as intended and serve as an empirical key check through the operational testing window. In the context of adaptive test administrations, other reports such as blueprint match and item exposure reports allow psychometricians to verify that test administrations conform to specifications.

An additional set of cheating analysis reports flags unlikely patterns of behavior in testing administrations. The quality assurance reports are generated on a regular schedule. Item analysis and blueprint match reports are evaluated frequently at the opening of the testing window to ensure that test administrations conform to blueprint and items are performing as anticipated.

Each time the reports are generated, the lead psychometrician reviews the results. If any unexpected results are identified, the lead psychometrician alerts the project manager immediately to resolve any issues. Table 80 presents an overview of the quality assurance (QA) reports.

**Table 80: Overview of Quality Assurance Reports**

QA Reports	Purpose	Rationale
Item Statistics	To confirm whether items work as expected	Early detection of errors (key errors for selected-response items and scoring errors for constructed-response, performance, or technology items)
Item Exposure Rates	To monitor unlikely high exposure rates of items or passages or unusually low item pool usage (high unused items/passages)	Early detection of any oversight in the blueprint specification
Blueprint Match	To monitor match to test blueprint	Early detection of blueprint violation
Cheating Analysis	To monitor testing irregularities	Early detection of testing irregularities

#### *Item Analysis Report*

The item analysis report is used to monitor the performance of test items throughout the testing window and serves as a key check for the early detection of potential problems with item scoring, including the incorrect designation of a keyed response or other scoring errors, as well as potential breaches of test security that may be indicated by changes in the difficulty of test items. To examine test items for changes in performance, this report generates classical item analysis indicators of difficulty and discrimination, including proportion correct and biserial/polyserial correlation, as well as IRT-based item fit statistics. The report is configurable and can be produced so that only items with statistics falling outside a specified range are flagged for reporting or generating reports based on all items in the pool.

**Item p-Value.** For multiple-choice items, the proportion of students selecting each response option is computed; for constructed-response, performance, and technology items, the proportion of student responses classified at each score point is computed. For multiple-choice items, if the keyed response is not the modal response, the item is also flagged. Although the correct response is not always the modal response, keyed response options flagged for both low biserial correlations and non-modal response are indicative of miskeyed items.

**Item Discrimination.** Biserial correlations for the keyed response for selected-response items and polyserial correlations for polytomous constructed-response, performance, and technology-enhanced items are computed. CAI psychometric staff evaluates all items with biserial correlations below a target level, even if the obtained values are consistent with past item performance.

**Item Fit.** In addition to the item difficulty and item discrimination indices, an item fit index is produced for each item. For each student, a residual between the observed and expected scores given the student’s ability is computed for each item. The residuals are averaged across all students, and the average residual is used to flag an item.

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### 10.5.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE IN REPORTING

Scores for the RISE online assessments are assigned by automated systems in real time. For machine-scored portions of assessments, the machine rubrics are created and reviewed along with the items, then validated and finalized during rubric validation following field testing. The review process “locks down” the item and rubric when the item is approved for web display (Web Approval). During operational testing, actual item responses are compared to expected item responses (given the IRT parameters), which can detect miskeyed items, item drift, or other scoring problems. Potential issues are automatically flagged in reports available to psychometricians.

The handscoring processes for writing tasks include rigorous training, validity and reliability monitoring, and back-reading to ensure accurate scoring. Handscored items are married up with the machine-scored items by our Test Integration System (TIS). The integration is based on identifiers that are never separated from their data and are further checked by the QM System where the integrated record is passed for scoring. Once the integrated scores are sent to the QM, the records are rescored in the test-scoring system that applies the RISE scoring rules and assigns scores from the calibrated items, including calculating performance-level indicators, subscale scores, and other features, which then pass automatically to the Reporting System and DOR. The scoring system is tested extensively prior to deployment, including hand checks of scored tests and large-scale simulations to ensure that point estimates and standard errors are correct.

After passing through the series of validation checks in the QM System, data are passed to the DOR, which serves as the centralized location for all student scores and responses, ensuring there is only one place where the “official” record is stored. Only after scores have passed the QM checks and are uploaded to the DOR are they passed to the Reporting System, which is responsible for presenting individual-level results and calculating and presenting aggregate results. Absolutely no score is reported in the Reporting System until it passes all QM validation checks.

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# **Appendix 1-A**

## **CRESST Utah SAGE Alignment Study Executive Summary**

**Technical Assistance: Independent Evaluation of the Utah Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) Item Pool Alignment and Computer Adaptive Test Algorithm**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ONLY

UTAH1/20163211/ - June 2016

National Center for Research on Evaluation,  
Standards, and Student Testing (CRESST)  
Graduate School of Education & Information Studies  
University of California, Los Angeles  
300 Charles E. Young Drive North  
GSE&IS Building, Box 951522  
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1522  
(310) 206-1532  
[www.cresst.org](http://www.cresst.org)



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The findings and opinions expressed in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the positions or policies of the Utah State Office of Education.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE UTAH STUDENT  
ASSESSMENT OF GROWTH AND EXCELLENCE (SAGE) ITEM POOL ALIGNMENT  
AND COMPUTER ADAPTIVE TEST ALGORITHM

**Executive Summary**

The National Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing (CRESST) at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) was contracted to conduct an independent evaluation of the Utah Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) in the domains of Reading/Writing, Mathematics, and Science for the 2014-15 operational year. In response to the call for proposals, this evaluation was organized into two studies: (1) the adequacy of the item pool, or test questions, in relation to Utah standards and cognitive complexity, and (2) the adequacy of the computer adaptive test (CAT) algorithm developed and administered in 2014-15 by the state's test vendor, American Institutes for Research.

These two studies are important components of a larger evidence-based argument for validity which seeks to ensure that the inferences drawn from test scores are appropriate for their intended uses. Item pool analysis can provide evidence that the Utah standards and cognitive complexity assigned to each item by the item development team are defensible; that is, that these categorizations can be replicated or nearly replicated by an external team of experts in each domain and grade. A substantial match would provide evidence that inferences drawn from test scores could be representative of the content and cognitive demands that the item development team intended. CAT algorithm evaluation can provide evidence that the tests students were administered were adequate representations of the content as specified by Utah (fidelity of blueprint, or test specifications) and have adequate psychometric properties. A strong match would provide evidence that inferences drawn from tests scores could be representative of the intended blueprint, or test specifications, and thus sufficiently representative of Utah's intended standards and cognitive complexity for that grade and domain. Information about item difficulty, item exposure, and item information from investigations of the psychometric properties of each administered test form produced by the CAT algorithm is evidence which could be used to build an argument that the CAT algorithm is generating forms that are well-matched to students' overall achievement.

This Executive Summary provides an overview, findings, commendations and recommendations. The chapters which follow provide details of each study with full results. The conclusion provides

a summary of recommendations and is followed by the appendix. These studies represent necessary steps in a larger, ongoing process which uses evidence to assemble an argument for validity; that is, evaluating to what extent the inferences drawn from Utah's SAGE test scores are appropriate for each Utah student for their intended uses.

The preliminary findings of this work were presented to the Utah State Office of Education on May 4, 2016. The judgments expressed in that meeting and equivalently in this report are those of the authors and thus fulfill the spirit and intention of this as an independent, external evaluation. Any errors remain our own.

## **Summary of Study 1: Item Pool**

### **Overview**

This study examined individual test items within the item pools of Reading/Writing, Mathematics and Science to evaluate the extent to which expert ratings were concurrent with how each item had been categorized by the item development team. Item data provided by the test vendor had the categorizations listed for each item as determined by Utah's item development team. Three categorizations were evaluated: Utah standard(s), the cognitive complexity on Norman Webb's Depth of Knowledge (DOK) scale, and (for science only) the Utah Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs). To provide robust evaluation of all possible item types at elementary, middle and high school levels, entire item pools were evaluated for three grades in each domain as follows: Reading/Writing, grades 3, 7, and 11; Mathematics, grades 4, 6, and 9/Secondary Math I; and Science, grades 5, 8, and Biology. The expert review team included CRESST and Utah educators.

### **Findings**

Alignment of the item pool was substantial in each domain for each area of evaluation. For Utah standards, 99% of items in Reading/Writing, 92% in Mathematics, 84% in Science and were a full or partial match to the intended standard. For cognitive complexity measured on the DOK scale, expert ratings for 83% of items in Reading/Writing, 75% in Mathematics, and 72% in Science were in perfect agreement with the intended DOK, and for nearly 100% of items in all three domains the expert ratings were in close agreement (within one level on the DOK scale) to the intended DOK. For the additional category of Utah's Intended Learning Outcomes for Science, 76% of items were a full or partial match with the ILOs that were intended.

### **Commendations**

There was a substantial match to the Utah standards and Depth of Knowledge for all examined grades and domains. This suggests that item writing and review activities conducted for SAGE item development were robust.

The Utah State Office of Education has already initiated new item development activities to meet the known need for more items at DOK Level 3. In addition, provisions have been made for a new item pool for Science in all grades to match the newly adopted Utah Science Standards which will no longer necessitate the Utah ILOs. These actions will likely strengthen the item pools and create an even more substantial match of standards and cognitive complexity coverage within the individual test experiences of Utah students.

### **Recommendations**

We recommend continuing to invest in item pool maintenance and item quality improvement. All domains could benefit from the development of more items which are cognitively complex, e.g., DOK Level 3.

## **Summary of Study 2: Computer Adaptive Test Algorithm**

### **Overview**

This study examined the adequacy of the CAT algorithm to create individual test forms to meet all the Utah blueprint specifications by grade and domain for students at all achievement levels. We investigated blueprint fulfillment, item exposure, difficulty, and reliability of the test forms created by the CAT algorithm. To provide robust evaluation of algorithm adequacy at elementary, middle and high school levels, we evaluated three grades for each domain: Reading/Writing, grades 3, 7, and 11; Mathematics, grades 4, 6, and 9/Secondary Math I; and Science, grades 5, 8, and Biology.

### **Findings**

*Blueprint Fulfillment:* Overall, the adequacy of the CAT algorithm to produce individual test forms with the appropriate allocation of items according to the Utah blueprint specifications was strong for all domains at each grade investigated. The fulfillment for standards and DOK was robust across the grades: 99-100% of Reading/Writing, 84-100% of Mathematics test forms met the specifications. The fulfillment was more challenging for Science as it also included Utah ILOs, making the specifications more difficult to fulfill within the limits of total item counts. The fulfillment of Utah standards specifications alone was robust across the grades: 81-100% of Science test forms met standards specifications. The fulfillment of DOK and Utah ILOs was influenced by some minor challenges with the Utah blueprint specifications for DOK Level 3/4

and ILO-1 and ILO-3. This meant that nearly all students received one or more items above or below the item count specification in those categories. However, for the remainder of the DOK levels and ILOs, fulfillment was strong as 85-100% of Science test forms met the specifications.

*Item Exposure:* Overall, the adequacy of the CAT algorithm to produce individual test forms with the appropriate exposure of items was strong for all domains at each grade investigated. The majority of items in all domains were used on 1-40% of test forms. There were very few instances of overexposed items, or items appearing on 81-100% of test forms: Reading/Writing, 2-3%, Mathematics, 0%, and Science, 3-7%. There were no instances of unused items for Mathematics or Science. Between 12-29% of items in Reading/Writing were not used on any test form. Perhaps unsurprisingly, unused items had characteristics that are represented in abundance within the item pools. Specifically, these items tended to be in the mid-range cognitive level (DOK Level 2) and multiple choice (MC4).

*Difficulty:* Overall, the adequacy of the CAT algorithm to provide individual test forms at the level of difficulty appropriate for students at each ability level was substantial for all domains at each grade investigated. It is important to note that the match of test forms to ability level is not solely dependent on the CAT algorithm but also on the sufficiency of the item pool to span the full range of ability levels. Examination of test difficulty and test information functions indicate that the CAT algorithm was most effective in generating individual test forms for students of moderately low to average ability in Reading/Writing, Science, and Mathematics grades 4 and 6. In Secondary Math I, the CAT algorithm was most effective in generating individual test forms for students of above average ability.

*Reliability:* Overall, the adequacy of the CAT algorithm to produce individual test forms with acceptable levels of overall reliability was strong. Reliability was strong for Reading/Writing (.92-.93) and Science (.88-.91), and moderately strong for Mathematics (.78-.85). The reliability and precision of Utah standard subskill reporting categories across the domains and selected grades was moderate for Reading/Writing and Science. Subskill reporting categories in Mathematics had moderate to low reliability. Some categories yielding unexpected results (negative coefficients) which should be interpreted in light of current intended uses and reporting methods of subskill results. If subskill results are not used at the individual level, and/or not reported, then subskill category reliability coefficients are not a cause of undue concern in light of overall reliability results.

### **Commendations**

The CAT algorithm was effective in producing individual test forms that met the Utah blueprint specifications for Utah standards, as well as most levels of cognitive complexity, and most of the science ILOs despite the known complexities of meeting the science blueprint with the

item pool that was available. As mentioned in Study 1, the Utah State Office of Education has already initiated item development activities in Science that will address cognitive complexity and which will no longer necessitate the use of Utah ILOs. These actions, along with an updating of Utah's Science blueprint specifications, could lead to improvements in CAT algorithm performance.

### **Recommendations**

We recommend continuing to invest in item pool maintenance and item quality improvement. This is an important activity for maintaining any computer-adaptive test as a larger, higher quality item pool would give the CAT algorithm the availability of items spread over the entire ability range. This would mean that students would be more likely to receive an individual test form that could gather the most information about their abilities.

As part of item pool maintenance, we recommend paying close attention to item exposure in terms of the unused items in Reading/Writing and the overexposed items in Science. When items are used too frequently, item difficulty can drift over time which can mean a shorter life cycle and higher expense in increased item development.

As part of item quality improvement, we recommend paying close attention to the amount of items available for each section of the Utah blueprint, e.g., DOK Level 3. Increasing the number of items with higher cognitive complexity will help increase the chance that the CAT algorithm can produce individual test forms for students at the mid-point and the highest levels of ability.

We also recommend continuing to monitor and improve the ability of the CAT algorithm to meet the Utah blueprint specifications in Science while the Utah ILOs are still in use, and to monitor the levels of subskill category reliability for Mathematics.

# **APPENDIX 1-B**

## **SCIENCE CLUSTERS COGNITIVE LAB REPORT**

# **Science Cluster Cognitive Interviews**

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**Fran Stancavage**

**Susan Cole**

**March 2018**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

American Institutes for Research (AIR) and a group of states are developing methods to measure student learning of Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) and other standards derived from the K–12 science framework. Educators involved in the development of the framework and the standards encourage measuring learning using integrated tasks that require a student’s sustained concentration on a realistic science or engineering task. This set of cognitive interviews was undertaken early in the development process to test and refine our approach to developing item clusters to measure NGSS and related performance expectations (PEs).

The approach taken for each cluster was to identify a *phenomenon* to be explained, modeled, described, or analyzed (as appropriate for the performance expectation) and have a sequence of interrelated, often interdependent items (some containing multiple interactions) that build to support the completion of a task.

This set of cognitive interviews was designed to provide data on newly developed item clusters aligned with the NGSS. We evaluated 12 clusters, four designed for elementary school, four designed for middle school, and four designed for high school. Each cluster contained one to five items, many with separately scored sub-items. Per the request of the item development team, the labs focused on the following questions:

- How long did students take to respond to each cluster?
- How well did students score on each item and on each cluster overall?
- What aspects of the items were confusing to students?
- What reasoning skills did students display as they worked their way through each item?

A limitation of the cognitive lab analysis was that many of the students had limited exposure to content covered in the clusters, particularly the clusters on German Pyramid Candle (elementary school), Morning Fog (middle school), Texas Weather (middle school), Saving the Tuna (high school), and Tomcods (high school). To partially offset this lack of formal instruction, students were provided with a one- or two-page hard-copy lesson on the relevant science content for each cluster. Some of the later cognitive interviews were conducted in schools in which the teachers had received substantial training in teaching the new standards.

The remainder of this report includes an overview of methods, a description of the study sample, a discussion of the findings for each of the 12 clusters, and a final section on the students’ overall perceptions of the science clusters.

## **2. METHODS**

### **2.1 STUDY DESIGN**

Between January and May 2017, cognitive interviews were conducted with 18 elementary school students, 12 middle school students, and 15 high school students. The interviews lasted one and one-half hours, and each student was presented with all four clusters for their grade level. The order of the clusters was rotated so that the risk of student fatigue or missing responses was distributed across the clusters.

Students were encouraged to think out loud while they were responding to the items (concurrent think-aloud), and interviewers were instructed to use follow-up probes to clarify and expand on what each student said (or what each student was observed to do). To preclude the possibility that students' responses to later items would be influenced by probing on earlier items, probes were only administered after students had completed all the items in a cluster.

At the start of the interview, the interviewer trained the student on the concurrent think-aloud technique. The interviewer first modeled the technique and then had the student practice on one or, if necessary, two items. Lower grade multiple-choice mathematics items were used for the modeling and practice.

After the think-aloud training, students were provided with a hard-copy lesson on the relevant science content, as described previously. The item development team developed the lessons, and the interviewer collected the hard copy before the student started the cluster.

At the end of the cognitive interview, each student was asked three general questions: (1) whether the student had studied any of the cluster topics in school, (2) whether the student had taken tests that look similar and/or used similar tools, and (3) how hard the student thought this test was.

### **2.2 TRAINING AND PILOT TESTING**

Five interviewers (and one backup interviewer) were trained for the project. Since all the interviewers were experienced in the cognitive interview technique, the training primarily focused on reviewing the content of the clusters and familiarizing the interviewers with the test platform and the specifics of the interview protocols. Project leads provided a separate two-hour training for the protocol at each grade level.

Additionally, at each grade level, an experienced team member conducted a pilot interview to fine tune the protocol and, especially, to determine the number of clusters that could be covered in one interview and hence the number of students that would be required to adequately test the clusters. The pilot administrations confirmed that, at each grade level, all four clusters could be covered in a single one and one-half hour interview. Thus, for each cluster, we ultimately had data on 12 to 18 students.



## 2.3 STUDY SAMPLE

Students were primarily drawn from the San Francisco Bay area. Utah also contributed students for the elementary school sample, and Connecticut contributed students for the high school sample. The Utah students were particularly valuable to the study because they were in schools where teachers were receiving Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) training from an NGSS author.

To recruit students in the San Francisco Bay area, the project manager and a designated scheduler at the American Institutes for Research (AIR) worked with a recruitment firm. This firm used a household-based approach to recruitment and employed an AIR-developed recruitment screener. Having recognized that exposure to inquiry-based science would be limited, we targeted higher achieving students with the expectation that they would be the most likely to have received this instruction and have benefited from it. We tried to recruit students whose parents reported the students' grades as being mostly As and/or Bs in science. We balanced the sample on gender and ethnicity (white/non-white).

In Utah and Connecticut, the AIR program manager worked directly with designated school districts to recruit students near Salt Lake City and Hartford, respectively. The cognitive interviews were conducted at the AIR offices in San Mateo, California, and on-site at the schools in Utah and Connecticut. The characteristics of the sample are summarized in Table 1 and shown by student in the Appendix.

*Table 1. Characteristics of Sample, by Grade Level*

Characteristic	Elementary School (n = 18)	Middle School (n = 12)	High School (n = 15)
Location			
California	12	12	12
Connecticut	N/A	N/A	3
Utah	6	N/A	N/A
Grade Level			
Grade 5	15	N/A	N/A
Grade 6	3 <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A
Grade 8	N/A	7	N/A
Grade 9	N/A	5	N/A
Grade 10	N/A	N/A	1 <sup>2</sup>
Grade 11	N/A	N/A	13
Grade 12	N/A	N/A	1 <sup>2</sup>
Gender			
Male	13	6	5
Female	5	6	10

Characteristic	Elementary School ( <i>n</i> = 18)	Middle School ( <i>n</i> = 12)	High School ( <i>n</i> = 15)
Parent or Teacher Reported Ethnicity			
African American	1	2	1
Asian	2	3	1
Hispanic	1	1	5
White	13	6	6
Other	1	0	1
Prefer not to answer	0	0	1
Parent-Reported Achievement in Science <sup>3</sup>			
Mostly As	7	11	7
Mostly Bs	5	1	5

<sup>1</sup>Utah students

<sup>2</sup>Connecticut students

<sup>3</sup>Data for California subjects only

### 3. FINDINGS

We begin this section with a summary of findings that includes key take-aways from the cognitive interviews and basic performance statistics for each of the 12 clusters.

The summary is followed by a detailed discussion of cognitive interview findings for each of the 12 clusters. Each cluster-level discussion starts with a summary of student performance, a list of task demands, and an image of the cluster stimulus. These are followed by an item-by-item discussion that, for each item, displays the item text, summarizes score patterns, and addresses students' comprehension and reasoning.

The discussion of findings ends with a summary of students' general perceptions of the science clusters, as expressed at the end of the cognitive interviews.

#### 3.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

##### 3.1.1 Key Take-Aways

###### *Feasibility of Cluster Approach*

Results from the cognitive interviews suggest that it is feasible to incorporate item clusters into standardized science tests. On average, the clusters took 12 minutes to complete, and students reported being familiar with the format conventions and tools used in the clusters and appeared to easily navigate the clusters' interactive features and response formats.

- When questioned at the end of the cognitive interviews, nearly all students at each grade level reported that they had taken online tests that used similar page layouts, multimedia, and tools (e.g., page layouts with stimulus on the left and items on the right; embedded video; scroll bars; Back, Next, and Zoom in/Zoom out buttons; drop-down menus; and connect line and Add Arrow tools).
- Further, interviewers noted that students at all grade levels appeared comfortable navigating the clusters and, generally speaking, understood how to interact with the simulations and the response formats. When students experienced confusion, it was due to idiosyncratic problems with specific simulations or test items.

###### *Relationship to Content Knowledge*

Across grade levels, most students who participated in the cognitive interviews found the greatest challenge to be their lack of relevant content knowledge or experience applying science and engineering practices. This is not unexpected given that the clusters were built to measure NGSS constructs, and most of the students in the sample had not been exposed to NGSS-based instruction.

- Utah students, who were specifically included in the elementary school sample because they came from schools in which teachers were receiving NGSS training from an NGSS author, did better on all clusters. Details are given in the next subsection, where we summarize student performance by cluster.

Many students commented on their lack of relevant content knowledge during the think-alouds, and, when questioned at the end of the interview, students reported that they lacked prior instruction in most of the topics covered by the clusters. If they had studied those topics, they said that it was at less depth than required to be successful. For example, one high school student said, in reference to the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster, that she had reviewed molecule concentrations but never discussed how they are impacted by meals, “not that in-depth, more gone over these and what they do for the body.”

- By contrast, one of the Utah students said he had studied all four elementary school topics. “At the beginning of the year we studied the heat one and how we can help make a motor turn something on, like a light bulb. I thought of that. Maybe it was just backwards, the light was helping the fan to spin. The light was turning or making it spin by the energy it was producing. I remember last year, in 4th grade, we studied the Grand Canyon and the animals, and we did a little bit this year, and the animals that were living in the walls like trilobite and some others like starfish. We saw this video of this hole that was in Arizona, and there were tons of fossils in it. I think we studied a little bit on the terrarium one . . . We studied a little bit about [the desert plants]. About how each plant could survive.”

### ***Measuring Intended Constructs***

In general, students who received credit on a given item (and some who did not) displayed a reasoning process that aligned with the skills that the item was intended to measure.

- This held true even for standard multiple-choice or multi-select items. For example, thinking aloud as he responded to this question in the Redwall Limestone cluster,

#### **Part A**

Within the Grand Canyon, a rock layer contains fossils of octopi (plural of “octopus”), brachiopods, and corals. What can you conclude about the environment of the Grand Canyon region from the fossil evidence?

- Ⓐ The Grand Canyon region was always desert.
- Ⓑ The Grand Canyon region was once underwater.
- Ⓒ The Grand Canyon region experienced a lot of rain.
- Ⓓ The fossils do not provide any information about the environment.

one elementary school student first read option A, *[t]he Grand Canyon region was always desert*, out loud. Then he said he wanted to check the next option and read *[t]he Grand Canyon region was once underwater*. The student said that option B could be the answer, “but the first option [A] is not because it said in the question [the fossils] were sea animals.” The student then read option C, *[t]he Grand Canyon region experienced a lot of rain*, and option D, *[t]he fossils do not provide any information about the environment*. He said that the answer couldn’t be option D because “[the question] doesn’t have anything to do with the animals that are living today.” He said it probably wasn’t option C because “even if it

rained, [but] it wasn't an ocean, then the coral couldn't live there." The student concluded that the correct answer had to be B.

- In another example, an elementary school student explained her response to Part B of this two-part item from the Desert Plants cluster

The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Use the data from the experiment to compare the survival of the three types of plants in the desert.

**Part A**

Record the data from the experiment by adding numbers to the table.

	Mesquite Trees	Cactus Plants	Bird's Nest Ferns
Number of plants at start of experiment			
Number of plants at end of experiment			

**Part B**

Select the **two** statements that are supported by the data in the table you created.

- ☐ All types of plants can survive in all environments.
- ☐ No types of plants can survive in a dry desert environment.
- ☐ All types of plants can survive in the dry desert environment.
- ☐ Some types of plants cannot survive in the dry desert environment.
- ☐ Some types of plants survive better than others in the dry desert environment.

by saying that she chose the second-to-last option (*[s]ome types of plants cannot survive in the dry desert environment*) because "at the start of the experiment, there was a total of 5 bird's nest ferns, and then they all died, and also because one of the mesquite trees – they died – but I mean, most of them still remained." And she chose the last option (*[s]ome types of plants survive better than others in the dry desert environment*) because "out of all 3 of the plants, the cactus all lived instead of dying." She shared that she did not choose the first option (*[a]ll types of plants can survive in all environments*) because "As you can see, some of them died – like the bird's nest ferns and the mesquite trees." She shared that she did not choose the second option (*[n]o types of plants can survive in a dry desert environment*) "because the cactus – they still lived." She shared that she did not choose the third option (*[a]ll types of plants can survive in the dry desert environment*) "because the bird's nest ferns died."

There were exceptions where students gained or lost credit for non-construct relevant reasons, but these were related to specific item flaws that could be fixed before the items were used operationally.

## General Recommendations for Improvements

While the validity of the general approach was supported by the cognitive lab findings, there were flaws in specific types of items that can and should be remediated before using the items operationally:

- Students needed more cueing on multi-select items such as the following:

### Part B

From the list of additional experiments, select the evidence that would support your answer in part A.

- ☐ Scientists grow a sample of wild-type *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in the lab. Over time, some of the bacteria show resistance to rifampin.
- ☐ Scientists plate a colony of wild-type *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and a colony of *Escherichia coli* in one petri dish. Some of the new colonies show resistance to rifampin.
- ☐ Scientists plate a colony of wild-type *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and a colony of mutant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in one petri dish. Some of the new colonies show resistance to rifampin.
- ☐ Scientists create additional *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* mutants by creating substitution mutations in the DNA that codes for amino acids 36-67. Many of the mutants are resistant to rifampin.

Earning a score point for this item required correctly selecting both the first and the last options, but most students stopped after choosing one response. This type of error could be minimized by adding “mark all that apply” to the item stem.

- Students interactions with simulations should be checked to make sure that the simulations are functioning as intended. For example, a flaw in the simulation for the Texas Weather cluster allowed some students—who knew the proper tools for measuring each phenomenon (e.g., wind speed)—to lose credit for correctly matching tools with phenomena. This occurred because, when these students ran the simulation, they simply manipulated the tools and overlooked the drop-down menu for choosing the phenomenon they intended to measure. The simulation ran as intended under these conditions, so there was nothing to cue the students that they were inadvertently losing points.
- Scoring rubrics should be reviewed to make sure that they are constructed in a consistent manner and conform to the task demands they are intended to measure. In the cognitive interviews, some rubrics awarded a point for meeting a single, straightforward criterion, while others required that the student do several things correctly. For example, in item 1 in the Galilean Moons cluster, students got 1 score point for each of the moons for which they correctly measured the maximum distance from Jupiter. On the other hand, in item 1 of the Redwall Limestone cluster, students had to correctly identify six different animals as being found, or not found, in Arizona to earn any credit.

We recommend that the second type of rubric (requiring students to do several things correctly) be limited to cases in which integration across knowledge is the construct of interest.

### 3.1.2 Cluster Score Distributions and Average Time to Complete, by Grade Level

#### *Elementary School Clusters*

As shown in Table 2, average time to complete the elementary school clusters ranged from six minutes for the Redwall Limestone cluster to 12 minutes for the Desert Plants cluster.

*Table 2. Maximum Score and Average Time to Complete: Elementary School Clusters*

Cluster Name	Maximum Score	Average Time to Complete
Desert Plants	9	12
German Pyramid Candle	4	9
Redwall Limestone	4	6
Terrarium Matter Cycle	9	11

Table 3 and Table 4 show the score distributions for elementary school clusters with maximum scores of four and nine, respectively.

The Redwall Limestone cluster was easy for all students, with 12 students (71%) earning three or 4 score points. Utah students did even better, with half earning the maximum score of four points and two others earning 3 points.

The Desert Plants cluster was also relatively easy, with 15 students (83%) earning at least four of the nine points possible. All six Utah students earned scores in this range. Further, two Utah students were the only ones who earned the maximum score of eight, and four of the five students who earned at least seven points were from Utah.

The Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster was harder for all students, with only four students (22%) earning at least four of the nine points possible. Half of the Utah students earned scores in this range. No student earned the full nine points on this cluster, but the highest scoring student was a Utah student who earned seven points.

The German Pyramid Candle was the hardest cluster, with only one student (from Utah) earning the maximum score of four points (and none earning 3 points). Further, seven students (41%) earned no credit, but only one Utah student was included in this group.

*Table 3. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Elementary School Clusters with Maximum Score = 4*

Cluster Name	Score 4–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
German Pyramid Candle	1	9	7
Redwall Limestone	12	4	1

*Note.* For both clusters,  $n = 17$ .

*Table 4. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Elementary School Clusters with Maximum Score = 9*

Cluster Name	Score 9–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
Desert Plants	5	10	2	1
Terrarium Matter Cycle	1	3	13	1

*Note.* For both clusters,  $n = 18$ .

### ***Middle School Clusters***

As shown in Table 5, the average time to complete the middle school clusters ranged from 10 minutes for the Galilean Moons cluster to 14 minutes for the Texas Weather cluster.

*Table 5. Maximum Score and Average Time to Complete: Middle School Clusters*

Cluster Name	Maximum Score	Average Time to Complete
Galilean Moons	9	10
Hippos	10	10
Morning Fog	9	12
Texas Weather	11	14

Table 6 through Table 8 show the score distributions for middle school clusters with maximum scores of nine, 10, or, 11, respectively.

Students performed best on the Galilean Moons cluster with five students (42%) earning at least seven points and an additional four students (33%) earning between six and four points.

The Hippos cluster was also fairly easy, with seven students (58%) earning four or more points.

The Morning Fog and Texas Weather clusters (maximum scores nine and 11, respectively) were both challenging for students. Only five students (43%) earned scores greater than three on Morning Fog, and only four students (33%) earned scores greater than three on the Texas Weather cluster.

*Table 6. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Middle School Clusters with Maximum Score = 9*

Cluster Name	Score 9–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
Galilean Moons	5	4	3	0
Morning Fog	2	3	7	0

*Note.* For both clusters,  $n = 12$ .



*Table 7. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Middle School Clusters with Maximum Score = 10*

Cluster Name	Score 10–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
Hippos	2	5	3	0

Note.  $n = 10$ .

*Table 8. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in The Specified Range: Middle School Clusters with Maximum Score = 11*

Cluster Name	Score 11–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
Texas Weather	0	4	8	0

Note.  $n = 12$ .

### **High School Clusters**

As shown in Table 9, the average time to complete the high school clusters ranged from 10 minutes for the Tuberculosis cluster to 19 minutes for the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster.

*Table 9. Maximum Score and Average Time to Complete: High School Clusters*

Cluster Name	Maximum Score	Average Time to Complete
Blood Sugar Regulation	7	19
Saving the Tuna	7	14
Tomcods	8	17
Tuberculosis	5	10

Table 10 through Table 12 show the score distributions for high school clusters with maximum scores of five, seven, or eight, respectively.

Students found all the high school clusters challenging but performed the worst on the Tomcods cluster. Only one student (7%) earned a score greater than three on this eight-point cluster, and four students (31%) earned no credit. Similarly, there were four students in both the Tuberculosis and Saving the Tuna clusters who earned no credit. No one earned more than 5 points on the seven-point Blood Sugar Regulation cluster, but scores for most students (9 out of 12) were solidly in the mid-range of 5 to 3 points.

*Table 10. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: High School Clusters with Maximum Score = 5*

Cluster Name	Score 5–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
Tuberculosis	1	9	4

Note.  $n = 14$ .

*Table 11. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: High School Clusters with Maximum Score = 7*

Cluster Name	Score 7–6	Score 5–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Blood Sugar Regulation	0	9	3	1
Saving the Tuna	1	2	5	4

Note. Blood Pressure Regulation  $n = 13$ ; Saving the Tuna  $n = 12$ .

*Table 12. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: High School Clusters with Maximum Score = 8*

Cluster Name	Score 8–6	Score 5–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
Tomcods	0	1	9	4

Note.  $n = 14$ .

## 3.2 DETAILED DISCUSSION BY CLUSTER: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

### 3.2.1 Cluster 1: Desert Plants

#### *Performance Summary*

The median time to complete the Desert Plants cluster was 11.5 minutes. Table 13 and Table 14 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 13. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Scores in Specified Range: Desert Plants*

Score 9–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
5	10	2	1

*Note.* Maximum score = 9;  $n = 18$ .

*Table 14. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Desert Plants*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 1 (Part A)	1	12	6
Item 1 (Part B)	1	13	5
Item 2 (Part B)	1	3	15

	Maximum Item Score	Score 3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Item 2 (Part A)	3	2	13	3
Item 3	3	14	3	1

*Note.*  $n = 18$ .

Students did relatively well on this cluster, but Item 2 was much more challenging than Items 1 or 3.

#### *Task Demands*

The following are task demands of the Desert Plants cluster:

- Organize or summarize data to highlight trends and patterns and/or determine relationships between the traits of an organism and survival in its environment.
- Understand and generate simple bar graphs or tables that document patterns, trends, or relationships between traits of an organism and its survival in a particular environment.
- Identify patterns or evidence in the data that support inferences about characteristics of an organism and those of its environment.

- Based on the provided data, identify or describe a claim regarding the relationship between the characteristics of an organism and survival in a particular environment.
- Evaluate the evidence to sort relevant from irrelevant information regarding survival of an organism in a particular environment.

## Stimulus

The stimulus for the Desert Plants cluster is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2. Stimulus: Desert Plants

### Plant Survival in the Desert

Mesquite trees and cactus plants are both common in the Sonora Desert of North America, even though this region receives less than 15 inches of rain a year. In comparison, bird's nest ferns are common to the rainforests of southeastern Asia, where rainfall is often more than 100 inches a year.

These three plants have differences in their roots, stems, and leaves. The Characteristics of Plants table summarizes the characteristics of each type of plant.

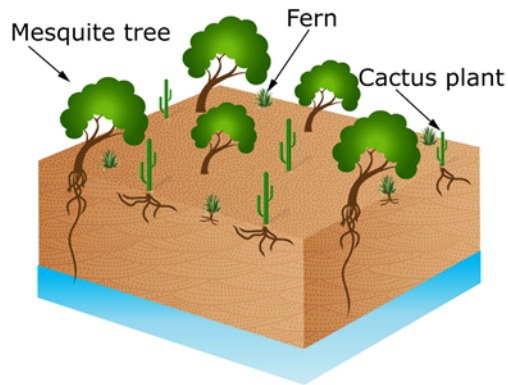
	Mesquite Tree	Cactus Plant	Bird's Nest Fern
Roots	Long deep roots	Wide shallow roots	Short shallow roots
Stems	Non-expandable trunk	Thick expandable trunk	Thin stems
Leaves	Small leaves	Leaves reduced to thin spikes	Large leaves

Plants use their roots, stems, and leaves to get and keep water. Differences in these structures affect the way in which different plants meet their needs for water.

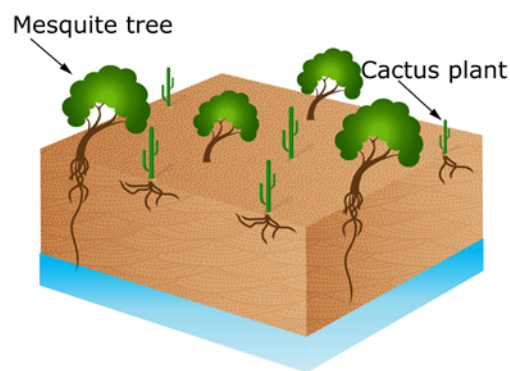
Plant Structure	Effect
Roots	Deep roots—allow plants to reach ground water below surface Wide shallow roots—allow plants to absorb a lot of water quickly when it rains
Leaves	Small waxy leaves—prevent loss of water in the hot sun
Stems	Thick expandable stems—allow plants to store water

To test how different characteristics affect a plant's ability to survive with less than 15 inches of rain a year, scientists planted Mesquite trees, cactus plants, and bird's nest ferns in a desert environment. A year later, they recorded how many of each type of plant survived.

### Start of Experiment



### End of Experiment



In the questions that follow you will construct an argument for why some plants survive better in the desert than others.

## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 of the Desert Plants cluster is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 4. Item 1: Desert Plants

The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Use the data from the experiment to compare the survival of the three types of plants in the desert.

#### Part A

Record the data from the experiment by adding numbers to the table.

	Mesquite Trees	Cactus Plants	Bird's Nest Ferns
Number of plants at start of experiment			
Number of plants at end of experiment			

#### Part B

Select the **two** statements that are supported by the data in the table you created.

- ☐ All types of plants can survive in all environments.
- ☐ No types of plants can survive in a dry desert environment.
- ☐ All types of plants can survive in the dry desert environment.
- ☐ Some types of plants cannot survive in the dry desert environment.
- ☐ Some types of plants survive better than others in the dry desert environment.

### Item 1 (Part A)

#### SCORES

Half of the California students (six) and all of the Utah students (six) earned credit (1 score point) on Part A.

#### COMPREHENSION

Those students who received credit for this item did not appear to be confused by any features of the item.

However, the students who did not receive credit seemed to have a general lack of comprehension of what was being asked. For example,

- one student wrote incoherent sentences instead of numbers;
- a second student decided to start at 27 “as a random number to start with”; and

- a third student said, “For mesquite trees, I got the start of experiment 1, do you see you start with 1, and at the end I saw how much they had altogether, and I got 3, so I was guessing that’s how much it was.” For the cactus plants, the student said, “I thought the same thing—they started off with 1 then ended with 3.” For the bird’s nest ferns, he said, “I was thinking the same thing because I was looking at the characteristics of plants—you start with 1 then you end with 3.”

## REASONING

The 12 students who earned credit all made sensible use of the experiment data.

For example, one student said she counted the trees, plants, and ferns in the *Start of the Experiment* exhibit and began entering the numbers in the first row of the table. She explained, “I put 5 mesquite trees, because when I counted, there was 5 [at the beginning of the experiment]. When I counted the cactus, there was 5. And then the same for bird’s nest ferns.” She counted the trees, plants, and ferns in the *End of the Experiment* exhibit and began entering the numbers in the second row of the table. The student noted that there were four mesquite trees, explaining that this was “[b]ecause one of them had died during the experiment. And then for the cactus plants, the number stayed the same, at 5, because they normally live there, like, a lot, and they really don’t need a lot of water to survive. And then the bird ferns all died during the experiment, so then that is a total of 0.”

## Item 1 (Part B)

### SCORES

Thirteen students, including five of the six Utah students, earned credit (1 point) on Part B, which required them to identify two statements that are supported by the table in Part A. (One of these students did not receive credit for Part A but understood the general concept.)

### COMPREHENSION

No features of this item appeared to confuse students.

### REASONING

Most students used credible reasoning from evidence to reach a solution.

For example, one student chose the second-to-last option (*[s]ome types of plants cannot survive in the dry desert environment*) because “at the start of the experiment, there was a total of five bird’s nest ferns and then they all died, and also because one of the mesquite trees – they died – but I mean, most of them still remained.” And she chose the last option (*[s]ome types of plants survive better than others in the dry desert environment*) because “out of all three of the plants, the cactus all lived instead of dying.” She shared that she did not chose the first option (*[a]ll types of plants can survive in all environments*) because “As you can see, some of them died – like the bird’s nest ferns and the mesquite trees.” She shared that she did not choose the second option (*[n]o types of plants can*

*survive in a dry desert environment)* “because the cactus – they still lived.” She shared that she did not choose the third option (*[a]ll types of plants can survive in the dry desert environment)* “because the bird’s nest ferns died.”



## Item 2

Item 2 of the Desert Plants cluster is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 6. Item 2: Desert Plants

The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Determine which traits of the three types of plants affect their survival in the desert.

### Part A

The three tables show traits of each type of plant from the experiment. Select the boxes to identify whether each trait helps or does not help each plant survive in the desert.

#### Mesquite Tree Traits

	Helps Survival	Does Not Help Survival
Long deep roots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-expandable trunk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Small leaves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Cactus Plant Traits

	Helps Survival	Does Not Help Survival
Wide shallow roots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thick stem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thin spikes as leaves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Bird's Nest Fern Traits

	Helps Survival	Does Not Help Survival
Short shallow roots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thin stem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Large leaves	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Part B

Type a number into each box to identify the number of traits that help or do not help the plants survive, based on the tables in part A.

	Helps Survival	Does Not Help Survival
Mesquite Trees	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cactus Plants	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Bird's Nest Ferns	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## **Item 2 (Part A)**

### **SCORES**

Points were awarded based on the number of plants for which the student correctly identified the traits that help the plant survive. Two students earned 3 score points (full credit) on Part A, six students earned 2 score points, and seven students earned 1 score point.

### **COMPREHENSION**

No features of this item appeared to confuse students.

### **REASONING**

Nine of the students used the *Characteristics of Plants* and *Effects of Plant Structures on Ability to Get and Keep Water* tables, and at least three of these students also referred to the exhibits showing plants that were alive at the beginning and end of the experiment. However, they did not necessarily interpret all the data correctly. For example, the following student referenced the information in the stimulus tables frequently and appropriately but misinterpreted some of the data. She did not appear to use the exhibits on the start and end of the experiment to check her understanding of which traits help or hinder survival.

- For the mesquite tree she said, “the mesquite tree has long deep roots and also has small leaves,” and checked *Helps Survival* for roots and leaves. She continued, “The [mesquite] plant—I don’t think that the non-expandable trunk will help. It says that thick expandable stems allow plants to store water, except the tree doesn’t have one, so it can’t store a lot of water, so I don’t think that will help it survive.” She checked *Does Not Help Survival* for the non-expandable trunk.
- For the cactus plant she said, “The cactus plant traits, it says it has wide shallow roots that allow the plant to absorb lots of water when it rains. So that would help it survive.” She checked *Helps Survival* for roots. She continued, “The thick trunk also will, but thick stem would do that.” She checked *Helps Survival* for trunk. She continued, “Then thin spikes as leaves—that probably wouldn’t help them a lot.” She checked *Does Not Help Survival* for leaves.
- For the bird’s nest fern she said, “So for the bird’s nest fern traits, it has shallow roots, and shallow roots allow it to absorb a lot of water when it rains, so that would probably help survive.” She checked *Helps Survival* for roots. She continued, “A thin stem—that would probably not help it survive since the thin stem would not be able to hold a lot of water to help it survive.” She checked *Does Not Help Survival* for the stem. She continued, “Then large leaves—that would probably be good. And small waxy leaves have lots of water in the hot sun. Yep.” She checked *Helps Survival* for leaves.

Seven students made little or no use of the data in the stimulus and based their reasoning for Part A on prior knowledge or conjecture.

## **Item 2 (Part B)**

### **SCORES**

On Part B, most students quickly filled out the table on the number of traits that help or do not help each plant survive based on their responses in Part A.

However, only three students completed all six cells correctly, as required to earn credit (1 score point) on Part B.

### **COMPREHENSION**

On Part B, three students wrote the types of traits in the response fields (e.g., long deep roots) rather than the number of traits as indicated in the instructions. One student also wrote some extraneous text. One other student wrote text that was mostly incoherent.

## **Item 3**

Item 3 of the Desert Plants cluster is shown in Figure 7.

*Figure 8. Item 3: Desert Plants*

Complete each statement to explain the survival of the three types of plants in the desert.

Click on each blank box to select the words or phrases that **best** complete each statement.

The Mesquite tree  in the desert because all or most of its characteristics  the tree meet the challenges of living in the desert.

The Cactus plant  in the desert because all or most of its characteristics  the plant meet the challenges of living in the desert.

The Bird's Nest Fern  in the desert because all or most of its characteristics  the fern meet the challenges of living in the desert.

### **SCORES**

Students earned 1 point for each statement they completed correctly. Fourteen students completed all three statements correctly and earned full credit. This included all six of the Utah students.

Sixteen students earned a score point for the statement on the mesquite tree. Sixteen students earned a score point for the statement on the cactus plant, and 15 students earned a score point for the statement on the bird's nest fern.

### **COMPREHENSION**

All students navigated through this item with ease.

## REASONING

Most students used their answers to previous questions in the cluster to select responses from the drop-down menus. At least five students used information from the stimulus, and three students used prior knowledge.

The following is an example of a student who reasoned appropriately from the evidence in the stimulus to respond to Item 3:

The student selected *survived well* for mesquite tree, explaining that this was “because all or most of its characteristics helped the tree meet the challenges of living in the desert; because the characteristics, such as having the long deep roots and the small leaves can help it survive in the desert.” She selected *survived best* for cactus plant, “because all or most of its characteristics helped it meet the challenges of living in the desert; because, of all of the plants, it stayed alive, and the characteristics such as having wide shallow roots and thick stems helped it live.” The student selected *did not survive* for bird’s nest fern, noting that “only one of its traits helped, and the rest—the two other ones—did not help it.” Then she selected the answers for the second part of each item, choosing *helped* for mesquite tree, *helped* for cactus plant, and *did not help* for bird’s nest fern.

### 3.2.2 Cluster 2: German Pyramid Candle

#### ***Performance Summary***

The median time to complete the German Pyramid Candle cluster was nine minutes. Table 15 and Table 16 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 15. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: German Pyramid Candle*

Score 4–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
1	9	7

*Note.* Maximum score = 4.  $n = 17$ ; one student ran out of time before attempting this cluster.

*Table 16. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: German Pyramid Candle*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 2	Score 1	Score 0
Item 1	2	3	5	9

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 2	1	2	15
Item 3	1	5	12

*Note.*  $n = 17$ ; one student ran out of time before attempting this cluster.

This was the most difficult of the elementary school clusters; only one student (from Utah) earned full credit (4 points).

#### ***Task Demands***

The following are task demands of the German Pyramid Candle cluster:

- Identify from a list, including distractors, the materials/tools needed for an investigation of how energy is transferred from place to place through heat, sound, light, or electric currents.
- Identify the outcome data that should be collected in an investigation of how energy is transferred from one place to another through heat, sound, light, or electric currents.
- Make and/or record observations about the transfer of energy from one place to another via heat, sound, light, or electric currents.

- Interpret and/or communicate the data from an investigation.
- Select, describe, or illustrate a prediction made by applying the findings from an investigation.


### ***Stimulus***

The stimulus for the German Pyramid Candle cluster is shown in Figure 9.

*Figure 10. Stimulus: German Pyramid Candle*

A German pyramid candle is a decoration whose parts only move when the candles are lit. The parts that move are driven by a fan that sits on the top of the pyramid. As the fan turns, other parts of the pyramid turn. The animation shows an example of a German pyramid candle. Click the small gray arrow to begin the animation.

☰



Use the following questions to determine how energy is transferred from the candles to the fan blades.

### ***Details by Item***

#### **Item 1**

Item 1 of the German Pyramid Candle cluster is shown in Figure 11.

*Figure 12. Item 1: German Pyramid Candle*

In the following table, select the **two** pieces of data that explain how the candles affect the fan, and then use the animation to describe the relationship between these two variables.

**Relationship of Outcome Data**

Variables	Relationship
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## SCORES

Two (Utah) students earned full credit (2 score points) on this item, which required students to identify two variables that explain the influence of the candles on the fan and then describe the relationship between these variables.

Seven other students earned partial credit for selecting the two correct variables but not correctly specifying the relationships—five were Utah students.

Additional students selected at least one of the correct variables.

A total of 13 students correctly selected the temperature of the air between the blades and the candles as one of the variables, and eight students correctly selected the rotation speed of the blade.

## COMPREHENSION

Students clearly did not understand how to describe the relationship between the two variables as only four students entered any responses to this part of the question. It is not clear how much of the confusion was because the students did not understand how energy was transferred and how much of the confusion was due to not understanding what the question was asking.

Five students were hesitant about the entire item, and two students tried to guess at the relationships between the two variables because they did not really understand what “the relationship” meant.

## REASONING

Most students tried to reason their way to a solution but lacked the content knowledge to do so without error. The following shows the reasoning process for one student who exemplifies this:

The student said, “The first variable is probably going to be *brightness* because if they’re more brighter, it probably means that it’s hotter. And for relationship, I’m going to do *increase* because I think it turns because something is taking in the heat energy and it’s using the heat energy from the candles to rotate the fan, and that’s why the brightness of the candles would probably increase the speed of the rotation of the fans. And so for variable two, I’m going to do the *temperature of the air between the blades and the candles*—I chose that because if the air is colder or cooler, it’s probably not going to rotate that much because it takes in the heat energy that the candles create and it rotates them . . . And if it’s like hot or warm, it’s probably going to rotate faster . . . if I’m correct. And for the relationship, I’m going to do decrease because if it’s slower or cooler, it’s probably going to be less . . . or not as fast as if it was warmer.”



## Item 2

Item 2 of the German Pyramid Candle cluster is shown in Figure 13.

Figure 14. Item 2: German Pyramid Candle

Use the table below to correctly order the statements based on what you have observed. Use the numbers 1 through 4 to order your statements, 1 being the first step and 4 being the last step. Use the "-" sign to indicate that the statement is not a part of the process you observed.

Step	Statement
<input type="text"/>	Air moves upward past the fan blades
<input type="text"/>	Light from candles transfers energy to the air
<input type="text"/>	Air gets hotter
<input type="text"/>	Moving air transfers energy to the fan blades
<input type="text"/>	Air transfers heat energy to the fan blades
<input type="text"/>	Heat from candles transfers energy to the air
<input type="text"/>	Light energy carries the air upwards past the fan blade

### SCORES

All but one student observed the whole animation, but only two (Utah) students earned credit (1 score point) on this item by correctly ordering the steps based on what they observed in the animation.

### COMPREHENSION

One student did not seem to understand that he was to order the steps, and it was not clear how he selected the numbers for his responses.

### REASONING

Students had the same issues with lack of content knowledge as they did with Item 1.

For example, one student correctly chose *[h]eat from candles transfers energy to the air* for step 1 (noting that “the energy carries the air upward past the fan”), but faltered after that. She chose *[a]ir transfers heat energy to the blades* for step 2, noting that it “was going to the fan blades.” For step 3, the student initially chose *[a]ir moves upward past the fan blades* but changed it to *[l]ight energy carries the air upwards past the fan blade*. When prompted later to explain why she changed her answer, she explained, “Because it made more sense if hot air moved upward past the fan blades, but it was just air, so I was thinking light energy carries the air upward past the fan blades because first the energy goes to the fan blades and then the light energy from the candles goes past the fans.” For step 4, she thought for a moment and said, “I think this (*air gets hotter*), and chose it,” explaining “because it goes around more.”

### Item 3

Item 3 of the German Pyramid Candle cluster is shown in Figure 15.

Figure 16. Item 3: German Pyramid Candle

With your knowledge of the process that drives the German pyramid candle, select the boxes in the table to indicate whether or not the changes listed would affect the animation.

	Affect	Not Affect
Change the number of candles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remove the air from between the candles and the blades	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change the amount of wax on the candles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change the angle of the blades	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change the color of the fan blades	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### SCORES

Five students earned credit (1 score point) for this item.

Nine other students correctly classified four of the five changes, but earned no credit, based on the scoring rubric.

### COMPREHENSION

No features of this item appeared to confuse students.

### REASONING

As with the other items in this cluster, students needed prior content knowledge to reason their way to a correct solution. For example, one student, who had most of the requisite knowledge, said,

“For the first one, the *change in number of candles*, I think that, with more heat and light, I think it will affect it a little bit more by making the blades spin faster. *Removing the air from between the candle and blades*, I think that will affect it because the GPC probably takes in the air from what’s underneath it. For the third one, the *change in the amount of wax on the candles*, I think that will not affect it because the wax just increases the duration of the candle, which wouldn’t affect it. *Change the angle of the blades*, I don’t think that would affect it because if you just turn the blades over to at least an angle where it looks like it’s even, I don’t think that will affect it either. *Change the color of the fan blades*, I don’t think changing the color of the fan blades would affect it because it’s just color, and it’s for decoration most of the time.”

### 3.2.3 Cluster 3: Redwall Limestone

#### ***Performance Summary***

The median time to complete the Redwall Limestone cluster was six minutes. Table 17 and Table 18 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 17. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Redwall Limestone*

Score 4–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
12	4	1

*Note.* Maximum score = 4;  $n = 17$ ; one student ran out of time before attempting this cluster.

*Table 18. Number of Students Attaining Item Score in Specified Range, by Item: Redwall Limestone*

	Score 1	Score 0
Item 1	13	4
Item 2	13	4
Item 3 (Part A)	14	3
Item 3 (Part B)	7	10

*Note.* Maximum score for each item = 1;  $n = 17$ ; one student ran out of time before attempting this cluster.

#### ***Task Demands***

The following are task demands of the Redwall Limestone cluster:

- Organize or summarize data to highlight trends, patterns, or correlations between plant and animal fossils and the environments in which they lived.
- Generate graphs or tables that document patterns, trends, or correlations in the fossil record.
- Identify evidence in the data that support inferences about plant and animal fossils and the environments in which they lived.

#### ***Stimulus***

The stimulus for the Redwall Limestone cluster is shown in Figure 17.

Figure 18. Stimulus: Redwall Limestone

The Grand Canyon is a huge canyon located in Arizona. The canyon has been formed by the Colorado River. The river has cut down into the ground, exposing rock layers that were deposited millions of years ago. The picture shows part of the Grand Canyon.

**Portion of Grand Canyon**



One of these rock layers is called the Redwall Limestone. The Redwall Limestone contains many different fossils, including corals, clams, octopi, and fish.

In the questions that follow, you will study six animals in order to learn about what Arizona was like when the Redwall Limestone was deposited millions of years ago.

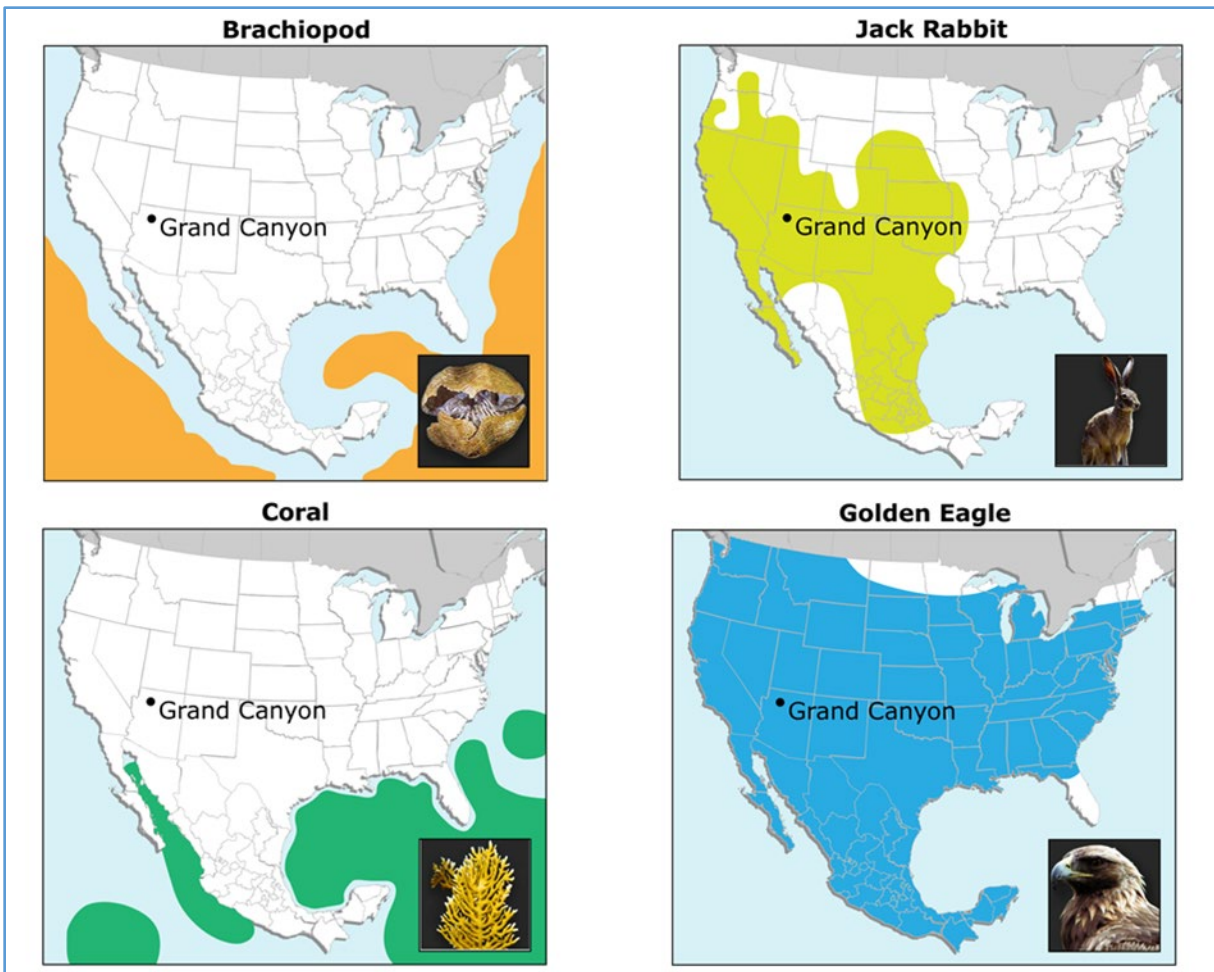
The pictures show the animals and maps of where they are found. The colored regions show where the animals live.

**Bighorn Sheep**



**Octopus**





Despite some incorrect responses, nearly all the students seemed comfortable navigating through the maps to decide where the animals are found and filling out the tables in Items 1 and 2. One student did not make any use of the maps.

### ***Details by Item***

#### **Item 1**

Item 1 of the Redwall Limestone cluster is shown in Figure 19.

Figure 20. Item 1: Redwall Limestone

Using the given maps, complete the table by identifying whether each animal is found in Arizona.

	Found in Arizona	Not Found in Arizona
Bighorn Sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Octopus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brachiopod	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jack Rabbit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coral	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golden Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### SCORES

Thirteen students earned credit (1 score point) on this item.

### COMPREHENSION

No features of this item appeared to confuse students.

### REASONING

Ten of the 13 students who earned credit showed evidence in the think-aloud of using the maps to reason their way to a solution, as intended.

For example, one student

- selected *Found in Arizona* for bighorn sheep “because the map that it gives you shows you that it’s located in Arizona.”
- selected *Not Found in Arizona* for octopus, explaining that “It’s found in oceans – not really in the state.”
- selected *Not Found in Arizona* for brachiopod, noting, with a laugh, “Because it’s in the oceans, not the state – like the octopus . . . octopi.”
- selected *Found in Arizona* for jack rabbit “because the map that it gives you shows it’s located in Arizona.”
- selected *Not Found in Arizona* for coral because “the map that it gives you has those green things that shows you that it’s not located in Arizona.”
- selected *Found in Arizona* for the golden eagle, noting that “the blue is all over the United States, so yeah, it’s in Arizona.”

Among the four students who did not earn credit for this item, each mis-located two of the six animals. The think-alouds showed that three of these students formed their answers based on background knowledge and some educated guessing rather than using the maps.

For example, one student

- selected *Not Found in Arizona* for bighorn sheep because “When I went to Arizona, I’ve never seen a bighorn sheep over there, so I really think it is not in there.”
- selected *Found in Arizona* for jack rabbit, explaining that “it’s in there because I’ve seen one when I went to Arizona.”
- selected *Not Found in Arizona* for coral. This choice appeared to be at random, marked after the student said, “I’ve never heard of that animal too because in school we don’t really learn about coral and so yeah I’ve never heard of it and I don’t know if they’re ever in Arizona, so . . .”
- selected *found in Arizona* for golden eagle because “I think it’s in Arizona because our school mascot is the golden eagle and they always say golden eagles are from Arizona.”

## **Item 2**

Item 2 of the Redwall Limestone cluster is shown in Figure 21.

*Figure 22. Item 2: Redwall Limestone*

Using the given maps, complete the table by selecting whether each animal lives on land or in water.

<b>Animal</b>	<b>Environment</b>
Bighorn Sheep	<input type="text"/>
Octopus	<input type="text"/>
Brachiopod	<input type="text"/>
Jack Rabbit	<input type="text"/>
Coral	<input type="text"/>
Golden Eagle	<input type="text"/>

## **SCORES**

Thirteen students earned credit (1 score point) on this item.

## **COMPREHENSION**

No features of this item appeared to confuse students. All students worked through the item fairly quickly, and three of the students commented that it was easy.

## **REASONING**

Among the 13 students who earned credit, most did not appear to make much use of the maps in formulating their responses, apparently because they felt that they could easily respond based on background knowledge about the animals.

For example, one student shared that she knows bighorn sheep live on land and that octopi are living in the water. But then she noted that she wasn't sure about coral, adding, "Sometimes you see coral on the beach or somewhere else, and so I don't know if it's land or water. But maybe it was washed up on the beach, so I was thinking water."

Students who did not earn credit for this item mis-located either the brachiopod or the coral; one student also mis-located the golden eagle. These students also relied on background knowledge for their responses. For example, one student explained his choices as follows:

- The bighorn sheep "is on land because I don't think he'll make it in the water."
- The octopus "has to live in the water to survive."
- The brachiopod "has to live in the water because it looks like a jellyfish and jellyfishes have to live in the water, so I thought maybe that does too, and I looked at the picture and thought it has to live in the water."
- "I looked at [the jack rabbit], and that's a land animal, and regular rabbits live on land, and that's why I picked that one."
- "[The coral] has to be on land because it kind of looks like a tree and trees have to be on land."
- "Birds and eagles are on land, so I picked that eagle to be on land, so I just knew it from my knowledge."

### **Item 3**

Item 3 of the Redwall Limestone cluster is shown in Figure 23.



Figure 24. Item 3: Redwall Limestone

The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

**Part A**

Within the Grand Canyon, a rock layer contains fossils of octopi (plural of “octopus”), brachiopods, and corals. What can you conclude about the environment of the Grand Canyon region from the fossil evidence?

- Ⓐ The Grand Canyon region was always desert.
- Ⓑ The Grand Canyon region was once underwater.
- Ⓒ The Grand Canyon region experienced a lot of rain.
- Ⓓ The fossils do not provide any information about the environment.

**Part B**

Which statement supports your conclusion?

- Ⓐ The rock layer contains fossils of only animals that live in water.
- Ⓑ The rock layer contains fossils of only animals that live on land.
- Ⓒ The rock layer contains fossils of animals that live neither on land nor in water.
- Ⓓ The rock layer contains fossils of animals that live on land and animals that live in water.

**Item 3 (Part A)**

**SCORES**

Fourteen students earned credit (1 score point) on this sub-item.

There was no common theme to the wrong answers—there were three possible wrong answers, and each of the three students who failed to earn credit chose a different one.

**COMPREHENSION**

Among the three students who did not earn full credit for the sub-item, one student appeared not to understand what the question was asking. She said she was confused on how to respond because “I thought it was going to ask me ‘does it usually rain there?’ and it doesn’t usually rain there because it’s in Arizona.”

**REASONING**

The 14 students who earned credit for this sub-item (1 score point) all appeared to evaluate the possible response option against credible criteria as they reasoned their way to a solution.

For example, one student first read option A, *[t]he Grand Canyon region was always desert*, out loud. Then he said he wanted to check the next option and read *[t]he Grand*

*Canyon region was once underwater.* The student said that option B could be the answer, “but the first option [A] is not because it said in the question [the fossils] were sea animals.” The student then read option C, *[t]he Grand Canyon region experienced a lot of rain*, and option D, *[t]he fossils do not provide any information about the environment*. He said that it can’t be option D because “[the question] doesn’t have anything to do with the animals that are living today.” He said it probably wasn’t option C because “even if it rained, [but] it wasn’t an ocean, then the coral couldn’t live there.” The student concluded that the correct answer had to be B.

### **Item 3 (Part B)**

#### **SCORES**

Seven students earned credit (1 score point) on this sub-item.

#### **COMPREHENSION**

Among the 10 students who did not earn credit on this sub-item, most appeared to be confused as to what the question was asking. Rather than associating the question with Part A, these students appeared to be trying to answer a separate question about the types of animal fossils that might be found in the canyon walls. Further, they did not seem to know where to look for information that would help them answer the question; they tended to reference the list of *current-day* animals mentioned in the stimulus, and to do so irrespective of whether these animals were found in Arizona. Consequently, nine of these 10 students selected option D, *[t]he rock layer contains fossils of animals that live on land and animals that live in water*, using reasoning such as the following:

One student said, “obviously C, *the rock layer contains fossils of animals that live neither on land nor in water*, is wrong, it’s not only water because they have jack rabbits, the goat-ram thing, and the eagle so that’s not true.” For option B, *the rock layer contains fossils of only animals that live on land*,” he said: “that’s not true, there are octopus, coral and brachiopod.” He read out loud response option C a second time, *the rock layer contains fossils of animals that live neither on land nor in water*, and said “the bird does live on land and it flies a lot, but it’s still on land, so it has to be D, *the rock layer contains fossils of animals that live on land and animals that live in water*.”

Some students also seemed to have problems with the structure of the answer choices (A, or B, or neither A nor B, or both A and B).

For example, one student said, “What I found confusing was this one since I was looking at D and it said, ‘live in water’ at the end, just like A, so I was looking at it, and I figured out that it said lived on land AND on water. It kind of confused me just looking at the end that both of them said ‘live in water.’”

#### **REASONING**

The seven students who earned credit for this sub-item all appeared to use credible criteria in reasoning their way to a solution.

For example, one student read out loud the stem and option A, *[t]he rock layer contains fossils of only animals that live in water*. He said that it could be that one, but he wanted to read the other options. He read out loud option B, *[t]he rock layer contains fossils of only animals that live on land*. The student said, “no, it wouldn’t be that one because the answer [to Part A] doesn’t have anything to do with that.” He read option C, *[t]he rock layer contains fossils of animals that live neither on land nor in water*, and said it couldn’t be the right answer, because the question says that [the rock layer] has sea animals. He read option D, *[t]he rock layer contains fossils of animals that live on land and animals that live in water*. The student said that “the question never said anything about that part” and chose A.

### 3.2.4 Cluster 4: Terrarium Matter Cycle

#### ***Performance Summary***

The median time to complete the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster was 11 minutes. Table 19 and Table 20 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 19. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Terrarium Matter Cycle*

Score 9–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
1	3	13	1

*Note.* Maximum score = 9;  $n = 18$ .

*Table 20. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Terrarium Matter Cycle*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 1 (Part A)	1	3	15
Item 1 (Part B)	1	6	12
Item 2 (Part A)	1	8	7
Item 2 (Part C)	1	1	17
Item 2 (Part D)	1	1	17
Item 3	1	7	11

	Maximum Item Score	Score 3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Item 2 (Part B)	3	3	10	5

*Note.*  $n = 18$

Earning credits on this cluster was challenging for the students. Two of the Utah students earned the most credit (seven and six credits respectively), likely reflecting their greater exposure to NGSS-based instruction.

#### ***Task Demands***

The following are task demands of the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster:

- Select or identify from a collection of potential model components, including distractors, the parts of a model needed to describe the movement of matter among plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment.

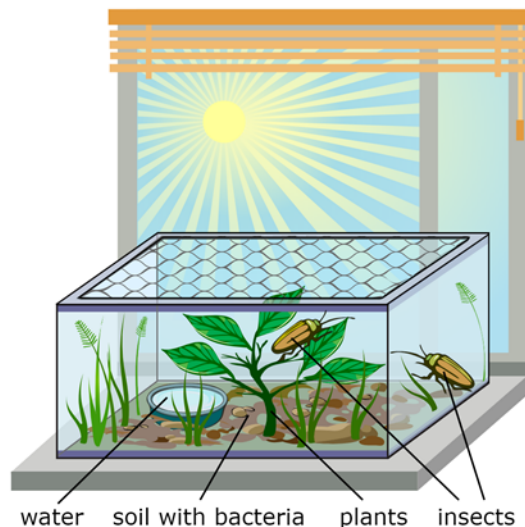
- Manipulate the components of a model to demonstrate properties, processes, and/or events that result in the movement of matter among plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment including the relationships of organisms and/or the cycle(s) of matter and/or energy.
- Articulate, describe, illustrate, select, or identify the relationships among components of a model that describe the movement of matter among plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment.
- Make predictions about the effects of changes in model components including the substitution, elimination, or addition of matter and/or an organism and the result.

### Stimulus

The stimulus for the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster is shown in Figure 25.

Figure 26. Stimulus: Terrarium Matter Cycle

A science class sets up four terrariums on a sunny windowsill. Each terrarium contains water and insects. Each one also contains a combination of gravel, soil with bacteria, and/or plants according to the Terrarium Setups table.



**Terrarium Setups**

	<b>Terrarium 1</b>	<b>Terrarium 2</b>	<b>Terrarium 3</b>	<b>Terrarium 4</b>
<b>Soil</b>			X	X
<b>Gravel</b>	X	X		
<b>Plants</b>		X		X

The students observe the terrariums every 5 days for 15 total days and record observations of the insects and plants. Their data are shown in the Terrarium Observations diagrams.

**Terrarium 1  
Observations**

Day	Insects
1	Alive
5	Not alive
10	Not alive
15	Not alive

**Terrarium 2  
Observations**

Day	Insects	Plants
1	Alive	Alive
5	Alive	Alive
10	Alive	Not alive
15	Not alive	Not alive

**Terrarium 3  
Observations**

Day	Insects
1	Alive
5	Not alive
10	Not alive
15	Not alive

**Terrarium 4  
Observations**

Day	Insects	Plants
1	Alive	Alive
5	Alive	Alive
10	Alive	Alive
15	Alive	Alive

In the following questions, you will develop a model to show why the insects only survive under certain environmental conditions.

## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 of the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster is shown in Figure 27.

Figure 28. Item 1: Terrarium Matter Cycle

The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

#### Part A

Based on the observations of the terrariums, identify the parts that must be present for the insects to survive.

	Must be present
Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soil with Bacteria	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insects	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### Part B

Select the **three** statements that explain why these parts are necessary for the insects to survive.

- ☐ Insects need plants for food.
- ☐ Insects need soil to lay their eggs in.
- ☐ Plants need nutrients from the soil.
- ☐ Gravel is necessary for water drainage.
- ☐ Water is necessary for all living organisms.
- ☐ All living organisms take in matter from the environment.
- ☐ Different types of organisms are necessary for stable ecosystems.

### Item 1 (Part A)

#### SCORES

Three students earned credit (1 score point) on this sub-item, which required them to correctly identify all four of the elements that must be present for the insects to survive. Ten other students correctly identified three of the four parts.

## COMPREHENSION

Several students had trouble with the concept that the organism itself (i.e., insects) was one of the things that had to be present for that organism to survive. Six students gave a response that correctly identified soil with bacteria, water, and light as essential, but left out insects. Some others chose insects, but interpreted it as other insects, or were not sure.

For example, when the interviewer asked after the think-aloud, “You weren’t sure whether to click insects or not here. Could you tell me a little about that?” One student said, “Yeah. Would it be the insects themselves? Or would it be different insects? Like you’d put two cockroaches in there with a ladybug. Or you’d put two ladybugs with a spider. I don’t know. If insects have to be there to survive, then yes, but if it is different insects and they’d be harmless, then I’d say no, they don’t need to be there. So maybe more description there.”

## REASONING

The three students who received credit for the sub-item displayed the type of reasoning from evidence that was expected, although their reasoning was not necessarily correct in every detail.

For example, one student said, “I know a class sets up four terrariums by a sunny windowsill, so light can get in to help the plants. I know plants have a photosynthesis process, and they need the sun to make food. There are also insects so they can eat, and water so they can drink, and soil so they can have a stable root because I know that plants don’t need soil to grow. In terrarium 3 and 4 there is soil, and in terrarium 1 and 2 there is gravel, and in 2 and 4 there are plants. A student observes the terrarium every 5 days for 15 days and records observation. Three times he observes them to collect observation—like the two living things in there, like the insects and the plants, and the data is shown on the diagram. I can see that the day 1 the insects are alive because in terrarium 1 there is only gravel, but no plants, so they don’t have anything to eat, so they can only survive about a day. Day 1, the insects are alive because—they are alive for three checks because they have gravel and plants . . . . The plants dying would probably be because maybe gravel is not strong to hold their roots. If the plants die, so do the insects. In terrarium 3, the insects are alive, and they all die on the next days because they don’t have any plants to eat. And then terrarium 4 has plants and soil, so it has plenty for the insects to eat, and it is a good support for the plants, so if they both stay alive, they can feed off each other.”

Many students who did not receive credit made only limited use of the experimental data provided in the stimulus and relied entirely or primarily on background knowledge.

For example, for *Gravel*, one student said, “I don’t think it should be present because, if you just need gravel, you would have nothing to do with the soil in there.” For *Soil with Bacteria* the student said, “It must be present because a lot of plants and flowers, they need soil—and they also have bacteria in it or something.” For *Water*, the student said, “It definitely needs to be present because with just sun and soil, it won’t let it grow



because every plant needs water, soil, and sun.” For *Insects*, the student said, “Yeah, because bees like going on sunflowers, so yeah it could be present.” For *Plants*, the student said, “Not so much cause if you’re going to grow one it’s already present . . .” When asked if this was from the student’s prior knowledge, she agreed.

### **Item 1 (Part B)**

#### **SCORES**

Six students earned credit (1 score point) on this sub-item, which required students to correctly identify all three of the statements that explained why the elements in Part A are necessary for the insects to survive. Ten other students correctly identified two of the three statements.

#### **COMPREHENSION**

No features of this item appeared to confuse students.

#### **REASONING**

Students reasoned from background knowledge, but not necessarily content area knowledge gained in school.

For example, one student selected option 1, and when asked how she knew, the student said, “if insects don’t have food or water they’ll die, and I know that just from background knowledge.” The student selected option 3 because, “plants need nutrients from the soil, or they will die too... I just used my background knowledge.” Student selected option 4 (*[g]ravel is necessary for water drainage*) and when asked how she knew, she said, “Just from learning it in school, I’ve just heard it before.”

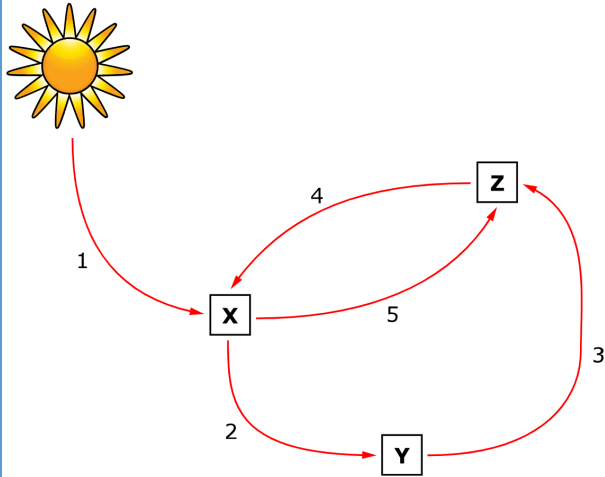
### **Item 2**

Item 2 of the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster is shown in Figure 29.

Figure 30. Item 2: Terrarium Matter Cycle

The Terrarium Cycle of Matter and Energy diagram shows an incomplete model of the terrarium environment.

**Terrarium Cycle of Matter and Energy**



The following question has four parts. First, answer part A. Next, answer part B. Then, answer part C. Finally, answer part D.

**Part A**

Select the boxes to identify X, Y, and Z.

	X	Y	Z
Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soil with Bacteria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Part B**

Select the boxes to identify X, Y, and Z as a producer, consumer, or decomposer.

X:

Y:

Z:

**Part C**

Select the **two** numbers that represent arrows in the model to show when matter or energy is moved from the environment to organisms.

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

**Part D**

Carbon dioxide and water are missing from this model. If added, where would the arrow be pointing?

Ⓐ from X toward Y

Ⓑ from Y toward Z

Ⓒ from the environment toward X

Ⓓ from the environment toward Z

Students generally did not understand the *Terrarium Cycle of Matter and Energy* diagram in Item 2. One student did not answer any of the parts in Item 2.

## **Item 2 (Part A)**

### **SCORES**

Only three students earned full credit (3 score points) on Part A, which required selecting correct labels for X, Y, and Z. Ten other students earned 1 score point. Two of the three students who earned full credit were from Utah.

### **COMPREHENSION**

Six students said Part A was confusing. They appeared not to understand the conventions of the diagram and possibly also did not understand the concept of matter and energy cycle.

For example, one student said, “I don’t get this question . . . I think it’s missing something—the soil, the water, and insects that give it nutrients or something.” The student attempted to click the diagram, thinking it might be interactive. She then moved on to Part A, read it aloud, and said, “I think for number 1 it’s sun, then X is going to be *water*, and then this is going to be *insects*, and then this is going to be *plants*.” After checking X for *Water*, the student also checked X for *Insects* and X for *Plants*. She then realized that she had overwritten her response to X twice and went back to check X for *Water*, Y for *Insects*, and Z for *Plants*.

Only one of the Utah students thought this sub-item was confusing; the remaining five Utah students did not express confusion or appear to guess at the interpretation of the diagram.

## **Item 2 (Part B)**

### **SCORES**

Eight students earned credit (1 score point) in Part B by correctly identifying X, Y, and Z as a producer, consumer, or decomposer. Seven other students identified one of the components correctly.

### **COMPREHENSION**

Only one student expressed confusion on Part B, and this appeared to relate more to confusion over the producer, consumer, and decomposer roles than to the wording of the item. The student said:

“What was confusing on this was B, because I forgot which one was that, so I was looking, and I thought about what was a producer, and I remembered that [it] was something that helps it grow. And X was the soil and bacteria, so X would have been the producer. The consumer got me confused because I didn’t remember learning about the consumer. So, I was thinking it probably was the plants since I knew the decomposer was the one who would help the things decompose into the ground, and that was probably the insects. So, I knew that Y was the consumer.”

## REASONING

The reasoning of students who received credit for Part B indicated that they did know the facts of the matter and energy cycle, whether or not they understood the letters in the response choices as referencing the diagram.

For example, one student said, “X is a *producer*, Y is a *consumer*, and Z has to be *decomposer* . . . X is producer because sunlight goes to the plants, and then the plants produce food for themselves and others, Y is consumer because the consumer eats the producer, and Z is decomposer, because after the consumer dies, the decomposer decomposes it and turns it into soil.”

## Item 2 (Part C)

### SCORES

Only one (Utah) student earned credit (1 score point) on Part C, which required that students select both the arrows in the model that showed where matter or energy is moved from the environment to organisms. Nine other students correctly selected the arrow from the sun to X, but not the arrow from Z to X.

### COMPREHENSION

The vocabulary used in this sub-item, particularly “environment,” “organism,” and “matter,” was unfamiliar to several of the students.

For example, one student did not understand the term “matter.” The student said he was confused by “questions that had things to do with ‘matter’ because I know what matter is, but we started learning in science class, and I haven’t fully gotten the sense of matter yet.”

Confusion may also have arisen from the way in which the term “environment” is used, namely, to refer to the inanimate environment only.

## REASONING

Most students tried to reason their way to a solution, but their content knowledge was too limited to allow them to identify both correct arrows. For example:

One student said, “I’m going to say one of my answers is ‘1’ because of light energy maybe is being moved from the environment, from the sun – I’m pretty sure that’s part of the environment, and I’m pretty sure a plant is an organism. And for my second number I’m trying to think about what I can say . . . because the plant has matter, I’m pretty sure, or everything has matter. And a plant is an organism, and it says matter or energy, and the matter is being given or moved from the plant to the insect.”

Another student said, “I chose 2 and 3 since those are the necessary parts since the soil went in a circle to the soil. From the soil to the plants and from the plant to the insect. Since I thought that was the most important part. If it was 4 and 2, it would just be the

same thing, but I thought 2 and 3 would be better and make more sense since the insect would be going to the soil and then the soil would make the plants and that wouldn't really make sense." The interviewer asks the student, "What do you think the question is asking?" The student said, "It is showing that energy is moved from the environment to the organisms and I chose those since the matter in the sun is giving the soil energy to make the plants grow and that would keep going around. The plants would be decomposed or eaten by the bugs."

## **Item 2 (Part D)**

### **SCORES**

Only three students earned credit (1 score point) on Part D, which asked where the arrow would be pointed if carbon dioxide and water were added to the model. Interestingly, eight students incorrectly indicated that the arrow would point from X toward Y.

### **COMPREHENSION**

Several students simply lacked the content knowledge to answer this question.

For example, one student said, “because I had to find from X toward Y – I had to know that the insects carried the carbon dioxide to the plants, but then also carry it to the soil.”

## **Item 3**

Item 3 of the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster is shown in Figure 31.

*Figure 32. Item 3: Terrarium Matter Cycle*

Complete the table to identify your expected observations of the plants in a terrarium with only water, soil, and plants.

<b>Day</b>	<b>Plants</b>
<b>1</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>5</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>10</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>15</b>	<input type="text"/>

### **SCORES**

Seven students earned credit (1 score point) on this item.

### **COMPREHENSION**

No issues with comprehension of the item were noted.

### **REASONING**

Some students applied the information provided in the experiment to help them answer this question, although not all students were able to interpret the information from the experiment correctly.

An example of using the experimental information correctly was a student who said, “This question is asking me to see how the plants, what I would observe if the plants were in a terrarium with water, soil, and plants. Plants would be plants, and soil would be soil, and



water would be something to keep the plants alive. So, day 1 they would probably be alive. After 5 days, as long as plants are supplied by water and sun, they'd be alive. On day 10, they'd probably still be alive because of the ecosystem in the terrarium. On day 15, they could really be either, but I think that this question wants you to say, if they have everything they need, they'd be alive." After completing the cluster, when the interviewer asked the student if he used any information from the left side of the screen, the student said, "I used a lot of information from the left side of the screen because in terrarium 4 they stayed alive for 15 whole days, and just having soil, plants and water was not on that chart, but I bet they had it. I thought, since they stayed alive on that one, they'd stay alive in this one."

Another student used the data from the terrarium experiment but without seeming to comprehend how to interpret the data. He said, "What I found confusing was on [day] 5 that [the terraria] were tied, and that 2 of them were alive and 2 of them were not alive. So that made it really confusing since I didn't know which one to choose."

At least 10 students, however, including some of those who earned credit, used only their prior content knowledge and/or personal experience to respond.

For example, one student said, "Day 1: *alive*. I think I'll put *alive*. My plants have been alive for 2 weeks." She clicked *Alive* for days 1, 5, and 10. "*Alive*. I don't know if they're going to be alive so I'm going to try *Not Alive* (clicked *Not Alive* for day 15), I don't know. I've had tomatoes that lasted like months and months."

### 3.3 DETAILED DISCUSSION BY CLUSTER: MIDDLE SCHOOL

#### 3.3.1 Cluster 1: Galilean Moons

##### *Performance Summary*

The median time to complete the Galilean Moons cluster was 10 minutes. Table 21 and Table 22 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 21. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Galilean Moons*

Score 9–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
5	4	3	0

Note. Maximum score = 9;  $n = 12$ .

*Table 22. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Galilean Moons*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 4–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Item 1	4	7	1	4
Item 2	4	7	4	1

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 3	1	3	9

Note.  $n = 12$ .

##### *Task Demands*

The following are task demands of the Galilean Moons cluster:

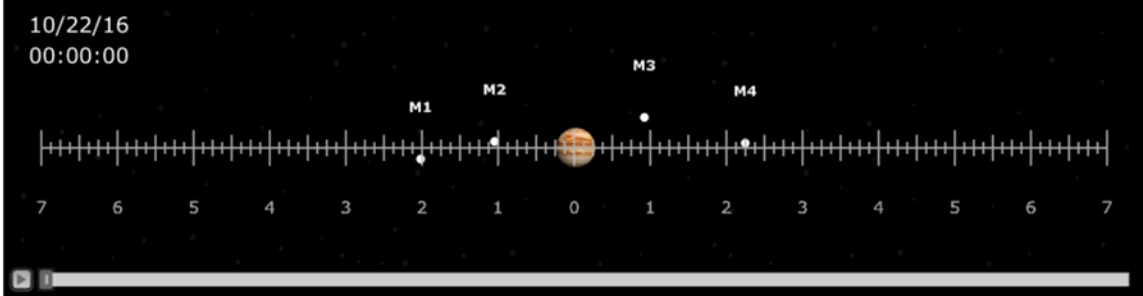
- Make simple calculations using given data to estimate the properties (e.g., mass, surface temperature, diameter) and locations of different solar system objects relative to a given reference point/object (Item 1).
- Calculate or estimate or identify properties of objects or relationships among objects in the solar system, based on data from one or more sources (Item 2).
- Given a partial model of objects in the solar system, identify objects or relationships that can be represented in the model or the reasons why they cannot be represented in the model (Item 3).

## Stimulus

The stimulus for the Galilean Moons cluster is shown in Figure 33.

Figure 34. Stimulus: Galilean Moons

Four of Jupiter's closest moons can be seen orbiting the planet by using a low-powered telescope. A ruler on the lens of the telescope is used to take measurements. The animation shows the movements of the moons and Jupiter over the course of several days. Click on the small gray arrow at the bottom left of the picture to begin the animation.



The table shows data on each of the moons.

	Diameter (km)	Mean Distance from Jupiter (km)	Orbital Period (days)
Callisto	4,800	2,000,000	16.7
Europa	3,318	700,000	3.5
Ganymede	5,262	1,000,000	7.2
Io	3,630	400,000	1.8

## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 of the Galilean Moons cluster is shown in Figure 35.

Figure 36. Item 1: Galilean Moons

Use the measuring tool on the animation to determine each moon's maximum distance from Jupiter.  
Complete the table by entering the measurements to the closest 0.25 mark.

	Maximum Distance from Jupiter in Animation
M1	
M2	
M3	
M4	

## SCORES

This item was relatively easy for students; six students earned 4 score points (full credit), and one other student earned 3 score points. However, four students earned no credit (including one student who skipped over the item without attempting to answer it).

Eight of the 12 students seemed comfortable manipulating the simulation and re-watched, with appropriate pauses, to figure out each moon's distances from Jupiter. Some also re-watched the simulation while responding to Item 2.

One student neglected to watch the simulation at all.

## COMPREHENSION

Although, the introduction to the stimulus states that "A ruler on the lens of the telescope is used to take measurements," five students did not understand the measuring tool, or the units used on the tool.

One of these students used the mean distance from Jupiter in kilometers from the *Data on Galilean Moons* table for her responses to the item. The student said that the instructions suggested using a measuring tool, but she did not see a measuring tool.

Another student said, "I thought the numbers [going across the lens on the animation] were extremely confusing. I think that if they're trying to take it to orbital days, then they have to make the length longer, but if it takes 16.7 days—well that's orbit. I don't know, it's just super confusing. They should say that the numbers represent the length of time or the number of days."

At least two students were confused by the instructions "to the closest 0.25 mark."

## REASONING

The seven students who earned three or 4 score points all showed evidence in the think-aloud of using the animation in the manner intended to formulate their response.

For example, one student said that she was going to follow one moon at a time "because I can't follow all of them at the same time." As she watched the animation a second time, she noted where each of the moons was, narrating aloud, "M2 is around the 1.5 mark. M4 is around the 2.5 mark." She then paused the video, studied the text of Item 1, and began entering the data. When she reached the response field for M3, she said, "I'll just leave it at 7, because it went a little past 7 but not too far."

## **Item 2**

Item 2 of the Galilean Moons cluster is shown in Figure 37.

*Figure 38. Item 2: Galilean Moons*

Select the boxes to identify each moon by name.

	Callisto	Europa	Ganymede	Io
M1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### **SCORES**

This item was also relatively easy for students; seven students received full credit (4 score points), and only one student received no credit.

### **COMPREHENSION**

No features of this item appeared to confuse students.

### **REASONING**

Nearly all the students reasoned their way to a solution using the stimulus materials as intended.

For example, one student stated she was going to look for the mean distance from Jupiter [on the *Data on Galilean Moons* table] and use what she got from the previous question—the maximum distance for each moon. The student selected M3 for Callisto “because it is the farthest away and has the largest mean distance.” She noted that Europa has the third “biggest” mean and, looking for the third largest maximum distance, deduced that M4 must be Europa. Seeing that Ganymede has the second largest mean distance, the student selected M1. The last moon left (Io) was identified by default as M2.

## **Item 3**

Item 3 of the Galilean Moons cluster is shown in Figure 39.

*Figure 40. Item 3: Galilean Moons*

- Compare the measurements you took to the distances in the Data on Galilean Moons table. Then, select the statement that is true.
- Ⓐ The measurements you took are proportional to the data in the table.
  - Ⓑ The measurements you took are not proportional to the data in the table because the table is wrong.
  - Ⓒ There is not enough information to tell whether the measurements you took are proportional to the data in the table.
  - Ⓓ The data you measured is not proportional to the data in the table because your measurement instrument is imprecise at that distance.

### **SCORES**

This item was much more challenging than the other items in the cluster, and only three students selected the correct response that the data the student measured are not proportional to the data in the table due to the differences in measurement accuracy.

The nine students who did not earn credit for this item were fairly evenly distributed across the distractors (four students chose C, three chose A, and two chose B), suggesting that they really were at a loss to understand how to explain the differences between their measurements and the data in the table.

### **COMPREHENSION**

Two students said that they did not know the meaning of “proportional,” and, based on the item responses, it’s likely that a number of others did not fully understand the concept of proportional.

Although not mentioned, students may also not have understood what it meant that “your measurement instrument is imprecise.”

### **REASONING**

Even students who selected the right answer, may not have done so with full comprehension.

For example, one student read through all the answers, then started eliminating answers. First, she eliminated A and B, then decided the answer was D because the ruler measured the distance in the animation, but the table gave the distances in kilometers.

### 3.3.2 Cluster 3: Hippos

#### ***Performance Summary***

The median time to complete the Hippos cluster was 10 minutes. Table 23 and Table 24 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 23. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Hippos*

Score 10–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
2	5	3	0

*Note.* Maximum score = 10;  $n = 10$ ; two students ran out of time before completing this cluster.

*Table 24. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in the Specified Range, by Item: Hippos*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 4–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Item 1	4	1	9	0
Item 5	3	1	4	5

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 2	1	5	5
Item 3	1	7	3
Item 4	1	3	7

*Note.*  $n = 10$ ; two students ran out of time before completing this cluster.

#### ***Task Demands***

The following are task demands of the Hippos cluster:

- Articulate, describe, illustrate, or select the relationships or interactions to be explained. This may entail sorting relevant from irrelevant information or features (Item 1).
- Express or complete a causal chain common or distinct across organisms or environments. This may include indicating directions of causality in an incomplete model such as a flow chart or diagram or completing cause and effect chains (Item 2).
- Express or complete a causal chain common or distinct across organisms or environments. This may include indicating directions of causality in an incomplete model such as a flow chart or diagram or completing cause and effect chains (Item 3).
- Articulate, describe, illustrate, or select the relationships or interactions to be explained. This may entail sorting relevant from irrelevant information or features (Item 4).



- Use an explanation to predict interactions among different organisms or in different environments (Item 5).

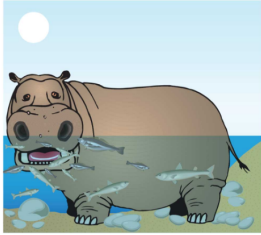
### ***Stimulus***

The stimulus for the Hippos cluster is shown in Figure 41.

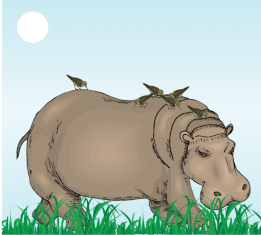
*Figure 42. Stimulus: Hippos*

In Africa, a variety of organisms coexist with others in distinct ecosystems. For example, hippopotamuses spend time in both aquatic and savannah ecosystems.

When found in aquatic environments, hippopotamuses are often surrounded by carp.



When found in a savannah environment, hippopotamuses are often surrounded by birds called oxpeckers.



## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 of the Hippos cluster is shown in Figure 43.

Figure 44. Item 1: Hippos

Select **four** questions that will help you explain why hippopotamuses are surrounded by carp in water and oxpeckers on land. Consider the answer to each question before you select your next question. Choose your questions to explore or rule out potential explanations.

Select a question. Then click Ask Question.

After the answers to your four selected questions appear, the answers to all of the questions will appear in the table.

Questions	Questions	Answers
<input type="radio"/> What preys on hippopotamuses?		
<input type="radio"/> What preys on carp?		
<input type="radio"/> What preys on oxpeckers?		
<input type="radio"/> Where do hippopotamuses spend most of their time?		
<input type="radio"/> Where do oxpeckers spend most of their time?		
<input type="radio"/> What do carp consume?		
<input type="radio"/> What do oxpeckers consume?		
<input type="radio"/> What do hippopotamuses consume?		
<input type="radio"/> Where do oxpeckers roost?		
<input type="radio"/> Where do carp spawn?		
<input type="button" value="Ask Question"/>		

### SCORES

Every student earned some credit on this item:

- One student earned 4 points (full credit).
- Three students earned 3 points.
- Six students earned 2 points.
- One student earned 1 point.

## COMPREHENSION

As evidenced from their reasoning in the think-alouds, students understood that they were to choose questions they thought would be helpful to explain the relationships between hippos and oxpeckers or carp, although, as can be seen from the score distribution, they did not necessarily know what those questions would be. Two students, however, commented on the fact that being asked to choose questions seemed like a waste of time in light of the fact that answers eventually were populated for all the questions.

Three students did not initially understand that they had to click “Ask Question” and could only ask one question at a time; one student initially thought that she had to type the text of the question rather than select from the list.

### Item 2

Item 2 of the Hippos cluster is shown in Figure 45.

*Figure 46. Item 2: Hippos*

Use the information from the previous question to describe the likely reason that carp surround hippopotamuses in the water.

Click on each blank box and select the words that complete the statement.

In an aquatic environment, carp depend on  to provide .

## SCORES

Half of the students (five) received credit for this item.

## COMPREHENSION

Students found this item easy to comprehend, and they had sufficient knowledge of transactional relationships among animals to understand the concept behind the item.

Score variance on this item (and the next) came from the “to provide” response; students found it obvious that the response for the first drop-down box should be Hippopotamuses.

## REASONING

Most students reasoned appropriately from the information in Item 1 to determine their response.

For example, one student said, “In an aquatic environment, carp depend on . . . so why would a carp depend on the hippopotamus? [Referring back to question 1:] So what preys on hippos? I don’t need that. Where do they spend their time? I don’t need that. Where do oxpeckers spend most of their time? On the bodies of host mammals. What do hippos consume? Grass and plants. Where do oxpeckers roost? On the bodies of host mammals.

Oh, so I believe that in the aquatic environment, carp depend on hippos to provide . . . food . . . Because they eat fleas, dead skin, parasites, and mucous.”

Those who did not respond correctly simply made wrong inferences from the data—some of which were wrong but plausible.

For example, one student explained why he selected protection by saying, “hippopotamuses are a much bigger animal than the fish and could provide protection from the crocodile.” The student noted that, in Item 1, one of the answers indicated that crocodiles, snakes and larger fish prey on carp.

### **Item 3**

Item 3 of the Hippos cluster is shown in Figure 47.

*Figure 48. Item 3: Hippos*

Use the information from the previous question to describe the **most likely** reason that oxpeckers surround hippopotamuses on the land.

Click on each blank box and select the words that complete the statement.

In the savannah environment, oxpeckers depend on  to provide .

### **SCORES**

Seven students received credit for this item.

### **COMPREHENSION**

This item is very similar to Item 2, and the same observations about comprehension apply.

### **REASONING**

This item is very similar to Item 2, and the same observations about reasoning apply.

### **Item 4**

Item 4 of the Hippos cluster is shown in Figure 49.

Figure 50. Item 4: Hippos

Select the boxes to identify which organisms are paired with the hippopotamus in the described relationships.

	Oxpecker	Carp	Neither
<b>Predatory relationship</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Competitive relationship</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Mutually beneficial relationship</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### SCORES

Three students earned credit on this item, which required that all three answers about organisms in relationships with hippos be correct. The fewest students (two) correctly identified the answer for *Competitive relationship*.

### COMPREHENSION

Although students generally understood the concept of transactional relationship among animals, some lacked prior knowledge of the terms used in the item.

For example, one student said that “mutually beneficial” was the only relationship mentioned in the sample lesson. He did not know if the predatory and competitive relationships were “interchangeable or how it worked.”

### Item 5

Item 5 of the Hippos cluster is shown in Figure 51.

Figure 52. Item 5: Hippos

Given this information, what is a reasonable hypothesis about why carp and oxpeckers cluster around hippopotamuses, why the hippopotamus allows this behavior, and why these patterns of behavior are similar.

Type your answer in the space provided.

### SCORES

One student earned full credit (3 score points) by providing correct hypotheses for each of the three questions posed in the item stem.

Four other students provided a correct hypothesis for at least one of the questions.

**COMPREHENSION**

There were no comprehension issues with this item.

**REASONING**

Some students failed to address the task of formulating hypotheses altogether. Others made appropriate use of the information gathered from the previous items in formulating their responses, but, given that their understanding of the previous items was not necessarily correct, these misunderstandings could carry over into this item.

### 3.3.3 Cluster 3: Morning Fog

#### ***Performance Summary***

The median time to complete the Morning Fog cluster was 12 minutes. Table 25 and Table 26 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 25. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Morning Fog*

Score 9–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
2	3	7	0

Note. Maximum score = 9;  $n = 12$ .

*Table 26. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Morning Fog*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 7–6	Score 5–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Item 1 (Parts A–C)	7	0	10	2	0

	Maximum Item Score	Score 2	Score 1	Score 0
Item 1 (Part D)	2	3	0	9

Note.  $n = 12$ .

#### ***Task Demands***

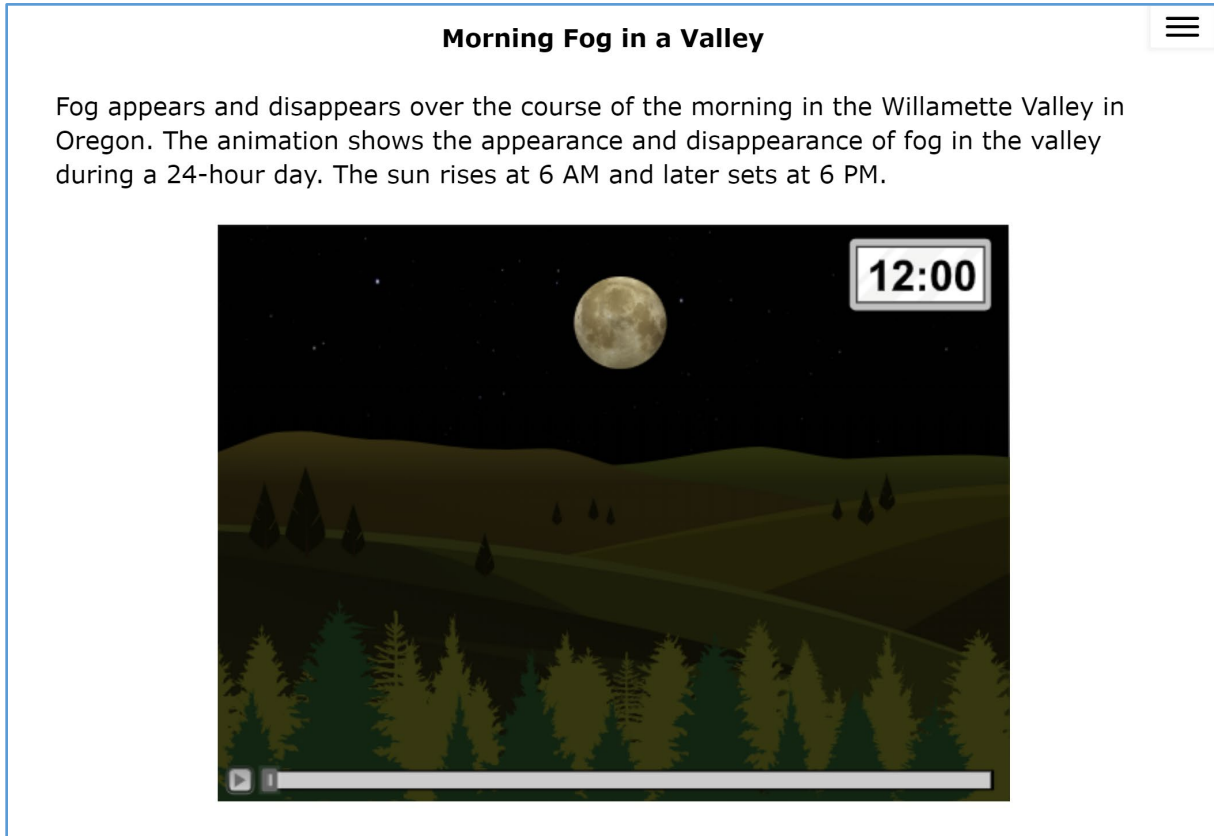
The following are task demands of the Morning Fog cluster:

- Select or identify from a collection of potential model components including distractors, the components needed to model the model of evaporation, condensation, transpiration, precipitation, or other behaviors of water molecules during the water cycle.
- Assemble or complete, from a collection of potential model components, an illustration or flow chart that represents the phenomenon. This does not include labeling an existing diagram.
- Given models or diagrams of the phenomenon, identify the parts of the model and how they change in each scenario OR identify the properties of the model that cause the change.

## Stimulus

The stimulus for the Morning Fog cluster is shown in Figure 53.

Figure 54. Stimulus: Morning Fog





## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 of the Morning Fog cluster is shown in Figure 55.

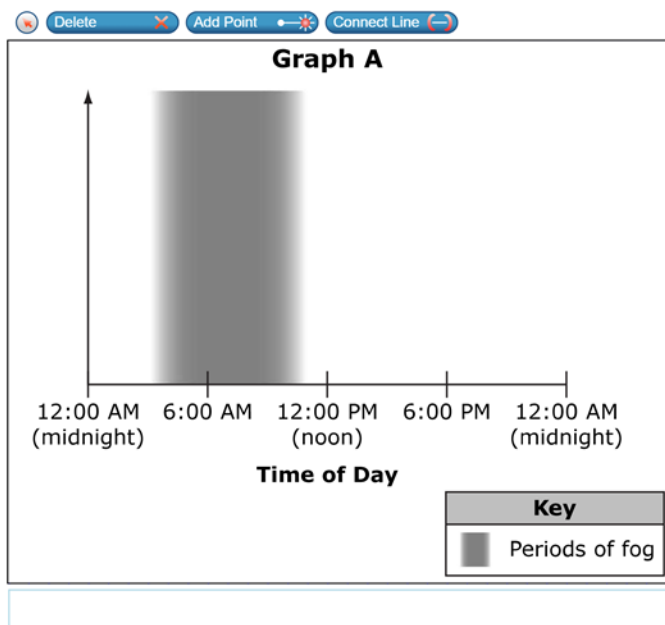
Figure 56. Item 1: Morning Fog

In the three blank graphs below, draw three line graphs illustrating three different factors that change over the course of the day to cause the fog to appear and disappear. The horizontal axis on each graph represents the 24-hour day shown in the animation.

For each graph, select the explanatory factor that you would like to graph on the vertical axis. Then, use the Connect Line tool to draw a line graph showing the pattern of change over time for the selected factor. Your line segments must be connected and form a continuous graph to receive credit.

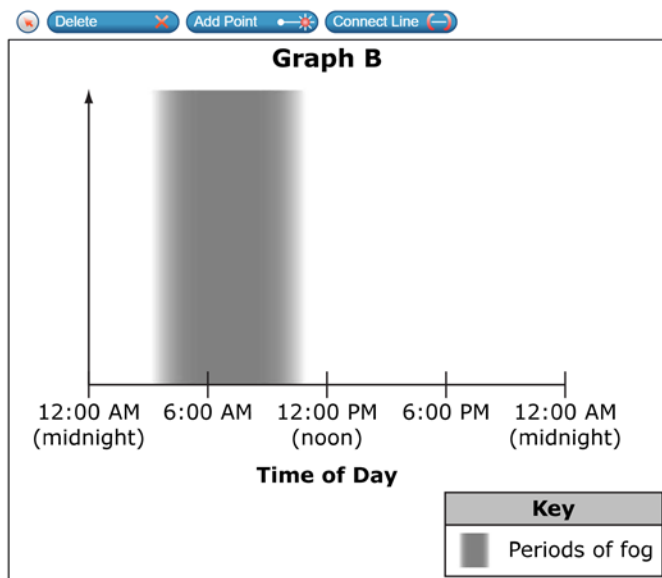
#### Part A

Graph A Vertical Axis Explanatory Factor:



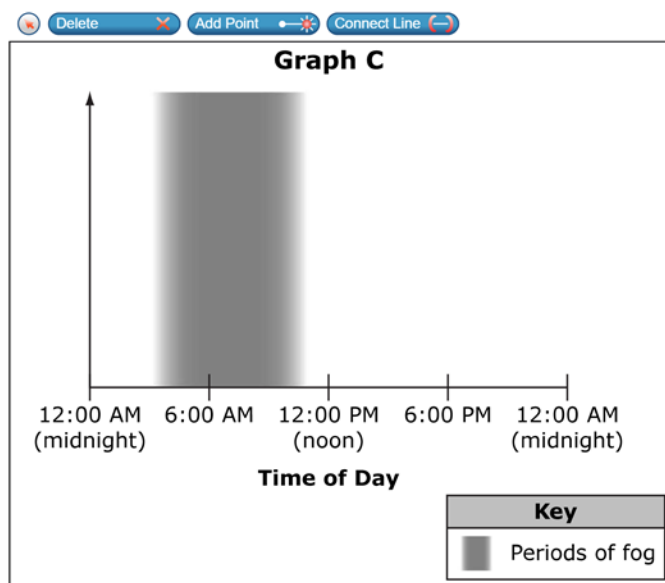
**Part B**

Graph B Vertical Axis Explanatory Factor:



**Part C**

Graph C Vertical Axis Explanatory Factor:



**Part D**

The process described in  causes the process described in , which causes the process described in .

## **Item 1 (Parts A–C)**

### **SCORES**

Parts A–C were scored as a unit.

Students could earn up to 6 points for correctly drawing three-line graphs showing how weather factors affecting fog formation changed over the course of the day; they could earn up to 3 points for correctly identifying the explanatory factor associated with each of the processes they chose to graph.

Half of the students (six) earned some credit for their graphs, but none earned full credit.

- Six earned points for graphing a decrease in the evening in one or more of the following: sunlight intensity, temperature, and/or proportion of water in the air
- Six earned points for graphing sunlight intensity, showing both an increase in the morning and a decrease in the evening.

No one earned points for graphing either the proportion of water in the air declining as the fog forms and increasing as the fog dissipates, or the temperature decreasing when the fog begins to form and rising when the fog dissipates.

Four students did not earn any credits for their graphs, and their graphs did not resemble the correct answers: they included horizontal lines, a single line that ascended, and dots with no connecting line.

All but two of the students earned at least two out of the three possible score points for the explanatory factors. The numbers of students earning points for correctly identifying each explanatory factor were as follows:

- Sunlight intensity (nine students)
- Air temperature (eight students)
- Proportion of water in the air in gas form (nine students)

### **COMPREHENSION**

Eight students were confused about how to draw the line graphs, including four who did not understand that they had to define the value of the y-axis. The following are examples of think-alouds from students who were confused by the graphs:

- “I have no idea. I don’t understand this graph. It’s confusing. Since there’s nothing on the left, the vertical. (referring to the y-axis). The three factors that can change, I have no idea what they mean by that. I feel like they’re not giving enough information for me to understand. I’m so confused. The three different factors are what—the nighttime? What’s the difference between the graphs? Wouldn’t they all be the same? Oh, three

different factors.” (The student apparently didn’t see the explanatory factor drop-down menu until this point.)

- The student re-read the part of the question that discusses “showing the pattern of change over time for the selected factor” and commented, “yeah, that really doesn’t make sense, how they want me to connect the line. If I saw this on a test, I would just freak out because I wouldn’t know how I was supposed to draw a line graph to represent this.”
- “How do you represent how much fog? I’m guessing”—the student clicked to create some points—“I’m guessing it’d be something like that.” The student clicked around some more and then connected the points. “I guess that’s what I’m gonna say, because this really doesn’t make sense how they want you to draw a graph. If anything, they should have increments and a chart of how high the fog rises or how much of whatever is in the air.”

Six students were initially unclear about how to use the pull-down menu of explanatory factors, but mostly figured out how to use them.

Two students had a somewhat better understanding of Parts A–C after they read Part D and went back and changed some of their answers in Parts A–C.

For example, after reading Part D, one student realized that each graph was meant to represent a different factor. When asked, the student said that he misunderstood the question and picked the same factor for all three graphs at first because he didn’t know what was meant by the term “explanatory factor,” and thought the question was just asking about the fog.

## **REASONING**

Half of the students (six) re-watched the animation while drawing the line graphs.

An example of correct reasoning from the animation comes from the student who earned the most score points on parts A–C (7 points). She indicated that she chose Proportion of Water in the Air for her first graph because it was “the one that related to the fog the most.” When asked to explain more about her graph, the student said she looked at the animation “to see the intensity of the fog and when it decreased” and that’s why she made the graph increasing then decreasing. “First increasing from 3 to 6 [A.M.], then decreasing from 6 to 8.”

## **Item 1 (Part D)**

### **SCORES**

Only three students earned the two possible core points by correctly responding that variations in sunlight intensity affect air temperature, which, in turn, affects the proportion of water in the air in gas form (water cycle).

### **COMPREHENSION**

Since most students were confused by Parts A–C, they also had trouble understanding what they were being asking to do in Part D.

### 3.3.4 Cluster 4: Texas Weather

#### ***Performance Summary***

The median time to complete the Texas Weather cluster was 14 minutes. Table 27 and Table 28 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and items scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 27. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Texas Weather*

Score 11–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
0	4	8	0

*Note.* Maximum score = 11;  $n = 12$ .

*Table 28. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Texas Weather*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 8–7	Score 6–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
Item 1 (Part A)	8	0	2	8	2

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 1 (Part B)	1	1	11
Item 2	1	4	6
Item 3	1	6	3

*Note.*  $n = 12$  for Item 1, Parts A and B; 11 for Item 2, and 10 for Item 3. One student did not scroll down to Items 2 and 3, and one student gave up and refused to attempt Item 3.

#### ***Task Demands***

The following are task demands of the Texas Weather cluster:




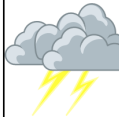


- Describe, illustrate, or select tools, locations, and/or methods to use in investigations of phenomena related to interactions of air masses. This should show how or where measurements will be taken (Item 1).
- Identify, select, or describe the relevance of particular data or sources relevant to the process of weather forecasting (Item 1).
- Predict the effects of given changes in the air masses' interactions on subsequent weather (Item 2).
- Predict the effects of given changes in the air masses' interactions on subsequent weather (Item 3).

## Stimulus

The stimulus for the Texas Weather cluster is shown in Figure 57.

Figure 58. Stimulus: Texas Weather

The weather in Austin turned cold and wet around 3:00 p.m. yesterday. Following is the hour-by-hour weather report for Austin.

	Noon 	1:00 PM 	2:00 PM 	3:00 PM 	4:00 PM 	5:00 PM 
Temperature	80° F	75° F	70° F	68° F	66° F	65° F
Chance of rain	0%	30%	50%	95%	100%	100%
Humidity	80%	85%	88%	92%	95%	96%
Wind	SE 9 MPH	SE 10 MPH	SE 9 MPH	NW 12 MPH	NW 13 MPH	NW 12 MPH
Pressure	32.0 inHG	30.3 inHG	29.9 inHG	29.0 inHG	28.7 inHG	28.5 inHG

As you work through the following questions, you will gather the information needed to explain the cause of this weather pattern.

## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 of the Texas Weather cluster is shown in Figure 30.

Figure 59. Item 1: Texas Weather

#### Part A


The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Use the simulator to take measurements that will help you determine what caused Austin's afternoon weather.

You will be scored on your selections, so be sure to:

- specify what you are looking for,
- use the appropriate tools to look for them,
- keep taking measurements until you know what caused the weather, and
- stop taking measurements when you have all the information you need.

You may take a maximum of 8 measurements.



Checking for a(n) Air Mass

Location 1

Time of day 3pm

Tool 1 Thermometer

Tool 2 Barometer

Take Measurement

Measurement Number	Location	Checking For	Time of Day	Temperature	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Pressure

#### Part B

From the measurements that you have taken, indicate up to two measurements (by "Measurement Number" from the result table in the simulation) that provide sufficient evidence for the claim in the first column. Be sure to select "None" if the measurements do not provide sufficient evidence of a claim.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	None
A low pressure air mass moved west towards Austin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A high pressure front moved south towards Austin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A cold front moved north towards Austin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Precipitation moved into Austin from the east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## **Item 1 (Part A)**

### **SCORES**

Part A was extremely difficult for students, and the randomness of earned points across students suggests that none of the students really understood what they were supposed to do with the simulator, either because they didn't have the requisite content knowledge or they were confused by the manner in which the simulator was presented.

Four of the points in the scoring rubric for Part A involve the parameters that the student chooses for trials on the simulator or matching the right tools with the right parameters, but many students failed to change the parameter on successive trials and simply focused on manipulating the tools. Four students used air mass (the default) for all of their measurements, and two students used primarily air mass. Consequently, score points based on choice of parameter or match between parameter and tools may not be meaningful. That said,

- nine students earned 1 score point for selecting air mass as the parameter on at least one trial;
- no students earned a score point for matching the correct tools with air mass;
- no students earned a score point for selecting movement as the parameter; and
- two students earned a score point for matching the correct tools with movement on at least one trial.

The four remaining points for Part A were awarded for measuring the correct factor at the proper locations and/or time and for doing so using the correct tools.

- Three students earned a point for at least one trial checking for movement measured at locations 3, 4, or 5.
- A different student earned a point for at least one trial checking for air mass measured at 1 p.m. at locations 3, 4, or 5.

The criterion statements in this section of the rubric were inconsistent. The criterion on which three students earned a point was the most permissive in that it specified a location, but not a time.

### **COMPREHENSION**

Seven students did not initially understand what actions they were supposed to take to run trials on the simulator. Seven other students were unfamiliar with some of the measuring tools and did not know what they measured. Another student took only one measurement because he did not understand how to take more measurements.

The instructions to “determine what caused Austin’s afternoon weather” were too open ended for these students.

- At least three students noted that the answer choices in Part B would have given them an idea of how to tackle the problem if they had read Part B before working with the simulator.
- Two students earned the most credits on Part A (4 score points) by (1) checking for air mass and movement, (2) choosing wind vane and anemometer when checking for movement, and (3) conducting one trial for air mass measured at 1 p.m. at locations 3, 4, and 5. One of these students said she was confused and overwhelmed when probed about this item.
  - “There was no way I could read this and understand it, I’ll just look back and forth between [the chart and the table].” The student explained, “I’ve never been good with weather – it doesn’t make sense to me how everything works . . . I didn’t understand the table – like how it correlated with what I was putting in [Part A]. I was overwhelmed with eight measurements because it said, ‘Do Part A and then Part B,’ so I was thinking okay, I should do Part A and then Part B. But then after I did Part B, I realized that I should have looked at Part B first so I would know what eight measurements to take! I didn’t know the difference in what would show up on the table if I chose air mass, or movement, or precipitation. I just didn’t understand what difference it would make in each choice I had.”

#### **REASONING**

The other student who earned 4 score points on the item had a somewhat better understanding of how to use the simulator to find out what caused Austin’s afternoon weather.

In her think-aloud, the student said that she was going to take measurements first at Location 3 because it’s most central. She chose 3 p.m. because that’s when the weather turned cold and wet in Austin. She then changed the measurement to Location 4 because “it’s closest to Austin and what the chart pertains to.” Said she would leave the time as 3 p.m. as that’s when it was cold and wet. She said she would use the anemometer and the thermometer. She clicked *Take Measurement*. She said she would check for precipitation but didn’t see any tools that pertained. She then chose movement at Location 3, using a wind vane and an anemometer, to see if the wind was going in that direction.

#### **Item 1 (Part B)**

#### **SCORES**

Only one student got credit for Part B, and this may have been by chance, given that the student only earned one of the eight possible points on Part A.

#### **COMPREHENSION**

At least three students did not realize that the numbers 1 through 8 on Part B were the eight measurements they were allowed to take in Part A, and that they were to pick measurements that showed evidence for the claim in column 1.

## REASONING

Given their performance on Part A, students had little to work with in Part B, even if they understood what they were supposed to do.

For example, one student said that she had to make her best guess in Part B because “none of my measurements in Part A told me anything because I took all the wrong measurements in Part A. Part B was truly kind of stressful for me.”

## Item 2

Item 2 of the Texas Weather cluster is shown in Figure 31.

*Figure 60. Item 2: Texas Weather*

Suppose that it was hot and humid in San Antonio at 3:00 p.m. What does the pattern of weather suggest for precipitation in San Antonio in the evening?

- (A) The pattern is not likely to affect precipitation in San Antonio in the evening.
- (B) The pattern suggests that the chance of rain in San Antonio will stay about the same as it was at 3:00 p.m.
- (C) The pattern suggests that the chance of rain will increase.
- (D) The pattern suggests that the chance of rain will decrease.

## SCORES

Four of the 10 students who attempted this item earned credit.

## COMPREHENSION

Given performance on Item 1, it is unlikely that these students’ scores actually reflected mastery of the content being assessed by the item.

Some students understood “pattern of weather” as referring to the hour-by-hour weather report shown in the stimulus, and it’s not clear that any of the students realized that the question pertained to a different location than the weather report (or Item 1).

For example, one student referred to the weather report table and said that the table indicates that the chance of rain will likely increase so he couldn’t select decrease (pointing at both option A and option D). The student noted that option B suggests no change, but the table shows a very clear change in the chance of rain, therefore B could not be the answer. The student referred to the table again and said that the chance of rain was increasing, so C was the only possible answer that works.

## Item 3

Item 3 of the Texas Weather cluster is shown in Figure 32.

*Figure 61. Item 3: Texas Weather*

Suppose that it was hot and humid in San Antonio at 3:00 p.m. What does the pattern of weather suggest for the temperature in San Antonio in the evening?

- Ⓐ The pattern is not likely to affect temperature in San Antonio in the evening.
- Ⓑ The pattern suggests that temperature in San Antonio will stay about the same as it was at 3:00 p.m.
- Ⓒ The pattern suggests that the temperature will increase.
- Ⓓ The pattern suggests that the temperature will decrease.

### **SCORES**

Six of the nine students who attempted this item earned credit.

### **COMPREHENSION**

As with the other items in this cluster, students had, at best, a faulty understanding of this item. Consequently, as with Item 2, a correct response did not indicate mastery of the content being assessed.

For example, one student said that, as soon as she read “temperature,” she went to the weather report table, looked at the temperature at 3 p.m., and saw that the temperature was decreasing over time. The student then went back to the question and read through the options and noted that answer A was about no effect, that B was about staying the same, and C was about the temperature increasing. Since the temperature is decreasing, the student decided that answer D was the only one that matched the data.

### 3.4 DETAILED DISCUSSION BY CLUSTER: HIGH SCHOOL

#### 3.4.1 Cluster 1: Blood Sugar Regulation

##### *Performance Summary*

The median time to complete the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster was 19 minutes. Table 29 and Table 30 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 29. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Blood Sugar Regulation*

Score 7–6	Score 5–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
0	9	3	1

*Note.* Maximum score = 7;  $n = 13$ ; two students ran out of time before completing this cluster.

*Table 30. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Blood Sugar Regulation*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Item 1	3	8	4	1
Item 2	3	0	3	11

	Maximum Item Score	Score 2	Score 1	Score 0
Item 3	2	3	7	3

*Note.*  $n = 13$ ; two students ran out of time before completing this cluster.

##### *Task Demands*

The following are task demands of the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster:

- Identify the outcome data that should be collected in an investigation to provide evidence that feedback mechanisms maintain homeostasis. This could include measurements and/or identifications of changes in the external environment, the response of the living system, stabilization/destabilization of the system's internal conditions, and/or the amount of systems for which data is collected.
- Make and/or record observations about the external factors affecting systems interacting to maintain homeostasis, responses of living systems to external conditions, and/or stabilization/destabilization of the system's internal conditions.

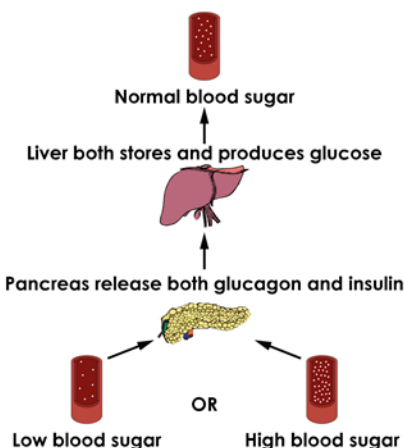
- Identify or describe the relationships, interactions, and/or processes that contribute to and/or participate in the feedback mechanisms maintaining homeostasis that lead to the observed data.
- Using the collected data, express or complete a causal chain explaining how the components of (a) mechanism(s) interact in response to a disturbance in equilibrium in order to maintain homeostasis. This may include indicating directions of causality in an incomplete model such as a flow chart or diagram or completing cause and effect chains.
- Evaluate the sufficiency and limitations of data collected to explain the cause and effect mechanism(s) maintaining homeostasis.

## Stimulus

*The stimulus for the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster is shown in Figure 62. Figure 63. Stimulus: Blood Sugar Regulation*

A hungry person eats a meal. Soon after the meal is completed, the person's blood sugar is elevated. After a while, the blood sugar levels return to their pre-meal levels.

Hunger is one of the body's symptoms of abnormal blood glucose levels, or blood sugar. Hunger alerts the body to eat, which almost immediately increases blood sugar. Both the pancreas and liver work together to maintain blood sugar concentrations in the range of 80-120 milligrams per deciliter (mg/dL). The pancreas helps regulate blood sugar by producing two types of hormones: glucagon and insulin. The normal range for blood glucagon levels is 60-200 picograms per milliliter (pg/mL) and the normal range for blood insulin levels is 65-200 picomole per liter (pmol/L). The liver both converts glucagon into glucose and stores glucose. The flowchart shows how the pancreas and liver participate in feedback mechanisms to help regulate blood sugar.



In the questions that follow, investigate and describe how the molecules produced and stored by the pancreas and liver interact in feedback mechanisms to regulate blood sugar.

## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 of the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster is shown in Figure 64.

Figure 65. Item 1: Blood Sugar Regulation

Use the simulation to generate data to construct and support your description of how the pancreas and liver interact in feedback mechanisms to regulate blood sugar.

Click on the drop-down menu to select a Time Period for which to generate concentrations of blood molecules. Next, select a Molecule Concentration of the type of blood to measure. Then click Start to view the data.

- Make sure your table contains only the data you want to submit.
- If you need to change your selections, click the trash can icon next to a row to delete the data from the row.

Time Period	Molecule Concentration	4 am	6 am	8 am (Meal)	10 am	12 pm (Meal)	2 pm	4 pm
4 am								

Molecule Concentration

Glucose (mg/dL)

Start

### SCORES

Student scores on this item are as follows:

- Eight students earned 3 score points (full credit).
- Three students earned 2 score points.
- Two students earned 1 score point.

### COMPREHENSION

Seven students expressed some confusion in figuring out how to generate data in the simulation. For example, one student was confused by the layout of the item and by the term “simulation” because she was not sure whether she should test all the options or provide her own answer. At this point she skipped ahead to look at the next items to see if they would provide any clues as to how she should proceed on Item 1 but did not find that helpful. She was very unsure what to do next and seemed overwhelmed by the options. After some flipping back and forth, she decided to measure all three values for each of the times offered.

At least three students went back to Item 1 and re-generated the data in the simulation once they knew that they had to create three graphs in Item 2.

### REASONING

Students used the simulations as a learning experience. For example, when asked how he decided how many simulations to do, one student said, “Well, I knew that there was three different substances (glucose, glucagon, and insulin). I wasn’t really sure how it worked, and then once I did it, I was like ‘OK well that’s when you have a meal,’ so I knew from the reading that’s when your blood sugar spikes.”

### Item 2

Item 2 of the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster is shown in Figure 66.

Figure 67. Item 2: Blood Sugar Regulation

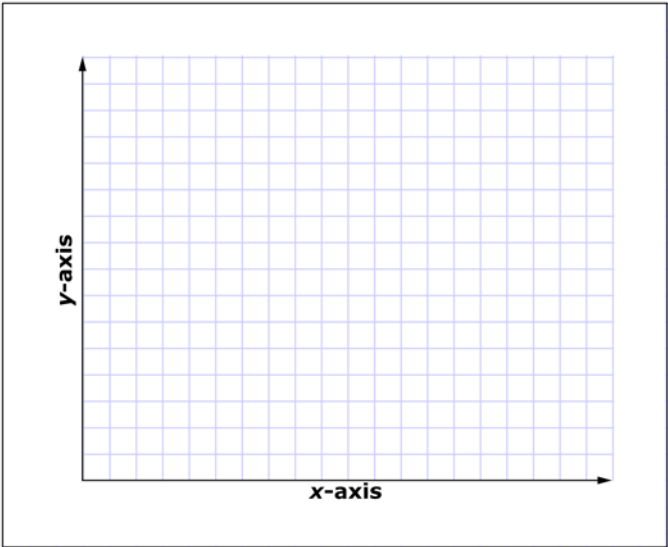
Construct three graphs describing three different relationships in the simulation data.

A. Click on each blank box and select a label for both the  $x$  and  $y$  axes on each graph.

B. Then, use the Add Arrow button to draw one line on each graph to show the relationship between the variables labeled on the axes.

**Relationship 1:**

$x$ -axis:   $y$ -axis:

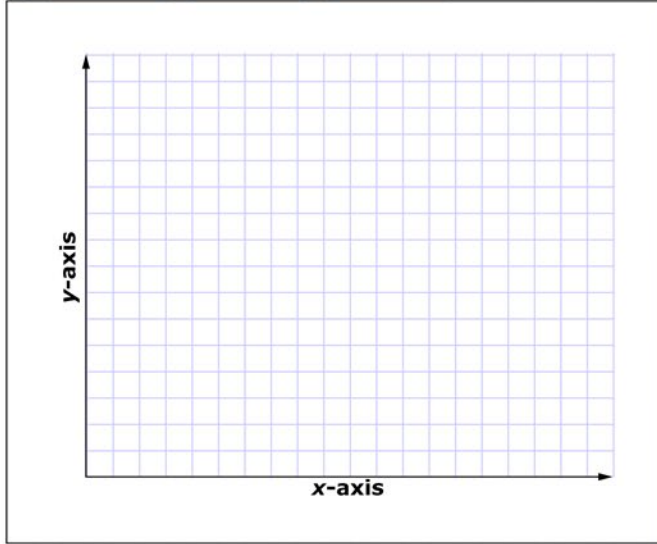




**Relationship 2:**

x-axis:  y-axis:

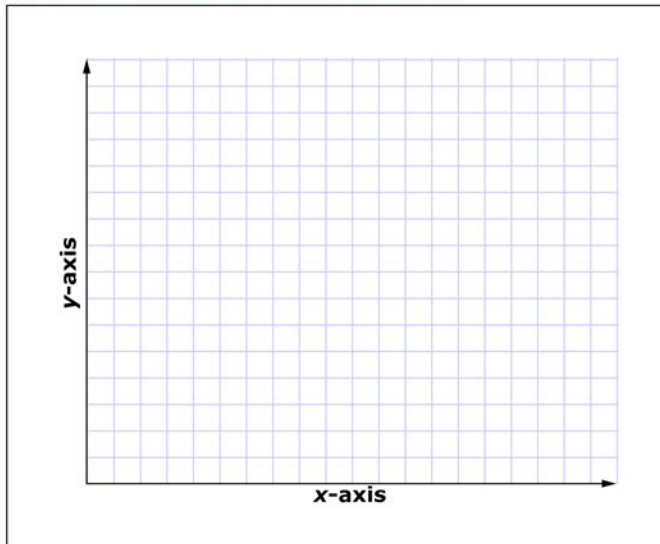
 Delete  Add Point  Add Arrow



**Relationship 3:**

x-axis  y-axis

 Delete  Add Point  Add Arrow



## SCORES

Student scores on this item are as follows:

- No students earned 3 score points (full credit).
- Two students earned 2 score points.
- One student earned 1 score point.

## COMPREHENSION

Eight students expressed some confusion as to how to construct the graphs of the simulation data. For example, one student was “kind of confused” about where to draw the second and third graphs. Initially she did not see the answer grids for the second and third graphs, but even after she noticed the additional answer grids, some confusion lingered.

At least five students were not sure how to represent the units or values on the graphs, and two students did not draw any graphs for that reason. For example, for the first relationship, one student chose glucose versus time for the first relationship, but he was not sure which value to put on which axis: “I’ve never looked at the concentration of molecules and tried to graph it, and I feel like there are a lot of things I’m missing to help me figure out what to do. I think I may be overcomplicating it to myself.”

## REASONING

The following is an example of how one student reasoned through the construction of one of the graphs.

The student said that he was going to place concentration on the x-axis and time on the y-axis because “in sciences you usually do time on the y-axis and concentration and stuff on the x-axis. I don’t know why, it’s what I’ve always known.” He selected *Glucose Concentration* for the x-axis and *Time Passed after Eating* for the y-axis. He used the numbers for the glucose concentrations from the simulation in Item 1 to plot points on the graph. He said, “I feel like it spikes up like 5 times so I’ll put it a decent amount, 6, 8 and then 10, and it kind of stays pretty high but not as high, so like right there, and then it drops a little bit again, and then it spikes up in a big lunge, and then it drops back down again to here, but it kind of stayed, and then it spiked the highest peak at dinner.” He then started to connect the points, and said, “I don’t know what the point of the arrows are, I’m just going to connect them all to show their relationship. That’s my best guess to show what happened each hour.”

### **Item 3**

Item 3 of the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster is shown in Figure 68.

*Figure 69. Item 3: Blood Sugar Regulation*

Click on each blank box and select the words or phrases to complete the statements describing the feedback mechanisms that regulate blood sugar levels.

Hunger is part of the  feedback mechanisms, in which the liver and pancreas participate, that  a change in the blood's glucose concentration. The pancreas produces  when blood glucose . The liver responds by  glucose.

### **SCORES**

Student scores on this item are as follows:

- Three students earned 2 score points (full credit).
- Seven students earned 1 score point.
- Among these 10 students,
  - four earned a point for correctly filling the blanks in the statement about hunger; and
  - seven earned a point for correctly filling the blanks in the statement about the roles of the pancreas and the liver.

### **COMPREHENSION**

No students expressed confusion about this item.

### **REASONING**

In responding to Item 3, five students referred to the stimulus, and two students referred to the simulation results in Item 1.

### 3.4.2 Cluster 2: Saving the Tuna

#### ***Performance Summary***

The median time to complete the Saving the Tuna cluster was 14 minutes. Table 31 and Table 32 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and items scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 31. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Saving The Tuna*

Score 7–6	Score 5–3	Score 2–1	Score 0
1	2	5	4

*Note.* Maximum score = 7;  $n = 12$ ; three students ran out of time before completing this cluster.

*Table 32. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Saving the Tuna*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Item 1 (Part A)	3	0	6	6

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 1 (Part B)	1	6	6
Item 1 (Part C)	1	1	11

	Maximum Item Score	Score 2	Score 1	Score 0
Item 2 (Part A and B)	2	3	0	9

*Note.*  $n = 12$ ; three students ran out of time before completing this cluster.

#### ***Task Demands***

The following are task demands of the Saving the Tuna cluster:

- Articulate, describe, illustrate, or select the relationships, interactions, and/or processes to be explained. This may entail sorting relevant from irrelevant information or features.
- Express or complete a causal chain explaining how human activity impacts the environment. This may include indicating directions of causality in an incomplete model such as a flow chart or diagram or completing cause and effect chains.
- Identify evidence supporting the inference of causation that is expressed in a causal chain.

- Use an explanation to predict the environmental outcome given a change in the design of human technology.
- Describe, identify, and/or select information needed to support an explanation.

## Stimulus

The stimulus for the Saving the Tuna cluster is shown in Figure 70.

Figure 71. Stimulus: Saving the Tuna

**Saving the Tuna**

North Atlantic bluefin tuna are one of the most prized fish in danger of overfishing. One 342 kilogram (kg) tuna sold for close to \$400,000 dollars at a fish market in Tokyo.

Bluefin tuna are the apex predators in their ecosystem. They hunt, travel, and live within schools, or large groups, of other bluefin tuna individuals. Bluefins start out as extremely tiny larvae, no more than a few millimeters long, and weigh only a few hundredths of a gram. Within three to five years, sexually mature adults can reach lengths of three feet (about one meter) and can weigh over 600 kg. As adults, they can dive as deep as 914 meters and can swim very long distances in the open ocean during migration season. Their migration season spans from approximately May to June, during which they spawn near the Gulf of Mexico.

Because bluefin are prized fish that vary greatly in size and can be found in schools, or groups, within a wide range of water depths, netting fishing methods are commonly used to target and catch these individuals. However, fishing nets often catch bycatch individuals, or non-tuna individuals. The table summarizes several netting fishing methods and the relative amounts of targeted tuna and bycatch individuals caught at one time by each method.

**Summary of Netting Fishing Methods**

Method	Description	Type of Targeted Catch	Total Number of Individuals Caught at a Time	Percent of Total Catch that is Bycatch (%)	Types of Bycatch Caught
Purse Seining	Large wall of netting that herds fish together and then envelops them when the net is pulled by a drawstring	Schooling or spawning fish	Hundreds to thousands	35 - 70	Sea turtles, dolphins, and other fish
Cast Netting	Small-meshed netting cast from shore or canoes that expands a relatively small area	Groups of small fish	Up to a hundred	10 - 30	Other small fish
Gillnetting	Large curtains of netting suspended by a system of floats and weights that can either be anchored to the seafloor or allowed to float at the surface	All types of fish	Hundreds to thousands	40 - 75	Sea birds, sea turtles, octopi, shark, dolphins, other fish, and crustacea
Midwater Trawling	Gigantic nets that span the size of five football fields pulled by large industrial ships through the open ocean, catching entire schools of fish	All types of open-ocean fish	Thousands to tens of thousands	30 - 75	Sea turtles, shark, dolphins, and other fish
Seine Netting	Small-meshed netting suspended vertically by floats and weights from the surface of intertidal water to enclose and concentrate fish	Crustacea and shell fish	Less than a hundred	10 - 30	Sea birds and other small fish

Your task is to design, evaluate, and refine solutions for reducing the impacts of human fishing on the population of tuna and other native species in the Northern Atlantic Ocean.

### ***Details by Item***

#### **Item 1**

Item 1 of the Saving the Tuna cluster is shown in Figure 72.

Figure 73. Item 1: Saving the Tuna

The following question has three parts. First, answer part A. Next, answer part B. Then, answer part C.

**Part A**

Select the boxes to evaluate the tradeoff considerations of each fishing method.

- You may select more than one method per column.

	Likely to Catch the Greatest Number of Tuna Individuals	Likely to Catch the Least Number of Tuna Individuals	Likely to be the Best at Targeting Tuna Individuals	Likely to be the Worst at Targeting Tuna Individuals	Likely to be the Best at Protecting Biodiversity of Ecosystem	Likely to be the Worst at Protecting Biodiversity of Ecosystem
Purse seining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cast netting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gilnetting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midwater trawling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seine netting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Part B**

Based on the evaluation of tradeoff considerations in part A, which fishing method best limits the negative effects of human fishing on non-tuna populations in the Northern Atlantic?

- (A) purse seining
- (B) cast netting
- (C) gilnetting
- (D) midwater trawling
- (E) seine netting

**Part C**

Click on each blank box and select a word or phrase to complete a statement describing a change that can be made to decrease the amount of bycatch for the method identified as the worst in targeting tuna individuals in part A.

the  will improve the targeting of bluefin tuna.

### **Item 1 (Part A)**

#### **SCORES**

Student scores on this item are as follows:

- No students earned 3 score points (full credit).
- Two students earned 2 score points.
- Four students earned 1 score point.
- Six students earned no score points.

#### **COMPREHENSION**

Several students expressed confusion with different aspects of this sub-question including

- completely missing two of the columns in the *Summary of Netting Fishing Methods* table, which was a critical reference for this sub-question; and
- confusion with the response-entry table, including overlooking the instructions stating that it was permissible to select more than one method for each column.

#### **REASONING**

All students methodically navigated through the response-entry table and used the *Summary of Netting Fishing Methods* chart in the stimulus to figure out their responses. For example:

- One student first lined up the *Summary of Netting Fishing Methods* chart next to the response-entry table so that he could read the descriptions easily and fill out the table. For the first column (*Likely to Catch the Greatest Number of Tuna Individuals*), the student said, “The first one I will cancel out will be *cast netting* because it says up to 100, and also *seine netting* because that’s less than 100. I would say *gillnetting* and *purse* [are] the two top because it says they catch up to 100s to 1,000s for both of those. Wait; sorry, I was reading that wrong. Okay, *midwater trawling* was 1,000s to 10,000s because that’s what I was thinking instead of 100s to 2,000s, so *midwater trawling* will be my answer.” The student continued in the same manner for each of the six columns.
- Not all the student’s conclusions from the *Summary of Netting Fishing Methods* chart were correct, however, probably because of deficiencies in the student’s knowledge about ecology. For example, for column 5 (*Likely to be the Best at Protecting Biodiversity of Ecosystem*), the student said, “I would say both *gillnetting* and *midwater trawling* because they both take all types of fish, they are not going after specific fish, which means that they’re not taking one species of fish out of the water; they’re taking multiple, so there’s less chance of one fish being taken out of the ecosystem.”

### **Item 1 (Part B)**

#### **SCORES**



Six students earned credit on this sub-item.

#### **COMPREHENSION**

One student was confused, saying that she did not understand the question and she did not know about each type of net.

#### **REASONING**

In responding to this sub-item, four students referred to their responses in Part A, and four students referred to the *Summary of Netting Fishing Methods* chart.

#### **Item 1 (Part C)**

#### **SCORES**

One student earned credit on this sub-item.

#### **COMPREHENSION**

Several students clearly did not understand the sub-item and guessed on questionable grounds.

For example, one student read out loud all of the options under the second drop-down menu and said that he did not really understand the question: "I'm confused because in re-reading the question, it makes it seem like it was asking which net would decrease the chance of getting a tuna, but re-reading the answer choices, it's not asking that as much as I thought it would be. So, I'm going to go with *decreasing* instead of *increasing* because it says decrease in the sentence, and then something about negatives."

Another student indicated that she initially thought the sub-item was looking for a change in any of the methods that would decrease the amount of tuna by catch. Later she realized that the sub-item was referencing something specific in Part A. She went through all the drop-down options and hesitated a lot over her answer, changing it several times.

#### **REASONING**

In responding to this sub-item, five students referred to their responses in Part A, and six students referred to the *Summary of Netting Fishing Methods* chart.

## Item 2

Item 2 of the Saving the Tuna cluster is shown in Figure 74.

Figure 75. Item 2: Saving the Tuna

The following question has two parts. First answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Three solutions proposed by scientific and environmental organizations to protect and restore the Northern Atlantic bluefin tuna population are shown in the table.

**Solutions to Protect and Restore the Bluefin Tuna Populations**

<b>Solution</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Completely restricting the catching of juvenile bluefin
2	Limiting the total number of adult bluefin that can be caught
3	Removing juvenile bluefin from the Northern Atlantic to raise in captivity

### Part A

Which Bluefin characteristic serves as the criteria on which all three solutions are based?

- Ⓐ body mass
- Ⓑ body length
- Ⓒ ability to reproduce
- Ⓓ ability to dive for prey

### Part B

Select the **two** netting characteristics that are most important to consider when designing fishing nets for use in implementing the three solutions.

- ☐ mesh size of the net
- ☐ overall size of the net
- ☐ ability of the net to move
- ☐ depth of the net's location within the water column

## SCORES

Student scores on this item are as follows:

- Three students earned 2 score points (full credit).
- No students earned 1 score point.
- Nine students earned no score points.

- Part A contributed one-third of the weight to the total item score, and 11 students selected the correct response for Part A.
- Part B contributed two-thirds of the weight to the total item score. Students only received credit for Part B if they correctly identified two netting characteristics that are important to consider when designing fishing nets for use in implementing the three solutions. While only three students correctly selected both characteristics, seven other students correctly selected one of the characteristics (four selected the *depth of the net's location in the water* column, and three selected the *mesh size of the net* column).

## COMPREHENSION

One student did not understand the term “mesh size.” She understood mesh as a verb, e.g., “meshing things together.”

## REASONING

When responding to Part B, only one student referred to the *Solutions to Protect and Restore the Bluefin Tuna Populations* table included with the item; four students referred to the *Summary of Netting Fishing Methods* chart in the cluster stimulus, and two students referred to the text in the cluster stimulus.

The following is an example of how one student used the reference materials to draw two conclusions about how to design the net to protect and restore the tuna population. Rather than considering any of the solution strategies proposed in the cluster stimulus, the student seemed to focus on supporting a method that would selectively catch adult tuna rather than juveniles, but one of the net characteristics he identified (*depth of the net's location within the water column*) counted as correct.

The student looked at the fishing method characteristics and said, “They’re going to want to increase the depth of the net’s location within the water column because the adults can dive as deep as 914 meters and can swim very long distances, so they’re going to want to increase the depth and the overall size of the net to catch them.” When asked where the student got the information to answer the question, the student said, “I looked at the top of the article where it says that they dive as deep as 914 meters and can swim very long distances in the open ocean. So, I said increase the overall size to make the catch wider so they can’t swim outside of the range of the net and also increase the depth since they can go pretty low.”

### 3.4.3 Cluster 3: Tomcods

#### ***Performance Summary***

The median time to complete the Tomcods cluster was 17 minutes. Table 33 and Table 34 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and item scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 33. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Tomcods*

Score 8–6	Score 5–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
0	1	9	4

*Note.* Maximum score = 8;  $n = 14$ ; one student ran out of time before completing this cluster.

*Table 34. Number of Students Achieving Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Tomcods*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 5–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
Item 1 (Parts A–C)	5	0	2	12

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 2 (Part A)	1	6	8
Item 2 (Part B)	1	0	14
Item 3	1	10	4

*Note.*  $n = 14$ ; one student ran out of time before completing this cluster.

#### ***Task Demands***

The following are task demands of the Tomcods cluster:

- Based on the provided data, identify, describe, or construct a claim regarding the effect of changes to the environment on (1) the increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species.
- Sort inferences about the effect of changes to the environment on (1) the increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species into those that are supported by the data, contradicted by the data, outliers in the data, or neither, or some similar classification.
- Identify patterns of information/evidence in the data that support correlative/causative inferences about the effect of changes to the environment on (1) the increases in the

number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species.

- Construct an argument using scientific reasoning drawing on credible evidence to explain the effect of changes to the environment on (1) the increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species.
- Identify additional evidence that would help clarify, support, or contradict a claim or causal argument regarding the effect of changes to the environment on (1) the increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species.
- Identify, summarize, or organize given data or other information to support or refute a claim regarding the effect of changes to the environment on (1) the increases in the number of individuals of some species, (2) the emergence of new species over time, and (3) the extinction of other species.

### ***Stimulus***

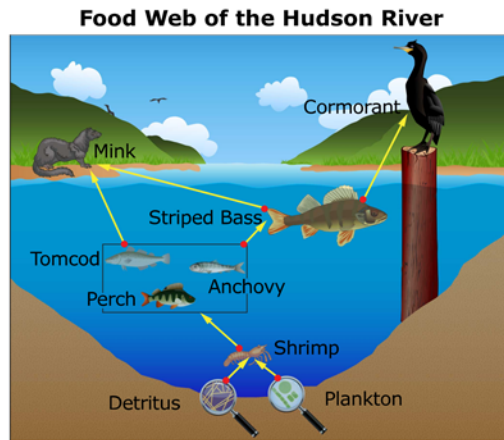
The stimulus for the Tomcods cluster is shown in Figure 76.

Figure 77. Stimulus: Tomcods

#### Atlantic Tomcod Thrive in Contaminated Hudson River

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are chemicals that were produced from 1929 to 1979 for industrial and commercial uses. One electric company released 1.3 million pounds of PCBs into the Hudson River from 1947 to 1976. In 1979, PCBs were banned. However, the Hudson River still has high levels of PCBs today because they settle into sediments on the bottom and do not break down. When most fish embryos are exposed to PCBs, the immune system of the embryo is disrupted, causing the fish to develop smaller hearts that do not function properly, resulting in death. Many fish populations declined or disappeared from the Hudson River because of PCB exposure. However, one fish population, the Atlantic Tomcod, does not have this reaction to PCBs and thrives.

The picture shows a food web for the Hudson River. The liver of several aquatic species were tested for the presence of PCBs. The levels of PCBs in the livers of the tomcod were among the highest reported. Both striped bass and mink populations have also been found to have high levels of PCBs.



Tomcod were captured from the Hudson River and from rivers not contaminated by PCBs. The tomcod were tested for the AHR2 protein, which is responsible for regulating the toxic effects of PCB. The percentage of tomcod that contained the AHR2 protein mutation is shown in the table.

Percentage of Tomcod with AHR2 Protein Mutation

River	Percentage of Tomcod with Mutation
Hudson River, New York	99
Hackensack River, New Jersey	92
Niantic River, Connecticut	6
Shinnecock Bay, New York	5

Following are two hypotheses about the success of the tomcod in the contaminated Hudson River.

**Hypothesis 1:** The tomcod population did not decrease in response to PCB exposure because tomcod do not take in as many PCBs as other fish species through their food consumption or absorption from the water.

**Hypothesis 2:** The tomcod population did not decrease in response to PCB exposure because they have evolved resistance to the effects of PCBs through natural selection.

As you work through the questions, evaluate the evidence to determine which hypothesis of how the tomcods are able to overcome exposure to deadly PCBs is **best** supported.

Reference: Isaac Wirgin, et al. "...Atlantic Tomcod from the Hudson River." *Science* 331 (2011):1322–1325.

## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 of the Tomcods cluster is shown in Figure 78.

Figure 79. Item 1: Tomcods

The following question has three parts. First, answer Part A. Next, answer part B. Then, answer part C.

**Part A**

Select the boxes to indicate whether each statement supports or refutes Hypothesis 1 or Hypothesis 2. You can select more than one box for each statement.

	Supports Hypothesis 1	Refutes Hypothesis 1	Supports Hypothesis 2	Refutes Hypothesis 2
There is a higher percentage of AHR2 protein mutations in the Hudson River than in rivers not contaminated by PCBs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PCBs accumulate in striped bass and mink as a result of food consumption.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is a high level of PCBs in the liver of tomcod in the Hudson River.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The tomcod population thrives in the PCB-contaminated Hudson River.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tomcod feed on small PCB-contaminated bottom feeders but do not show any effects of PCB-exposure.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Part B**

Click on each box to select the word or phrase that **best** completes the statement.

is most probable because  the evidence supports this hypothesis and  the evidence refutes this hypothesis.

**Part C**

Select additional evidence to support the hypothesis selected in part B.

- ☐ The Hudson River shrimp and plankton do not take in as much PCB as the fish species.
- ☐ DNA evidence shows changes to the gene for AHR2 in the tomcod of the Hudson River.
- ☐ Changes to the AHR2 protein are acquired in response to environmental cues and are not genetic.
- ☐ The Hackensack River shares an estuary with the Hudson River, allowing fish to pass genes back and forth.

## **SCORES**

Student scores on this item are as follows:

- No students earned 5 score points (full credit) on this item.
- The highest score earned was 2 points, and this was achieved by two students, who each earned 1 point for Part A and 1 point for Part B. No one achieved any points for Part C.
- The remaining 12 students earned no credit.

## **COMPREHENSION**

It is hard to extract any detailed information on students' comprehension or reasoning because students floundered so badly on this question.

## **REASONING**

In Part A, most students did conscientiously work their way through the list of evidence and try to determine which supported or refuted each hypothesis, but their reasoning was substantially flawed, perhaps because they did not understand the applicable content knowledge.

For example, one student read out loud Hypothesis 1 and 2 in the introduction. She said, "So there's a higher percentage in the Hudson River than in rivers not contaminated," and selected Supports Hypothesis 1 for line 1 "because it's talking about how this one is saying that it's from the water and not from the fish." She read out loud part of line 2, looked quickly at the table in the introduction, and said that it's "actually going against it [refutes Hypothesis] because this one is talking about how it's because of the water not because of the fish, because of the food they are consuming, and they are not talking about the actual fish," then clicked Refutes Hypothesis 1. She read out loud line 3. She said she was going to select Refutes Hypothesis 1 because "it's the same as the first one, because it's saying how the species through the food, not the fish itself." She read out loud line 4 and immediately said that it supports Hypothesis 2 because "it's talking about how it is contained in the actual river, not the fish's fault, but the river's fault." She read out loud line 5 and said immediately that line 5 also supports Hypothesis 2 because, "of the natural selection."

Students who did not have good comprehension of Part A had even less chance of reasoning their way through Parts B or C, both of which built on conclusions from Part A.



## Item 2

Item 2 of the Tomcods cluster is shown in Figure 42.

*Figure 80. Item 2: Tomcods*

The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

### Part A

Why were the tomcod able to survive in the presence of PCBs when other species were not?

- ☐ Ⓐ The Hudson River tomcod did not absorb PCBs from the water.
- ☐ Ⓑ All populations of tomcod species are resistant to the effects of PCB.
- ☐ Ⓒ The Hudson River tomcod did not feed on species that were contaminated with PCBs.
- ☐ Ⓓ The AHR2 mutation already existed in the Hudson River tomcod population at a low frequency.

### Part B

Select the evidence that supports your answer.

- ☐ All tomcod tested in all rivers were resistant to PCB exposure.
- ☐ None of the Hudson River tomcod were found to contain PCBs.
- ☐ The AHR2 protein mutation is found at low frequency in tomcod from rivers not contaminated with PCBs.
- ☐ Less than 50 years after first exposure to PCBs, almost all of the Hudson River tomcod could survive in the presence of PCBs.

## SCORES

Student scores on this item are as follows:

- Six students earned credit on Part A by choosing the correct explanation for why Tomcods can survive in the presence of PCBs.
- Three of those students also selected one of the pieces of evidence that supported their explanation, but they received no credit for Part B because they did not select both the applicable pieces of evidence.
- Three other students also selected one piece of “correct” evidence, but they had not chosen the right explanation in Part A, so it was unclear exactly what they were supporting.

## COMPREHENSION

Although it was hardly the only reason why students had difficulty with this item, students were clearly challenged by having to pick more than one right answer in Part B, perhaps because they are not familiar with multi-select items and just stopped looking after they had made one

selection. It might have helped to cue the students if the stem had specified that they had to select ALL the evidence that supported their explanation.

### REASONING

The following is an example of the reasoning of one of the students who correctly identified option D as the reason why Tomcod survived in Part A,

The student read option A out loud and said, “That’s a lie! Because it says up there tomcod have a bunch of it, so that’s definitely a lie.” The student read option B out loud, saying, “I’m going to say No, because, in the [student looked back to the table on the left] Niantic River and the Shinnecock Bay, they did not have that mutation. So, I’m going to say B is wrong.” The student read option C out loud, saying, “OK wrong, because they eat the plankton and the shrimp, and they said earlier that they eat bottom feeders that have it.” Student read option D out loud and said, “Yes, because then they would have made it and had a bunch with that mutation.”

### Item 3

Item 3 of the Tomcods cluster is shown in Figure 81.

*Figure 82. Item 3: Tomcods*

Why were other fish species in the Hudson River wiped out by PCB exposure, while the tomcod thrived?

- Ⓐ Other species do not contain a protein that regulates the toxic effects of PCBs, so they could not adapt quickly.
- Ⓑ Other species consumed more contaminated food than the tomcod, so they had more severe effects from PCB exposure.
- Ⓒ Other species absorbed the PCBs from the water more quickly than the tomcod, so they had higher concentrations in their bodies.
- Ⓓ Other species could not adapt quickly because they did not already contain a beneficial mutation in the gene pool to protect them from the effects of PCBs.

### SCORES

Students did the best on this item; 10 students earned credit.

### COMPREHENSION

No features of this item appeared to confuse students.

### REASONING

Students who chose the right answer demonstrated plausible reasoning that supported the inference that the students had mastered the concept being tested.

For example, one student read out loud response option A and said, “That’s a good one, that might be the one.” He read out loud response option B and said, “That one does not

make any sense because all fish, I'm assuming. [are] about the same size will eat about the same, and I know that goldfish don't fill their stomach. I believe they go for all fish, they are all eating like crazy, so I would not click that one." He read out loud response option C twice and said, "Again, that's the same explanation for C as B, I would not click it." He read out loud response option D and said, "That's the one I'm going to click, because that one is exactly referring to natural selection and . . . it's like a gene, something in their mutation that they could protect themselves from the effects of it, but it's in the gene pool and it's referring to natural selection and the crossing of two species to get your genes and I would go with D, and A would be a close choice."

### 3.4.4 Cluster 4: Tuberculosis

#### *Performance Summary*

The median time to complete the Tuberculosis cluster was 10 minutes. Table 35 and Table 36 indicate the number of students attaining cluster total scores and items scores within the specified ranges, respectively.

*Table 35. Number of Students Attaining Cluster Total Scores in Specified Range: Tuberculosis*

Score 5–4	Score 3–1	Score 0
1	9	4

*Note.* Maximum score = 5;  $n = 14$ ; one student ran out of time before completing this cluster.

*Table 36. Number of Students Attaining Item Scores in Specified Range, by Item: Tuberculosis*

	Maximum Item Score	Score 3	Score 2–1	Score 0
Item 1	3	1	5	8

	Maximum Item Score	Score 1	Score 0
Item 2 (Part A)	1	6	8
Item 2 (Part B)	1	1	13

*Note.*  $n = 14$ ; one student ran out of time before completing this cluster.

#### *Task Demands*

The following are task demands of the Tuberculosis cluster:

- Based on the provided data, make or construct a claim regarding inheritable genetic variations that may result from: (1) new genetic combinations through meiosis, (2) viable errors occurring during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors. This does not include selecting a claim from a list.
- Sort inferences about inheritable genetic variation into those that are supported by the data, contradicted by the data, outliers in the data, or neither, or some similar classification.
- Identify patterns of information/evidence in the data that support correlative/causative inferences about inheritable genetic variation.
- Construct an argument using scientific reasoning drawing on credible evidence to explain inheritable genetic variations may result from: (1) new genetic combinations through

meiosis, (2) viable errors occurring during replication, and/or (3) mutations caused by environmental factors (handscored constructed response).

- Identify additional evidence that would help clarify, support, or contradict a claim or causal argument.
- Identify, describe, and/or construct alternate explanations or claims and cite the data needed to distinguish among them.
- Predict outcomes of genetic variations, given the cause and effect relationships of inheritance.

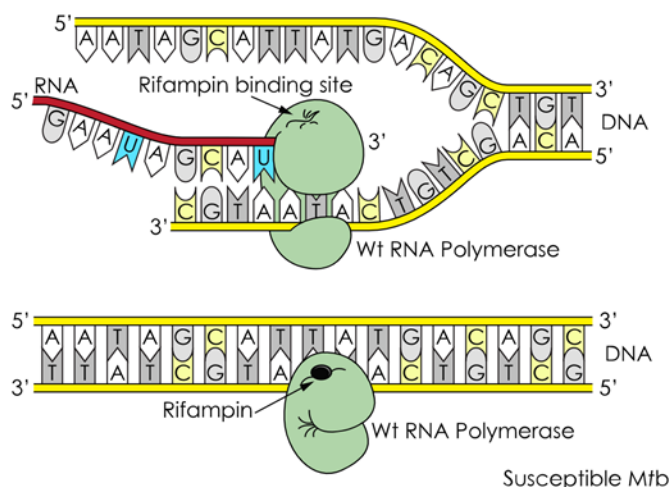
### ***Stimulus***

The stimulus for the Tuberculosis cluster is shown in Figure 83.

Figure 84. Stimulus: Tuberculosis

### Antibiotic Resistant Tuberculosis

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria present a growing health care problem. The bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*Mtb*) causes the disease tuberculosis. One antibiotic used to treat tuberculosis is rifampin. Rifampin works by binding to amino acids 36-67 of the RNA polymerase protein of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. This binding makes the RNA polymerase protein inactive and the cell dies. This is illustrated below:



However, when treated with the antibiotic rifampin, some *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria are killed, but others survive. The bacteria that are killed are called “susceptible” to the antibiotic.

Scientists grow 3 mutant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria in a lab and sequence their DNA to compare to the wild-type strain that is not resistant to rifampin. Review the information provided.

#### Comparison of Mutant *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* Bacteria to Wild-Type

Strain	DNA Sequence Change	Amino Acid Position	Amino Acid Change
<b>Mutant 1</b>	G to A substitution mutation	30	Alanine to Threonine
<b>Mutant 2</b>	C to A substitution mutation	51	No change
<b>Mutant 3</b>	G to T substitution mutation	46	Aspartic Acid to Tyrosine

As you work through the questions, evaluate the evidence to identify the source of genetic variation for antibiotic resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

## Details by Item

### Item 1

Item 1 in the Tuberculosis cluster is shown in Figure 85.

Figure 86. Item 1: Tuberculosis

If the rifampin cannot bind to the RNA polymerase protein in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, this leads to antibiotic resistance. Mutations in the rifampin binding site can block binding of the antibiotic. Based on the information provided, determine which mutants are likely to be resistant to rifampin by this mechanism.

Click on each blank box to select the correct words or phrases.

**Resistance of Mutant *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* Strains**

Strain	Resistance	Explanation
Mutant 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> of rifampin
Mutant 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> of rifampin
Mutant 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> of rifampin

### SCORES

One student earned 3 score points (full credit), and she was the only one to earn a point for correctly determining and explaining the resistance status of Mutant 3.

Five other students each earned 1 score point. Three of these students earned their point for correctly determining and explaining the resistance status of Mutant 2, and two earned their point for Mutant 1.

### COMPREHENSION

Four students reported that they found this item confusing and did not understand how to derive the necessary information from the stimulus.

For example, one student said that Item 1 was confusing and that it was not really addressed [in the stimulus]. He said he was doing a lot of “assuming” because “it’s talking about ‘resistant,’ and he only saw the word once.” He also said that “it seemed weird that all three of them would be not resistant,” although it is not clear on what basis he concluded that all three mutant strains were not resistant.

Four students reported using things they learned in science classes at school to help them respond to this item. For example,

- one student said that she knew about the amino acid from Biology in freshman year, and
- another student said that he learned about the topic in a biotech class two weeks prior to the interview.





## REASONING

All but two of the students referred to the comparison table in the stimulus when responding to this item; four students referred to the diagram.

Although only one student had the correct responses for all three of the mutant strains, several used the stimulus materials in the intended manner to reason through the problem.

For example, one student looked at the comparison table in the stimulus and said, “It says that the Rifampin works by binding to amino acids 36-67 of the RNA. And then it says down here that, because of the G to A substitution mutation, the amino acid positions at number 30, and then . . . it is resistant because it changed it from 36 to 30, so then the Rifampin can’t bind to it...So I would say it’s resistant, but there’s no change of rifampin—oh yeah, change to the—outside of the binding site.” “Mutant 2 changed it C to A. Mutant 2 changes the amino acid to 51, so there’s no change, so I’m going to mark *Not Resistant* because it’s still within 36-67, so I’m going to say no change inside the binding site.” “And Mutant 3 is a G to T substitution to 46. And 46 is still within 36-67, so I’m going to say *Not Resistant*, because there is a change from aspartic acid to tyrosine, Inside the binding site.”

## Item 2

Item 2 of the Tuberculosis cluster is shown in Figure 87.

Figure 88. Item 2: Tuberculosis

The following question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

**Part A**

What is the **likely** source of the genetic variation in antibiotic resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*?

- Ⓐ new genetic combinations through meiosis
- Ⓑ new genetic combinations through mitosis
- Ⓒ viable errors occurring during DNA replication
- Ⓓ sexual reproduction resulting in new combinations of traits

**Part B**

From the list of additional experiments, select the evidence that would support your answer in part A.

- ☐ Scientists grow a sample of wild-type *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in the lab. Over time, some of the bacteria show resistance to rifampin.
- ☐ Scientists plate a colony of wild-type *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and a colony of *Escherichia coli* in one petri dish. Some of the new colonies show resistance to rifampin.
- ☐ Scientists plate a colony of wild-type *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and a colony of mutant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in one petri dish. Some of the new colonies show resistance to rifampin.
- ☐ Scientists create additional *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* mutants by creating substitution mutations in the DNA that codes for amino acids 36-67. Many of the mutants are resistant to rifampin.

**Item 2 (Part A)**

**SCORES**

Half of the students (seven students) earned credit on this sub-item.

**COMPREHENSION**

No features of this item appeared to confuse students.

**REASONING**

Three students looked back to one or more parts of the stimulus while working on this sub-item.

Four students said they used, or tried to use, material learned in school to help them respond to this sub-item. For example,

- one student said, “I am trying to go back to my knowledge of mitosis and meiosis and DNA replications,” and
- another student said, “Usually errors that occur during DNA replication can be bad, and I remember back from when I was a freshman that it’s not hereditary.”

Some students used test-wise strategies to make plausible guesses, so a correct answer did not necessarily represent full mastery.

For example, one student (who correctly selected C, *viable errors occurring during DNA replication*) said in his think aloud, “All this right now has to do with DNA . . . I don’t see anything about meiosis and mitosis on the chart.” When asked how he came up with his answer, he said, “I didn’t think it was A or B cause it’s talking about meiosis and mitosis, which was not discussed in the article, and then same with D. I did the viable errors because it’s talking about DNA strands, so that’s why I chose C.”

## **Item 2 (Part B)**

### **SCORES**

Only one student earned credit for this sub-item. In part, the difficulty resulted from an incorrect interpretation of the sub-item, as explained further in the Comprehension section below.

Of the two correct options, five students selected *Scientists grow a sample of wild-type Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the lab . . .* and seven students selected *Scientists create additional Mycobacterium tuberculosis mutants by creating substitution mutations in the DNA . . .*

### **COMPREHENSION**

To earn credit for this item, students had to select both the experiments that could provide evidence to support the conclusion they selected in Part A. However, this is not clearly stated in the instructions, so most students stopped after they thought they had found one relevant experiment. Only three students marked two options, and two students said that they thought that they were only allowed to choose one option.

One student expressed confusion with the second response option. He did not know what *Escherichia coli* was and the relationship might be between it and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

### **REASONING**

At least four students referred to the text, diagram, and/or comparison table when responding to this sub-item.

### **3.5 STUDENTS' OVERALL PERCEPTIONS OF THE TEST**

#### **3.5.1 Topics Studied**

##### ***Elementary School (n=18)***

- Eleven students reported that they had studied topics related to the Desert Plants cluster, such as the life cycle of a plant and how plants survive in a desert habitat.
- Ten students had studied topics related to the Grand Canyon cluster, although not all of them learned about fossils or contemporary animals that can be found in the canyon. One student learned about fossils and rock formations as part of the history of Utah.
- Nine students had studied topics related to the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster, such as “plants have carbon dioxide, but a whole plant needs water, soil, and sun,” and some had conducted an experiment in which one group of students tried to grow plants in a dark environment and another group tried to grow plants in the sunlight.
- Although no students were familiar with topics related to the German Pyramid Candle cluster, five students had studied heat transfer.

Generally, each of the Utah students had studied more of these topics than the California students, and their lessons were more closely aligned with the topics of the science clusters. One of the Utah students said he had studied all four of the topics:

“At the beginning of the year we studied the heat one and how we can help make a motor turn something on, like a light bulb. I thought of that. Maybe it was just backwards, the light was helping the fan to spin. The light was turning or making it spin by the energy it was producing. I remember last year in 4th grade we studied the Grand Canyon and the animals, and we did a little bit this year, and the animals that were living in the walls like trilobite and some others like starfish. We saw this video of this hole that was in Arizona, and there were tons of fossils in it. I think we studied a little bit on the terrarium one . . . We studied a little bit about [the desert plants]. About how each plant could survive.”

##### ***Middle School (n = 12)***

- Nine of the 11 students who responded to the Galilean Moons cluster question reported that they had studied related topics, such as moons, the solar system, space, and the planets, although their studies were not as in-depth as the animation and the data table.
- Only three students had studied the water cycle or how it applied to fog.
- Four students had studied some aspects of weather, including warm and cold fronts, but not as in-depth as the Texas Weather cluster.
- Eight students had studied animals and the types of relationships between animals, although not necessarily about hippos.

***High School (n = 15)***

- Thirteen students reported that they had studied topics related to the Tuberculosis cluster, such as DNA, mutations, mitosis, meiosis, and amino acids.
- Seven students had studied topics related to the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster, although not as in-depth as these questions. In referring to the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster, one student said that they had reviewed molecule concentrations but never discussed meals or “not that in-depth, more gone over these and what they do for the body.” Another student said she had studied feedback loops and homeostasis.
- Five students had studied topics related to the Tomcods cluster, such as the food web, ecology, and PCBs.
- Only two students said that they had studied topics related to the Saving the Tuna cluster, but they did not provide any information about which specific topics.

### **3.5.2 Use of Similar Online Tests and Tools**

#### ***Elementary School (n=18)***

All but one student had previously taken online tests; the subjects of the tests varied and included science, mathematics, reading, and/or “grammar.” The online tests they had used included Galileo, SALT, ATI, and, for the Utah students, SAGE.

All but one of the students said that they had used similar online tools, including being able to expand the screen from left to right and vice versa; videos; dictionaries; navigation buttons such as arrows, a scroll bar, Back, Next, and Zoom in/Zoom out buttons; and drop-down menus. One student said that her previous experience with online tests involved individual questions rather than clusters, and another student said that there were “more pictures to move around” on the other online test.

#### ***Middle School (n = 12)***

All 11 students who responded to this question had previously taken online tests; the subjects varied and included science, mathematics, and/or English language arts.

All but two of the students said that they had used similar online tools (including the Connect Line tool and Graphing tool for plotting points), animations, videos, and navigation buttons such as the Next, Back, Pause, and Zoom in/Zoom out buttons. One student said that he previously had to draw lines, but only straight lines, nothing like the graphs she had to draw in the Morning Fog cluster. Another student mentioned that layout of the items was familiar, including having the stimulus on the left side of the screen and the questions on the right side.

#### ***High School (n = 15)***

All but two students had previously taken online tests; the test subjects varied and included science, mathematics, and English.

All but one of the students said that they had used similar online tools including at least one of the following: graphs, diagrams, the Connect Line tool, checkboxes, and a layout that presented a stimulus on one side of the screen and the associated questions on the other side. One student said that a standardized test he took the previous day was exactly the same, “the interface is the same,” although he was not able to expand the screen on the standardized test. One student mentioned two other functionalities that he had used on other tests: the Highlighting tool and the ability to add a note to a paragraph and view it later.

### 3.6 OVERALL THOUGHTS ABOUT TEST DIFFICULTY

#### *Elementary School (n=18)*

Nine students felt that the test had both easy and hard parts and described the overall difficulty as “in between.” Examples include the following:

- One student said, “I think the test was in between those because some of it I got confused on and some other pieces like this [referring to Item 1 of the Redwall Limestone cluster] was easy since it gave us these maps about where it lived and the rest was kind of simple. For this one [referring to Item 2 of the Redwall Limestone cluster], it was simple.”
- One student said, “Some of them were hard, some of them were confusing, some of them were easy – that’s how I feel about this test. The hardest part was [the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster], question two, Part A [of the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster] because “I didn’t understand what they meant about X, Y, and Z – I had to think about what they mean.”
- Another student thought the test was “right in the middle, good. It wasn’t too easy or too difficult.” The student did not find any of it particularly confusing.
- Five students described only one of the items as being difficult, and four of the five students said the hard item was Item 2 Part A in the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster. Examples include the following:
  - One student said, “There was one I skipped. I didn’t really like that. Because there was too much going on,” referring to Item 2 in the Terrarium Matter Cycle cluster.
  - One student felt that the hardest question was on “the terrarium with the diagram and the X, Y, and Z stuff. The others you just had to think about, and you could solve them.”
  - Another student said, “Overall, I think it’s really good. I found the terrarium a little confusing. It is a good test to have about things you need to know.” When asked if the questions were hard or easy, the student said they were easy except for the terrarium question. He said he got confused on the circle of energy.

By contrast, four students expressed that the test was easy. Examples include the following:

- One student did not feel like any of it was confusing, and he was not nervous. He thought the questions were very specific. It was easy for him to navigate through the tools and figure out how to answer the questions.
- One student said, “It took some time for me to think of the answers, but I thought it was pretty easy.”

### ***Middle School (n = 12)***

All 12 students responded to the end-of-test question on what they thought of the test. Seven of the students felt that the test was not too hard. For example:

- One student thought that the questions were reasonably easy but were hard for someone who hadn't learned a lot of this material. She said that, in general, she is well educated in science, but a lot of these topics are "very random." The student felt like she could have told the interviewer about the water cycle, but not how it works in this specific scenario.
- One student said that the test "was good, yeah. It wasn't hard." The student said that Item 3 of the Galilean Moon cluster was hard.
- Another student thought the questions got harder as she went along, and the hardest problem was the Texas Weather cluster. She had to reread some of the questions, but overall, she thought they were clear.

By contrast, five students expressed that the test was difficult or challenging. For example:

- One student thought that the test was good, but kind of difficult. She mentioned that students like her brother, who is dyslexic, would find it helpful to have the questions read out loud to them. She also said some of the questions were harder because she hadn't gone over the content yet and didn't know what some of the moons were.
- Another student thought the test was "pretty difficult." It was confusing for the student because she had to go back and reread items to understand the process and how to figure it out.
- A student said it was definitely "more challenging" than tests he had taken.
- A student said, "I thought it was kind of confusing. We've studied the moon one a bit, the hippos for sure, and then the water cycle and the temperature we haven't, so for doing all of those for my first time, I couldn't quite make it out. I was totally lost on the Morning Fog in the Valley."

### ***High School (n = 15)***

All 15 students responded to the end of the test question on what they thought of the test, although three students did not comment on whether the test was easy or difficult. (One of these latter students described it as "pretty interesting" and "different." Another said he liked the multiple-choice items, the diagrams, tables, and having multiple parts to a question.)

Ten students felt that the test was in the "middle range" of difficulty, with some questions being clearer than others. Four students felt that the Tomcods cluster was confusing, and three students felt that the Blood Sugar Regulation cluster was confusing.

Two students described the test as being difficult. One of these students said the test did not relate to his past studies, but he thought it would be a good test for students who were studying



these topics. He also said the types of questions were different than he was used to: – “it’s not like normal standardized testing kinds of questions.” The student noted that he had not studied these topics even though he was an Advanced Placement (AP) Biology student. Consequently, he was unsure who the target audience of the test might be. The other student mentioned that she found the questions “kinda hard” because there were so many parts to each question. The reading parts were clear, but the structure of the questions could be confusing, according to the student.

## APPENDIX 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE, BY CLUSTER GRADE LEVEL AND STUDENT

*Table 1-A. Elementary School Sample*

Student	Location	Grade	Gender	Lunch Program	Ethnicity	Language at Home	IEP (Disability)	Science Grades
1	California	5	Male	No	Asian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly A's
2	California	5	Male	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly A's
3	California	5	Male	No	Asian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly A's
4	California	5	Male	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly A's
5	California	5	Male	No	African American	English	No (N/A)	Mostly B's
6	California	5	Male	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly A's
7	California	5	Female	Yes	Other	English	No (N/A)	Mostly B's
8	California	5	Male	Yes	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly A's
9	California	5	Male	Yes	Hispanic	English	No (N/A)	Mostly A's
10	California	5	Male	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly B's
11	California	5	Female	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly B's
12	California	5	Female	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Mostly B's
13	Utah	6	Male	–	Caucasian	–	–	–
14	Utah	6	Male	–	Caucasian	–	–	–
15	Utah	5	Male	–	Caucasian	–	–	–
16	Utah	6	Female	–	Caucasian	–	–	–
17	Utah	5	Male	–	Caucasian	–	–	–
18	Utah	5	Female	–	Caucasian	–	–	–

Note. –: Missing data

Table 1-B. Middle School Sample

Student	Location	Grade	Gender	Lunch Program	Ethnicity	Language at Home	IEP (Disability)	Honors/ Advanced Classes	Science Grades
1	California	9	Female	No	Other	English	No (N/A)	Math	Mostly A's
2	California	9	Male	No	African American	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly B's
3	California	9	Female	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's
4	California	8	Female	No	Caucasian	N/A	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's
5	California	9	Female	No	Asian	English	No (N/A)	Math, Science, Reading	Mostly A's
6	California	8	Female	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Math	Mostly A's
7	California	9	Male	Yes	Caucasian	English	Yes (Specific Learning Disability)	None	Mostly A's
8	California	8	Male	Yes	Hispanic	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's
9	California	8	Male	Yes	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's
10	California	8	Male	No	African American	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's
11	California	8	Male	No	Asian	English	No (N/A)	Math, Science, Reading	Mostly A's
12	California	8	Female	No	Asian	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's

Table 1-C. High School Sample

Student	Location	Grade	Gender	Lunch Program	Ethnicity	Language at Home	IEP (Disability)	Honors/ Advanced Classes	Science Grades/ Achievement*
1	California	11	Female	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's
2	California	11	Female	No	Hispanic	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's
3	California	11	Female	No	Other	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly A's
4	California	11	Female	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	AP Chemistry	Mostly A's
5	California	11	Female	Yes	Hispanic	English	No (N/A)	IB Honors Science	Mostly A's
6	California	11	Female	No	Hispanic	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly B's
7	California	11	Female	No	Caucasian	English	Yes (ADHD)	None	Mostly A's
8	California	11	Male	No	Asian	English	No (N/A)	IB Biology, Chemistry	Mostly A's
9	California	11	Male	Yes	Hispanic	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly B's
10	California	11	Female	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	Chemistry	Mostly B's
11	California	11	Male	Yes	Prefer not to answer	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly B's
12	California	11	Male	No	Caucasian	English	No (N/A)	None	Mostly B's
13	Connecticut	10	Female	–	African American	–	–	–	High Achieving
14	Connecticut	11	Male	–	Caucasian	–	–	–	High Achieving
15	Connecticut	12	Female	–	Hispanic	–	–	–	High Achieving

Note. \*Parent report of science grades or teacher estimate of achievement level.

–: Missing data



# **APPENDIX 1-C**

## **BRAILLE COGNITIVE LAB REPORT**

# **Cognitive Lab Study: Accessibility of Science Clusters for Braille Readers**

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**Fran Stancavage**

**Susan Cole**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This set of cognitive labs was designed to determine if students using braille can understand the task demands of selected interactive Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)-aligned science clusters and navigate the interactive features of these clusters in a manner that allows them to fully display their knowledge and skills relative to the constructs of interest. The clusters for the study were sampled from those that had already been selected for braille translation. The cognitive labs were designed to address the following three research questions:

1. Can students using braille provide responses to the selected interactive NGSS-aligned science clusters that are consistent with their knowledge and skills relative to the constructs of interest?
2. Within the selected clusters, can students successfully navigate all the included interaction types, or are further modifications needed to make the clusters fully accessible?
3. How much time do students using braille require to work their way through the selected clusters, and what strategies can be recommended to enable students using braille to complete clusters within a single testing session (to improve continuity)?

Although the American Institutes for Research (AIR) team was able to collect relevant data for this cognitive lab study, there were some limitations to the analysis. Most importantly, there were far fewer eligible visually-impaired students willing to participate in the study than anticipated, and some of them, although technically readers of braille, did not use braille while responding to the science questions in the cognitive labs. In addition, in several of the cognitive lab sessions, students' interactions with the clusters was hampered by technical issues with the Job Access With Speech (JAWS) screen-reading software and/or the Refreshable Braille Display (RDB) supplied locally, as well as by text-to-speech (TTS) tagging or braille embossing problems that arose in the beta-version materials. The latter were used in the cognitive labs due to the timing of the study.

## **2. METHODS**

### **2.1 STUDY DESIGN**

Two science clusters were sampled for each grade band (i.e., elementary, middle, and high school), and tailored protocols were developed for each cluster. The original design called for a minimum of six cognitive labs at each grade level, but due to recruitment challenges (discussed further in this section), labs were only conducted with ten students in total. The cognitive labs were held in Oregon and West Virginia between October 2018 and January 2019. The interviews lasted two hours, and each student was presented with one or both clusters for their grade band, depending on how much time the student took to complete the first cluster.

As part of the cognitive lab introductory activities, students were trained in the concurrent think-aloud technique. Using an elementary-level science cluster, which was not one of the clusters evaluated in the study, the interviewer first modeled the technique in Part A (first scored question) and then had the student practice in Part B (second scored question).

Students then moved on to their first assigned cluster. They were encouraged to think out loud as they worked through the cluster, and interviewers were instructed to use follow-up probes to clarify and expand on what the student said (or what the student was observed doing). Probes, which were tailored to the specifics of the cluster, focused on whether the student was able to find all the information needed to respond to the questions, what the student thought about the ways in which they had to enter answers to questions (for questions with innovative response formats), and if they would change anything about the way the information was presented to make it easier to work on the questions. A final probe allowed the student to report on anything else they found notable about the questions or introductory material in the cluster.

Students who were able to complete the first cluster by the 1.5-hour mark (out of the scheduled 2-hour lab) were moved on to the second cluster for their grade band. Probes were only administered after the student had completed all the questions in a given cluster in order to ensure that probing on the earlier questions would not influence the student's interactions with the later questions.<sup>1</sup>

Interviewers brought embossed braille forms to the cognitive labs. The site was responsible for providing other resources, such as JAWS and an RBD. AIR requested that a teacher of the visually impaired (TVI) or a teacher assistant be present in the room during the cognitive lab and assist the student as they would during an actual test. In most cases, prior to the interview, the interviewer briefly discussed with the TVI/teacher assistant what resources the student used to navigate online tests and how frequently/in what ways the TVI/teacher assistant typically assisted the student during testing. This information helped the interviewer to further tailor their probes and observations.

## **2.2 INTERVIEWER TRAINING**

The project leads provided a 4-hour training for the interviewers who would be conducting the cognitive labs. Because all the interviewers were experienced in the cognitive interview technique, the training primarily focused on reviewing the content of the clusters and familiarizing the interviewers with the test platform and the specifics of the cognitive lab protocols. An assessment program manager was present at the training to provide an overview of the test platform and to respond to any technical questions.

## **2.3 STUDY SAMPLE**

Permission to recruit students for the study was secured from four states. In each state, the project manager and project director worked with relevant school and district personnel to

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<sup>1</sup>To stay within the agreed-upon 2-hour time limit, the interviewer sometimes stopped the student before they finished the second cluster in order to leave sufficient time for probing.

recruit eligible students and coordinate logistics. Ultimately, only two states, Oregon and West Virginia, were able to provide students for the study.

The recruitment materials specified a need for students in grades 6, 7, 9, 10, or 12 who use braille, and all the recruited students were in fact able to use braille to some degree; however, an unanticipated complication was that some of the students who were partially sighted chose to use other resources (e.g., the Zoom tool) to navigate the clusters. Given that there were so few students available, the AIR team took whomever was recruited. The characteristics of the sample, by student, are shown in Table 1 below.

Students in grades 6 and 7 were administered the elementary-school-level clusters, students in grades 9 and 10 were administered the middle-school-level clusters, and students in grade 12 were administered the high-school-level clusters.

*Table 1. Characteristics of Sample, by Student*

Student	Grade	Gender	Resources Used in the Cognitive Lab
1	6	Male	JAWS, RBD, braille*
2	6	Female	Zoom, larger cursor
3	9	Male	Zoom, larger cursor, JAWS, braille
4	9	Male	Zoom
5	9	Male	JAWS, RBD
6	10	Male	JAWS, RBD, braille
7	10	Female	Braille, ChromeVox**
8	10	Female	Zoom
9	12	Female	Zoom, JAWS, braille
10	12	Male	Inverse colors, zoom

Note. \* Braille refers to the embossed braille forms

\*\*ChromeVox is an alternative TTS reader.

### 3. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 3.1 RESOURCES USED

The students used the available resources in a variety of ways during the cognitive labs. It was common for the students to switch between resources (e.g., moving between embossed braille, JAWS [sometimes coupled with an RBD], the Zoom tool [where relevant]). Some of the partially-sighted students chose to use only zoom, citing reasons such as having only “beginner” level braille skills or feeling that navigation using braille took longer; others switched between the Zoom tool and other resources. One TVI reported that the partially-sighted student they were assisting switched based on “eye fatigue and lighting conditions.” At least two students used the embossed braille forms almost exclusively to read the questions and reference the introductory materials, but switched to JAWS to enter their answers. One of these students reported that they

used the embossed braille forms because it was easier than scrolling up and down the page using JAWS. Another partially-sighted student used the embossed braille forms and a screen reader similar to JAWS, but they also looked very closely at the screen to see where to place the cursor when responding to the questions.

Two students, one assigned to a middle school cluster and the other assigned to a high school cluster, reported that they would normally be offered a Perkins Brailler (also called Perkins Braille Writer) to take notes during testing. The AIR team did not anticipate or provide this resource, which is the equivalent to scratch paper for a braille user and is a standard accommodation for visually-impaired students in testing situations. It can also be used by the student to type the answers in braille, after which the TVI/teacher assistant can transcribe the answers and enter them into the test system.

### **3.1.1 Hardware and Software Resources**

As mentioned previously, there were technical issues with some of the locally-supplied resources used in the cognitive labs. In both states, JAWS often did not work smoothly, and there were instances in which the RBD did not operate at all. As a result, some of the students struggled more with navigation than they usually would. In a couple of cases, these students reported depending more on the TVI/teacher assistant and embossed braille forms than they normally would have.

One TVI noted that every difficulty that their student encountered had come up in a real testing situation—problems with the RBD crashing, unpredictable behavior with JAWS, and “bad” embossed braille forms. The TVI said that, even when everything is tested in advance (as the RBD is), resources still do not necessarily work inside AIR’s test delivery system (TDS).

### **3.1.2 Embossed Braille Forms**

Students were generally taken aback when they first realized the number of pages in the embossed braille forms, and, with no prior exposure to the science clusters, they had not anticipated or prepared for the need to keep track of information across multiple pages. Most of the other challenges that students experienced with this resource arose from inadvertent errors in the beta-version forms. Some of these errors were fixed after the first cognitive lab, but others persisted. In a normal cognitive lab study with a larger subject pool, all protocols would be pilot tested, which would have offered an opportunity to fix problems like this before the materials were used in the actual study.

However, some students also reported encountering graphical elements that—as rendered—were difficult to discriminate on the embossed forms. For example, one student reported that it was hard to differentiate between the two graph lines that, in the print version, were distinguished by different tones of grey. Another student indicated that it was difficult to discern the overall layout of a map of the United States, in which some states were highlighted for sharing a common characteristic, because the state lines, the line marking the boundary of the United States, and the lines outlining the Great Lakes were all too similar.

Regardless of these various issues, most students felt that the braille forms were easier to work with than using JAWS.

### **3.1.3 JAWS and Other Online Navigation Issues**

There were significant problems with JAWS that prolonged the time it took students to work through the clusters. Some of these problems were caused by TTS-formatting configuration errors that were not caught in advance, but others had to do with the way in which JAWS was set up by the TVI/teacher assistant. An example of the latter was an instance in which JAWS was accidentally set to read all the navigation marks and not just the substance of the text. Proper settings are covered in the *Braille Requirements and Testing Manual*, but were not discussed with the TVIs/teacher assistants who were preparing for the cognitive labs.

Other challenges were caused by conventions with which the students were not familiar. In particular, students often appeared confused when JAWS skipped over a table or figure that had been judged as too complex to be read successfully by JAWS. It might have been helpful if the TTS tagging had included embedded text that instructed students to switch to the screen image or the embossed braille forms in order to see the contents of the table or figure.

For tables that were read by JAWS, at least one student noted that it would be helpful for JAWS to indicate when the table was entered and exited, rather than just reading “table of checkboxes” multiple times as it progressed through the table; however, it was not clear whether the student had JAWS set up correctly.

Several students had difficulties using the Tab key effectively, repeatedly finding themselves in some other location than they expected when they tabbed forward or back. There seemed to be some interaction between problems with tabbing and the students’ confusion about JAWS not reading the tables and figures (however, it should be noted that one student, who did not have any problems navigating with JAWS, said that it would have been very helpful to be able to easily tab between the question stem and the response fields so that students could quickly review the question—potentially multiple times—as they considered their response).

Finally, there were issues associated with the way in which drop-down boxes were handled by JAWS. Some students were not familiar with the term “combo boxes,” which was used to describe these boxes, and many students were confused by the ways in which JAWS handled the response options for these boxes. In some cases, it appeared that JAWS did not read these choices at all (which was consistent with the current TXX business rules), while in other cases JAWS read the options, but only after a response was selected. Finally, the tagging may have been inadequate, as at least one student didn’t understand what JAWS was reading until the TVI showed them where the various parts of the question were, especially the text in the drop-down boxes.

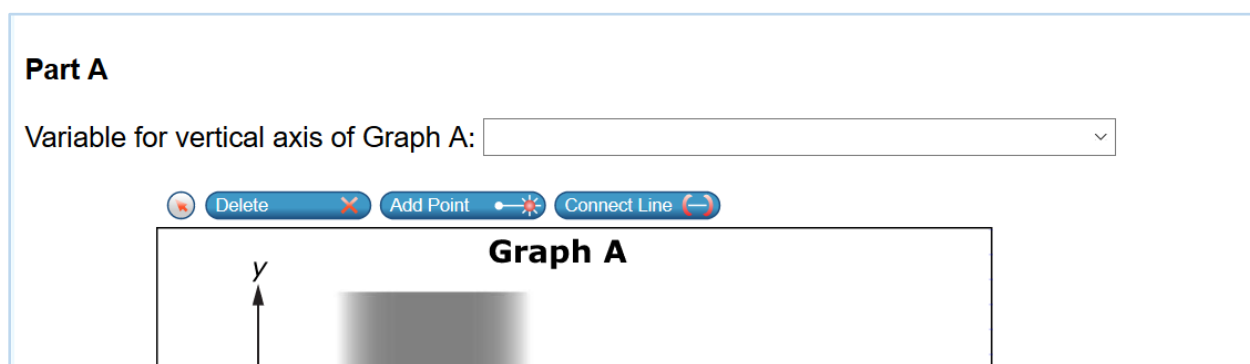
### **3.1.4 Zoom Tool**

Students who used the Zoom tool did not encounter many problems applying this tool to the science clusters, although one student failed to discern at least one drop down box as they moved

through the text. These students did, however, suggest several modifications that they felt would improve their experience, including the following:

- Enable the user to change the size of tables or images on all sides rather than just two sides to avoid having to scroll sideways.
- Add additional spacing in the text; at x3 or greater zoom, the spacing is too tight.
- Make the sizing of the answer buttons consistent when zoomed in—currently the answer buttons on the multiple-choice questions stayed small, whereas other answer buttons got larger when zoomed in.
- To help with viewing the drop-down boxes (see example in Figure 1), format the boxes with high contrast or a thicker line.

*Figure 1. Example Drop-Down Box*



### 3.1.5 Assistance from the TVI/Teacher Assistant

The level of TVI/teacher assistance varied in relation to the student's fluency with the other resources. An added factor in the level of assistance provided to students in the cognitive labs was the failure of the RBDs in some sessions. Without the RBD, students who could not see the computer screen required assistance to enter their responses.

The most facile student in our sample, who was very comfortable using both the embossed braille forms and JAWS, still asked for some assistance from the TVI, particularly with online navigation. At the other end of the scale, the following vignette illustrates how one TVI worked with a student who needed considerable support.

*Example of a TVI assisting a student who was not very facile with the other resources available.*

One student began by letting JAWS read through the entire introduction and most of the questions before asking if they could pause it. The TVI gave the student the instructions to do so. The student said that they were being hit with too much information at once, so they asked for the embossed braille form. The TVI found the first page and directed the student through most of the content, reading a lot of it out loud. The TVI noted that this was an official accommodation that the student was allowed to use during tests. The student had difficulty reading the braille out loud—stumbling over words and parts of words and asked the TVI for a lot of help with the figures. When the student had trouble reading Table 1 (included in the introduction) on the braille form, they decided to go back to JAWS. JAWS jumped ahead to Table 2 (part of the first scorable question), and it took some effort for the student to go back to Table 1. The TVI helped the student find Table 1, and the student followed along on the braille form as JAWS read the text preceding Table 1 out loud; however, JAWS did not read Table 1, instead skipping to the next paragraph of text. The student wanted to try typing on the keyboard to see if it would help bring up the table, but the TVI explained that there was no text box to type anything into. The TVI suggested that the student tab forward. The TVI said that in a real test situation, she would offer to read the table at this point. The student said this would be helpful, and the interviewer indicated that this was acceptable, so the TVI read the table out loud while the student followed along on the braille form.

### **3.2 GENERAL ACCESSIBILITY ISSUES**

An accessibility issue that, although it primarily affects the embossed braille forms, also has implications for screen layout, has to do with the inconsistent locations in which cluster components (e.g., questions, tables and figures, other text) appear on the page. Without the ability to quickly discern the overall layout of each page or screen, it was much harder for students in the study to process the information being conveyed. One student mentioned that it would be helpful if question stems consistently appeared on the top of the page, as in some cases the display that follows the item identifier (e.g., Part A) starts with a table or other graphic, with the text of the item stem following. Given the student feedback, it would be better to position the table/graphic below the item stem. Another student was observed to completely overlook a short paragraph of text that appeared between two large graphics in the introduction. Moreover, there were no sufficient cues to alert the student to the fact that they had missed an element. When blocks are being prepared for braille readers and other visually impaired students, it would be helpful to take these considerations into account and modify the page and screen layouts accordingly.

Similarly, one student's thoughts about how they would use the various resources to efficiently work through the science clusters (see graphic below), suggest another modification that would help maximize accessibility.

*Thoughts from a student on how to best use resources to work through the science clusters.*

Both the student and their TVI noted that working with the embossed braille forms for the science clusters was a departure from their usual testing experience because most traditional test questions can be rendered on a single page. Upon reflection, the student said that the strategy that would work best for them would be to

- first read through the whole cluster using the embossed braille form; and then
- navigate the questions with JAWS and an RBD, referring back to text passages as needed using these tools; however, where there was a need to refer back to a figure or chart, use the embossed braille.

The student indicated that to successfully carry out this strategy, they would need a better system for keeping all the braille pages organized so as to be able to quickly access the necessary graphics. Providing an index, or some form of page headers, might help with this problem.

### **3.3 TIMING AND CONTINUITY**

One of the goals at the beginning of the study was to determine whether students could complete an entire cluster during a single testing session; the results suggest that timing will not be a major issue, so long as schools are able to provide uninterrupted 1-hour testing sessions, if necessary. Despite the technical issues with JAWS, the RBD, and the braille forms, all but two of the students were able to complete at least one of the clusters during the cognitive labs, and one of the students who failed to complete the cluster was not focused or motivated to respond to the questions. The labs were approximately 1.5 hours long, not including the introduction and think-aloud modeling and practice. Given that they involved thinking aloud and probing, as well as working the questions, 1-hour testing sessions should be sufficient for actual administrations.

## **4. CONCLUSIONS**

In general, both the students who relied entirely on braille and/or JAWS and those who had some vision and were able to read the screen with the Zoom tool were able to find the information they needed to respond to the questions, navigate the various response formats, and finish within a reasonable amount of time. To varying degrees, assistance from the TVI/teacher assistant was necessary, but this was most likely not qualitatively different from the assistance that would be provided on a more traditional test.

However, the clusters were clearly different from (and more complex than) other tests with which the students were familiar, and students should be given adequate time to practice with at least one sample cluster before taking the state test. It would also be helpful for students to work with their TVIs/teacher assistants in advance to develop a strategy for organizing and using the information required to answer the test questions. For example, students might want to take notes on a Perkins Brailier as they work. Given that the challenges of the science clusters are not



unlike the challenges that students are likely to encounter under curricula based on NGSS or Common Core State Standards (CCSS) or their equivalent, students could be expected to become more fluent in the requisite skills as such curricula become more widespread.

Because of the large numbers of substantively important figures and tables in the clusters, we judge the embossed braille forms to be essential for any student who cannot see the material on the screen with magnification. Embossing is already set to “automatic” on all AIR science tests; however, in the case of the science clusters, test administrators (TAs) should be instructed to have the forms available before the student begins work on a given cluster, as the embossing would otherwise be very disruptive.

A major challenge that we observed in the cognitive labs—which would apply to more conventional tests, as well—was the temperamental functioning of JAWS and the RBDs. There were multiple instances of these resources failing during the cognitive labs, even when they had been tested in advance. This might be avoided with more rigorous user acceptance testing (UAT) of items using JAWS, but it also might require changes at the local level, such as better training for TVIs/teacher assistants or better maintenance of the devices.

Among the innovative response formats encountered in the science clusters that were used in the cognitive labs, the drop-down boxes proved to be the most problematic (specifically for students who were trying to navigate the science clusters using JAWS), since the drop-down options were not tagged to be read by JAWS. AIR should consider changes to the business rules in order to allow the drop-down options to be read.

The following recaps the tool-specific recommendations offered in the report.

For braille forms,

- make sure that graphic elements, such as graph or map lines, are bold enough or sufficiently contrasted to be easily discriminated;
- consider reformatting so that page layout is more predictable (e.g., always keeping text together rather than interspersing it with large graphics); and/or
- consider adding an index or page headers to make it easier for students to keep track of information across multiple sheets of embossed braille.

For JAWS,

- provide more cues when a student needs to switch to the braille form or the screen image to view a table or figure that JAWS will skip over;
- add navigation markers to indicate when the reader is entering or exiting a table if tables are tagged to be read by JAWS; and/or
- provide a way for the student to readily tab between the question stem and the response field(s).

For the Zoom tool,

- enable the user to change the size of tables or images on all sides rather than just two sides to avoid having to scroll sideways;
- add additional spacing in the text; at x3 or greater zoom, the spacing is too tight;
- make the sizing of the answer button consistent when zoomed in—as currently configured, the answer buttons on the multiple-choice questions stay small, whereas other buttons get larger when zoomed in; and/or
- format the boxes with high contrast to help with viewing the drop-down boxes.

# **APPENDIX 1-D**

## **INVARIANCE ACROSS SUBGROUPS**

**Table 1-D-1a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 3 ELA**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			

**Table 1-D-1b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 3 ELA**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>					
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
<b>SPED</b>					
<b>LEP</b>					
<b>Low Income</b>					

**Table 1-D-2a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 4 ELA**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity(White vs. all the other except Asian)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status(Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural						
Metric			Configural			
Scalar			Metric			

**Table 1-D-2b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 4 ELA**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>					
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
<b>SPED</b>					
<b>LEP</b>					
<b>Low Income</b>					

**Table 1-D-3a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 5 ELA**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	2360.645	828				
Metric	2457.772	858	Configural	97.127 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3652.131	888	Metric	1194.359 (30)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other groups)						
Configural	2937.89	1240				
Metric	3199.83	1300	Configural	261.941 (60)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3498.856	1360	Metric	299.025 (60)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	2429.977	828				
Metric	2772.075	858	Configural	342.099 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3327.427	888	Metric	555.352 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	2496.689	828				
Metric	2732.653	858	Configural	235.964 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2985.057	888	Metric	252.404 (30)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	2425.024	828				
Metric	2790.826	858	Configural	365.802 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2911.011	888	Metric	120.185 (30)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-3b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 5 ELA**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	3652.131	888	< 0.001	0.907	0.012
<b>Ethnicity</b>	3498.856	1360	< 0.001	0.922	0.010
<b>SPED</b>	3327.427	888	< 0.001	0.902	0.011
<b>LEP</b>	2985.057	888	< 0.001	0.925	0.010
<b>Low Income</b>	2911.011	888	< 0.001	0.923	0.010

**Table 1-D-4a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 6 ELA**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	2360.645	828				
Metric	2457.772	858	Configural	97.127 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3652.131	888	Metric	1194.359 (30)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other groups)						
Configural	2937.89	1240				
Metric	3199.83	1300	Configural	261.941 (60)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3498.856	1360	Metric	299.025 (60)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	2429.977	828				
Metric	2772.075	858	Configural	342.099 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3327.427	888	Metric	555.352 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	2496.689	828				
Metric	2732.653	858	Configural	235.964 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2985.057	888	Metric	252.404 (30)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	2425.024	828				
Metric	2790.826	858	Configural	365.802 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2911.011	888	Metric	120.185 (30)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-4b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 6 ELA**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	2916.979	1000	< 0.001	0.922	0.009
<b>Ethnicity</b>	2164.589	1000	< 0.001	0.948	0.007
<b>SPED</b>	2381.434	1000	< 0.001	0.932	0.008
<b>LEP</b>	2169.365	1000	< 0.001	0.925	0.007
<b>Low Income</b>	2218.996	1000	< 0.001	0.945	0.007

**Table 1-D-5a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 7 ELA**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	2682.898	894				
Metric	2783.777	926	Configural	100.880 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3583.262	958	Metric	799.485 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. all other except Asian)						
Configural	2625.881	894				
Metric	2859.292	926	Configural	233.411 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3139.396	958	Metric	280.105 (32)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	2642.277	894				
Metric	2966.486	926	Configural	324.210 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3324.217	958	Metric	357.730 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	2666.058	894				
Metric	2875.858	926	Configural	209.800 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3128.519	958	Metric	252.661 (32)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	2616.053	894				
Metric	2875.029	926	Configural	258.976 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2992.216	958	Metric	117.187 (32)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-5b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 7 ELA**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	3583.262	958	< 0.001	0.907	0.011
<b>Ethnicity</b>	3139.396	958	< 0.001	0.914	0.010
<b>SPED</b>	3324.217	958	< 0.001	0.899	0.011
<b>LEP</b>	3128.519	958	< 0.001	0.918	0.010
<b>Low Income</b>	2992.216	958	< 0.001	0.92	0.010



**Table 1-D-6a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 8 ELA**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	6309.292	960				
Metric	6640.233	992	Configural	330.941 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	8050.28	1024	Metric	1410.047 (32)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other)						
Configural	6849.677	1440				
Metric	7715.38	1504	Configural	865.703 (64)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	8190.274	1568	Metric	474.894 (64)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	6297.225	960				
Metric	7078.154	992	Configural	780.928 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	7853.752	1024	Metric	775.598 (32)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	6375.156	960				
Metric	7002.247	992	Configural	627.091 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	7434.12	1024	Metric	431.874 (32)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	6302.889	960				
Metric	7260.164	992	Configural	957.275 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	7446.704	1024	Metric	186.540 (32)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-6b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 8 ELA**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	8050.280	1024	< 0.001	0.906	0.018
<b>Ethnicity</b>	8190.274	1568	< 0.001	0.904	0.017
<b>SPED</b>	7853.752	1024	< 0.001	0.893	0.017
<b>LEP</b>	7434.120	1024	< 0.001	0.909	0.017
<b>Low Income</b>	7446.704	1024	< 0.001	0.906	0.017

**Table 1-D-7a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 3 Math**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	4305.422	1052				
Metric	4527.346	1085	Configural	221.923 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5217.070	1118	Metric	689.725 (33)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	4976.723	1578				
Metric	5775.048	1644	Configural	798.325 (66)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	6079.905	1710	Metric	304.857 (66)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	4305.335	1052				
Metric	4788.728	1085	Configural	483.392 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5673.816	1118	Metric	885.088 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	4375.114	1052				
Metric	5011.072	1085	Configural	635.958 (33)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	5313.971	1118	Metric	302.899 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	4106.215	1052				
Metric	4971.131	1085	Configural	864.915 (33)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	5164.253	1118	Metric	193.122 (33)	< 0.001	0.001

**Table 1-D-7b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 3 Math**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	5217.07	1118	< 0.001	0.943	0.012
<b>Ethnicity</b>	6079.905	1710	< 0.001	0.934	0.013
<b>SPED</b>	5673.816	1118	< 0.001	0.939	0.013
<b>LEP</b>	5313.971	1118	< 0.001	0.939	0.013
<b>Low Income</b>	5164.253	1118	< 0.001	0.938	0.012

**Table 1-D-8a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 4 Math**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	2665.235	1048				
Metric	2782.494	1081	Configural	117.259 (33)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3374.526	1114	Metric	592.032 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	3361.162	1571				
Metric	3872.88	1637	Configural	511.717 (66)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	4173.689	1703	Metric	300.809 (66)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	2659.376	1048				
Metric	3021.097	1081	Configural	361.720 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3848.392	1114	Metric	827.295 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	2806.464	1048				
Metric	3206.058	1081	Configural	399.594 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3435.186	1114	Metric	229.127 (33)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	2623.89	1048				
Metric	3183.124	1081	Configural	559.235 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3358.09	1114	Metric	174.966 (33)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-8b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 4 Math**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	3374.526	1114	< 0.001	0.953	0.009
<b>Ethnicity</b>	4173.689	1703	< 0.001	0.944	0.010
<b>SPED</b>	3848.392	1114	< 0.001	0.939	0.010
<b>LEP</b>	3435.186	1114	< 0.001	0.949	0.009
<b>Low Income</b>	3358.09	1114	< 0.001	0.948	0.009

**Table 1-D-9a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 5 Math**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	3776.623	1050				
Metric	3983.448	1083	Configural	206.825 (33)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	4869.199	1116	Metric	885.75 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	4318.142	1572				
Metric	4901.105	1638	Configural	582.963 (66)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	5314.361	1704	Metric	413.256 (66)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	3631.505	1050				
Metric	4177.261	1083	Configural	545.756 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5440.222	1116	Metric	1262.961 (33)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	3718.319	1050				
Metric	4024.657	1083	Configural	306.339 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	4366.714	1116	Metric	342.056 (33)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	3681.025	1050				
Metric	4328.113	1083	Configural	647.088 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	4494.460	1116	Metric	166.346 (33)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-9b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 5 Math**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	4869.199	1116	< 0.001	0.949	0.009
<b>Ethnicity</b>	5314.361	1704	< 0.001	0.946	0.012
<b>SPED</b>	5440.222	1116	< 0.001	0.935	0.013
<b>LEP</b>	4366.714	1116	< 0.001	0.953	0.011
<b>Low Income</b>	4494.46	1116	< 0.001	0.949	0.011

**Table 1-D-10a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 6 Math**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	3583.064	1054				
Metric	3763.235	1087	Configural	180.170 (33)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	4814.001	1120	Metric	1050.766 (33)	< 0.001	0.004
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	4030.445	1580				
Metric	4788.224	1646	Configural	757.779 (66)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5312.886	1712	Metric	524.662 (66)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	3499.830	1054				
Metric	4042.262	1087	Configural	542.432 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	4697.620	1120	Metric	655.358 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	3500.112	1054				
Metric	3955.937	1087	Configural	455.825 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	4377.793	1120	Metric	421.856 (33)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	3463.302	1054				
Metric	4110.968	1087	Configural	647.666 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	4307.868	1120	Metric	196.899 (33)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-10b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 6 Math**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	4814.001	1120	< 0.001	0.937	0.012
<b>Ethnicity</b>	5312.886	1712	< 0.001	0.933	0.012
<b>SPED</b>	4697.62	1120	< 0.001	0.925	0.012
<b>LEP</b>	4377.793	1120	< 0.001	0.941	0.011
<b>Low Income</b>	4307.868	1120	< 0.001	0.939	0.011

**Table 1-D-11a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 7 Math**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	5201.291	1054				
Metric	5445.212	1087	Configural	243.921 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	6644.554	1120	Metric	1199.342 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	5584.708	1580				
Metric	6547.587	1646	Configural	962.879 (66)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	7338.595	1712	Metric	791.007 (66)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	N/A	1054				
Metric	N/A	1087	Configural	1007.992 (33)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	N/A	1120	Metric	1909.618 (33)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	5105.622	1054				
Metric	5716.858	1087	Configural	611.236 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	6534.441	1120	Metric	817.583 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	4731.590	1054				
Metric	5987.647	1087	Configural	1256.057 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	6374.084	1120	Metric	386.438 (33)	< 0.001	0.001

**Table 1-D-11b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 7 Math**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	6644.554	1120	< 0.001	0.946	0.015
<b>Ethnicity</b>	7338.595	1712	< 0.001	0.957	0.013
<b>SPED</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>LEP</b>	6534.441	1120	< 0.001	0.944	0.015
<b>Low Income</b>	6374.084	1120	< 0.001	0.943	0.015

**Table 1-D-12a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 8 Math**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	7056.242	1052				
Metric	7403.117	1085	Configural	346.875 (33)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	8367.777	1118	Metric	964.660 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	7658.547	1578				
Metric	8628.644	1644	Configural	970.098 (66)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	9408.58	1710	Metric	779.936 (66)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	7022.043	1052				
Metric	7725.84	1085	Configural	703.797 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	10118.11	1118	Metric	2392.264 (33)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	7335.952	1052				
Metric	7945.297	1085	Configural	609.345 (33)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	8785.192	1118	Metric	839.895 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	6740.419	1052				
Metric	7946.962	1085	Configural	1206.543 (33)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	8530.191	1118	Metric	583.229 (33)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-12b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 8 Math**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	8367.777	1118	< 0.001	0.910	0.017
<b>Ethnicity</b>	9408.58	1710	< 0.001	0.896	0.018
<b>SPED</b>	10118.11	1118	< 0.001	0.877	0.019
<b>LEP</b>	8785.192	1118	< 0.001	0.9	0.018
<b>Low Income</b>	8530.191	1118	< 0.001	0.899	0.017

**Table 1-D-13a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade SMI**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	4932.504	990				
Metric	5130.55	1022	Configural	198.047 (32)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	5995.994	1054	Metric	865.444 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. all other ethnic groups except Asian)						
Configural	4836.491	990				
Metric	5503.188	1022	Configural	666.696 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5917.706	1054	Metric	414.518 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	6687.085	990				
Metric	7089.468	1022	Configural	402.383 (32)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	8977.315	1054	Metric	1887.847 (32)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	5506.623	990				
Metric	5787.201	1022	Configural	280.578 (32)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	6335.702	1054	Metric	548.502 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	5073.322	990				
Metric	5638.496	1022	Configural	565.173 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5973.942	1054	Metric	335.446 (32)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-13b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade SMI**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	5995.994	1054	< 0.001	0.907	0.014
<b>Ethnicity</b>	5917.706	1054	< 0.001	0.916	0.013
<b>SPED</b>	8977.315	1054	< 0.001	0.837	0.018
<b>LEP</b>	6335.702	1054	< 0.001	0.893	0.015
<b>Low Income</b>	5973.942	1054	< 0.001	0.898	0.014



**Table 1-D-14a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 4 Science**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	2211.078	810				
Metric	2321.110	839	Configural	110.032 (29)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3178.548	868	Metric	847.438 (29)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	2576.619	1215				
Metric	3416.127	1273	Configural	839.508 (58)	< 0.001	0.002
Scalar	3755.449	1331	Metric	339.322 (58)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	2055.545	810				
Metric	2713.292	839	Configural	657.747 (29)	< 0.001	0.002
Scalar	3103.614	868	Metric	391.322 (29)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	2021.804	810				
Metric	2664.406	839	Configural	642.602 (29)	< 0.001	0.002
Scalar	2964.357	868	Metric	299.951 (29)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	2048.876	810				
Metric	2793.041	839	Configural	744.165 (29)	< 0.001	0.002
Scalar	2987.835	868	Metric	194.794 (29)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-14b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 4 Science**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	3178.548	868	< 0.001	0.949	0.011
<b>Ethnicity</b>	3755.449	1331	< 0.001	0.938	0.011
<b>SPED</b>	3104.614	868	< 0.001	0.943	0.010
<b>LEP</b>	2964.357	868	< 0.001	0.946	0.011
<b>Low Income</b>	2987.835	868	< 0.001	0.946	0.010

**Table 1-D-15a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 5 Science**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	2381.652	868				
Metric	2566.013	898	Configural	184.362 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3304.326	928	Metric	738.312 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	2892.681	1302				
Metric	3421.248	1362	Configural	528.566 (60)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3726.689	1422	Metric	305.442 (60)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	2354.785	868				
Metric	2738.751	898	Configural	383.966 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3169.819	928	Metric	431.069 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	2412.405	868				
Metric	2729.983	898	Configural	317.578 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3050.277	928	Metric	320.294 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	2404.513	868				
Metric	2820.312	898	Configural	415.799 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	3019.940	928	Metric	199.628 (30)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-15b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 5 Science**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	3304.326	928	< 0.001	0.943	0.010
<b>Ethnicity</b>	3726.689	1422	< 0.001	0.937	0.010
<b>SPED</b>	3169.819	928	< 0.001	0.938	0.010
<b>LEP</b>	3050.277	928	< 0.001	0.944	0.010
<b>Low Income</b>	3019.94	928	< 0.001	0.943	0.010

**Table 1-D-16a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 6 Science**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	18644.056	1188				
Metric	19169.365	1223	Configural	525.309 (35)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	21230.282	1258	Metric	2060.917 (35)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	19370.371	1782				
Metric	20227.908	1852	Configural	857.537 (70)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	20810.081	1922	Metric	582.173 (70)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	18100.574	1188				
Metric	19054.116	1223	Configural	943.542 (35)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	21029.513	1258	Metric	1975.397 (35)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	18638.33	1188				
Metric	19292.319	1223	Configural	653.989 (35)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	19928.681	1258	Metric	636.362 (35)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	18534.875	1188				
Metric	19604.369	1223	Configural	1069.495 (35)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	20058.965	1258	Metric	454.596 (35)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-16b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 6 Science**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	21320.282	1258	< 0.001	0.876	0.026
<b>Ethnicity</b>	20810.081	1922	< 0.001	0.88	0.026
<b>SPED</b>	21029.513	1258	< 0.001	0.860	0.026
<b>LEP</b>	19928.681	1258	< 0.001	0.875	0.026
<b>Low Income</b>	20058.965	1258	< 0.001	0.871	0.026

**Table 1-D-17a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 7 Science**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	4387.217	814				
Metric	4620.319	844	Configural	233.102 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	5976.640	874	Metric	1356.321 (30)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	4783.971	1221				
Metric	5706.954	1281	Configural	922.983 (60)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	6176.069	1341	Metric	469.115 (60)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	4252.731	814				
Metric	4905.217	844	Configural	652.486 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5447.773	874	Metric	542.556 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	4282.066	814				
Metric	4910.332	844	Configural	628.266 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5300.688	874	Metric	390.356 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	4302.793	814				
Metric	5091.648	844	Configural	788.855 (30)	< 0.001	0.002
Scalar	5226.911	874	Metric	135.263 (30)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-17b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 7 Science**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	5976.640	874	< 0.001	0.936	0.017
<b>Ethnicity</b>	6176.069	1341	< 0.001	0.931	0.016
<b>SPED</b>	5447.773	874	< 0.001	0.933	0.016
<b>LEP</b>	5300.688	874	< 0.001	0.939	0.016
<b>Low Income</b>	5226.911	874	< 0.001	0.939	0.016

**Table 1-D-18a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Grade 8 Science**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	3320.988	868				
Metric	3628.664	898	Configural	346.875 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5596.917	928	Metric	964.660 (30)	< 0.001	0.003
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	3827.547	1302				
Metric	4569.022	1362	Configural	741.475 (60)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	4885.286	1422	Metric	316.265 (60)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	3261.892	868				
Metric	3683.883	898	Configural	421.990 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	4516.315	928	Metric	832.433 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	3344.271	868				
Metric	3720.722	898	Configural	376.450 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	4152.514	928	Metric	431.793 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	3222.881	868				
Metric	4037.800	898	Configural	814.919 (30)	< 0.001	0.002
Scalar	4215.418	928	Metric	177.618 (30)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-18b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Grade 8 Science**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	5596.917	928	< 0.001	0.907	0.015
<b>Ethnicity</b>	4885.286	1422	< 0.001	0.921	0.013
<b>SPED</b>	4516.315	928	< 0.001	0.917	0.013
<b>LEP</b>	4152.514	928	< 0.001	0.928	0.013
<b>Low Income</b>	4215.418	928	< 0.001	0.925	0.013

**Table 1-D-19a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Biology**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	2731.658	868				
Metric	2999.819	898	Configural	268.161 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3863.661	928	Metric	863.842 (30)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	2976.418	1302				
Metric	4059.929	1362	Configural	1083.511 (60)	< 0.001	0.003
Scalar	4674.299	1422	Metric	614.370 (60)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	2632.874	868				
Metric	3036.977	898	Configural	404.104 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3599.360	928	Metric	562.383 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	2523.695	868				
Metric	3132.455	898	Configural	608.760 (30)	< 0.001	0.002
Scalar	3667.747	928	Metric	535.292 (30)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	2609.219	868				
Metric	3332.270	898	Configural	723.051 (30)	< 0.001	0.002
Scalar	3494.009	928	Metric	161.739 (30)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-19b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Biology**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	3863.661	928	< 0.001	0.952	0.012
<b>Ethnicity</b>	4674.299	1422	< 0.001	0.94	0.012
<b>SPED</b>	3599.360	928	< 0.001	0.951	0.011
<b>LEP</b>	3667.747	928	< 0.001	0.951	0.011
<b>Low Income</b>	3494.009	928	< 0.001	0.954	0.011

**Table 1-D-20a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Chemistry**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	4731.580	1258				
Metric	5078.838	1294	Configural	343.258 (36)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	6629.154	1330	Metric	1554.316 (36)	< 0.001	0.002
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	5350.907	1887				
Metric	5990.453	1959	Configural	639.547 (72)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	6307.829	2031	Metric	639.547 (72)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	4699.809	1258				
Metric	4789.713	1294	Configural	89.904 (36)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	4900.433	1330	Metric	110.720 (36)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	4639.539	1258				
Metric	4950.472	1294	Configural	310.933 (36)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	5195.120	1330	Metric	244.648 (36)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	4652.453	1258				
Metric	5035.683	1294	Configural	383.231 (36)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	5122.520	1330	Metric	86.837 (36)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-20b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Chemistry**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	6629.154	1330	< 0.001	0.938	0.018
<b>Ethnicity</b>	6307.829	2031	< 0.001	0.944	0.016
<b>SPED</b>	4900.433	1330	< 0.001	0.957	0.015
<b>LEP</b>	5195.120	1330	< 0.001	0.951	0.016
<b>Low Income</b>	5122.520	1330	< 0.001	0.952	0.016

**Table 1-D-21a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for ESS**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	1764.321	868				
Metric	1938.454	898	Configural	174.133 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3299.119	928	Metric	1360.665 (30)	< 0.001	0.005
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	2379.355	1302				
Metric	2839.916	1362	Configural	460.560 (60)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2994.025	1422	Metric	154.110 (60)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	1705.634	868				
Metric	1869.187	898	Configural	163.552 (30)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	2118.733	928	Metric	249.546 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	1763.306	868				
Metric	2117.473	898	Configural	354.168 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2242.392	928	Metric	124.919 (30)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	1806.834	868				
Metric	2053.052	898	Configural	246.218 (30)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2139.231	928	Metric	86.179 (30)	< 0.001	0

**Table 1-D-21b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for ESS**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	3299.119	928	< 0.001	0.886	0.014
<b>Ethnicity</b>	2994.025	1422	< 0.001	0.916	0.011
<b>SPED</b>	2118.733	928	< 0.001	0.934	0.010
<b>LEP</b>	2242.392	928	< 0.001	0.929	0.010
<b>Low Income</b>	2139.231	928	< 0.001	0.937	0.01



**Table 1-D-22a. Global Model Fit Indices of Measurement Invariance Tests for Physics**

Invariance Model	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2$ Difference Test			Change in RMSEA
			Comparison	$\chi^2(df)$	p value	
Invariance Across Students' Gender (Female vs. Male)						
Configural	2300.422	978				
Metric	2506.264	1010	Configural	205.842 (32)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3202.433	1042	Metric	696.169 (32)	< 0.001	0.003
Invariance Across Students' Ethnicity (White vs. Asian vs. all other ethnic groups)						
Configural	2774.327	1467				
Metric	3108.864	1531	Configural	334.537 (64)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	3386.239	1595	Metric	277.375 (64)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' SPED Status (Special education vs. Non)						
Configural	2370.283	978				
Metric	2461.587	1010	Configural	91.304 (32)	< 0.001	0
Scalar	2604.825	1042	Metric	143.238 (32)	< 0.001	0
Invariance Across Students' LEP Status (Limited English Proficiency vs. Non)						
Configural	2191.285	978				
Metric	2373.892	1010	Configural	182.607 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2695.9	1042	Metric	322.008 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Invariance Across Students' Low Income Status (Low Income vs. Non)						
Configural	2225.542	978				
Metric	2521.042	1010	Configural	295.500 (32)	< 0.001	0.001
Scalar	2699.348	1042	Metric	148.306 (32)	< 0.001	0.001

**Table 1-D-22b. Global Model Fit Indices of Scalar Invariance Model for Physics**

Subgroups	Chi-Square Test			CFI	RMSEA
	Value	df	P-Value		
<b>Gender</b>	3202.433	1042	< 0.001	0.911	0.016
<b>Ethnicity</b>	3386.239	1595	< 0.001	0.923	0.014
<b>SPED</b>	2604.825	1042	< 0.001	0.937	0.013
<b>LEP</b>	2695.900	1042	< 0.001	0.929	0.014
<b>Low Income</b>	2669.348	1042	< 0.001	0.932	0.014

# **APPENDIX 1-E**

**SCALE SCORE GAIN BETWEEN 2023 AND 2024 BY SUBGROUP AND  
GRADE**

## APPENDIX 1-E

### Average Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024

**Table 1-E-1. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup  
(From Grade 3 ELA in 2023 Administration to Grade 4 ELA in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Overall	45,291	359.23	87.75	323.10	77.71	36	49.83
Female	23,297	356.62	88.64	319.58	78.30	37	50.51
Male	21,994	362.00	86.71	326.82	76.92	35	49.07
SPEG	6,971	287.76	90.12	259.88	77.31	28	55.74
Low Income	14,837	321.22	86.09	290.31	75.08	31	51.68
ELL	4,574	278.55	74.51	251.75	63.88	27	52.74
African American	569	312.07	80.47	284.24	70.72	28	48.60
American Indian	418	298.91	81.47	270.71	74.79	28	48.27
Asian	728	371.21	89.18	329.37	77.01	42	48.61
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	782	313.23	77.79	284.63	67.56	29	49.20
Hispanic	8,788	312.40	84.92	283.23	73.51	29	51.86
Multiple	1,706	365.47	85.67	328.02	75.81	38	50.13
White	32,300	374.10	83.44	335.83	74.81	38	49.11

**Table 1-E-2. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 4 ELA in 2023 Administration to Grade 5 ELA in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	46,161	398.54	85.17	360.02	86.16	39	49.36
<b>Female</b>	23,835	392.95	87.38	356.45	87.66	37	50.41
<b>Male</b>	22,326	404.52	82.34	363.84	84.35	41	48.13
<b>SPEG</b>	6,495	319.40	88.52	280.11	85.38	39	54.74
<b>Low Income</b>	14,752	361.57	86.56	321.60	85.49	40	51.84
<b>ELL</b>	3,842	307.11	74.05	260.32	66.65	47	53.95
<b>African American</b>	555	357.89	86.52	317.54	83.23	41	50.91
<b>American Indian</b>	420	330.45	84.45	294.10	80.13	36	55.39
<b>Asian</b>	839	415.88	85.96	367.23	91.15	49	50.73
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	712	363.61	76.22	316.50	75.17	47	48.10
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,869	354.97	84.86	311.87	83.62	43	50.74
<b>Multiple</b>	1,749	406.12	81.26	366.04	82.60	40	47.09
<b>White</b>	33,017	411.68	80.78	374.95	81.44	37	48.86

**Table 1-E-3. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 5 ELA in 2023 Administration to Grade 6 ELA in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	44,770	423.72	85.08	397.79	85.96	26	49.55
<b>Female</b>	22,891	418.43	86.90	391.79	88.42	27	50.73
<b>Male</b>	21,879	429.25	82.77	404.07	82.85	25	48.28
<b>SPEG</b>	5,613	338.32	79.88	306.22	81.92	32	52.40
<b>Low Income</b>	14,056	386.26	84.49	360.43	86.98	26	51.12
<b>ELL</b>	3,399	325.34	67.95	293.43	68.88	32	52.25
<b>African American</b>	527	385.58	80.79	358.40	87.39	27	51.32
<b>American Indian</b>	386	357.66	77.01	335.93	81.37	22	47.81
<b>Asian</b>	724	441.20	85.63	410.33	85.61	31	48.63
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	708	382.48	77.09	356.87	78.87	26	48.87
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,720	380.31	83.35	353.68	85.28	27	50.76
<b>Multiple</b>	1,755	428.42	84.00	402.33	83.38	26	47.76
<b>White</b>	31,950	437.23	81.02	411.59	81.51	26	49.34

**Table 1-E-4. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 6 ELA in 2023 Administration to Grade 7 ELA in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	44,672	431.90	83.55	419.38	86.52	12	49.87
<b>Female</b>	23,281	424.34	83.88	413.73	87.85	11	51.31
<b>Male</b>	21,391	440.13	82.39	425.52	84.62	14	48.16
<b>SPEG</b>	4,911	350.58	71.37	325.84	77.08	25	51.46
<b>Low Income</b>	13,834	395.59	80.72	381.48	86.11	14	50.93
<b>ELL</b>	4,308	344.88	60.64	323.06	68.54	22	51.73
<b>African American</b>	581	387.68	82.51	372.58	87.38	15	52.67
<b>American Indian</b>	438	369.74	73.43	362.10	82.96	8	52.14
<b>Asian</b>	729	451.29	86.64	433.09	89.20	18	47.94
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	720	394.51	70.01	383.72	75.03	10	46.73
<b>Hispanic</b>	9,008	387.76	78.62	372.95	84.41	15	51.07
<b>Multiple</b>	1,589	437.35	82.28	424.98	85.60	12	48.12
<b>White</b>	31,607	446.22	79.93	434.47	81.68	12	49.60

**Table 1-E-5. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 7 ELA in 2023 Administration to Grade 8 ELA in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	43,789	447.57	94.54	430.06	84.97	18	52.56
<b>Female</b>	22,755	437.13	96.50	423.08	86.06	14	54.38
<b>Male</b>	21,034	458.91	91.02	437.60	83.12	21	50.26
<b>SPEG</b>	4,350	350.28	78.23	341.09	69.26	9	53.61
<b>Low Income</b>	12,962	407.73	93.07	391.86	81.43	16	53.55
<b>ELL</b>	4,093	345.35	72.09	336.43	60.34	9	53.82
<b>African American</b>	559	396.49	98.45	381.05	83.03	16	57.97
<b>American Indian</b>	382	381.26	83.80	367.66	72.73	15	50.72
<b>Asian</b>	43,073	447.16	94.45	429.74	84.87	17	52.61
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	635	402.94	85.85	391.12	71.78	12	53.66
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,841	399.85	93.02	385.11	80.97	15	53.60
<b>Multiple</b>	1,535	455.62	90.90	438.01	80.21	18	53.42
<b>White</b>	31,121	462.73	89.73	444.40	81.20	18	52.16

**Table 1-E-7. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 3 Math in 2023 Administration to Grade 4 Math in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	44,528	345.88	46.22	313.56	38.15	32	22.14
<b>Female</b>	22,899	350.39	47.39	316.63	39.19	34	22.59
<b>Male</b>	21,629	341.11	44.47	310.31	36.73	31	21.55
<b>SPEG</b>	6,881	307.81	51.78	282.17	41.50	26	24.77
<b>Low Income</b>	14,523	325.40	46.85	296.94	38.17	29	23.33
<b>ELL</b>	3,999	307.48	43.31	281.90	33.77	26	23.34
<b>African American</b>	562	315.79	45.56	290.10	37.16	26	22.44
<b>American Indian</b>	416	315.49	45.83	285.06	37.70	30	21.82
<b>Asian</b>	724	356.56	49.15	319.92	40.72	37	22.07
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	773	320.55	43.30	292.49	34.24	28	22.01
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,219	321.23	45.77	293.99	36.65	27	23.16
<b>Multiple</b>	1,694	346.56	46.27	312.99	38.45	33	22.11
<b>White</b>	32,140	353.43	43.49	319.72	36.33	34	21.66



**Table 1-E-8. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 4 Math in 2023 Administration to Grade 5 Math in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	45,273	372.78	53.81	345.43	45.60	27	24.77
<b>Female</b>	23,386	376.71	55.90	349.27	47.11	27	25.43
<b>Male</b>	21,887	368.58	51.16	341.32	43.55	27	24.03
<b>SPEG</b>	6,391	324.35	57.94	301.93	49.66	22	27.14
<b>Low Income</b>	14,358	349.32	54.35	324.90	46.36	24	26.06
<b>ELL</b>	3,223	320.29	47.70	297.03	39.93	23	27.77
<b>African American</b>	546	339.97	55.88	315.13	49.02	25	27.12
<b>American Indian</b>	418	330.08	53.18	308.17	44.96	21	27.14
<b>Asian</b>	832	390.65	56.24	354.64	48.34	36	23.55
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	708	348.51	47.78	321.45	41.26	27	24.83
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,265	345.01	52.09	320.90	44.71	24	25.85
<b>Multiple</b>	1,741	375.76	52.69	347.37	44.53	28	24.29
<b>White</b>	32,763	380.76	51.31	352.77	42.99	28	24.35

**Table 1-E-9. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 5 Math in 2023 Administration to Grade 6 Math in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	43,663	406.67	61.55	373.37	53.08	33	29.27
<b>Female</b>	22,298	409.29	63.73	376.99	55.36	32	29.94
<b>Male</b>	21,365	403.94	59.06	369.59	50.30	34	28.51
<b>SPEG</b>	5,452	341.55	62.32	316.54	53.40	25	32.97
<b>Low Income</b>	13,639	377.37	62.58	350.07	53.59	27	31.28
<b>ELL</b>	2,847	338.49	54.43	315.55	43.91	23	33.24
<b>African American</b>	516	367.86	61.41	342.45	52.23	26	29.74
<b>American Indian</b>	382	356.11	60.72	331.22	52.13	24	30.35
<b>Asian</b>	713	427.64	62.30	387.40	53.24	40	29.09
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	696	375.36	58.04	345.99	47.42	29	30.53
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,136	374.07	60.26	346.04	50.91	28	31.26
<b>Multiple</b>	1,734	406.37	61.69	372.40	53.99	34	28.05
<b>White</b>	31,486	416.52	58.14	381.77	50.63	35	28.55

**Table 1-E-10. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 6 Math in 2023 Administration to Grade 7 Math in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	42,752	435.19	66.81	404.65	60.69	30	33.65
<b>Female</b>	22,215	437.41	69.43	406.68	62.38	31	35.32
<b>Male</b>	20,537	432.79	63.76	402.46	58.73	30	31.74
<b>SPEG</b>	4,782	365.98	63.55	334.40	58.51	32	36.90
<b>Low Income</b>	13,285	403.91	67.86	376.97	61.50	27	36.54
<b>ELL</b>	3,708	365.42	57.70	341.65	52.99	24	38.59
<b>African American</b>	571	388.72	67.29	363.88	62.04	25	35.62
<b>American Indian</b>	428	377.43	63.12	356.19	58.28	22	40.46
<b>Asian</b>	688	456.86	68.54	423.99	64.41	33	30.81
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	704	397.95	60.94	380.36	53.33	18	37.99
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,294	397.38	66.15	372.10	60.19	25	36.84
<b>Multiple</b>	1,517	434.76	66.47	404.97	60.93	29	33.18
<b>White</b>	30,550	447.40	62.01	415.01	56.82	32	32.32

**Table 1-E-11. Scale Score Gain between 2023 and 2024 by Subgroup**  
**(From Grade 7 Math in 2023 Administration to Grade 8 Math in 2024 Administration)**

Category	2024			2023		Gain Score	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<b>Overall</b>	40,540	468.60	79.74	433.04	65.11	36	41.91
<b>Female</b>	20,854	468.42	83.87	434.39	67.98	34	44.68
<b>Male</b>	19,686	468.79	75.10	431.60	61.88	38	38.67
<b>SPEG</b>	4,210	388.74	70.63	361.93	59.08	27	43.17
<b>Low Income</b>	12,212	433.37	79.58	402.63	65.86	31	44.51
<b>ELL</b>	3,522	387.96	63.90	363.02	53.33	25	45.75
<b>African American</b>	533	414.30	78.15	384.51	65.21	30	42.36
<b>American Indian</b>	374	409.18	74.65	376.28	63.97	34	42.19
<b>Asian</b>	620	484.53	81.07	446.73	65.27	39	39.14
<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	608	428.29	74.01	398.74	58.64	30	46.06
<b>Hispanic</b>	8,088	425.59	77.28	397.55	63.78	28	44.21
<b>Multiple</b>	1,448	467.00	77.99	433.36	63.55	34	42.47
<b>White</b>	28,869	482.93	75.16	444.91	60.92	38	40.89

# **APPENDIX 1-G**

## **INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF DICTIONARY AVAILABILITY ON ITEM PERFORMANCE**

USOE would like to provide dictionary access to students during SAGE test administrations. The goal of providing a dictionary is to help improve access to test content for English language learners (ELLs). Providing students with a dictionary may reduce construct irrelevant barriers to accessing test content for ELL students, resulting in more valid estimates of student ability across subject area assessments. This memo describes the results of an initial investigation of the effects of providing students access to a dictionary on their performance on test items.

The principle concern with providing students access to a dictionary is that the assessed construct may be altered. For example, if an item is designed to assess whether students can infer the meaning of complex terms from passage context, providing students a dictionary may change the measured construct considerably so that the item measures instead dictionary usage. For ELA items in particular, it may be necessary to reevaluate the alignment of items in an assessment context in which students are provided with a dictionary. It is also worth noting that dictionary access may not simply alter the alignment of some items, but may render some standards unmeasurable, especially those related to acquisition of vocabulary and inferring meaning from context.

To identify whether an accommodation removes a construct irrelevant barrier to accessing test content or alters the construct being assessed can be evaluated by whether the effects of an accommodation are isolated to the group for whom the accommodation is intended or whether the accommodation impacts test performance across groups. When the impact of a test accommodation on student performance is localized to the population with the access limitation, then the accommodation can be said to mitigate construct irrelevant barriers to test content. However, when an accommodation impacts student performance across the general population, the accommodation is likely altering the construct assessed by the test.

To investigate whether providing students a dictionary reduces construct irrelevant barriers to accessing test content for English language learners, ELL and non-ELL students in participating schools were administered an abbreviated SAGE assessment, with students randomly assigned to a dictionary treatment condition.

### **Design**

The study was conducted as a 2 (ELA vs. non-ELA) by 2 (dictionary vs. no dictionary) between subjects design. Students were randomly assigned to the dictionary vs. no dictionary treatment condition. Students assigned to the dictionary condition could use the online Merriam-Webster dictionary to look up the meaning of any word presented during the test administration. To control for wide variation in student achievement and increase the power of the design, student test scores from the spring 2014 administration of SAGE were included as covariates. Responses to math items were covaried using spring 2014 math scale scores, with responses to ELA and science items covaried using spring 2014 ELA and science scale scores, respectively.

### **Sample**

Participation in the study was restricted to students eligible for the grade 6 SAGE assessments. USOE identified a sample of schools for participation in the study. Classification of students as English language learners (ELLs) was based on the demographic information provided in the test student enrollment files uploaded by districts.

The final sample included 1,341 students, including 323 (24%) ELL students, 962 (72%) non-ELL students, and 56 (4%) students with missing ELL information. Students were randomly assigned to treatment

condition, with 688 (51%) students provided dictionary access, and 653 (49%) students assigned to the no dictionary condition. The distribution of ELL and non-ELL assigned to treatment and control groups are shown in the table 1.

**Table 1. Assignment of Treatment Condition by ELL Status**

ELL Status	Treatment Condition	
	Dictionary	No Dictionary
Non-ELL	493	469
ELL	171	152
Missing	24	32

### **Materials**

A 24-item multi-subject test form was developed to investigate the effect of dictionary availability across subject area assessments. The assessment included an 8-item passage set to measure reading comprehension, as well as eight items each to measure math and science content. Passage and item selection were directed toward identification of items with subject specific and technical vocabulary for which students could use the dictionary to identify the meaning.

### **Test Delivery System**

The assessment was administered using the same test delivery system used to administer the SAGE operationally. Item groups were selected randomly, so that the position of items varied across test administrations.

### **Analyses**

For each item response, the likelihood providing a correct response was analyzed using a Probit random effects model. Since each student was administered multiple items, and the likelihood of correct responding across items within a student is not independent (e.g., high ability students have a higher likelihood of responding correctly across all items), item responses were grouped by student.

In the base model, the scored item response dependent variable was predicted by

1. students' previous year SAGE scale score in the appropriate subject area assessment (i.e., response to a science item was predicted by previous year science achievement), since likelihood of correct responding is determined in part by student ability;
2. the item on which the response is based, since likelihood of responding correctly is determined also by the characteristics of the item, including the item difficulty;
3. a main effect for student ELL status (ELL or non-ELL), to determine whether the ELL status affects likelihood of correct responding independent of other effects;
4. a main effect for treatment condition (dictionary or no dictionary), to determine whether the accommodation increases the likelihood of correct responding generally;
5. an interaction term between ELL status and treatment condition, to identify whether the treatment differentially affected ELL students.

In a second model, we also investigated whether there might be differential effects of dictionary access for ELL students across subject area assessments, so the second model also included:

6. an interaction term between subject area and treatment condition, to identify whether the treatment differentially affected student performance across subject areas;
7. three-way interaction terms between ELL status, subject area, and treatment condition, to determine whether the dictionary access differentially affected ELL performance across subject areas.

## Results

The overall base model was statistically significant ( $\chi^2_{(29)} = 3942.06$ ;  $p < .0000$ ). Table 2 shows the regression parameters and statistical tests for each of the modeled effects. As expected, students' ability estimates from the spring 2014 SAGE assessments significantly predicted their likelihood of responding correctly to test items, with previously high achieving students more likely to provide a correct response than lower achieving students. Also as anticipated, the items themselves influenced the likelihood of providing a correct response, with students more likely to respond correctly to easy than difficult items, for example. ELL status also contributed to the likelihood of responding correctly, indicating that ELL students were less likely to answer test items correctly even when accounting for previous achievement. The treatment main effect was not significant. Providing students access to a dictionary did not significantly increase their likelihood of responding correctly. The treatment by ELA status interaction, indicating differential effects of dictionary access for ELL students, also did not reach significance.

**Table 2. Parameter Estimates for the Base Model**

Parameter	Coefficient	Std. Error	z	P> z
Intercept	-8.952	0.5311	-16.85	0.0000
Math Scale Score	0.003	0.0004	7.38	0.0000
ELA Scale Score	0.002	0.0002	7.09	0.0000
Science Scale Score	0.009	0.0007	11.73	0.0000
Treatment	0.028	0.0242	1.14	0.2540
ELL Status	-0.113	0.0356	-3.19	0.0010
ELL*Treatment Interaction	0.029	0.0496	0.59	0.5540
Item_1	0.759	0.0550	13.81	0.0000
Item_2	-0.601	0.0570	-10.55	0.0000
Item_3	-0.068	0.0544	-1.25	0.2100
Item_4	0.336	0.0540	6.22	0.0000
Item_5	0.113	0.0540	2.10	0.0360
Item_6	-0.153	0.0543	-2.81	0.0050
Item_7	-0.385	0.0553	-6.95	0.0000
Item_8	0.550	0.0545	10.09	0.0000
Item_9	0.704	0.0546	12.88	0.0000
Item_10	0.139	0.0541	2.58	0.0100
Item_11	-0.233	0.0550	-4.24	0.0000
Item_12	-0.690	0.0584	-11.81	0.0000
Item_13	0.276	0.0539	5.11	0.0000
Item_14	0.256	0.0538	4.76	0.0000
Item_15	-0.579	0.0569	-10.18	0.0000
Item_16	-0.039	0.0546	-0.71	0.4800
Item_17	0.264	0.0539	4.90	0.0000
Item_18	0.086	0.0542	1.59	0.1110
Item_19	0.083	0.0541	1.52	0.1270



Parameter	Coefficient	Std. Error	z	P> z
Item_20	-0.287	0.0549	-5.23	0.0000
Item_21	-0.390	0.0560	-6.96	0.0000
Item_22	-1.295	0.0678	-19.11	0.0000
Item_23	0.013	0.0542	0.24	0.8110

The full model, which specified differential treatment by ELL interactions across subject area assessments was also statistically significant ( $\chi^2_{(33)} = 3947.21$ ;  $p < .0000$ ). However, the likelihood ratio between the base and full model was not significant ( $\chi^2_{(4)} = 4.66$ ; n.s.), indicating that the full model did not account for significant variation beyond that of base model. Table 3 shows the parameter estimates and statistical tests for the modeled effects.

As in the base model, students' prior ability estimates significantly predicted the likelihood of responding correctly to the test items presented. Also as with the base model, the likelihood of providing a correct response was item dependent. ELL status continued to contribute to the likelihood of responding correctly. The treatment main effect was not significant. Providing students access to a dictionary did not significantly increase their likelihood of responding correctly. Moreover, there was no statistical support for subject area by treatment interactions, or differential effects of dictionary access for ELL students across subject area assessments.

**Table 3. Parameter Estimates for the Full Model**

Parameter	Coefficient	Std. Error	z	P> z
Intercept	-8.945	0.5313	-16.84	0.0000
Math Scale Score	0.003	0.0004	7.37	0.0000
ELA Scale Score	0.002	0.0002	7.11	0.0000
Science Scale Score	0.009	0.0007	11.73	0.0000
Treatment	0.028	0.0337	0.84	0.4030
ELL Status	-0.112	0.0356	-3.16	0.0020
Math*Treatment Interaction	-0.028	0.0428	-0.66	0.5090
ELA*Treatment Interaction	0.024	0.0414	0.57	0.5660
Science*ELL*Treatment Interaction	-0.025	0.0620	-0.40	0.6870
ELA*ELL*Treatment Interaction	0.070	0.0616	1.13	0.2590
Math*ELL*Treatment Interaction	0.040	0.0672	0.60	0.5480
Item_1	0.730	0.0583	12.53	0.0000
Item_2	-0.601	0.0569	-10.55	0.0000
Item_3	-0.097	0.0577	-1.67	0.0950
Item_4	0.330	0.0573	5.76	0.0000
Item_5	0.107	0.0573	1.87	0.0620
Item_6	-0.181	0.0576	-3.14	0.0020
Item_7	-0.384	0.0553	-6.95	0.0000
Item_8	0.521	0.0578	9.02	0.0000
Item_9	0.698	0.0579	12.05	0.0000
Item_10	0.111	0.0575	1.93	0.0540
Item_11	-0.240	0.0582	-4.12	0.0000
Item_12	-0.690	0.0584	-11.81	0.0000
Item_13	0.269	0.0572	4.71	0.0000

Parameter	Coefficient	Std. Error	z	P> z
Item_14	0.250	0.0571	4.38	0.0000
Item_15	-0.579	0.0569	-10.18	0.0000
Item_16	-0.046	0.0579	-0.79	0.4310
Item_17	0.236	0.0572	4.12	0.0000
Item_18	0.079	0.0574	1.38	0.1660
Item_19	0.054	0.0575	0.94	0.3480
Item_20	-0.287	0.0549	-5.23	0.0000
Item_21	-0.417	0.0592	-7.05	0.0000
Item_22	-1.295	0.0678	-19.11	0.0000
Item_23	0.013	0.0542	0.24	0.8120

## Conclusion

The results of this investigation did not find evidence that providing students with access to a dictionary would differentially affect the performance of ELL students on the SAGE assessments. However, given the relatively low power of the study afforded by small sample size, there is a very real possibility that the study was not sufficiently sensitive to detect real effects, whether main effects of the treatment condition, differential effects of treatment by ELL status, or even differential effects of treatment across subjects by ELL status. Affirming that a dictionary accommodation removes construct irrelevant barriers to test content for ELL students without altering the construct being assessed may require very much larger samples of students. Moreover, effects of dictionary access could vary across grade level assessments as well, further complicating the situation.

Because the risk of a type II error (e.g., failing to reject a false null hypothesis) is substantial, care needs also to be taken to avoid over-interpretation of null results. One could, for example, be tempted to interpret the null results as indicating that, because there were no observed effects for dictionary access on student performance, students can safely be offered the dictionary accommodation without altering the measured construct. Such interpretations are always risky, and are only warranted when the risk of type II error is very low, which is not the case in this study.

Finally, providing students with a dictionary could alter the standards alignment for, and student performance on, only a subset of items, especially in ELA, and such effects would likely only be observed in a more focused investigation of item types. For example, the alignment of items measuring student ability to infer meaning of words from context or demonstrate understanding of grade level vocabulary would certainly be affected by providing students with a dictionary. Moreover, the difficulty of such items would also likely be affected by availability of a dictionary. But such effects would be difficult to detect except in study specifically targeting items measuring those impacted standards. Should USOE consider providing a dictionary during SAGE administrations, it would be necessary to ensure that the alignment of test items, especially in ELA, is still valid.

In the absence of evidence indicating that providing a dictionary impacts student performance, USOE's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) recommended that USOE make the dictionary tool available to all students. The dictionary tool was available to all students for the spring 2015 SAGE administration.

# **APPENDIX 1-F**

## **REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS FOR DIFFERENTIAL GAIN RATES**

**APPENDIX 1-F**  
**Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates**

**Table 1-F-1. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 3-4 ELA**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	377.50	0.39	<.0001	0.21
Female vs. Male	-1.77	0.46	<.0001	-0.02
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-18.05	1.31	<.0001	-0.21
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-16.84	0.85	<.0001	-0.19
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-8.47	0.56	<.0001	-0.10
Hispanic vs. White	-7.66	0.76	<.0001	-0.09
African American vs. White	-11.49	2.51	<.0001	-0.13
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-12.25	2.18	<.0001	-0.14
American Indian vs. White	-13.90	3.13	<.0001	-0.16
Multiple Race vs. White	-0.48	1.21	0.6936	-0.01
Asian vs. White	7.56	1.85	<.0001	0.09
<b>Slope</b>	0.86	0.01	<.0001	0.76
Female vs. Male	0.00	0.01	0.7718	0.00
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.08	0.01	<.0001	-0.07
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	0.03	0.01	0.0005	0.03
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	0.00	0.01	0.5609	0.00
Hispanic vs. White	0.00	0.01	0.6845	0.00
African American vs. White	-0.01	0.03	0.7500	-0.01
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-0.01	0.03	0.6014	-0.01
American Indian vs. White	-0.03	0.03	0.3478	-0.03
Multiple Race vs. White	0.01	0.02	0.5755	0.01
Asian vs. White	0.06	0.02	0.0090	0.06

**Table 1-F-2. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 4-5 ELA**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	411.61	0.36	<.0001	0.15
Female vs. Male	4.80	0.44	<.0001	0.06
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-14.16	1.56	<.0001	-0.17
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-14.57	0.88	<.0001	-0.17
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-6.93	0.54	<.0001	-0.08
Hispanic vs. White	-1.71	0.71	0.0157	-0.02
African American vs. White	-2.12	2.38	0.3726	-0.02
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.22	2.19	0.9194	0.00
American Indian vs. White	-14.54	3.18	<.0001	-0.17
Multiple Race vs. White	1.92	1.14	0.0914	0.02
Asian vs. White	12.34	1.64	<.0001	0.14
<b>Slope</b>	0.77	0.00	<.0001	0.78
Female vs. Male	-0.01	0.01	0.0191	-0.01
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.03	0.01	0.0296	-0.03
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	0.04	0.01	<.0001	0.05
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	0.01	0.01	0.1909	0.01
Hispanic vs. White	-0.01	0.01	0.1989	-0.01
African American vs. White	0.01	0.02	0.6366	0.01
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-0.01	0.02	0.6157	-0.01
American Indian vs. White	-0.03	0.03	0.2538	-0.03
Multiple Race vs. White	0.01	0.01	0.5494	0.01
Asian vs. White	-0.04	0.02	0.0486	-0.04

**Table 1-F-3. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 5-6 ELA**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	436.79	0.37	<.0001	0.15
Female vs. Male	0.66	0.45	0.1403	0.01
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-21.90	1.63	<.0001	-0.26
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-16.54	1.02	<.0001	-0.19
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-8.46	0.55	<.0001	-0.10
Hispanic vs. White	-5.58	0.69	<.0001	-0.07
African American vs. White	-6.98	2.36	0.0031	-0.08
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-8.78	2.11	<.0001	-0.10
American Indian vs. White	-16.57	3.19	<.0001	-0.19
Multiple Race vs. White	-0.47	1.15	0.6804	-0.01
Asian vs. White	8.28	1.77	<.0001	0.10
<b>Slope</b>	0.78	0.00	<.0001	0.79
Female vs. Male	0.01	0.01	0.0455	0.01
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.09	0.01	<.0001	-0.09
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-0.02	0.01	0.0114	-0.02
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-0.02	0.01	0.0018	-0.02
Hispanic vs. White	-0.02	0.01	0.0373	-0.02
African American vs. White	-0.05	0.02	0.0255	-0.05
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-0.03	0.02	0.2456	-0.03
American Indian vs. White	-0.04	0.03	0.1310	-0.05
Multiple Race vs. White	0.03	0.01	0.0110	0.04
Asian vs. White	0.02	0.02	0.3931	0.02

**Table 1-F-4. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 6-7 ELA**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	441.32	0.36	<.0001	0.11
Female vs. Male	6.45	0.44	<.0001	0.08
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-23.76	1.42	<.0001	-0.28
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-14.93	1.15	<.0001	-0.18
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-6.71	0.55	<.0001	-0.08
Hispanic vs. White	-6.49	0.70	<.0001	-0.08
African American vs. White	-6.79	2.31	0.0033	-0.08
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-10.95	2.06	<.0001	-0.13
American Indian vs. White	-19.27	2.90	<.0001	-0.23
Multiple Race vs. White	-0.64	1.20	0.5915	-0.01
Asian vs. White	8.53	1.75	<.0001	0.10
<b>Slope</b>	0.77	0.00	<.0001	0.80
Female vs. Male	0.02	0.01	<.0001	0.02
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.15	0.01	<.0001	-0.16
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-0.06	0.01	<.0001	-0.06
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-0.02	0.01	0.0038	-0.02
Hispanic vs. White	-0.02	0.01	0.0320	-0.02
African American vs. White	-0.01	0.02	0.8143	-0.01
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-0.04	0.02	0.0608	-0.05
American Indian vs. White	-0.07	0.03	0.0119	-0.07
Multiple Race vs. White	0.01	0.01	0.5371	0.01
Asian vs. White	0.04	0.02	0.0758	0.04

**Table 1-F-5. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 7-8 ELA**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	456.34	0.41	<.0001	0.09
Female vs. Male	8.13	0.50	<.0001	0.09
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-26.37	1.71	<.0001	-0.28
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-24.71	1.39	<.0001	-0.26
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-3.21	0.63	<.0001	-0.03
Hispanic vs. White	-2.87	0.79	0.0003	-0.03
African American vs. White	-3.33	2.68	0.2143	-0.04
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-8.10	2.51	0.0012	-0.09
American Indian vs. White	-5.96	3.78	0.1153	-0.06
Multiple Race vs. White	-0.82	1.36	0.5468	-0.01
Asian vs. White	9.10	1.98	<.0001	0.10
<b>Slope</b>	0.88	0.01	<.0001	0.79
Female vs. Male	-0.01	0.01	0.0290	-0.01
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.10	0.02	<.0001	-0.09
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-0.06	0.01	<.0001	-0.05
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	0.01	0.01	0.4893	0.00
Hispanic vs. White	0.01	0.01	0.1473	0.01
African American vs. White	0.03	0.03	0.2660	0.03
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.02	0.03	0.4862	0.02
American Indian vs. White	0.01	0.04	0.7220	0.01
Multiple Race vs. White	0.01	0.02	0.4115	0.01
Asian vs. White	0.01	0.02	0.5202	0.01



**Table 1-F-6. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 3-4 Mathematics**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	360.42	0.17	<.0001	0.31
Female vs. Male	-3.19	0.22	<.0001	-0.07
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-1.03	0.56	0.0645	-0.02
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-3.53	0.37	<.0001	-0.08
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-3.50	0.27	<.0001	-0.08
Hispanic vs. White	-3.47	0.38	<.0001	-0.08
African American vs. White	-4.64	1.26	0.0002	-0.10
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-2.90	1.06	0.0064	-0.06
American Indian vs. White	-1.06	1.52	0.4869	-0.02
Multiple Race vs. White	0.25	0.57	0.6547	0.01
Asian vs. White	3.80	0.83	<.0001	0.08
<b>Slope</b>	0.99	0.00	<.0001	0.82
Female vs. Male	0.00	0.01	0.9241	0.00
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	0.02	0.01	0.0318	0.02
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	0.08	0.01	<.0001	0.06
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	0.00	0.01	0.7252	0.00
Hispanic vs. White	0.03	0.01	0.0029	0.02
African American vs. White	0.05	0.03	0.0485	0.04
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.04	0.02	0.0764	0.03
American Indian vs. White	0.01	0.03	0.7220	0.01
Multiple Race vs. White	0.01	0.01	0.5019	0.01
Asian vs. White	0.04	0.02	0.0332	0.04

**Table 1-F-7. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 4-5 Mathematics**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	386.80	0.20	<.0001	0.26
Female vs. Male	-0.40	0.24	0.0988	-0.01
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-2.81	0.62	<.0001	-0.05
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-2.50	0.44	<.0001	-0.05
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-2.80	0.30	<.0001	-0.05
Hispanic vs. White	-2.59	0.43	<.0001	-0.05
African American vs. White	-2.20	1.41	0.1193	-0.04
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-1.13	1.21	0.3498	-0.02
American Indian vs. White	-5.39	1.78	0.0025	-0.10
Multiple Race vs. White	1.00	0.63	0.1132	0.02
Asian vs. White	8.69	0.89	<.0001	0.16
<b>Slope</b>	1.04	0.00	<.0001	0.88
Female vs. Male	-0.02	0.01	<.0001	-0.02
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.04	0.01	0.0001	-0.03
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	0.01	0.01	0.0259	0.01
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-0.01	0.01	0.2337	-0.01
Hispanic vs. White	-0.02	0.01	0.0048	-0.02
African American vs. White	-0.05	0.02	0.0416	-0.04
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-0.05	0.02	0.0348	-0.04
American Indian vs. White	-0.04	0.03	0.1869	-0.03
Multiple Race vs. White	0.00	0.01	0.7511	0.00
Asian vs. White	0.02	0.02	0.2898	0.02

**Table 1-F-8. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 5-6 Mathematics**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	423.21	0.23	<.0001	0.27
Female vs. Male	1.45	0.29	<.0001	0.02
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-6.02	0.76	<.0001	-0.10
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-7.64	0.59	<.0001	-0.12
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-7.58	0.37	<.0001	-0.12
Hispanic vs. White	-2.69	0.50	<.0001	-0.04
African American vs. White	-5.76	1.67	0.0006	-0.09
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-2.60	1.45	0.0739	-0.04
American Indian vs. White	-5.87	2.21	0.0080	-0.10
Multiple Race vs. White	0.45	0.76	0.5550	0.01
Asian vs. White	7.38	1.10	<.0001	0.12
<b>Slope</b>	0.96	0.00	<.0001	0.82
Female vs. Male	0.01	0.01	0.0086	0.01
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.01	0.01	0.2220	-0.01
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	0.02	0.01	0.0042	0.02
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	0.00	0.01	0.9358	0.00
Hispanic vs. White	0.00	0.01	0.7592	0.00
African American vs. White	0.01	0.02	0.7282	0.01
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	0.03	0.02	0.2285	0.02
American Indian vs. White	-0.01	0.03	0.6967	-0.01
Multiple Race vs. White	0.01	0.01	0.3260	0.01
Asian vs. White	0.04	0.02	0.0732	0.03

**Table 1-F-9. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 6-7 Mathematics**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	452.07	0.27	<.0001	0.25
Female vs. Male	-1.30	0.33	0.0001	-0.02
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-12.79	0.92	<.0001	-0.19
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-5.64	0.78	<.0001	-0.08
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-3.90	0.42	<.0001	-0.06
Hispanic vs. White	-6.89	0.56	<.0001	-0.10
African American vs. White	-8.93	1.88	<.0001	-0.13
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-16.13	1.54	<.0001	-0.24
American Indian vs. White	-15.46	2.34	<.0001	-0.23
Multiple Race vs. White	-3.21	0.92	0.0005	-0.05
Asian vs. White	4.67	1.29	0.0003	0.07
<b>Slope</b>	0.93	0.00	<.0001	0.84
Female vs. Male	-0.02	0.01	0.0024	-0.01
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.09	0.01	<.0001	-0.08
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-0.03	0.01	0.0022	-0.02
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	0.00	0.01	0.7561	0.00
Hispanic vs. White	0.00	0.01	0.7443	0.00
African American vs. White	-0.01	0.02	0.8010	-0.01
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-0.03	0.02	0.1693	-0.03
American Indian vs. White	-0.07	0.03	0.0173	-0.06
Multiple Race vs. White	0.01	0.01	0.3548	0.01
Asian vs. White	0.01	0.02	0.4943	0.01

**Table 1-F-10. Regression Coefficients for Differential Gain Rates – Grade 7-8 Mathematics**

<b>Effect</b>	<b>Unstandardized Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p value</b>	<b>Standardized Estimate</b>
<b>Intercept</b>	485.76	0.35	<.0001	0.22
Female vs. Male	2.82	0.43	<.0001	0.04
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-13.64	1.27	<.0001	-0.17
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-9.59	1.08	<.0001	-0.12
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-3.61	0.55	<.0001	-0.05
Hispanic vs. White	-6.95	0.71	<.0001	-0.09
African American vs. White	-5.73	2.50	0.0222	-0.07
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-6.97	2.25	0.0019	-0.09
American Indian vs. White	-3.11	3.28	0.3440	-0.04
Multiple Race vs. White	-3.67	1.20	0.0022	-0.05
Asian vs. White	2.82	1.70	0.0970	0.04
<b>Slope</b>	1.03	0.01	<.0001	0.84
Female vs. Male	-0.01	0.01	0.2384	-0.01
Limited English Proficiency vs. non-LEP	-0.13	0.01	<.0001	-0.11
Special Education Status vs. non-SPED	-0.04	0.01	0.0004	-0.03
Low Income vs. non-Low Income	-0.03	0.01	0.0002	-0.02
Hispanic vs. White	0.00	0.01	0.9251	0.00
African American vs. White	-0.01	0.03	0.8212	-0.01
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander vs. White	-0.02	0.03	0.3989	-0.02
American Indian vs. White	-0.03	0.03	0.3427	-0.03
Multiple Race vs. White	0.00	0.02	0.8013	0.00
Asian vs. White	0.05	0.03	0.0492	0.04

## **APPENDIX 3-A**

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS IN PERFORMANCE LEVELS FOR OVERALL  
AND BY SUBGROUP**

**Appendix 3-A**  
**Percentage of Students in Performance Levels for Overall and by Subgroup**

**Table 3-A-1. SY2023-2024 Grade 3 ELA Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	47,855	323	76.89	34	20	32	14
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,474	328	76.63	32	20	33	15
Male	24,359	319	76.91	36	19	31	13
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	613	288	70.90	52	21	22	5
American Indian/Alaskan	415	271	67.45	62	20	16	2
Asian	856	335	76.32	28	20	35	17
Hispanic/Latino	10,059	283	73.53	56	19	20	5
Multi-Racial	1,896	330	72.58	29	21	36	15
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	820	287	63.82	53	23	20	3
White	33,196	337	73.45	27	19	36	18
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	5,539	254	63.89	72	16	11	1
Low Income	16,156	293	73.64	50	20	23	7
Special Education	7,496	273	76.97	63	15	16	6

**Table 3-A-2. SY2023-2024 Grade 4 ELA Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	47,944	356	89.74	34	22	27	17
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,305	359	88.81	33	23	27	17
Male	24,621	353	90.53	35	22	26	17
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	640	306	82.48	57	22	17	5
American Indian/Alaskan	441	297	81.29	62	20	14	5
Asian	822	363	93.73	31	22	27	20
Hispanic/Latino	9,821	305	87.69	57	21	16	6
Multi-Racial	1,797	365	85.60	28	25	29	18
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	845	311	78.00	55	24	17	5
White	33,578	373	84.05	26	23	31	21
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	5,482	269	76.38	75	16	7	2
Low Income	15,897	317	87.64	51	22	19	8
Special Education	7,247	287	89.96	67	15	12	6



**Table 3-A-3. SY2023-2024 Grade 5 ELA Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	48,838	395	87.33	32	20	26	22
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,629	401	84.61	29	21	27	23
Male	25,185	390	89.41	34	20	25	21
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	619	354	87.73	50	21	19	10
American Indian/Alaskan	444	331	85.27	61	20	12	6
Asian	910	409	91.02	27	19	25	30
Hispanic/Latino	9,937	347	88.13	53	20	17	9
Multi-Racial	1,835	405	81.95	27	21	29	23
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	775	360	77.77	46	26	21	7
White	34,318	411	81.46	24	20	29	26
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,727	297	75.82	78	14	6	2
Low Income	15,848	358	88.35	49	21	19	11
Special Education	6,780	318	88.35	69	14	10	6

**Table 3-A-4. SY2023-2024 Grade 6 ELA Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	47,107	421	87.01	36	17	27	21
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	22,974	426	84.88	33	17	28	22
Male	24,107	415	88.66	38	16	26	20
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	615	377	84.80	55	16	22	7
American Indian/Alaskan	405	357	77.13	67	18	12	4
Asian	794	435	90.08	28	18	28	26
Hispanic/Latino	9,652	373	86.40	58	16	17	8
Multi-Racial	1,839	427	84.57	34	16	27	22
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	756	381	76.57	56	17	19	7
White	33,046	436	81.49	28	17	30	25
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,193	317	70.18	85	9	5	1
Low Income	15,043	382	86.29	55	16	19	10
Special Education	5,843	338	79.79	78	9	9	4

**Table 3-A-5. SY2023-2024 Grade 7 ELA Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	46,905	429	84.94	38	20	26	16
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	22,490	437	83.98	34	20	27	19
Male	24,361	422	85.08	41	20	25	14
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	645	383	82.78	61	16	16	7
American Indian/Alaskan	464	368	73.67	69	16	12	3
Asian	790	445	89.00	32	18	27	22
Hispanic/Latino	9,895	382	80.94	61	18	15	6
Multi-Racial	1,656	436	82.46	34	20	28	18
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	771	393	71.13	57	21	16	6
White	32,684	445	80.15	29	21	29	20
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	5,040	338	62.63	85	10	4	1
Low Income	14,754	392	82.05	56	19	17	8
Special Education	5,118	350	71.32	79	11	7	3

**Table 3-A-6. SY2023-2024 Grade 8 ELA Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	46,332	444	96.26	37	21	24	18
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	22,253	455	93.19	32	21	26	21
Male	24,043	434	97.84	41	21	22	16
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	630	392	97.96	60	17	13	10
American Indian/Alaskan	408	379	83.53	67	17	13	3
Asian	775	465	100.46	29	19	26	26
Hispanic/Latino	9,741	393	95.49	59	18	15	8
Multi-Racial	1,647	453	92.39	33	21	26	19
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	698	400	85.66	57	22	14	6
White	32,433	461	90.27	29	22	27	22
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,783	338	73.81	84	12	4	1
Low Income	14,008	403	94.57	55	19	17	9
Special Education	4,586	349	78.33	80	12	6	2

**Table 3-A-7. SY2023-2024 Grade 3 Math Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	47,739	312	38.67	32	19	21	28
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,417	309	37.15	34	20	21	24
Male	24,300	315	39.85	29	18	21	32
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	613	289	37.71	57	18	15	10
American Indian/Alaskan	411	284	37.48	64	17	11	8
Asian	855	324	39.05	22	18	21	39
Hispanic/Latino	10,037	292	37.46	54	20	15	12
Multi-Racial	1,892	314	37.91	29	21	22	28
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	813	293	34.57	52	22	16	11
White	33,118	320	36.38	24	19	23	34
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	5,532	281	35.57	66	18	11	6
Low Income	16,191	297	38.54	48	20	17	15
Special Education	7,526	287	42.93	59	15	12	14

**Table 3-A-8. SY2023-2024 Grade 4 Math Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	47,787	344	47.47	33	18	23	27
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,201	339	45.70	36	19	23	22
Male	24,569	348	48.65	30	16	22	32
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	634	312	46.83	58	17	16	8
American Indian/Alaskan	436	314	46.27	60	14	17	9
Asian	820	353	50.29	26	14	25	35
Hispanic/Latino	9,790	316	46.81	57	17	15	11
Multi-Racial	1,791	346	46.79	30	19	22	29
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	840	320	44.02	53	20	18	10
White	33,476	353	43.95	25	18	25	33
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	5,475	302	43.93	70	15	11	5
Low Income	16,017	323	47.66	50	18	18	14
Special Education	7,251	307	51.92	65	13	11	11

**Table 3-A-9. SY2023-2024 Grade 5 Math Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	48,550	370	55.06	39	17	23	22
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,493	366	52.22	42	18	22	18
Male	25,032	374	57.33	36	15	23	25
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	617	337	56.09	63	13	15	9
American Indian/Alaskan	440	331	53.63	67	15	13	5
Asian	903	388	57.90	29	14	22	36
Hispanic/Latino	9,891	340	53.05	63	15	15	8
Multi-Racial	1,833	375	53.27	37	16	24	23
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	767	346	49.21	60	17	16	7
White	34,099	380	51.84	31	17	26	26
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,698	316	47.77	81	10	7	2
Low Income	15,890	346	55.01	58	16	16	10
Special Education	6,738	323	57.91	74	9	10	7

**Table 3-A-10. SY2023-2024 Grade 6 Math Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	46,637	404	63.18	42	22	18	18
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	22,739	401	60.64	43	24	18	15
Male	23,875	406	65.41	40	21	18	20
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	601	363	63.82	65	21	9	5
American Indian/Alaskan	398	355	60.74	74	15	7	4
Asian	791	425	65.12	31	20	19	31
Hispanic/Latino	9,564	368	62.03	66	19	9	6
Multi-Racial	1,813	405	62.27	41	23	17	18
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	743	374	58.68	62	21	12	4
White	32,727	416	58.66	34	24	21	21
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,148	335	56.18	85	10	3	1
Low Income	15,018	374	63.61	62	19	11	8
Special Education	5,761	340	62.33	81	9	6	4



**Table 3-A-11. SY2023-2024 Grade 7 Math Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	45,661	432	68.29	36	20	28	16
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	21,931	430	65.18	37	21	28	14
Male	23,677	434	70.96	35	18	28	18
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	625	384	67.43	62	20	15	3
American Indian/Alaskan	446	376	63.41	72	15	10	3
Asian	759	453	70.75	26	16	29	28
Hispanic/Latino	9,700	391	66.89	62	17	15	5
Multi-Racial	1,594	434	67.06	36	19	30	16
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	760	396	61.53	58	23	16	4
White	31,777	446	62.49	27	20	33	20
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,980	361	57.45	81	12	6	1
Low Income	14,621	400	68.45	56	19	18	7
Special Education	5,057	365	63.37	78	11	8	3

**Table 3-A-12. SY2023-2024 Grade 8 Math Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	45,501	468	82.14	37	24	24	15
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	21,900	467	77.43	37	26	25	13
Male	23,566	468	86.26	37	23	24	17
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	620	411	78.91	66	18	12	4
American Indian/Alaskan	405	408	74.44	71	18	7	4
Asian	748	486	85.35	29	23	24	24
Hispanic/Latino	9,623	420	78.73	62	21	12	5
Multi-Racial	1,640	469	80.53	36	26	24	15
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	686	426	73.71	60	24	12	4
White	31,779	484	76.47	28	25	29	18
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,744	383	65.15	82	14	3	1
Low Income	13,887	430	81.10	57	22	15	7
Special Education	4,536	387	71.09	80	13	5	2

**Table 3-A-13. SY2023-2024 Secondary Math I Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	3,260	595	49.58	2	8	33	57
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	1,242	590	49.37	2	9	35	54
Male	2,016	597	49.53	2	8	31	59
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	20	552	31.78	-	-	60	-
American Indian/Alaskan	3	612	8.48	-	-	-	-
Asian	113	607	62.52	-	12	24	62
Hispanic/Latino	255	570	61.89	7	18	34	42
Multi-Racial	114	595	46.73	-	11	32	57
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	17	542	95.62	-	-	-	-
White	2,738	597	46.51	1	7	33	59
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	25	530	91.00	-	-	-	-
Low Income	384	579	58.42	5	15	33	47
Special Education	24	571	73.21	-	-	-	46

**Table 3-A-14. SY2023-2024 Grade 4 Science Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	48,177	552	14.26	25	25	23	26
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,395	551	13.62	26	27	24	22
Male	24,765	553	14.75	24	23	23	30
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	642	544	12.84	48	28	15	9
American Indian/Alaskan	445	543	12.95	50	27	14	9
Asian	822	553	14.99	23	23	23	31
Hispanic/Latino	9,858	545	13.14	45	28	17	10
Multi-Racial	1,818	553	14.07	21	27	24	27
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	851	544	12.27	47	29	16	9
White	33,741	555	13.65	18	24	26	32
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	5,496	540	11.64	60	26	10	4
Low Income	16,106	546	13.61	40	28	18	14
Special Education	7,318	543	14.37	54	22	13	11

**Table 3-A-15. SY2023-2024 Grade 5 Science Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	48,988	552	14.06	27	22	29	23
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,719	551	13.43	28	23	29	20
Male	25,245	552	14.58	25	20	29	25
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	621	545	13.27	45	23	23	9
American Indian/Alaskan	447	542	12.49	53	25	17	5
Asian	913	553	14.42	25	18	30	28
Hispanic/Latino	9,989	544	13.08	48	23	20	8
Multi-Racial	1,841	553	13.43	23	22	31	23
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	775	543	11.96	48	27	20	5
White	34,402	554	13.44	19	21	32	27
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,748	537	10.89	70	18	10	1
Low Income	15,986	546	13.64	43	23	23	11
Special Education	6,823	541	14.19	60	18	14	8

**Table 3-A-16. SY2023-2024 Grade 6 Science Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	47,294	851	14.66	24	20	34	22
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	23,045	850	13.72	24	22	36	19
Male	24,224	851	15.47	25	18	32	25
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	620	842	13.33	45	24	23	8
American Indian/Alaskan	410	841	12.27	52	24	19	5
Asian	799	853	15.04	19	20	34	27
Hispanic/Latino	9,690	843	13.04	44	24	24	8
Multi-Racial	1,848	851	14.76	23	20	35	22
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	770	843	11.5	44	27	23	5
White	33,157	853	14.27	18	18	37	27
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,198	837	10.62	66	21	12	2
Low Income	15,308	845	13.75	40	23	26	11
Special Education	5,888	839	13.27	60	19	15	6

**Table 3-A-17. SY2023-2024 Grade 7 Science Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	47,314	848	13.71	30	25	27	18
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	22,670	847	13.07	30	27	28	16
Male	24,590	848	14.26	30	23	27	20
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	648	839	12.99	55	24	16	5
American Indian/Alaskan	467	838	11.93	59	24	13	3
Asian	804	850	14.14	25	21	29	25
Hispanic/Latino	10,020	840	12.9	53	25	16	7
Multi-Racial	1,672	848	13.87	27	26	29	18
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	779	841	11.63	49	29	18	4
White	32,924	850	12.95	22	25	31	22
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	5,116	834	10.32	74	19	6	1
Low Income	15,111	842	13.29	47	26	19	9
Special Education	5,180	836	12.41	67	20	9	4

**Table 3-A-18. SY2023-2024 Grade 8 Science Percentage of Students in Performance Levels  
for Overall and by Subgroup**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Number Tested</b>	<b>Scale Score Mean</b>	<b>Scale Score SD</b>	<b>% Below Proficient</b>	<b>% Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>% Proficient</b>	<b>% Highly Proficient</b>
<b>All Students</b>	46,700	849	14.8	30	21	27	22
<b>Gender</b>							
Female	22,442	849	14.03	30	23	28	19
Male	24,222	850	15.46	30	20	26	25
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
African American	646	840	13.42	56	22	16	6
American Indian/Alaskan	411	840	12.74	56	24	15	5
Asian	784	853	15.59	23	18	28	31
Hispanic/Latino	9,891	841	13.45	52	23	18	8
Multi-Racial	1,670	849	14.58	28	22	29	21
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	701	841	12.5	52	25	18	6
White	32,597	852	14.23	22	21	30	27
<b>Accommodations</b>							
English Language Learner	4,821	835	10.32	73	19	7	1
Low Income	14,224	843	13.98	47	23	20	11
Special Education	4,645	836	12	70	17	9	4



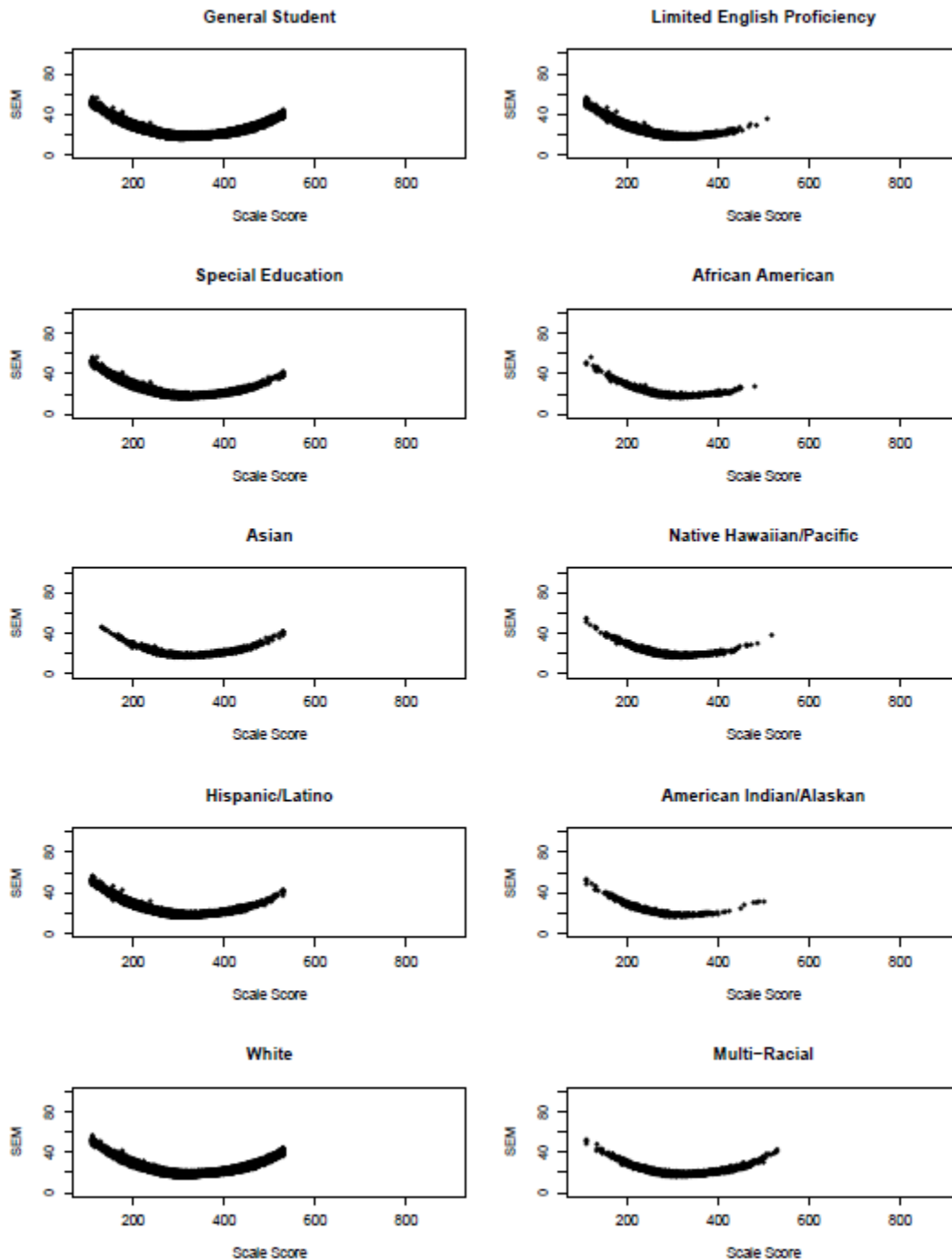
# **APPENDIX 3-B**

## **STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT CURVES BY SUBGROUP**

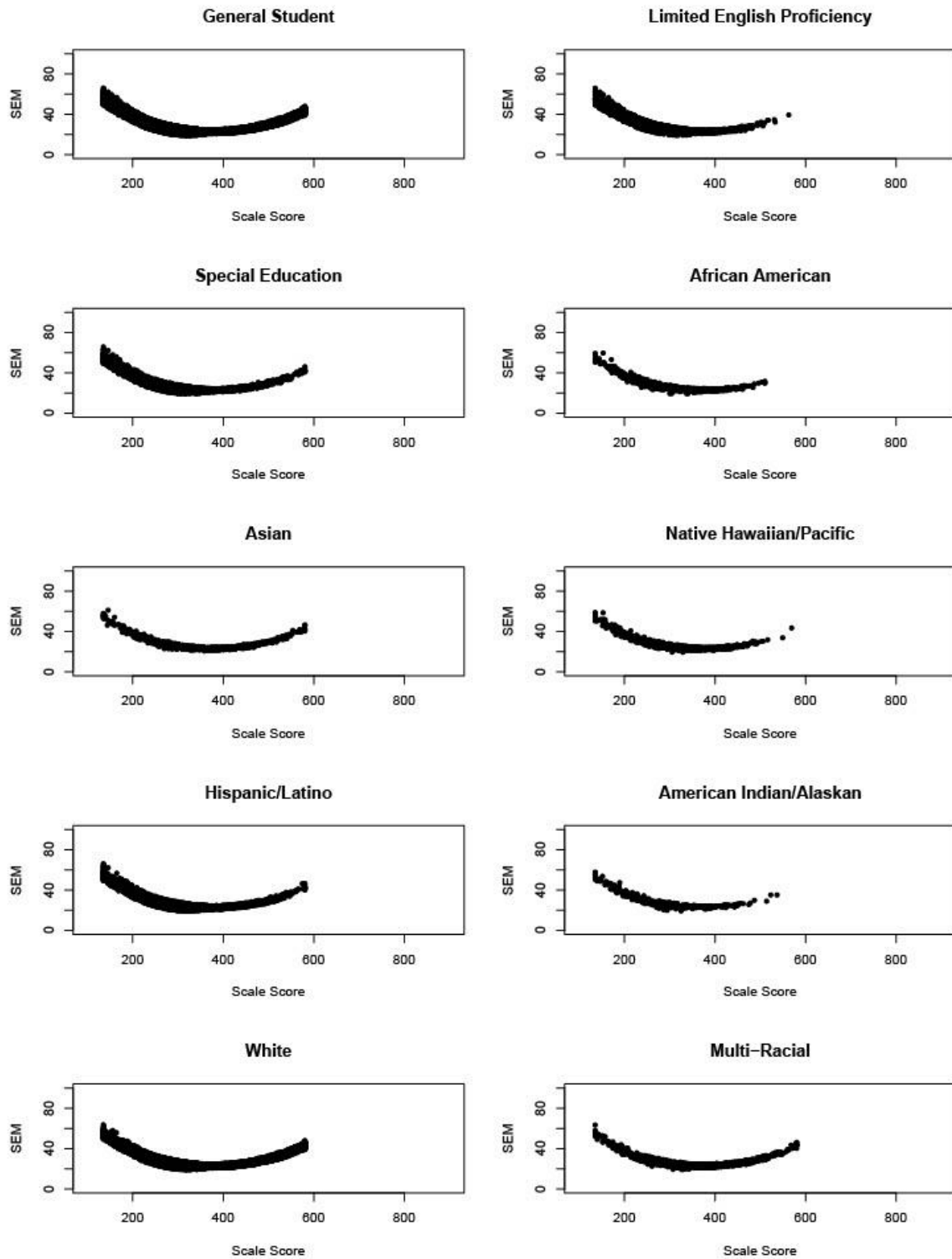
## Appendix 3-B

### Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup

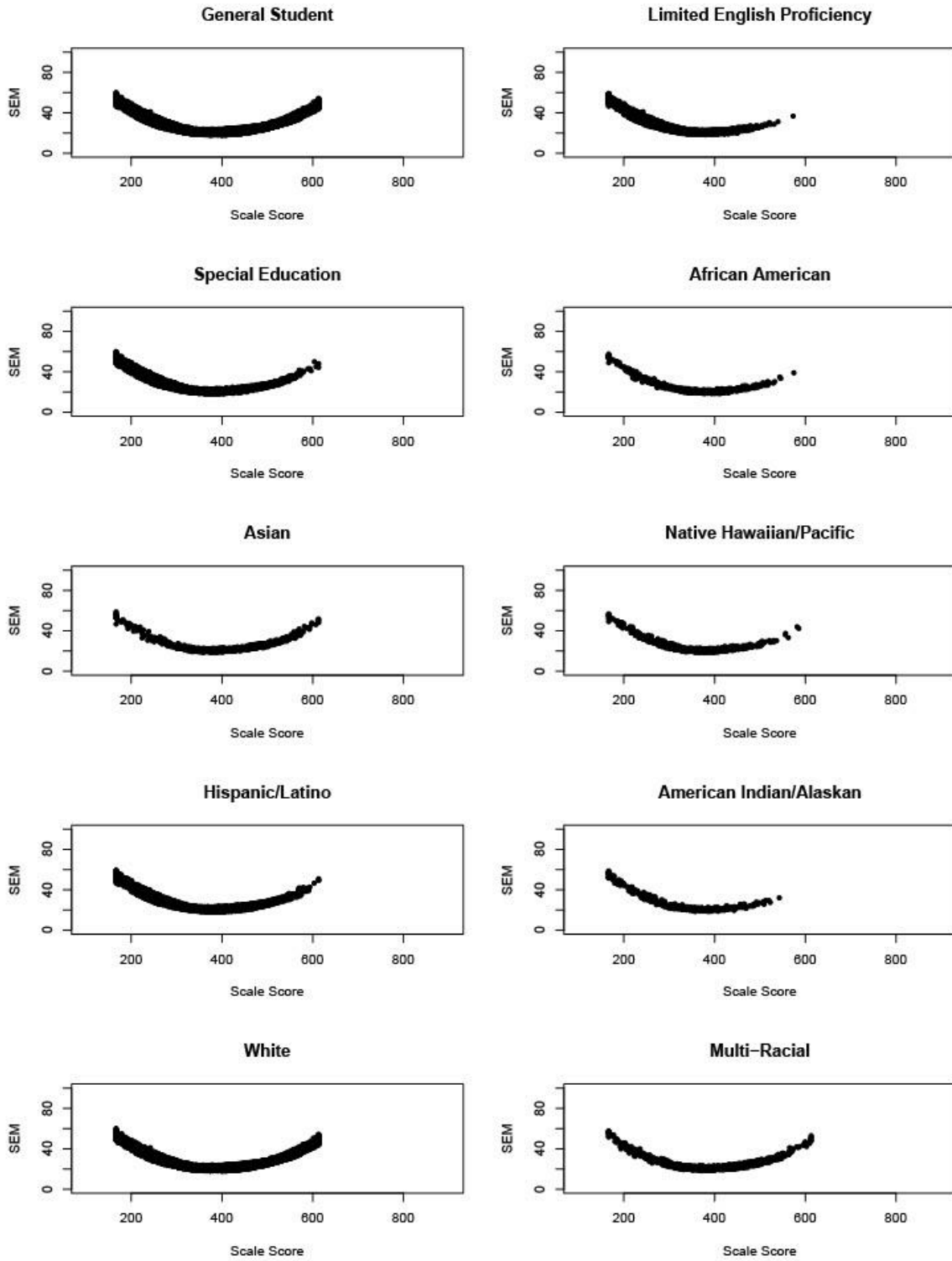
Figure 3-B-1. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 3 ELA



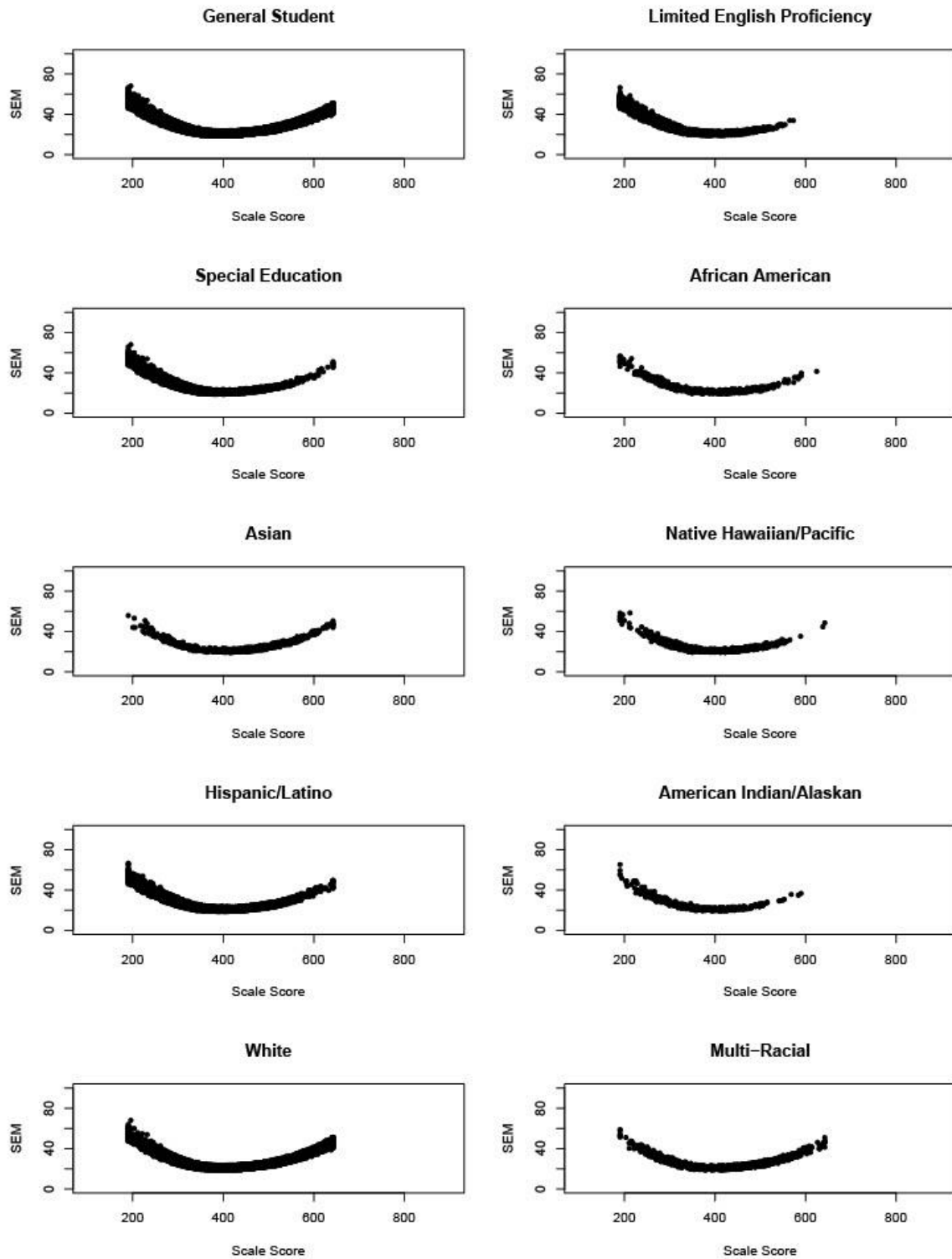
**Figure 3-B-2. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 4 ELA**



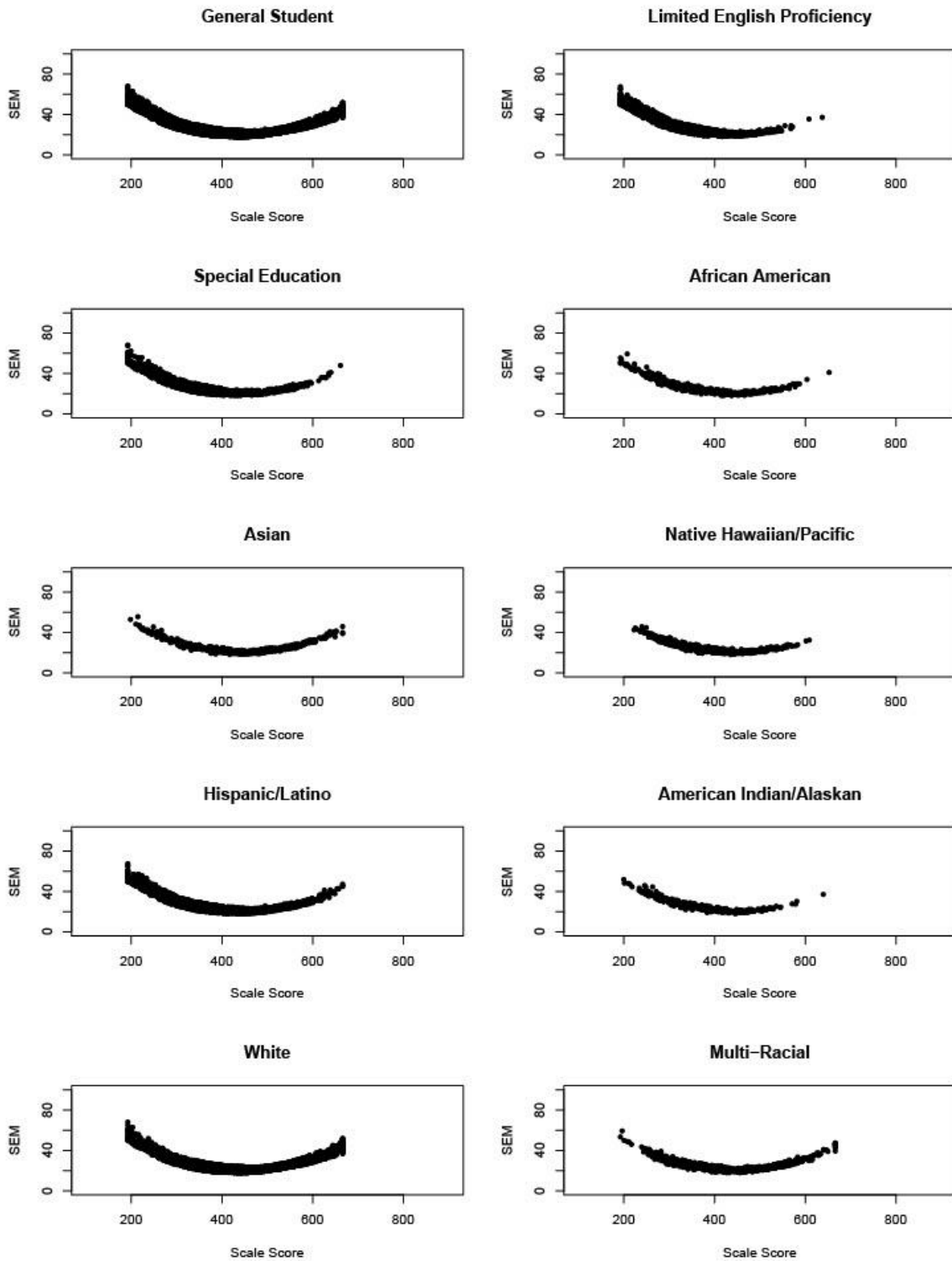
**Figure 3-B-3. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 5 ELA**



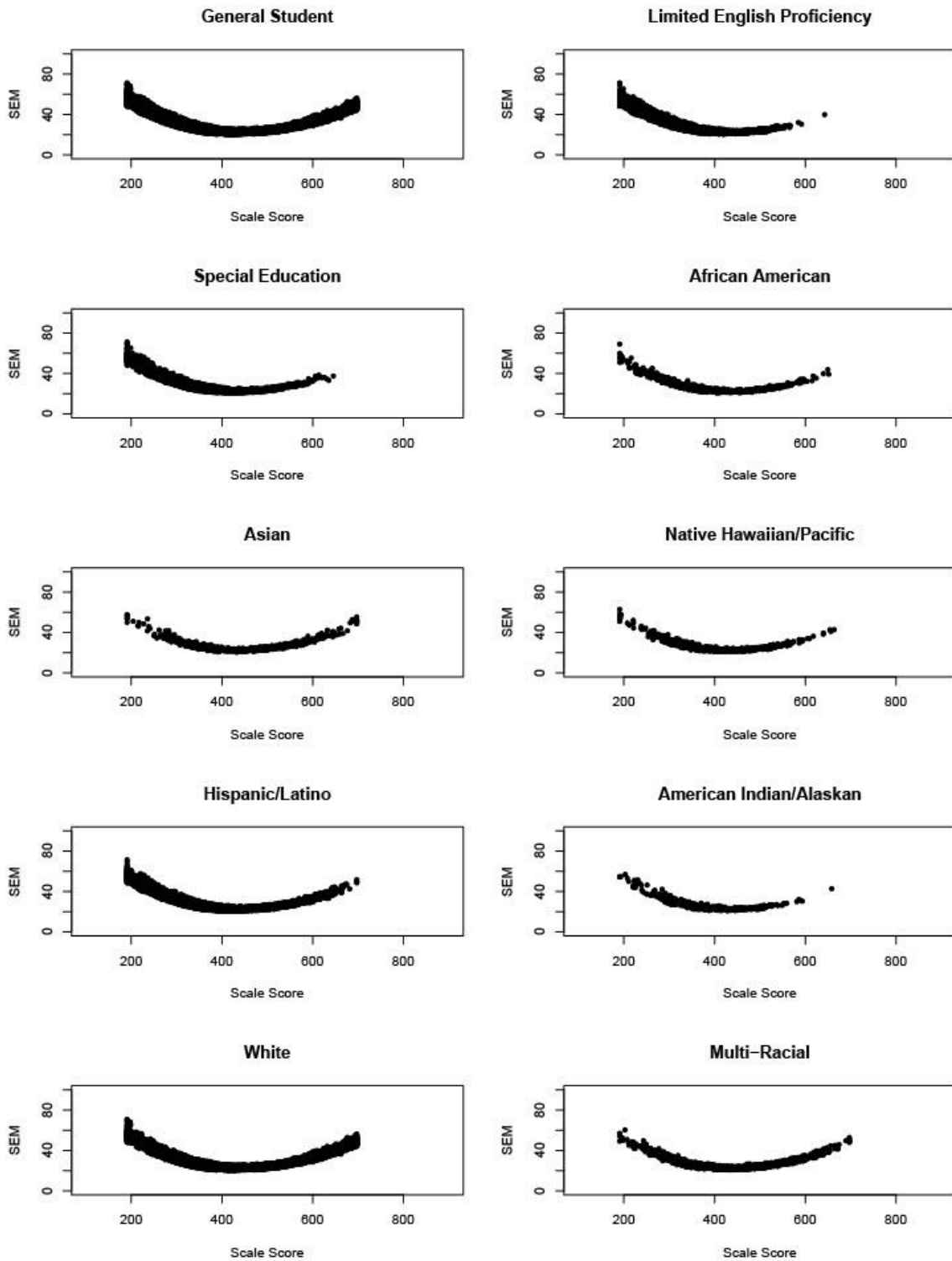
**Figure 3-B-4. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 6 ELA**



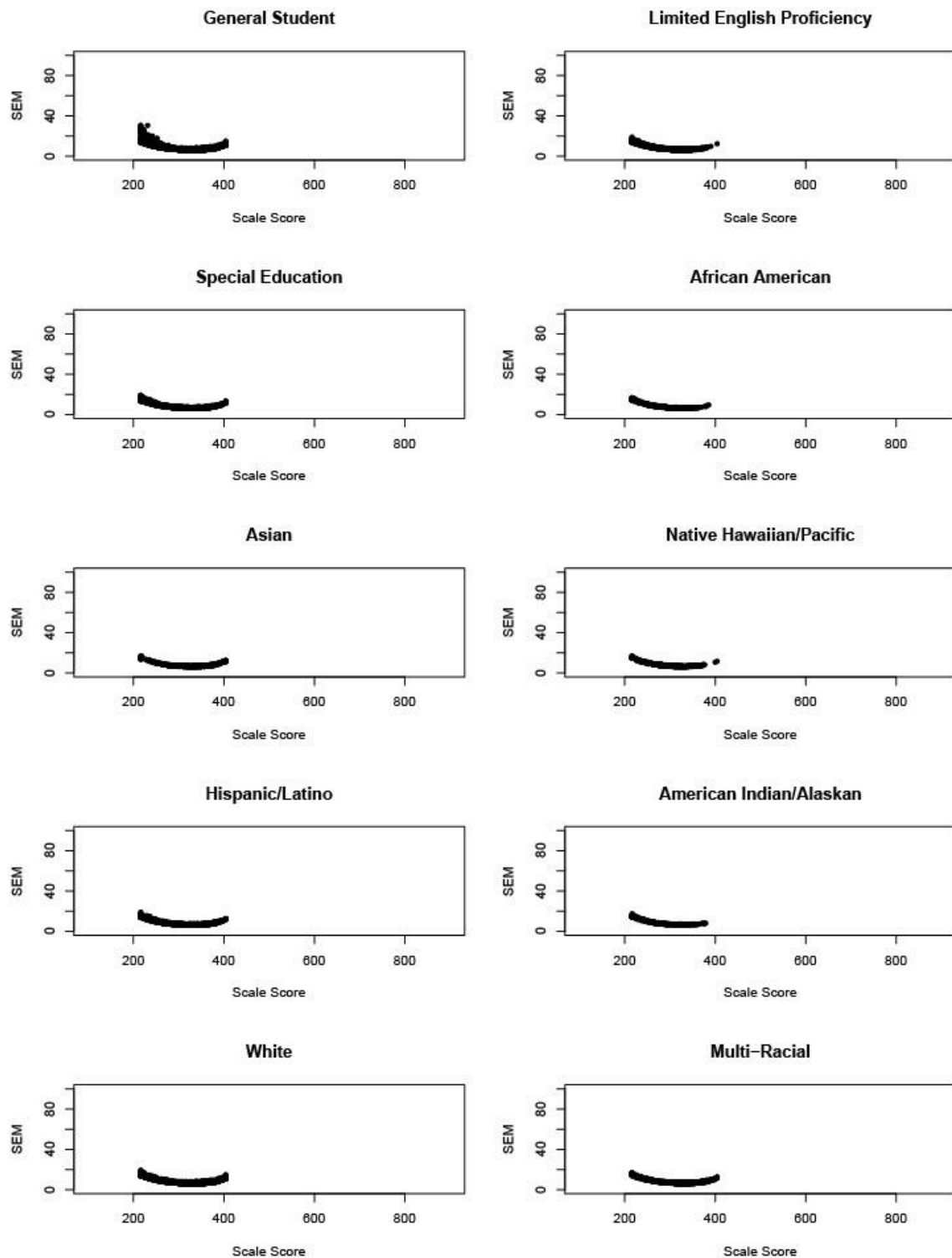
**Figure 3-B-5. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 7 ELA**



**Figure 3-B-6. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 8 ELA**

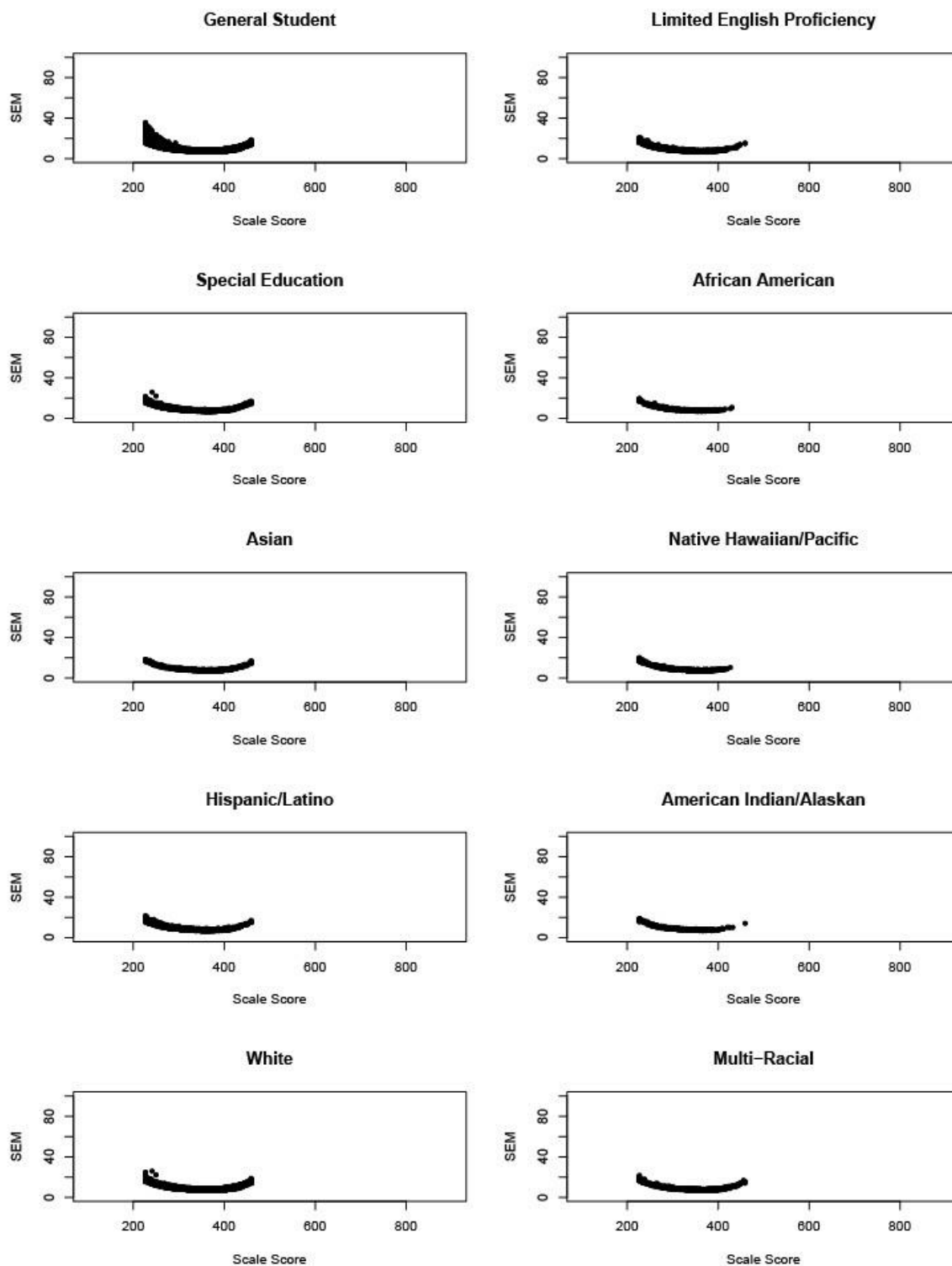


**Figure 3-B-7. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 3 Mathematics**

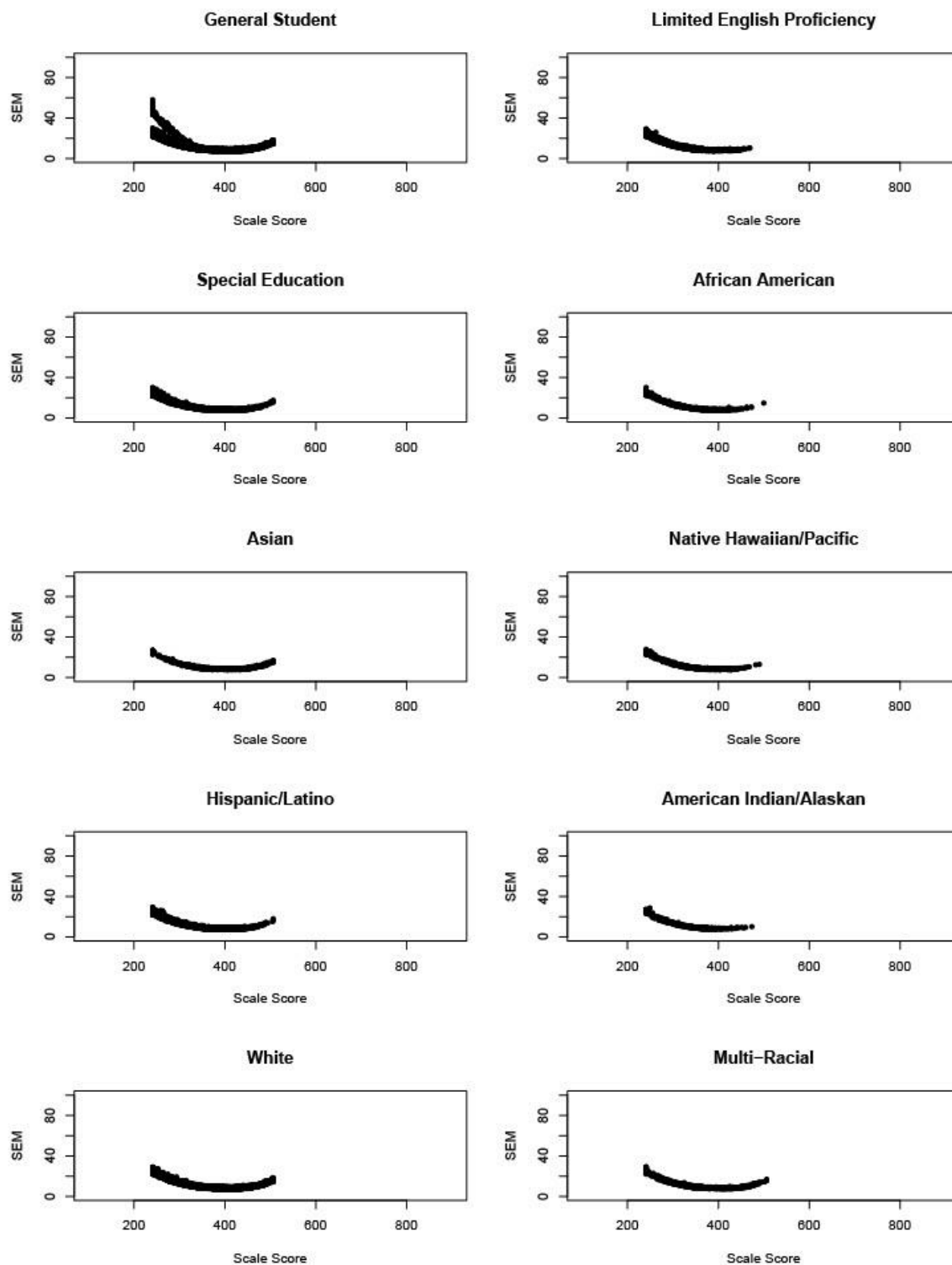




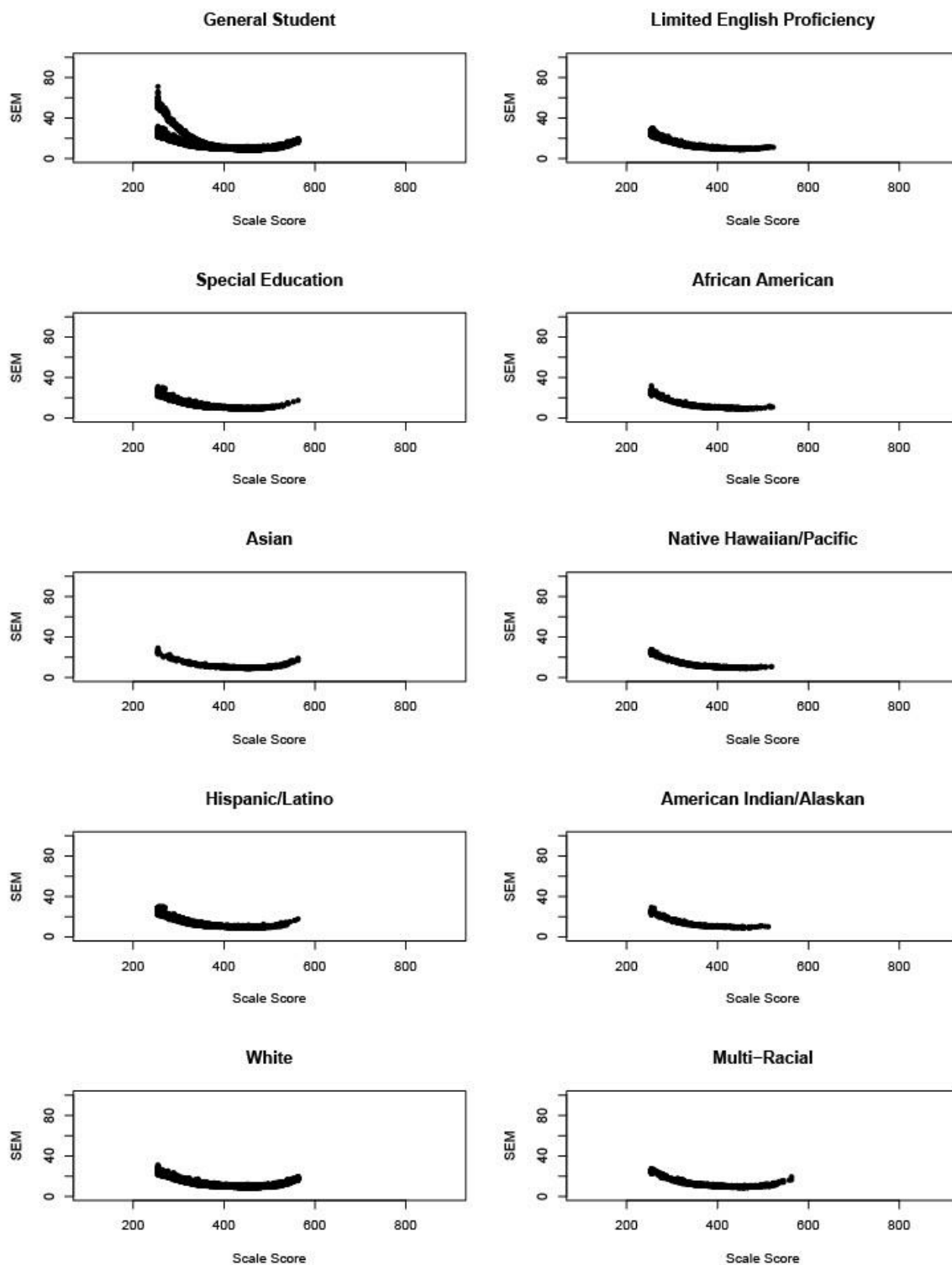
**Figure 3-B-8. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 4 Mathematics**



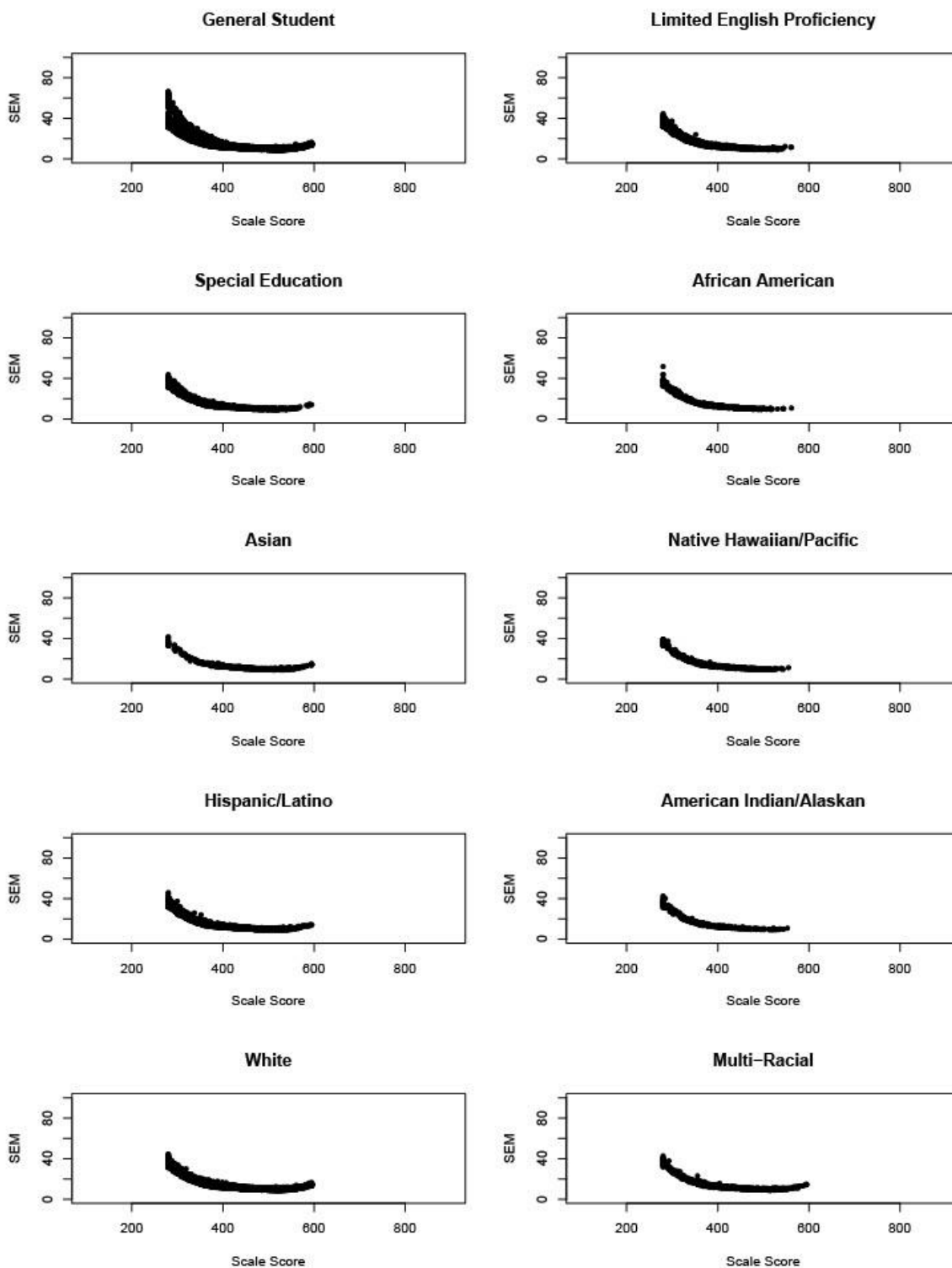
**Figure 3-B-9. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 5 Mathematics**



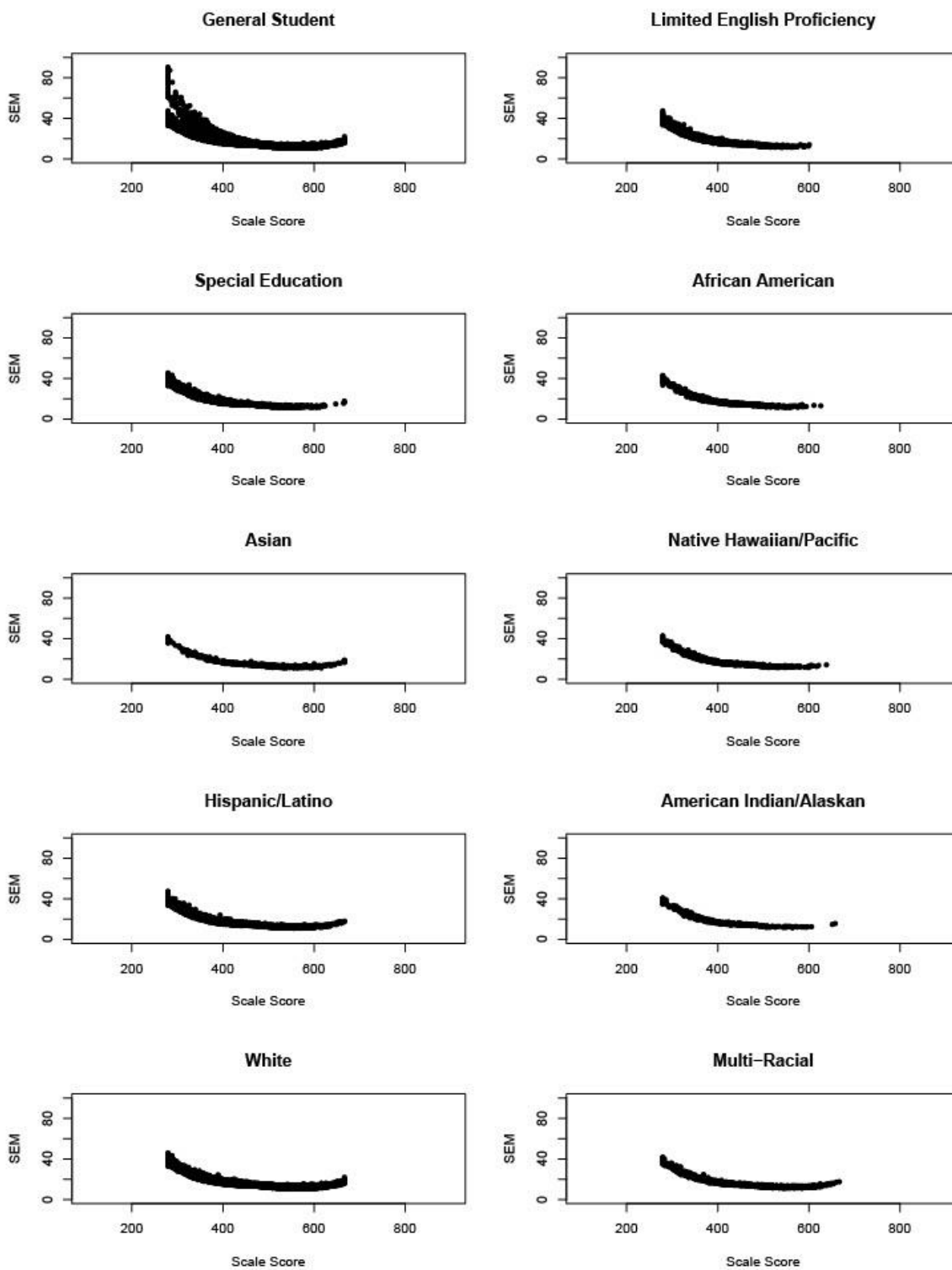
**Figure 3-B-10. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 6 Mathematics**



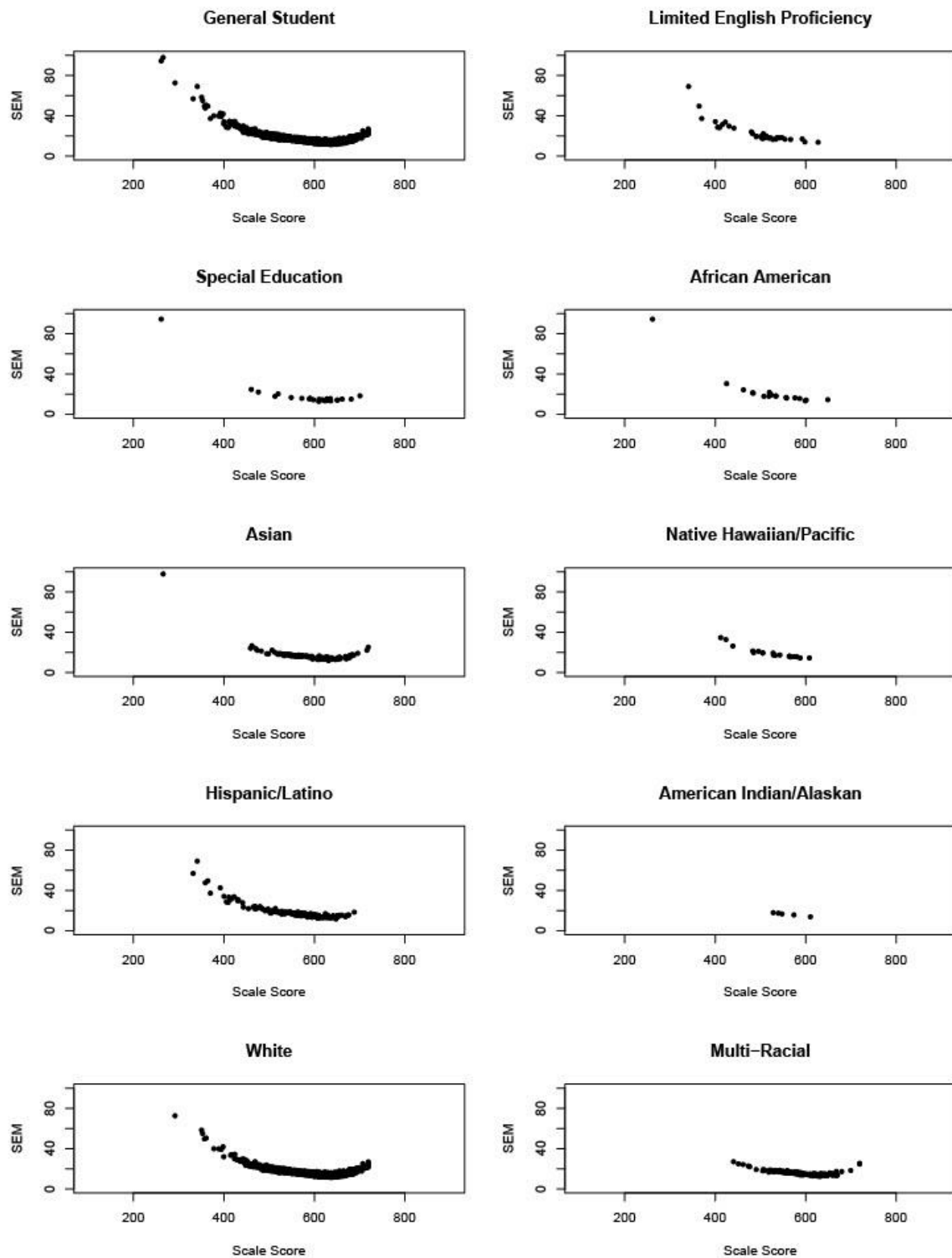
**Figure 3-B-11. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 7 Mathematics**



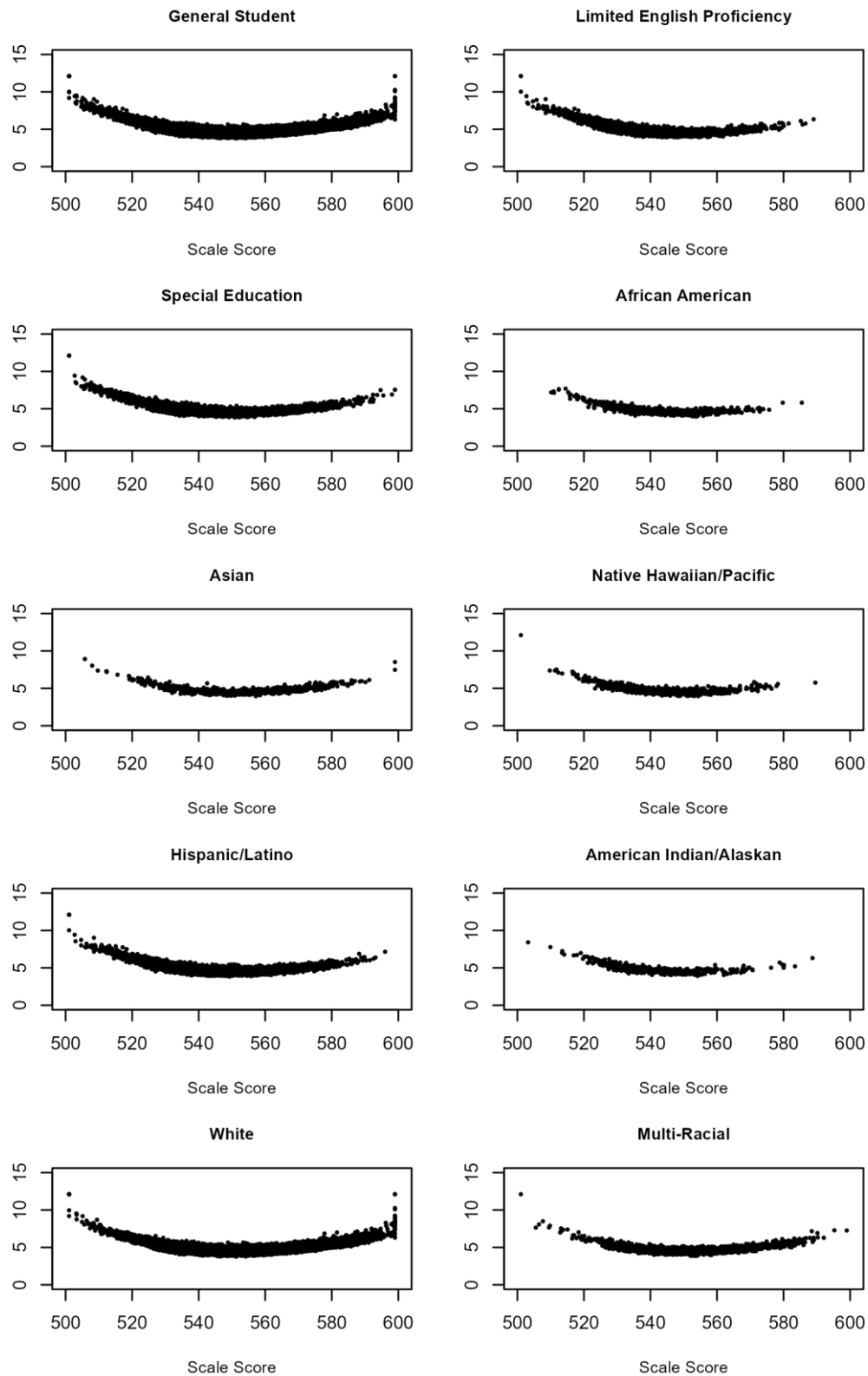
**Figure 3-B-12. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 8 Mathematics**



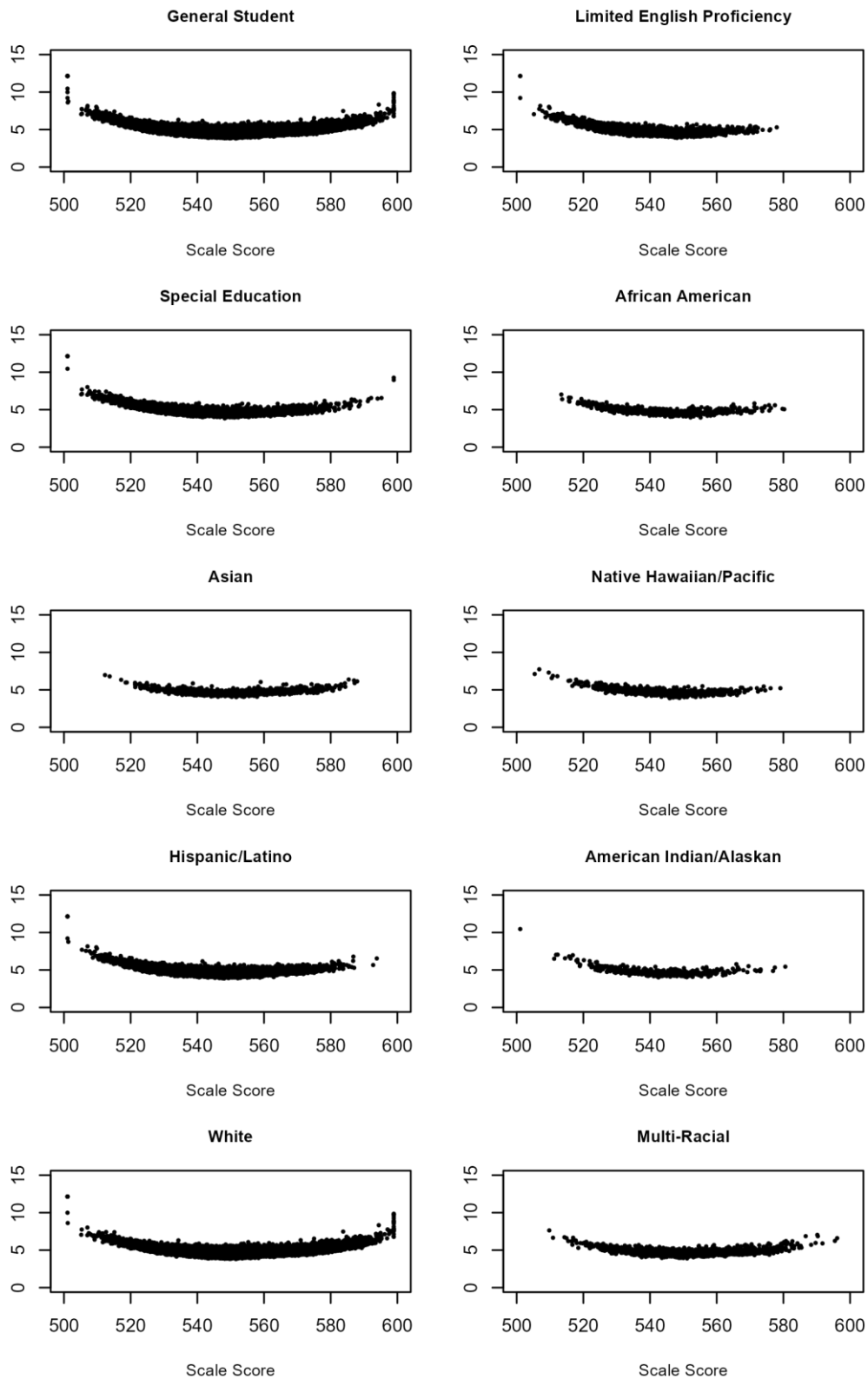
**Figure 3-B-13. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Secondary Mathematics I**



**Figure 3-B-14. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 4 Science**

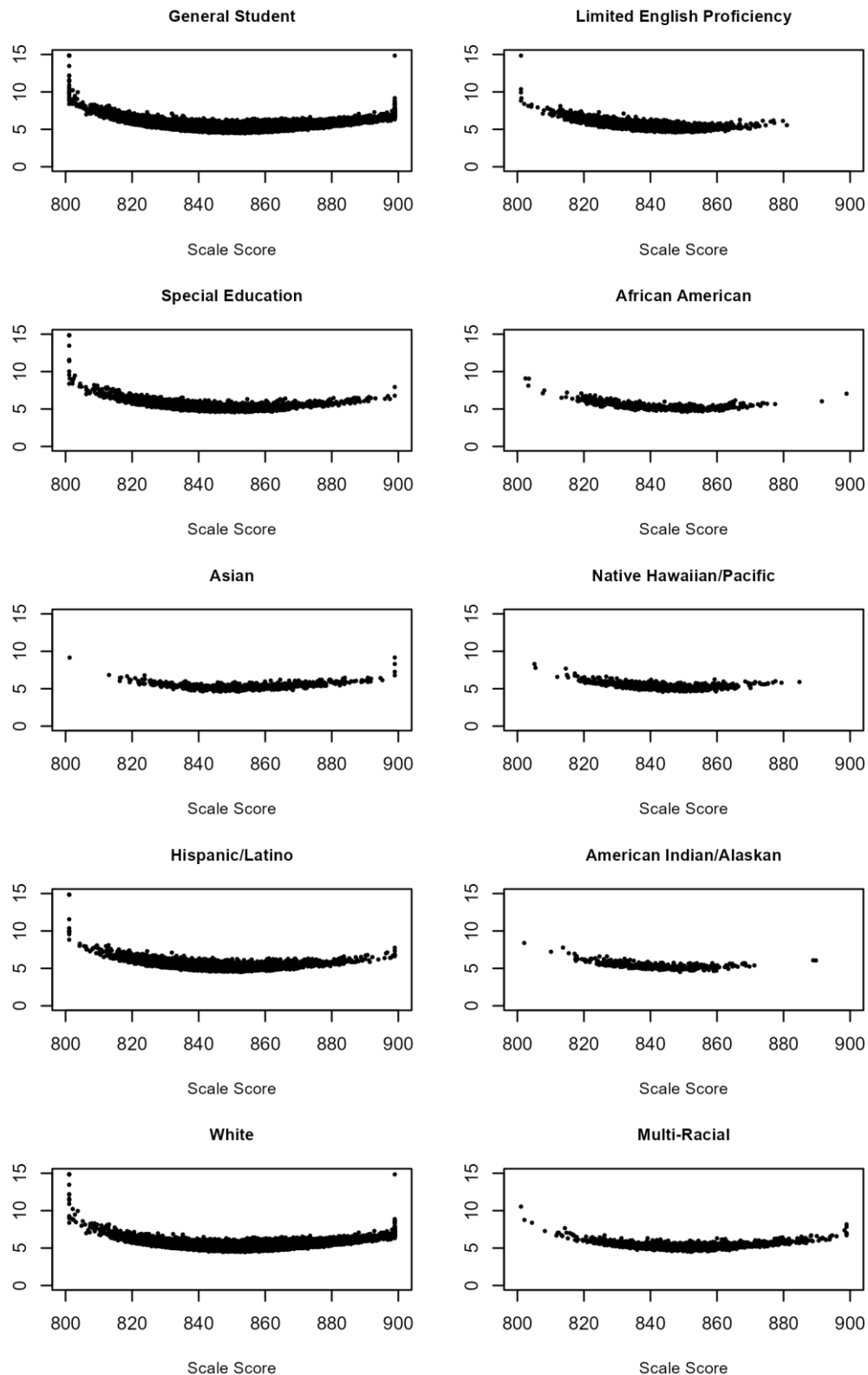


**Figure 3-B-15. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 5 Science**

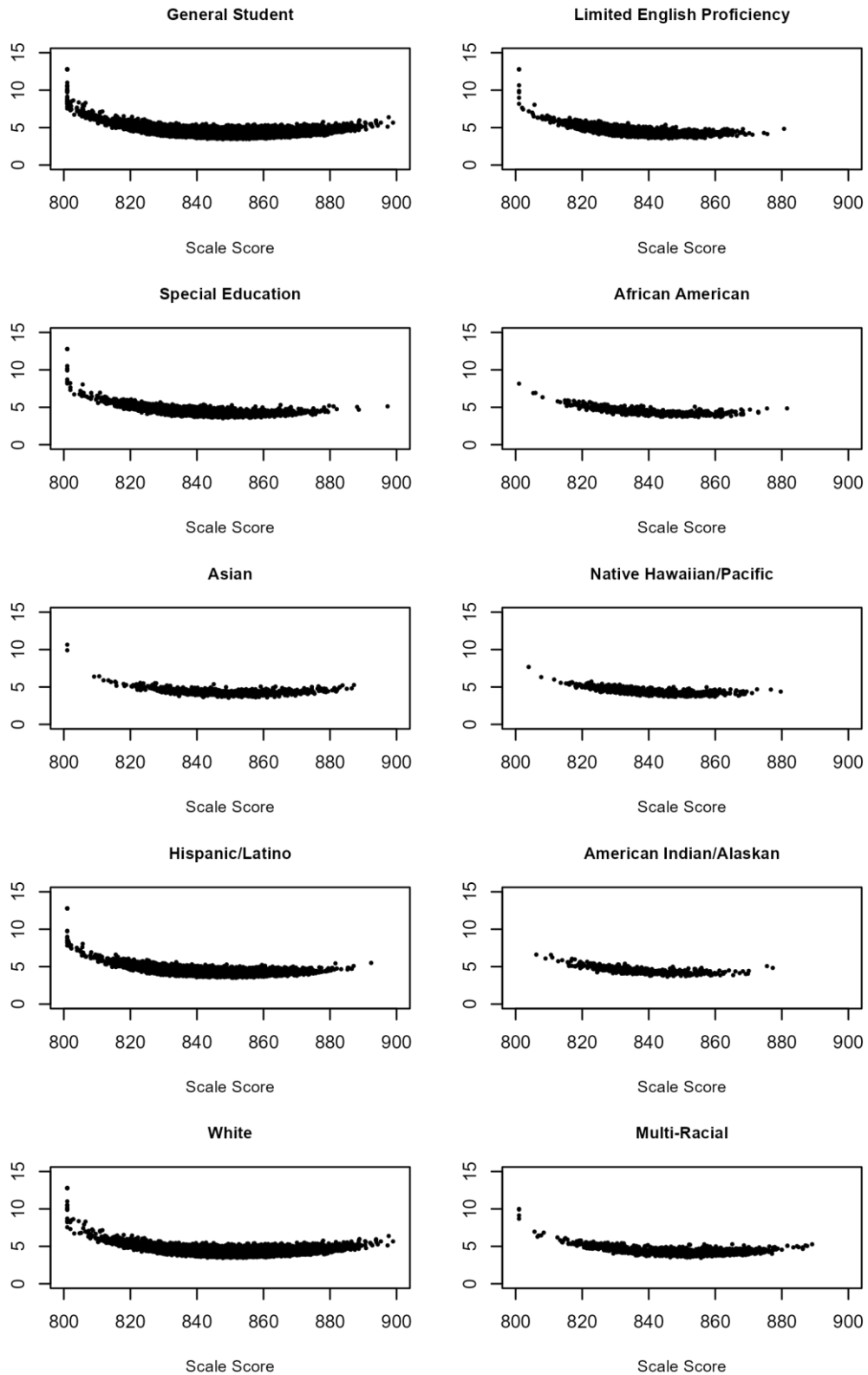




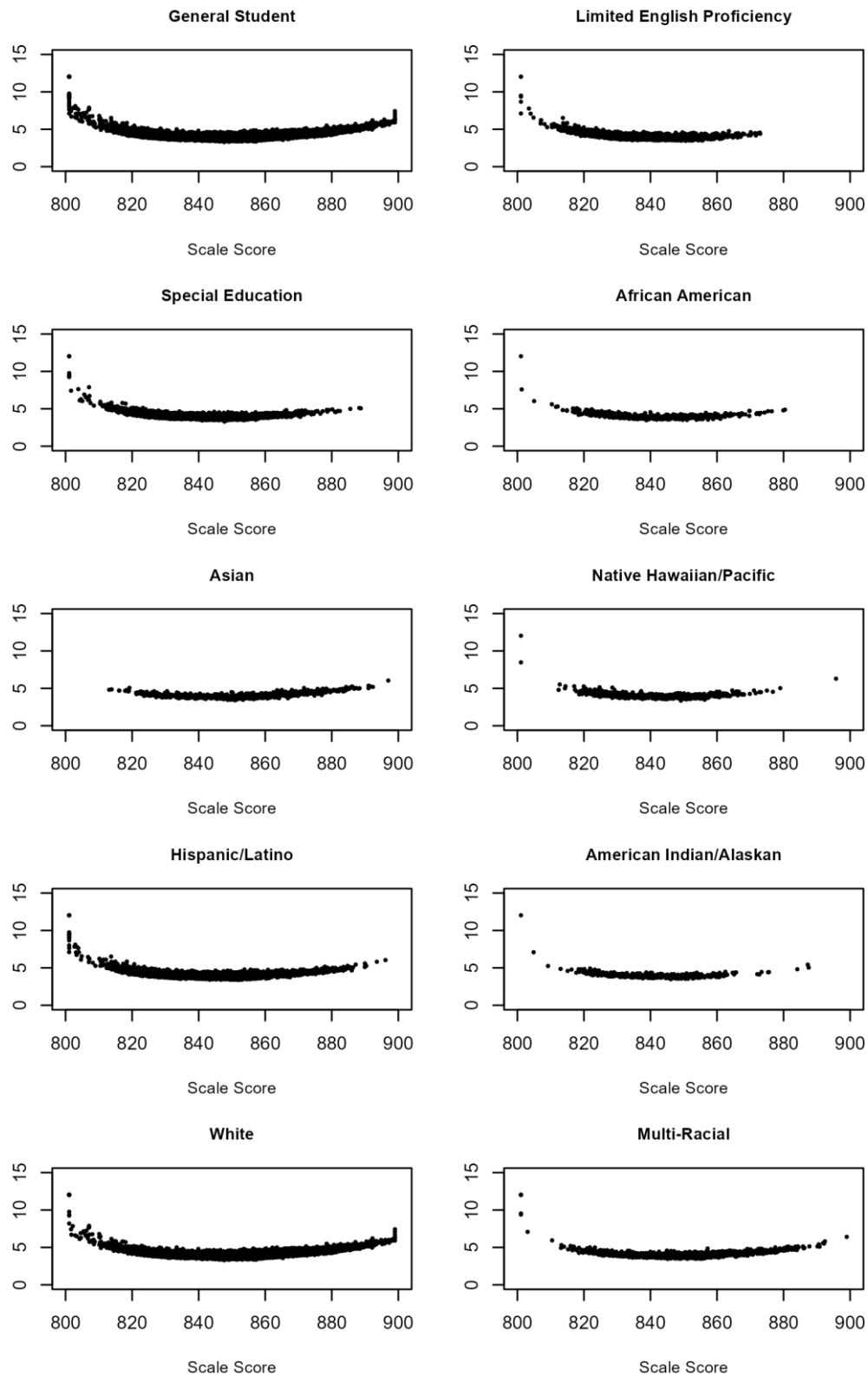
**Figure 3-B-16. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 6 Science**



**Figure 3-B-17. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 7 Science**



**Figure 3-B-18. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Subgroup for Grade 8 Science**



# **APPENDIX 3-C**

## **STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT CURVES BY REPORTING CATEGORY**

## Appendix 3-C

### Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category

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Figure 3-C-1. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 3 ELA

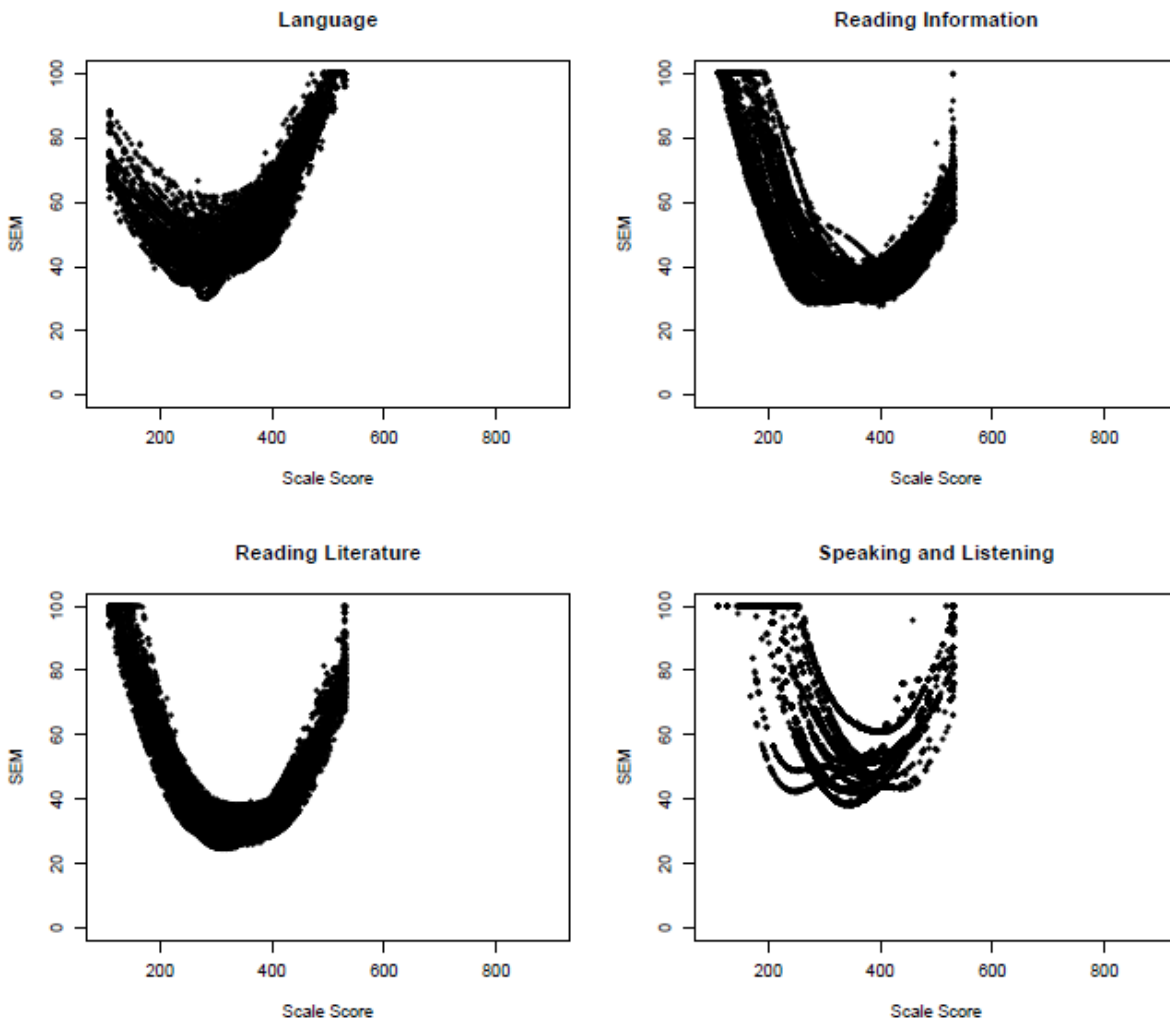
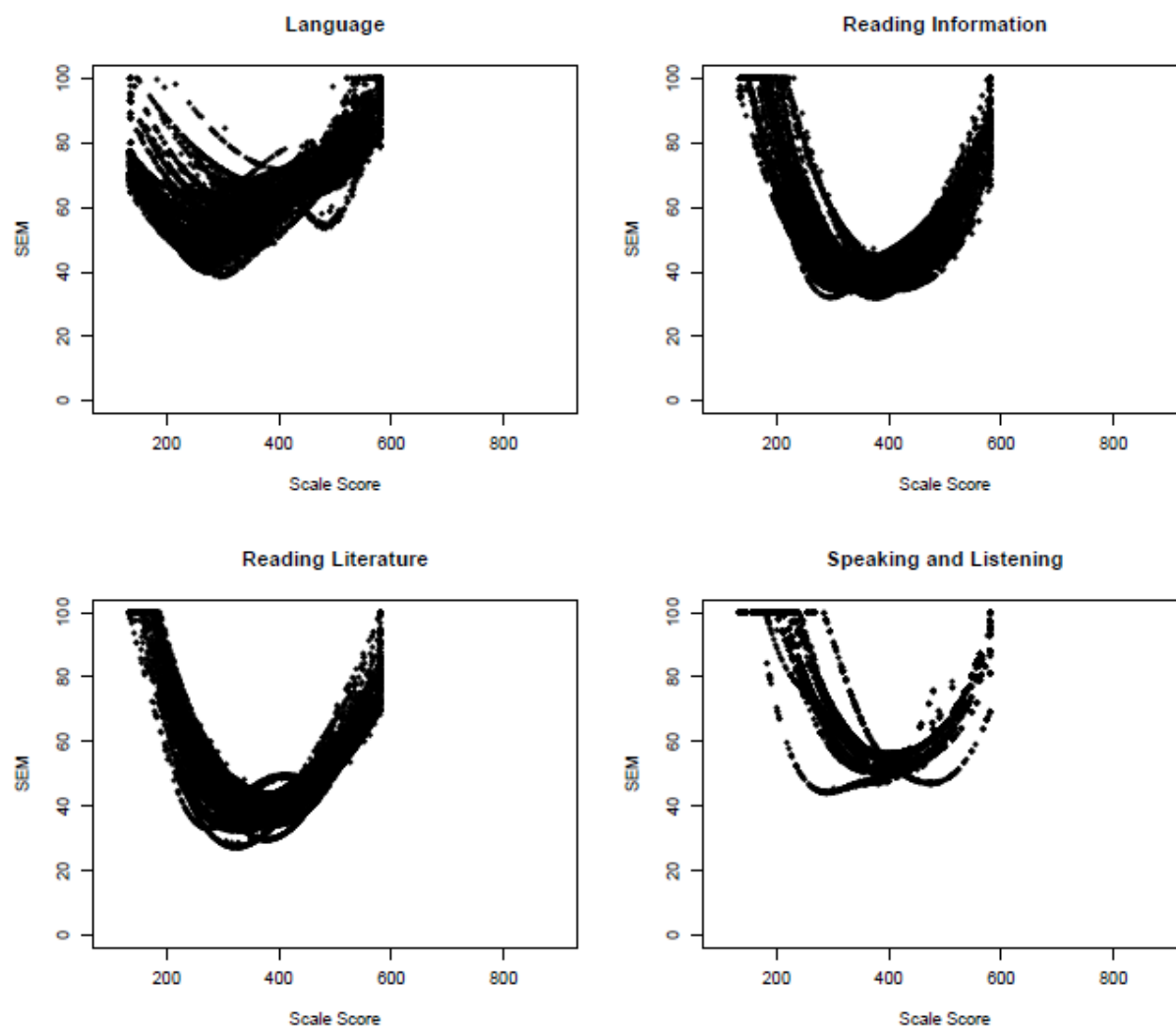
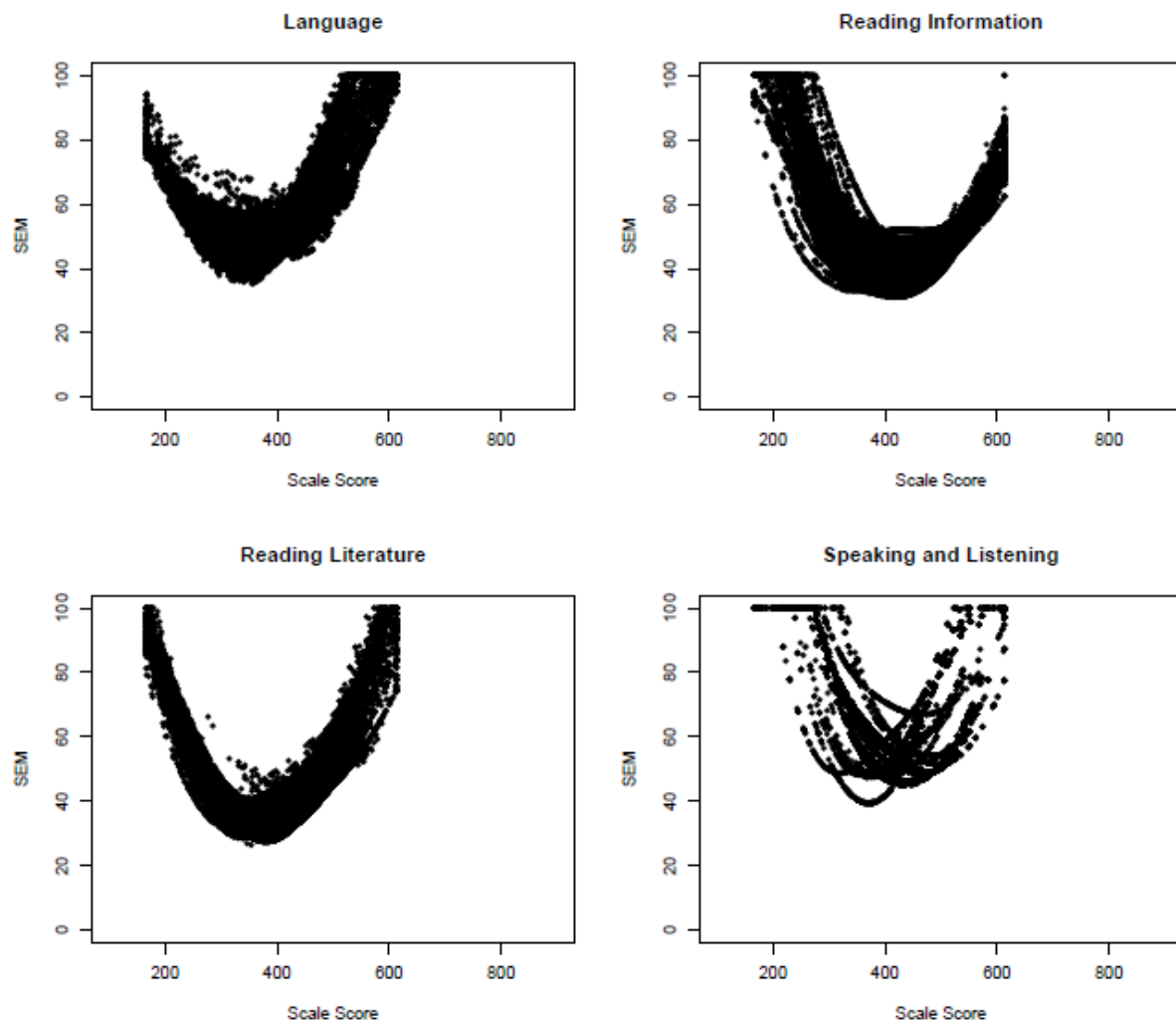


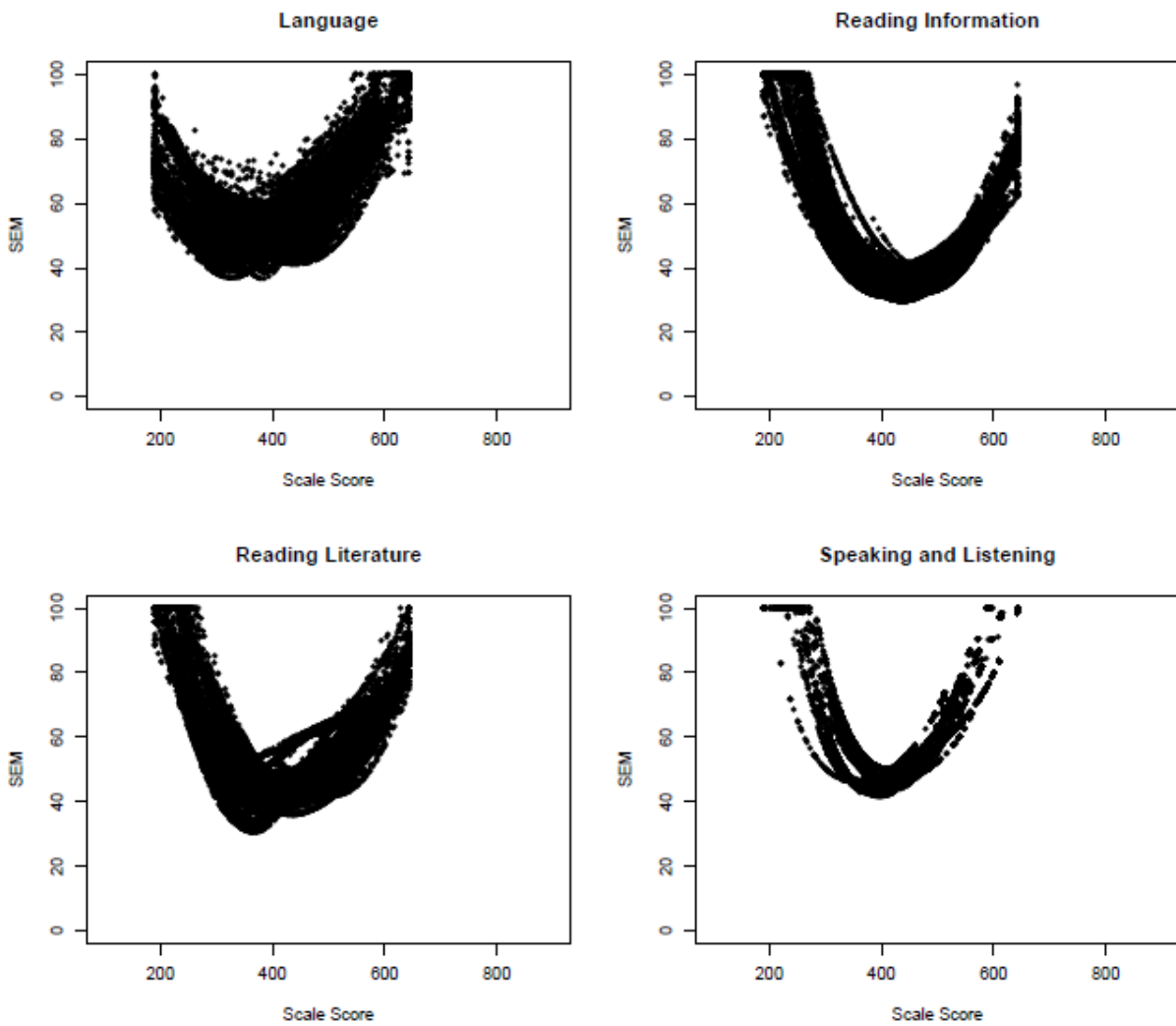
Figure 3-C-2. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 4 ELA



**Figure 3-C-3. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 5 ELA**



**Figure 3-C-4. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 6 ELA**





**Figure 3-C-5. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 7 ELA**

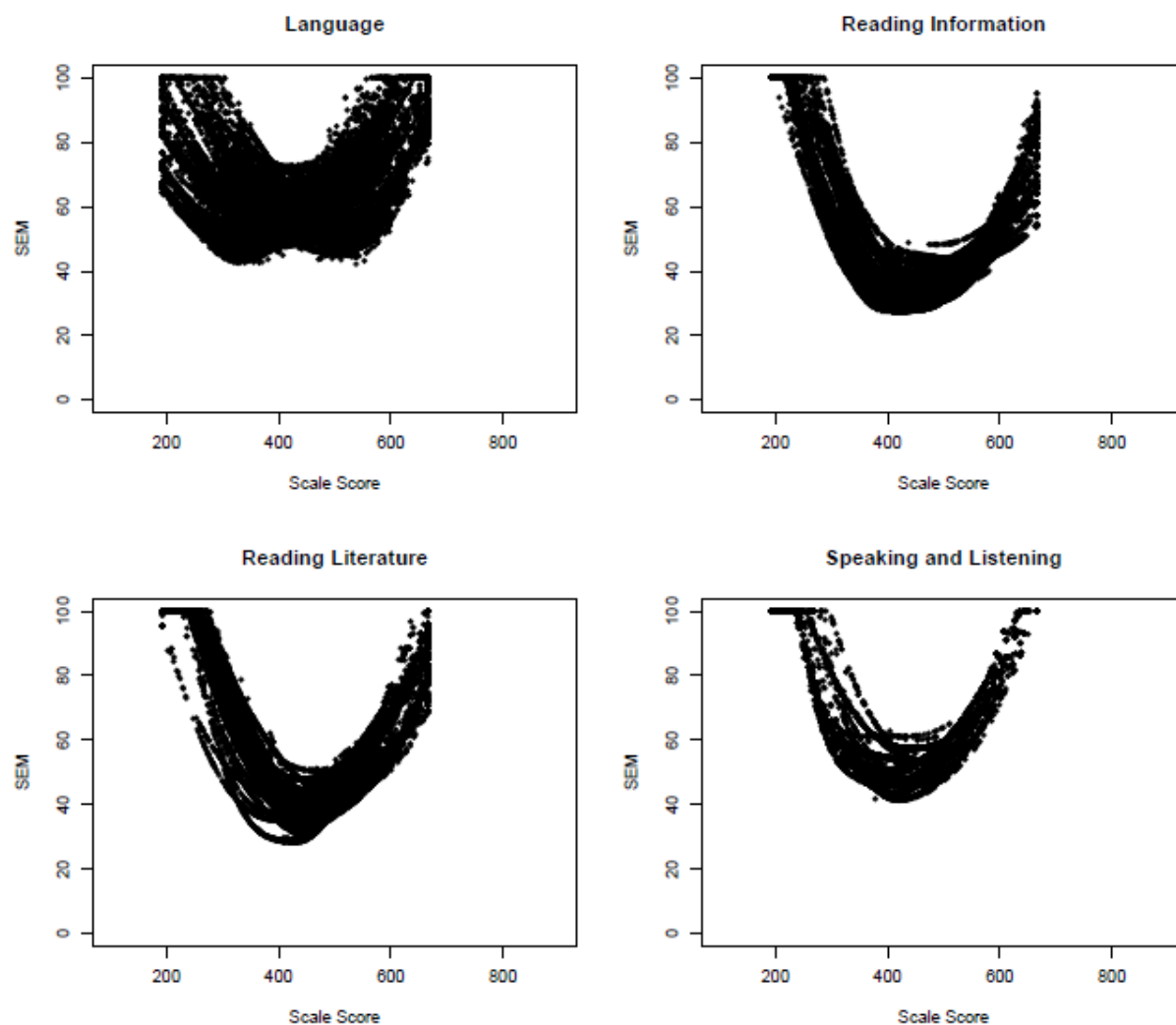
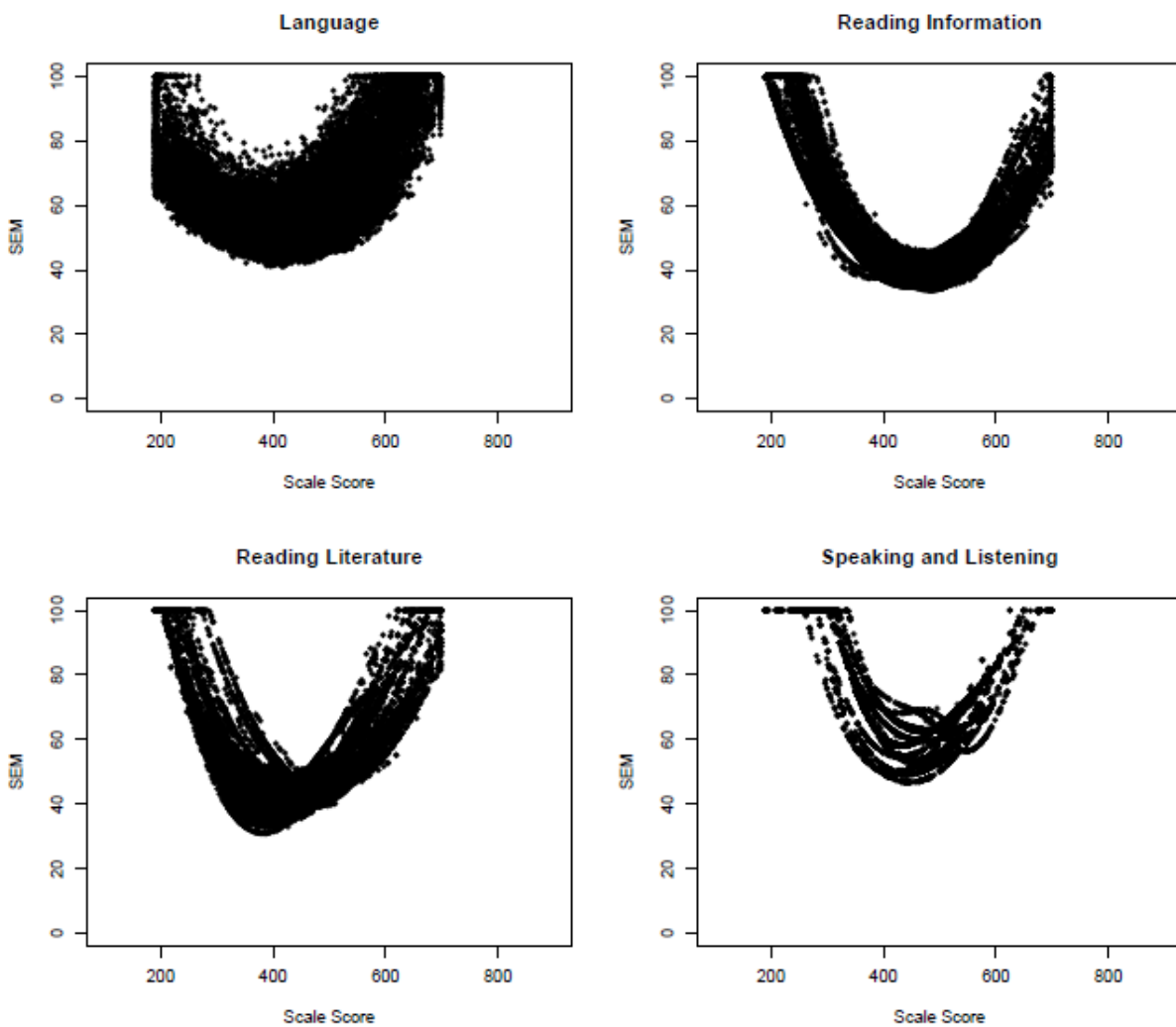
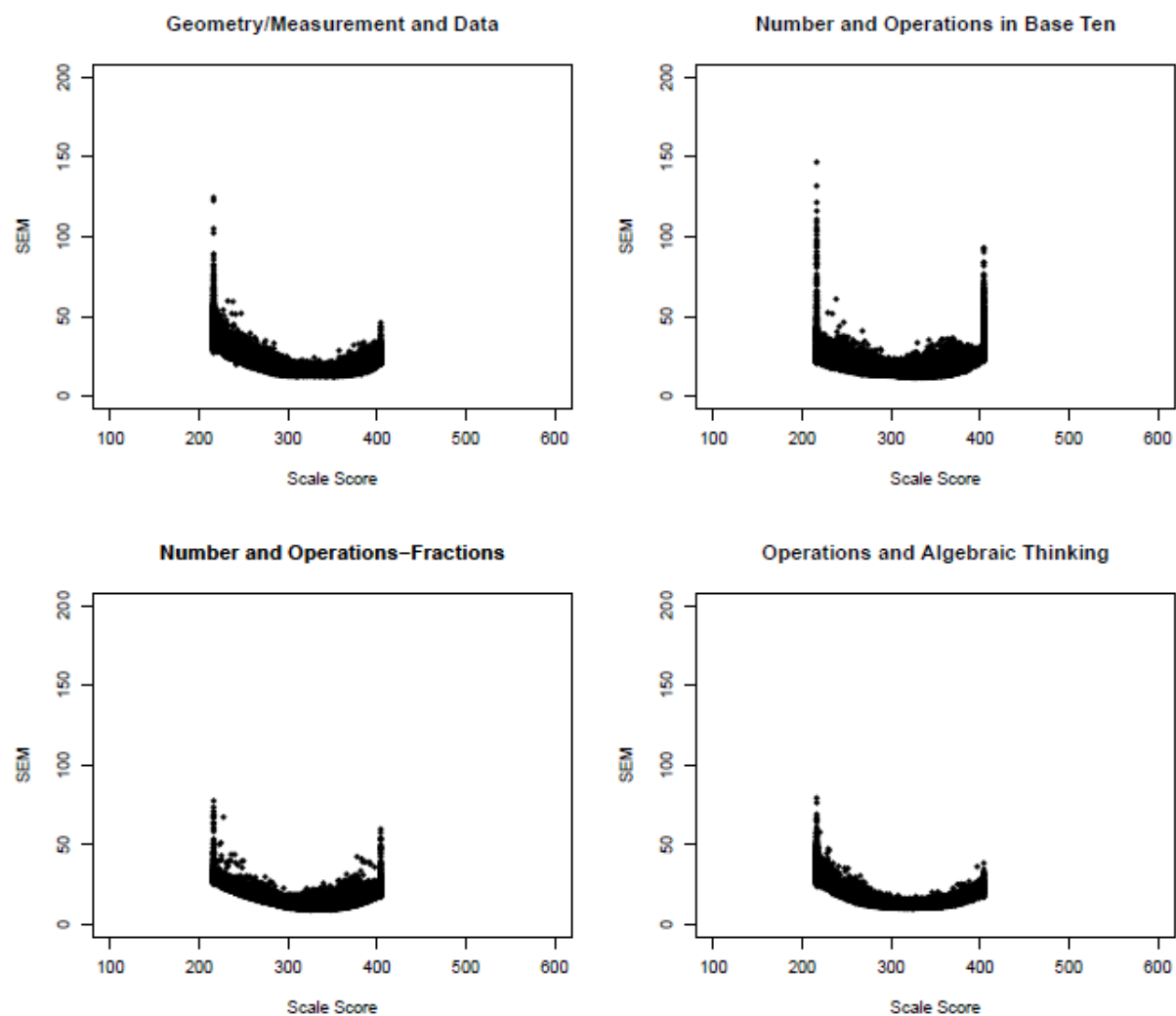


Figure 3-C-6. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 8 ELA



**Figure 3-C-7. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 3 Mathematics**



**Figure 3-C-8. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 4 Mathematics**

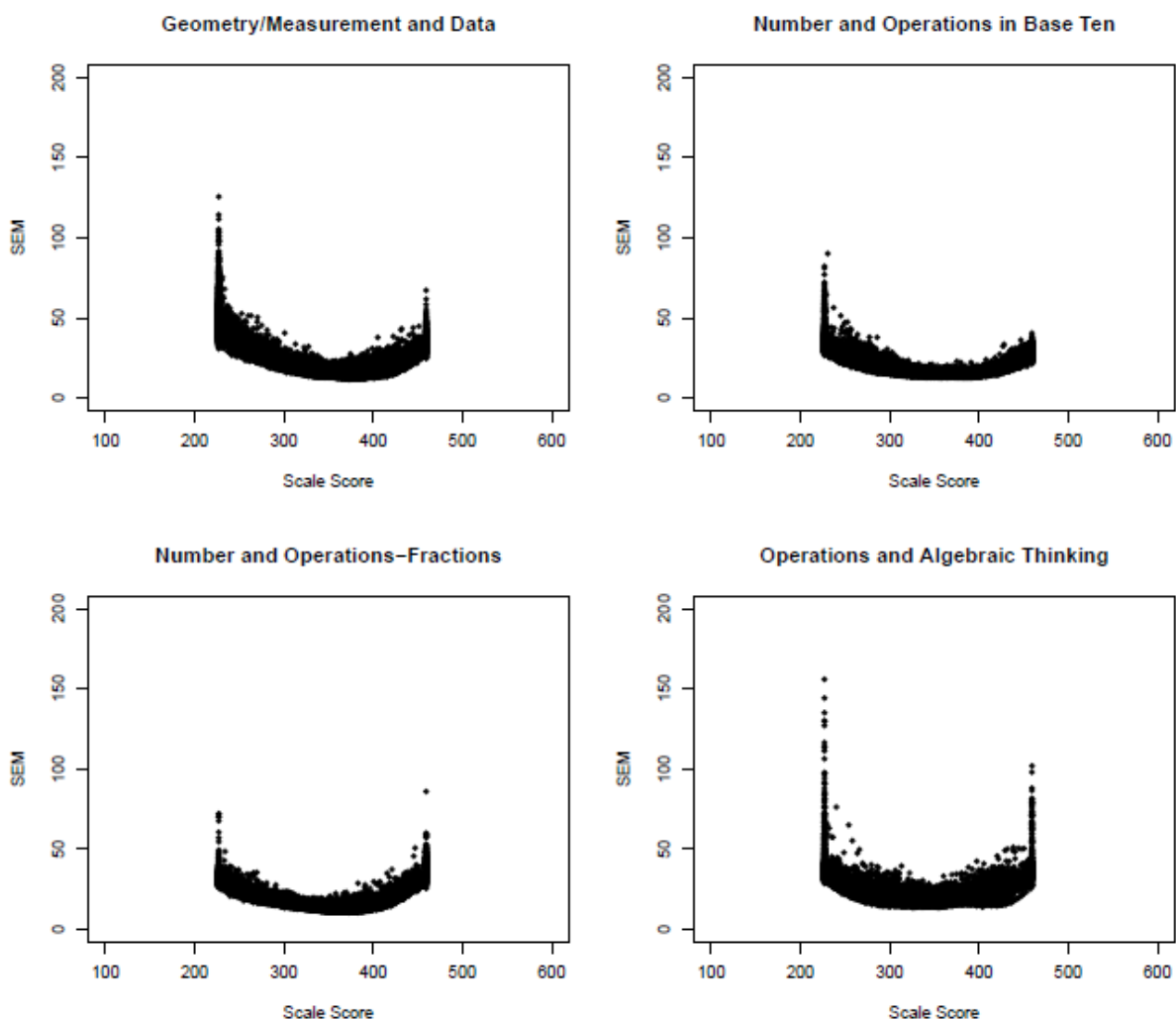


Figure 3-C-9. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 5 Mathematics

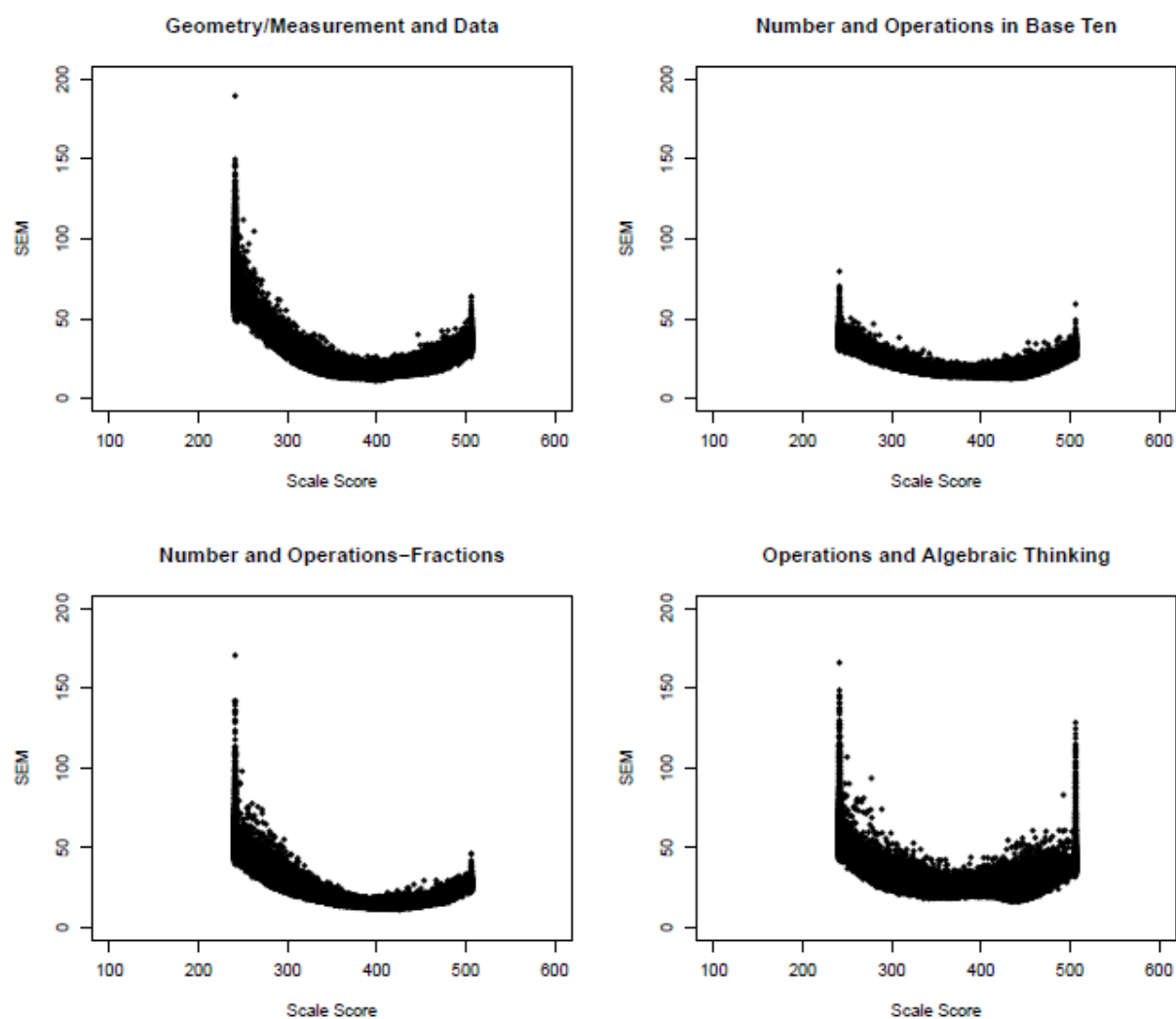


Figure 3-C-10. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 6 Mathematics

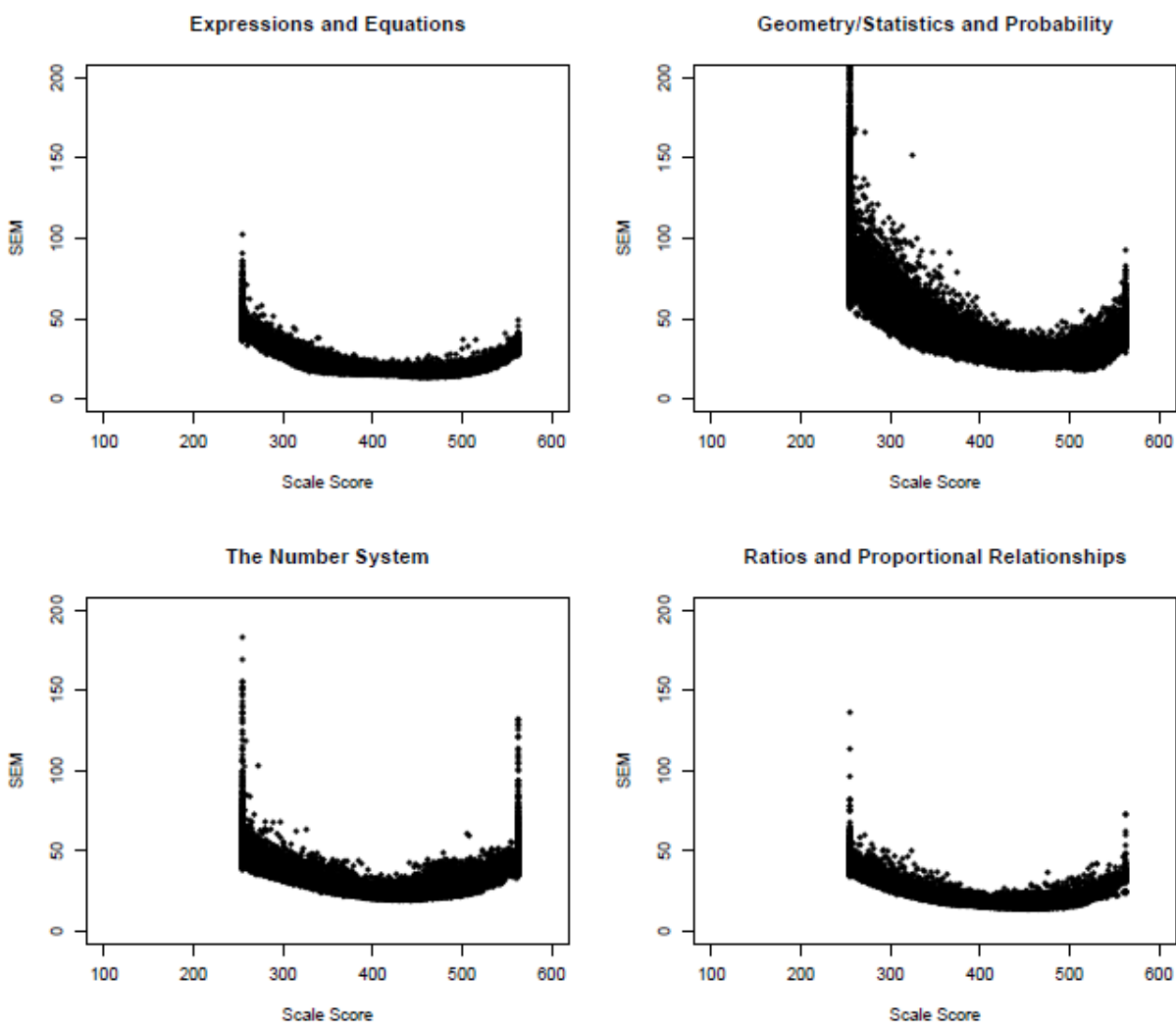


Figure 3-C-11. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 7 Mathematics

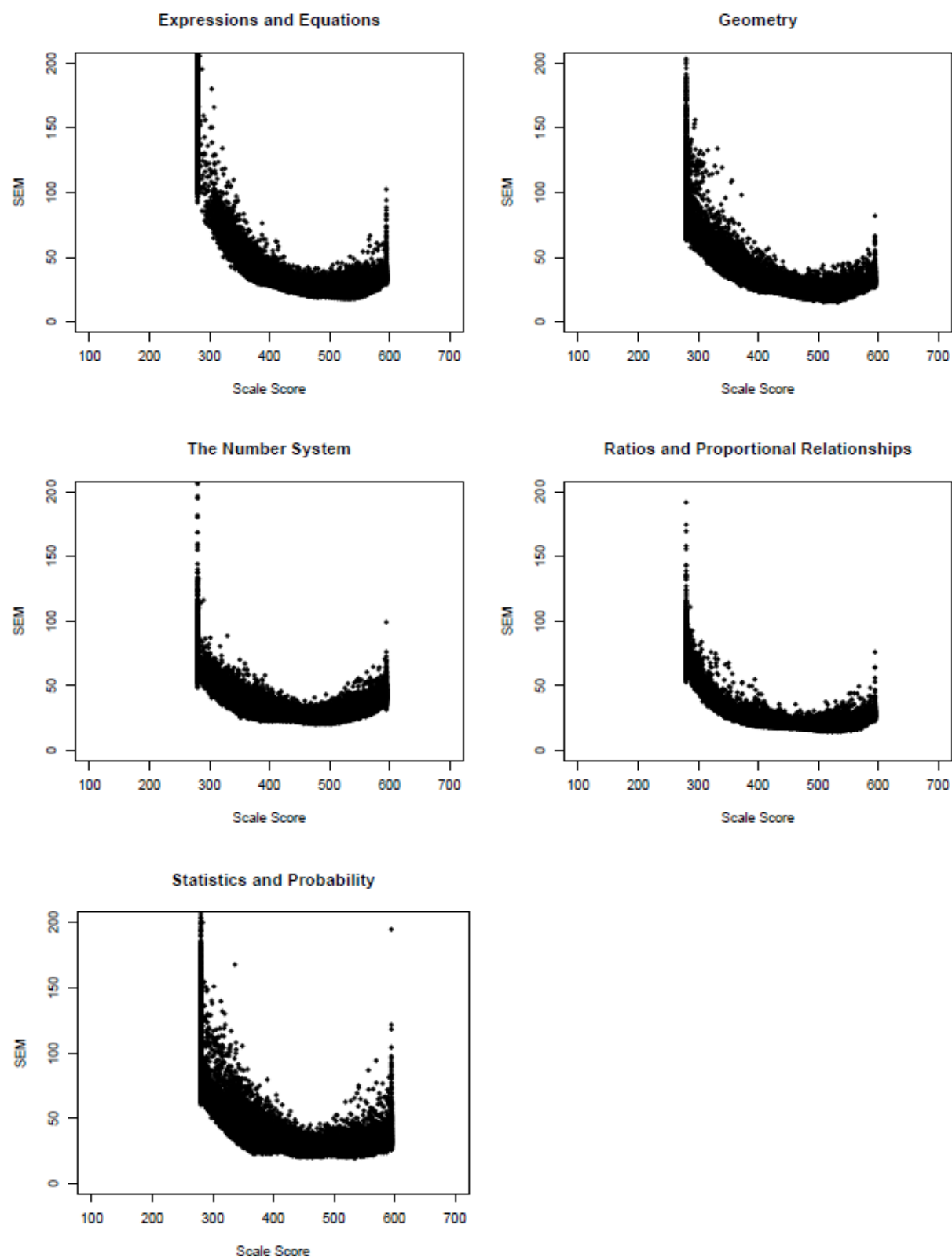
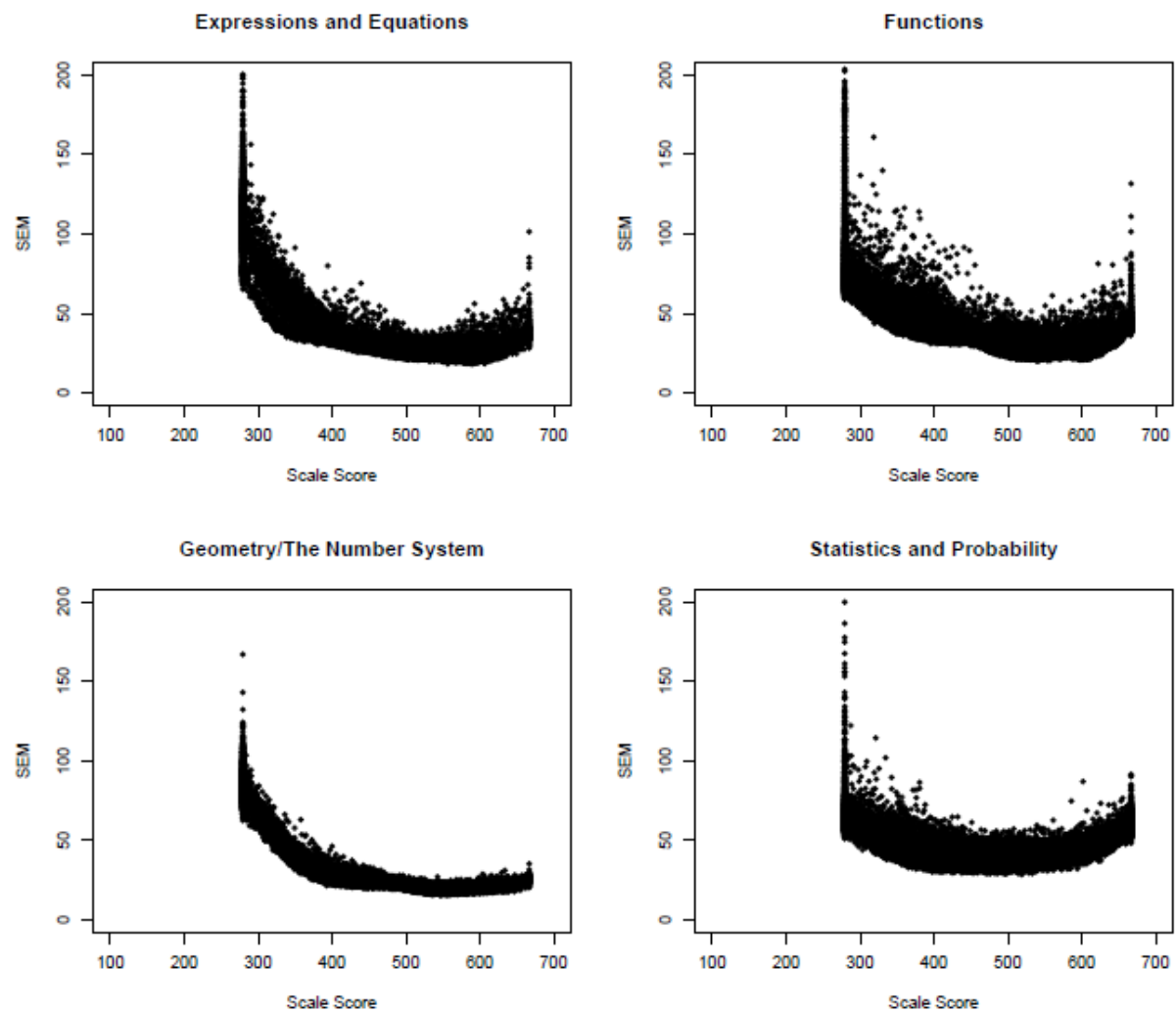
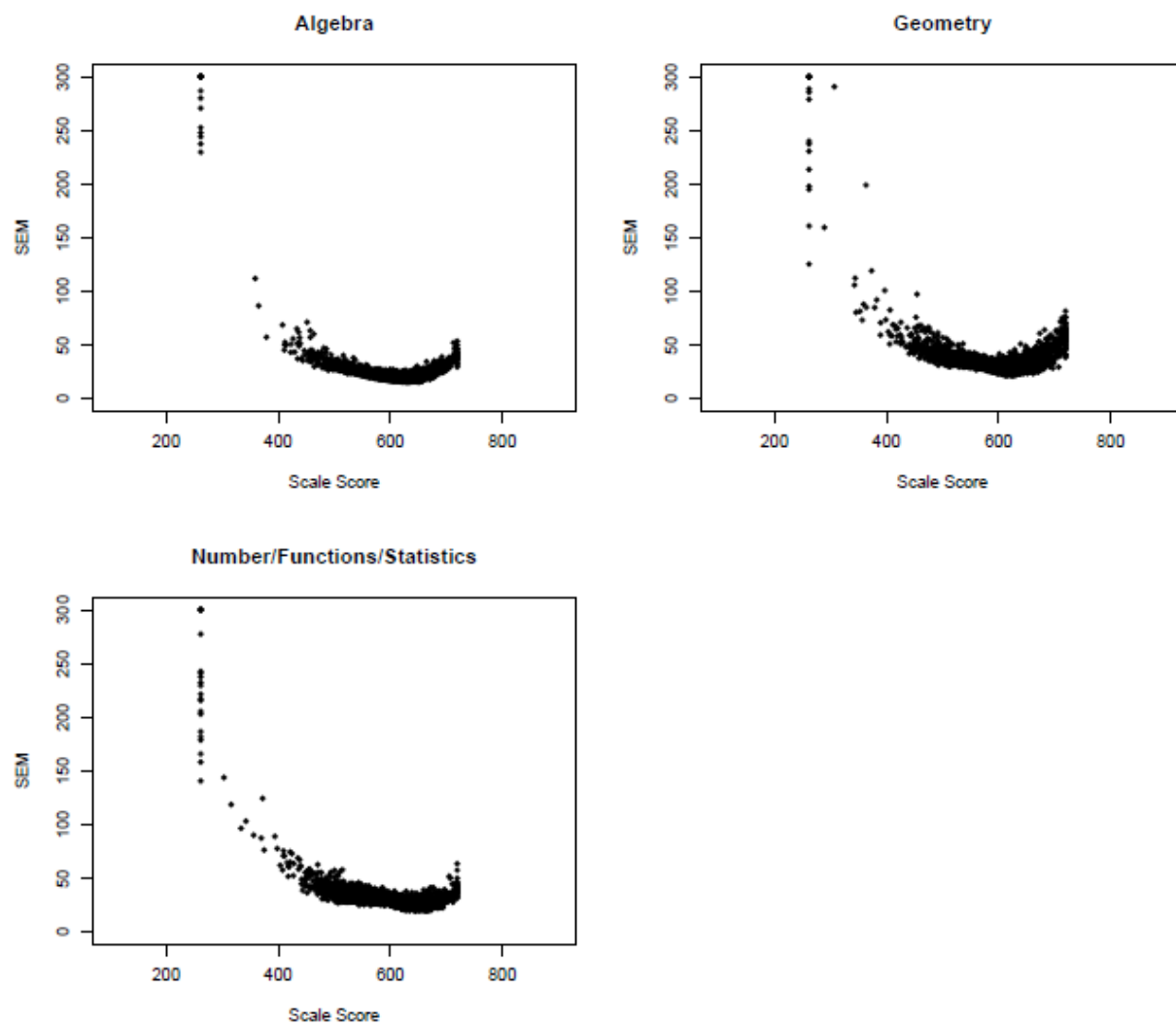


Figure 3-C-12. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 8 Mathematics

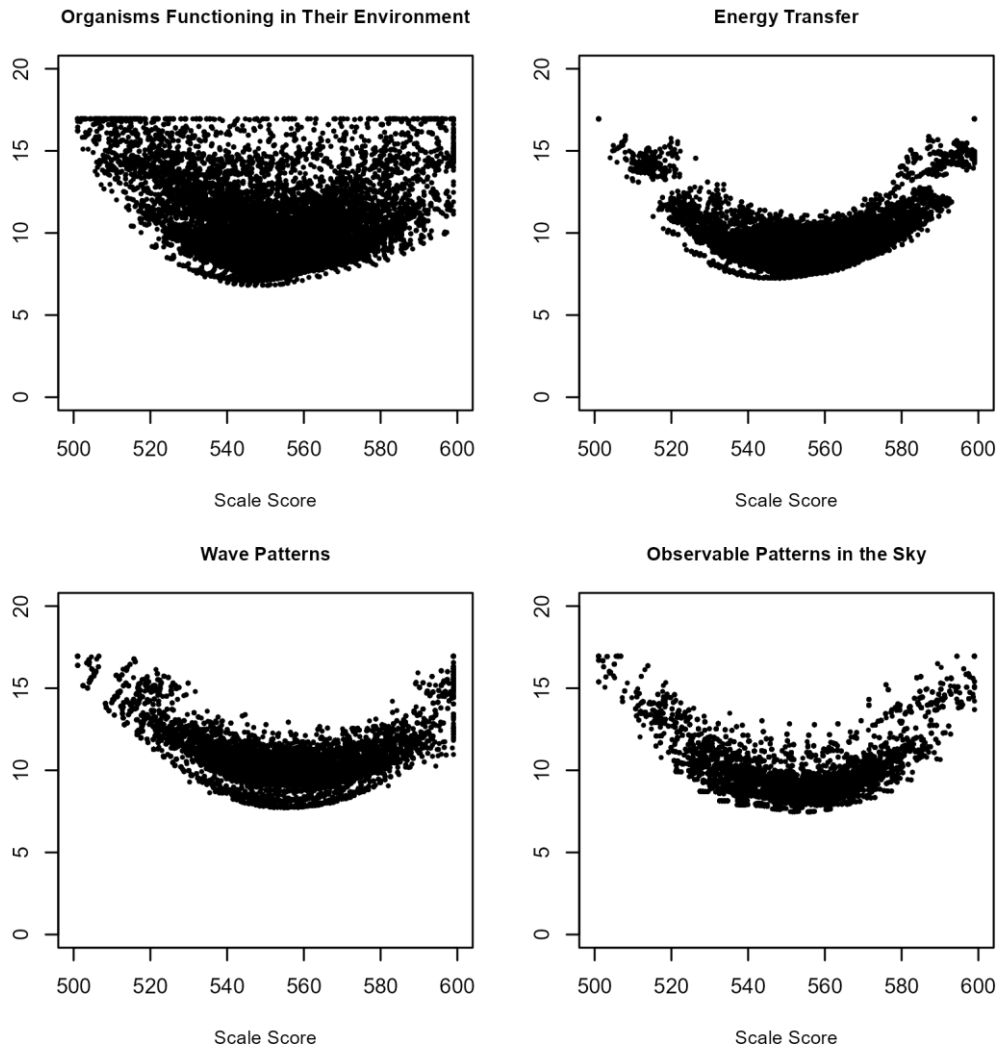




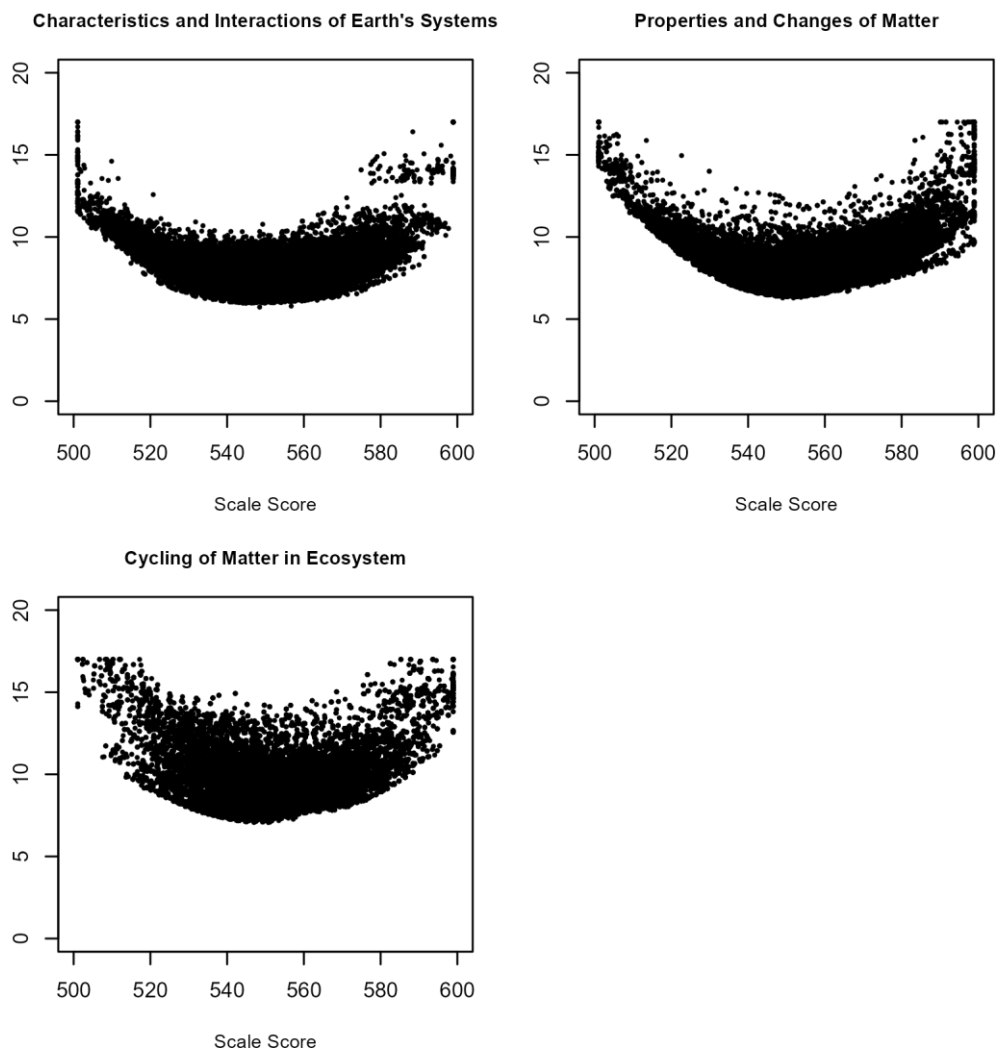
**Figure 3-C-13. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Secondary Mathematics I**



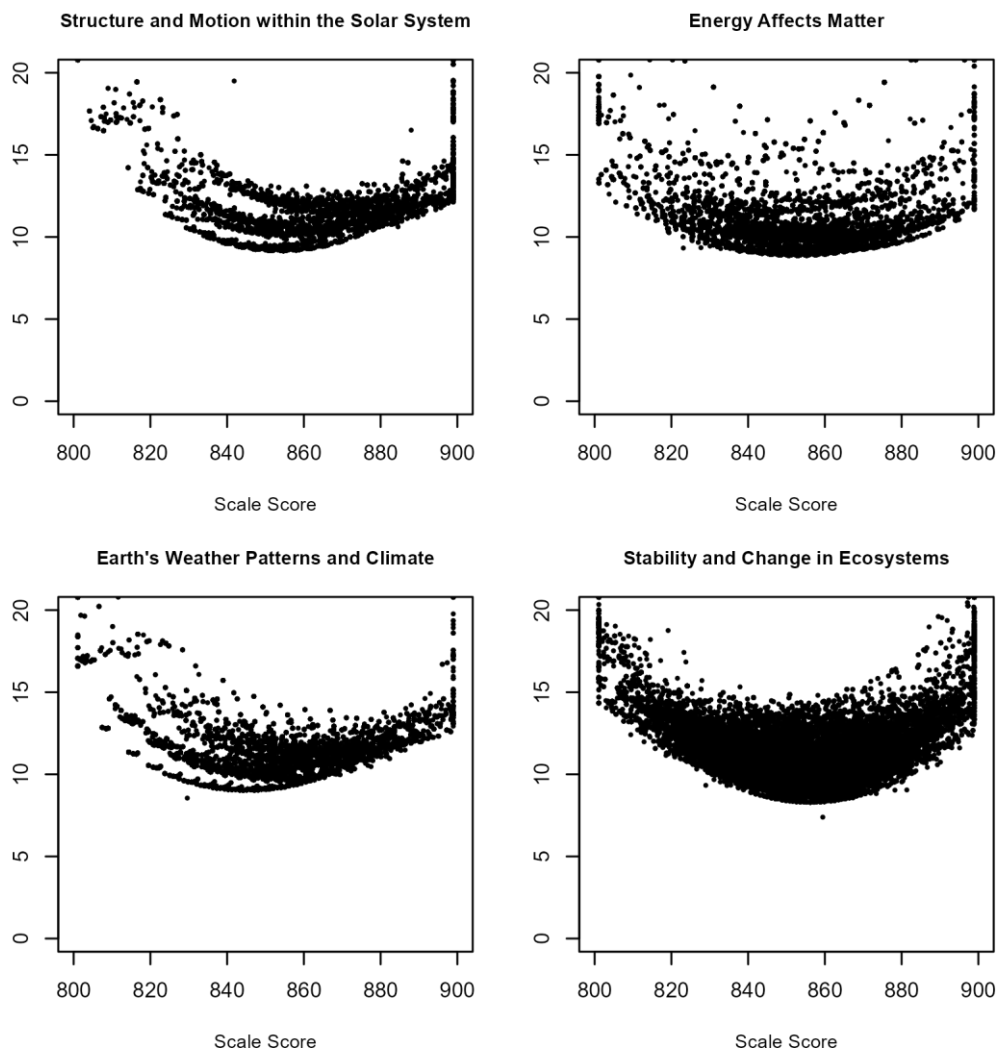
**Figure 3-C-14. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 4 Science**



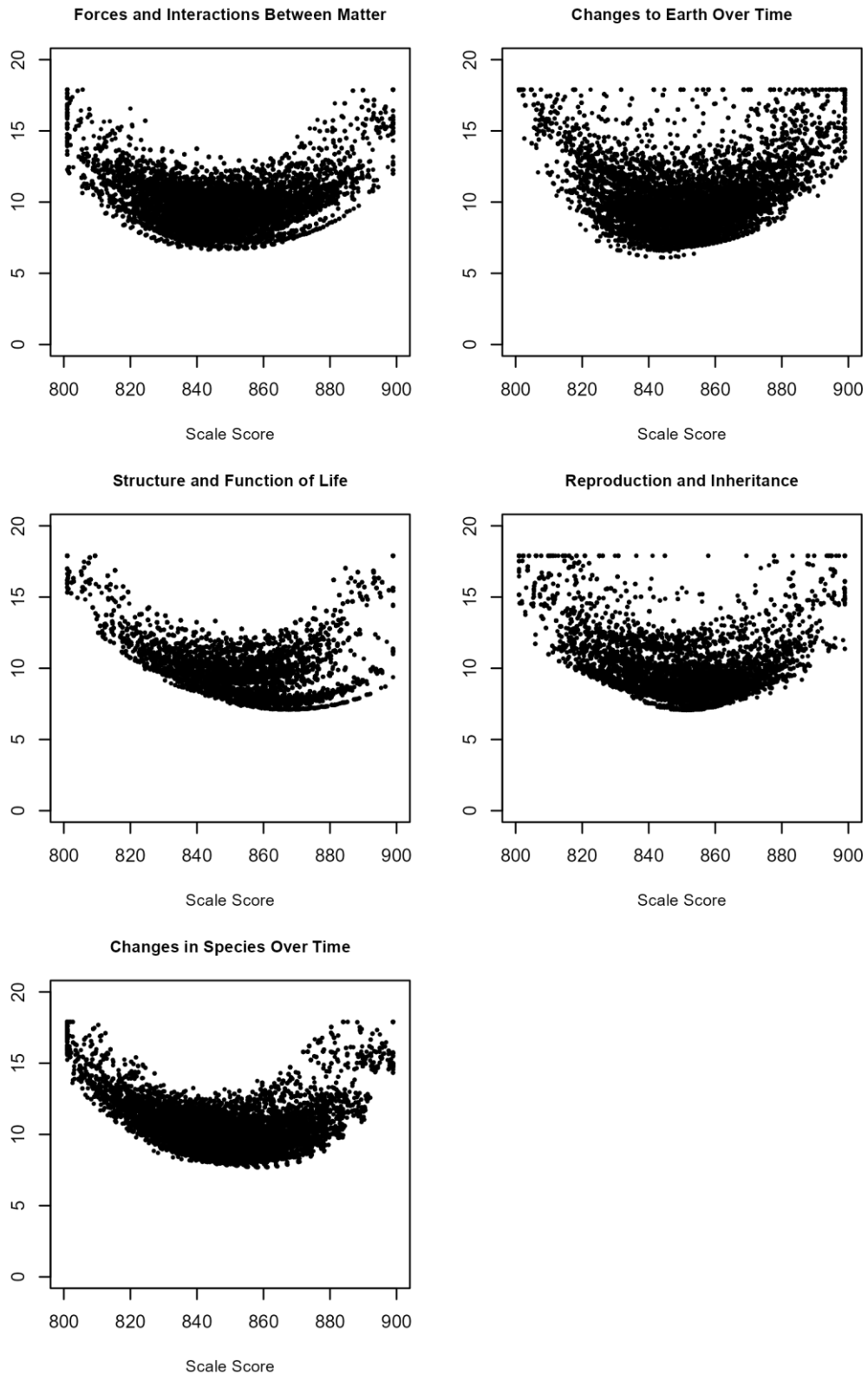
**Figure 3-C-15. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 5 Science**



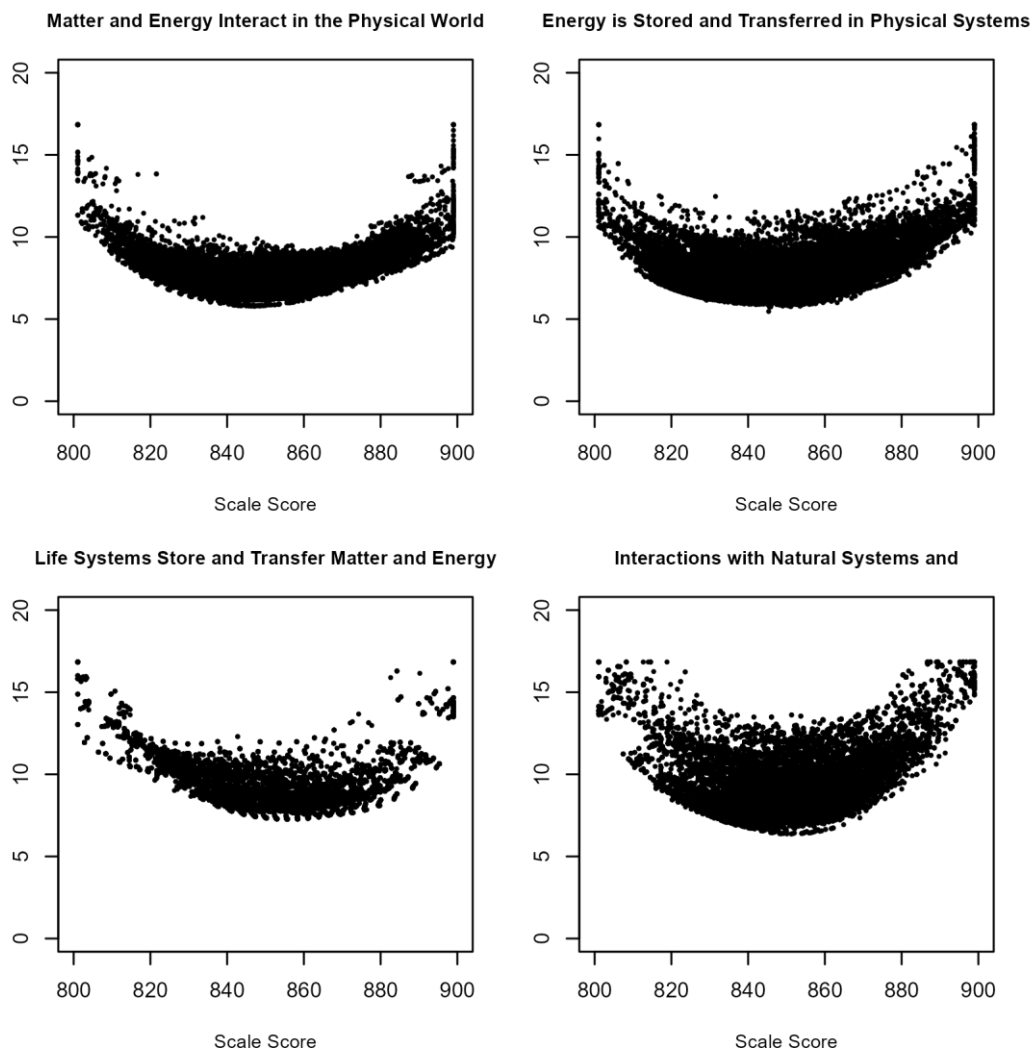
**Figure 3-C-16. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 6 Science**



**Figure 3-C-17. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 7 Science**



**Figure 3-C-18. Standard Error of Measurement Curves by Reporting Category for Grade 8 Science**



# **APPENDIX 3-D**

## **MARGINAL RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS FOR OVERALL AND BY SUBGROUP**

## Appendix 3-D

### Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Overall and by Subgroup

**Table 3-D-1. Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Overall and by Subgroup for ELA**

Subgroup	Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6			Grade 7			Grade 8		
	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM
All Students	47,855	0.92	21.80	47,944	0.91	26.74	48,838	0.91	24.80	47,107	0.91	24.81	46,905	0.92	24	46,332	0.92	26.75
Female	23,474	0.92	21.74	23,305	0.91	26.61	23,629	0.92	24.56	22,974	0.92	24.63	22,490	0.92	23.82	22,253	0.92	26.52
Male	24,359	0.92	21.87	24,621	0.91	26.85	25,185	0.92	25.02	24,107	0.92	24.98	24,361	0.92	24.17	24,043	0.92	26.96
African American	613	0.90	22.56	640	0.88	28.27	619	0.91	25.72	615	0.91	25.41	645	0.90	25.60	630	0.92	28.21
American Indian/Alaskan	415	0.88	23.20	441	0.88	28.70	444	0.90	26.98	405	0.89	25.82	464	0.88	25.99	408	0.89	27.59
Asian	856	0.92	21.61	822	0.92	27.07	910	0.92	25.36	794	0.92	25.28	790	0.93	24.19	775	0.93	27.29
Hispanic/Latino	10,059	0.90	23.08	9,821	0.89	28.85	9,937	0.91	26.20	9,652	0.91	25.85	9,895	0.90	25.54	9,741	0.91	28.02
Multi-Racial	1,896	0.91	21.34	1,797	0.91	26.27	1,835	0.91	24.27	1,839	0.92	24.60	1,656	0.92	23.71	1,647	0.92	26.42
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	820	0.88	21.90	845	0.88	27.56	775	0.90	24.58	756	0.90	24.53	771	0.88	24.27	698	0.90	26.75
White	33,196	0.92	21.41	33,578	0.90	26.06	34,318	0.91	24.37	33,046	0.91	24.49	32,684	0.91	23.48	32,433	0.91	26.34
English Language Learner	5,539	0.85	24.60	5,482	0.83	31.12	4,727	0.85	29.28	4,193	0.83	29.01	5,040	0.80	27.94	4,783	0.83	30.44
Low Income	16,156	0.91	22.47	15,897	0.90	28.00	15,848	0.92	25.70	15,043	0.91	25.41	14,754	0.91	25.06	14,008	0.92	27.44
Special Education	7,496	0.90	24.05	7,247	0.89	30.39	6,780	0.90	28.37	5,843	0.88	27.60	5,118	0.85	27.28	4,586	0.86	29.61



**Table 3-D-2. Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Overall and by Subgroup for Mathematics**

Subgroup	Grade 3			Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6		
	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM
All Students	47,739	0.96	7.61	47,787	0.96	8.81	48,550	0.96	10.52	46,637	0.96	11.78
Female	23,417	0.96	7.59	23,201	0.96	8.82	23,493	0.96	7.59	22,739	0.96	11.74
Male	24,300	0.96	7.63	24,569	0.97	8.81	25,032	0.96	7.63	23,875	0.97	11.81
African American	613	0.95	8.32	634	0.96	9.72	617	0.95	12.39	601	0.95	13.61
American Indian/Alaskan	411	0.95	8.59	436	0.96	9.54	440	0.94	12.72	398	0.95	13.82
Asian	855	0.96	7.48	820	0.97	8.80	903	0.97	10.09	791	0.97	11.19
Hispanic/Latino	10,037	0.95	8.38	9,790	0.96	9.86	9,891	0.94	12.59	9,564	0.95	14.03
Multi-Racial	1,892	0.96	7.51	1,791	0.97	8.68	1,833	0.96	10.09	1,813	0.97	11.46
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	813	0.95	7.97	840	0.96	9.26	767	0.95	11.30	743	0.95	12.60
White	33,118	0.96	7.36	33,476	0.96	8.48	34,099	0.96	9.87	32,727	0.96	11.07
English Language Learner	613	0.94	9.03	5,475	0.94	10.76	4,698	0.90	15.11	4,148	0.90	17.46
Low Income	411	0.96	8.10	16,017	0.96	9.43	15,890	0.95	11.89	15,018	0.96	13.26
Special Education	855	0.96	8.72	7,251	0.96	10.27	6,738	0.94	13.78	5,761	0.94	15.13

**Table 3-D-2. Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Overall and by Subgroup for Mathematics (continued)**

Subgroup	Grade 7			Grade 8			Secondary Mathematics I		
	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM
All Students	45,661	0.95	13.52	45,501	0.96	16.10	3,260	0.89	15.74
Female	21,931	0.96	13.39	21,900	0.96	15.85	1,242	0.90	15.95
Male	23,677	0.96	13.63	23,566	0.96	16.32	2,016	0.90	15.62
African American	625	0.93	17.44	620	0.94	19.47	20	0.70	17.30
American Indian/Alaskan	446	0.92	17.63	405	0.93	19.10	3	-1.83	14.27
Asian	759	0.97	12.53	748	0.97	15.44	113	0.93	16.28
Hispanic/Latino	9,700	0.94	16.99	9,623	0.94	19.38	255	0.92	17.34
Multi-Racial	1,594	0.96	13.18	1,640	0.96	15.80	114	0.89	15.56
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	760	0.94	15.44	686	0.94	17.77	17	0.94	23.14
White	31,777	0.96	12.32	31,779	0.96	14.99	2,738	0.89	15.52
English Language Learner	4,980	0.87	20.48	4,744	0.88	22.84	25	0.92	25.13
Low Income	14,621	0.95	15.96	13,887	0.95	18.37	384	0.92	16.83
Special Education	5,057	0.91	19.14	4,536	0.91	21.06	24	0.94	17.76

**Table 3-D-3. Marginal Reliability Coefficients for Overall and by Subgroup for Science**

Subgroup	Grade 4			Grade 5			Grade 6			Grade 7			Grade 8		
	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM	N	Rel	SEM
All Students	48,177	0.89	4.75	48,988	0.88	4.77	47,294	0.87	5.33	47,314	0.90	4.33	46,700	0.92	4.06
Female	23,395	0.88	4.73	23,719	0.87	4.75	23,045	0.85	5.31	22,670	0.89	4.32	22,442	0.92	4.04
Male	24,765	0.89	4.77	25,245	0.89	4.78	24,224	0.88	5.35	24,590	0.91	4.34	24,222	0.93	4.08
African American	642	0.86	4.82	621	0.87	4.84	620	0.83	5.40	648	0.88	4.49	646	0.91	4.07
American Indian/Alaskan	445	0.86	4.80	447	0.85	4.83	410	0.81	5.39	467	0.86	4.51	411	0.90	4.03
Asian	822	0.90	4.78	913	0.89	4.78	799	0.87	5.33	804	0.91	4.32	784	0.93	4.09
Hispanic/Latino	9,858	0.86	4.80	9,989	0.86	4.80	9,690	0.83	5.38	10,020	0.88	4.45	9,891	0.91	4.05
Multi-Racial	1,818	0.88	4.75	1,841	0.87	4.75	1,848	0.87	5.32	1,672	0.90	4.33	1,670	0.92	4.08
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	851	0.85	4.77	775	0.84	4.79	770	0.78	5.34	779	0.86	4.40	701	0.89	4.05
White	33,741	0.88	4.73	34,402	0.87	4.76	33,157	0.86	5.31	32,924	0.89	4.29	32,597	0.92	4.06
English Language Learner	5,496	0.82	4.89	4,748	0.80	4.90	4,198	0.73	5.52	5,116	0.80	4.57	4,821	0.84	4.07
Low Income	16,106	0.88	4.78	15,986	0.88	4.79	15,308	0.85	5.36	15,111	0.89	4.42	14,224	0.92	4.05
Special Education	7,318	0.88	4.90	6,823	0.88	4.92	5,888	0.83	5.46	5,180	0.86	4.59	4,645	0.88	4.08

## **APPENDIX 3-E**

**FREQUENCY OF ITEM CLICK FOR MATH AND  
SCIENCE SPANISH TOGGLE TOOL**

## APPENDIX 3-E

## Frequency of Item Click for Math Spanish Toggle Tool

**Table 3-E-1. Math Spanish G3-G8**

Table 3-E-1 shows the grade, the item ID, the total numbers of clicks among the test takers for the primary language (Spanish) and the alternate language (English). NA indicates no click.

Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click

Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click



Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click



Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click



Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click

Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click

Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click

## Frequency of Item Click for Science Spanish Toggle Tool

**Table 3-E-2. Scicene Spanish G4-G8**

Table 3-E-2 shows the grade, the item ID, the total numbers of clicks among the test takers for the primary language (Spanish) and the alternate language (English). NA indicates no click.

Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click
4	32750	9	14	4	33198	3	5
4	32879	28	51	4	33199	5	8
4	32900	9	13	4	33235	13	19
4	33026	1	8	4	33244	4	11
4	33052	3	7	4	33246	12	21
4	33063	7	9	4	33247	3	11
4	33076	13	16	4	33263	6	13
4	33089	NA	2	4	33290	18	27
4	33091	NA	4	4	33293	2	2
4	33092	8	8	4	33298	20	27
4	33102	6	13	4	33306	13	23
4	33132	4	8	4	33368	20	35
4	33140	6	13	4	33371	8	12
4	33184	6	9	4	33378	12	18
4	33186	14	17	4	33383	4	8
4	33191	21	38	4	33400	21	34
4	33196	4	8	4	34104	28	42
5	32736	12	28	5	33201	3	7
5	32737	10	11	5	33206	6	7
5	32761	6	7	5	33238	17	33
5	32827	3	2	5	33239	26	36
5	32926	27	40	5	33249	11	19
5	32950	6	9	5	33252	22	34
5	32996	8	14	5	33255	10	21

Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click
5	33012	2	3	5	33264	11	14
5	33027	5	6	5	33283	6	15
5	33035	4	8	5	33292	17	29
5	33043	10	12	5	33294	25	39
5	33072	4	6	5	33301	2	2
5	33090	9	10	5	33382	6	7
5	33139	4	2	5	33393	19	31
5	33187	NA	1	5	35172	21	33
5	33189	1	2	5	35173	29	35
5	33193	8	10				
6	28367	7	19	6	29016	14	14
6	28377	9	28	6	32549	12	49
6	28507	3	3	6	32553	7	13
6	28515	4	12	6	33375	7	7
6	28598	44	81	6	33424	6	9
6	28658	6	7	6	33425	9	13
6	28688	16	29	6	33451	2	7
6	28694	6	12	6	33625	20	44
6	28835	13	16	6	33827	17	26
6	28889	13	21	6	34047	12	25
6	28968	16	32	6	34048	4	10
6	29005	25	47	6	34049	2	13
6	29008	18	36	6	35929	20	26
6	29010	6	7	6	35953	15	34
7	27578	1	2	7	29011	6	9
7	27926	2	5	7	29012	7	14
7	28680	NA	5	7	29015	10	28
7	28803	NA	3	7	32670	3	6
7	28859	13	24	7	32686	3	17
7	28960	5	10	7	33446	8	23
7	28963	1	2	7	33516	8	28
7	28964	4	4	7	33826	8	18
7	28965	2	7	7	33830	6	9
7	28975	7	19	7	33833	2	11
7	28984	24	39	7	33839	7	19
7	28985	4	13	7	33870	18	39
7	29002	6	12	7	34046	3	5
7	29006	3	8	7	35942	11	23
7	29009	9	15	7	29011	6	9
8	27642	14	27	8	32617	10	28
8	27929	4	7	8	32619	12	16

Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click	Grade	Item ID	Primary Click	Alternate Click
8	28194	7	21	8	33366	4	6
8	28612	6	10	8	33448	7	9
8	28726	13	35	8	33475	1	9
8	28773	12	27	8	33828	5	17
8	28793	1	2	8	33831	1	3
8	28832	NA	1	8	33838	4	12
8	28850	10	22	8	33840	21	36
8	28908	NA	5	8	33860	3	6
8	28958	7	13	8	33869	3	4
8	28959	3	4	8	34051	3	4
8	28982	3	16	8	34052	1	NA
8	28993	3	10	8	34109	4	4
8	29004	6	11	8	35954	13	28
8	29014	10	18	8	35956	7	13
8	32608	NA	1				

# TESTING PROCEDURES FOR THE ITEM-SELECTION ALGORITHM

SCHOOL YEAR 2023-2024 ADMINISTRATION

SUMMATIVE TESTING

- ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS IN GRADES 3-8
- MATHEMATICS GRADES 3-8, AND SECONDARY MATHEMATICS I
- SPANISH MATHEMATICS GRADES 3-8
- SCIENCE GRADES 4-8



## INTRODUCTION

This document describes the results of simulated test administrations used to configure and evaluate the adequacy of the item selection algorithm used to administer the 2023-2024 RISE summative assessments. The purpose of the simulations is to configure the adaptive algorithm to optimize item selection to both meet blueprint specifications while targeting test information to student ability. When the adaptive algorithm is optimized, the observed score is measured more precisely than would otherwise be possible in a fixed-form environment, especially for high and low performing students. Consequently, the test administrations (forms) generated by the adaptive algorithm will not and should not be statistically parallel. Nevertheless, scores from the assessment should be comparable, and each test form should measure the same content, albeit with a different set of test items.

Test administrations were simulated separately for the following tests:

1. ELA (Reading, Language, and Listening only) Grades 3-8
2. Mathematics Grades 3-8, and Secondary Math I
3. Spanish Mathematics Grades 3-8
4. Science Grades 4-8

In addition, writing test administrations were simulated simply to ensure that students were administered one writing task from each of the two genre.

## TESTING PLAN

Each test in the RISE system is administered as a required end-of-year summative assessment that is mandatory for all students and satisfies state and federal accountability requirements. In parallel to each of the summative assessments, USBE offers local-use, optional interim assessments that can be used to inform instruction and monitor student progress. Students in participating schools have two opportunities to participate in each of the interim assessments that are aligned to the RISE tests. The summative and interim assessments are comprised of separate item banks. Prior to the opening of the 2023-2024 test administration window, USBE established and will maintain separate interim and summative item pools, each of which is configured independently for administration. The use of different item pools enhances the security of the accountability assessments, limiting the exposure of test items each year. This report summarizes the results of the summative test item selection algorithm properties and resulting test simulations.

The testing plan begins by generating a sample of examinees from a Normal ( $\mu, \sigma$ ) distribution for each grade and subject. The parameters for the normal distribution were based on operational test scores obtained from the Spring 2015 SAGE administration.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARIES

Some of the tables in this document provide statistical summaries of the data by grade and by subject. The statistics computed include the statistical bias of the estimated theta parameter; mean squared error (MSE);

significance of the bias; average standard error of the estimated theta; the standard error at the 5th, 25th, 75th, and 95th percentiles; and the percentage of students falling inside the 95% and 99% confidence intervals. Statistical bias refers to whether test scores systematically underestimate or overestimate the student's true ability and is distinguished from differential item functioning analyses which are used to detect "bias" or unfairness in the performance of test items across subgroups.

Computational details of each statistic are provided below.

$$bias = N^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (\theta - \hat{\theta}) \quad (1)$$

$$MSE = N^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (\theta - \hat{\theta})^2$$

where  $\theta$  is the true score and  $\hat{\theta}$  is the observed score. For the variance of the bias, we use a first-order Taylor series of Equation (1) as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(bias) &= \sigma^2 * g'(\hat{\theta})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^N (\theta_i - \bar{\hat{\theta}})^2 \end{aligned}$$

Significance of the bias is then tested as:

$$z = bias / \sqrt{\text{var}(bias)}.$$

A  $p$ -value for the significance of the bias is reported from this  $z$  test.

The average standard error is computed as:

$$mean(se) = \sqrt{N^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^N se_i^2}$$

where  $se_i^2$  is the standard error of the estimated  $\theta$  for individual  $i$ .

To determine the number of students falling outside the 95% and 99% confidence interval coverage, a  $t$ -test is performed as follows:

$$t = \frac{\theta_i - \hat{\theta}_i}{se(\hat{\theta}_i)}$$

Where  $\hat{\theta}$  is the ability estimate for individual  $i$  and  $\theta$  is the true score for individual  $i$ . The percentage of students falling outside the coverage is determined by comparing the absolute value of the  $t$ -statistic to a critical value of 1.96 for the 95% coverage and to 2.58 for the 99% coverage.

## TEST BLUEPRINTS AND AFFINITY GROUPS

The adaptive item selection algorithm must administer each student a unique test that adheres to the content requirements described in the RISE test specifications, ensuring a comparable and sufficient coverage of the content of the Utah Core Standards.

In addition to content constraints, all tests had constraints associated with affinity groups. Affinity groups define additional characteristics of a test that further constrain the test assembly algorithm. For example, the desired number of DOK 3 items to administer in a test is an affinity group constraint. The affinity groups for RISE assessments were:

1. ELA (Reading, Language, and Listening): DOK levels (1, 2, 3).
2. Mathematics: DOK levels (1, 2, 3)

Reading simulations also imposed other constraints. These included limiting the number of passages administered to four, and ensuring students were not administered truncated editing tasks.

In ELA, all content strand and sub-strand blueprint elements are configured to have strictly enforced maximums for the items administered in Reading, Language, and Listening. In mathematics, strand and DOK maximums were strictly enforced in mathematics grades 3-8, and sub-strand maximums were strictly enforced in mathematics grades 4 and 5. Domain maximums were strictly enforced in the high school Mathematics assessments. In Science, strict maximums were enforced for the strand levels and standard levels.

The tables in Appendix A provide a detailed summary of the blueprint configuration used in the simulations<sup>1</sup>, including the major content constraints, lower level content constraints and affinity group constraints. The tables include the minimum and maximum items to be delivered for a given content area or affinity group, as well as whether a strict maximum was imposed, indicating that the constraint is required to be met exactly (TRUE = imposition of a strict maximum).

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the min/max ranges for the simulation blueprint may be set differently from the min/max ranges for published blueprint. For example, the published blueprint may have a range of 14-16 for a given content strand, but the simulation blueprint may be set to 15-15. This change in the simulation blueprint is used to help constrain the algorithm so that the desired test is delivered.

## FACTORS AFFECTING SIMULATION RESULTS

There are a number of factors that may influence simulation results for an adaptive test administration. These include:

1. The proportional relationship between the pool and the constraints to be met. Proportionally distributed pools tend to make better use of the pool (i.e., more uniform item exposure) and make it easier to meet blueprint and other constraints. For example, if the specifications call for 50 percent of the items to be technology enhanced (TE) items, but the pool only contains 6 percent TE items, it may be difficult to meet this constraint.
2. The correlational structure between constraints. It is easier to satisfy a constraint if there are instances of the constraint at all levels of another constraint. For example, if DOK3 items are only associated with a specific content area, it may be difficult to meet both the desired distribution of content and the desired distribution of DOK.
3. Whether or not there is a “strict maximum” on a given constraint, meaning that the requirement must be met exactly in each test administration.

## RESULTS OF SIMULATED TEST ADMINISTRATIONS

Simulations were evaluated for all content areas using 3,000 simulated cases (Math Spanish used 1,000 simulated cases). This section describes the item selection algorithm with respect to:

- The degree to which student test comply with content or blueprint specifications,
- the range of content expected to administered to each given student,
- the precision of resulting student ability estimates,
- and exposure of items within the bank.

## BLUEPRINT MATCH

Summaries of the item pool and simulation configurations for ELA (Reading, Listening, and Language), Mathematics, and Spanish Mathematics, and Science are presented in Table 1 through Table 3, respectively. The tables show the grade/course, test length, operational pool size, and components where strict maximums were imposed.

**Table 1. Reading, Language, Listening Simulation Pool Size and Configuration Summary**

Grade	Test Length	Operational Pool Size	Exactly Four Passages	Non-truncated Editing Task	Strict Ranges Imposed
3	44	692	100%	100%	Strand, Sub-strand
4	45	662	100%	100%	Strand, Sub-strand
5	44	660	100%	100%	Strand, Sub-strand
6	46	667	100%	100%	Strand, Sub-strand
7	46	650	100%	100%	Strand, Sub-strand
8	47	676	100%	100%	Strand, Sub-strand

**Table 2. Mathematics Simulation Pool Size and Configuration Summary**

Grade/Course	Test Length	Operational Pool Size	Strict Ranges Imposed
3	45	804	Strand, DOK
4	50	897	Strand, DOK, Sub-strand
5	50	891	Strand, DOK, Sub-strand
6	50	834	Strand, DOK
7	50	774	Strand, DOK
8	50	828	Strand, DOK
SM I	40	530	Strand

**Table 3. Spanish Mathematics Simulation Pool Size and Configuration Summary**

Grade/Course	Test Length	Operational Pool Size	Strict Ranges Imposed
3	45	100	Strand, DOK, Sub-strand
4	50	100	Strand, DOK, Sub-strand
5	50	100	Strand, DOK, Sub-strand
6	50	100	Strand, DOK, Sub-strand
7	50	100	Strand, DOK, Sub-strand
8	50	100	Strand, DOK, Sub-strand

**Table 4. Science Simulation Pool Size and Configuration Summary**

Grade	Test Length	Operational Pool Size	Strict Ranges Imposed
4	8	92	Strand, Standard
5	8	89	Strand, Standard
6	8	56	Strand, Standard
7	10	90	Strand, Standard
8	10	99	Strand, Standard

## STRAND BLUEPRINT MATCH

Blueprint matches at the strand level were 100 percent for all ELA, Mathematics, and Science assessments.

## BLUEPRINT VIOLATIONS

Even though the simulation blueprints may be altered to constrain the delivery algorithm, blueprint violations are assessed according to the published blueprint.

Appendix B shows the percentage of constraint violations by domain and strand areas and affinity group levels. Each row of the table indicates the blueprint element and the number of “students” (percentage) for which the blueprint element missed the specific specification. The columns represent whether the violation was over (more (+) items were administered than intended according to the blueprint) or under (fewer (-) items were administered than intended according to the blueprint) and by how much.

## CONTENT COVERAGE

Table 5 through Table 10 present the number of unique standards administered in the simulated tests by grade. The table includes the number of standards measured within each strand, the mean number of standards administered to students within each strand, as well as the standard deviation and minimum and maximum number of standards administered within each strand. Appendix C presents the summary of number of Non-MC items administered to the simulated students by subjects and grades.



**Table 5. Number of Unique Substrands Administered by Strand by Grade for ELA**

Grade	Total Standards in Pool				Mean				Standard Deviation				Range (Minimum - Maximum)			
	RL	RI	SL	L	RL	RI	SL	L	RL	RI	SL	L	RL	RI	SL	L
3	8	9	3	10	8	8.5	2.9	7.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	7-8	7-9	2-3	6-10
4	8	9	4	10	7.3	8.2	3.7	8.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	6-8	7-9	2-4	6-10
5	8	9	5	10	7.9	8.1	4.4	7.8	0.3	0.4	1	0.9	7-8	7-9	2-5	5-10
6	7	9	4	9	7	8.9	4	7.3	0.1	0.3	0	0.8	6-7	8-9	4-4	5-9
7	7	9	5	9	6	8.1	3.1	6.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	4-7	8-9	2-5	4-9
8	7	9	3	9	6.6	8.7	2.9	7.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	6-7	8-9	2-3	5-9

RL = Literature, RI = Informational Text, SL = Listening Comprehension, L = Language

**Table 6. Number of Unique Standards Administered by Strand by Grade for Mathematics Grades 3-5**

Grade	Total Standards in Pool					Mean					Standard Deviation					Range (Minimum - Maximum)				
	G	MD	NBT	NF	OA	G	MD	NBT	NF	OA	G	MD	NBT	NF	OA	G	MD	NBT	NF	OA
3	2	11	3	8	12	2.0	8.1	3.0	8.0	10.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	2-2	7-11	3-3	8-8	10-12
4	3	10	6	12	6	3.0	8.1	6.0	11.0	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2-3	8-10	6-6	11-12	6-6
5	4	8	8	11	4	2.2	7.1	8.0	11.0	4.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2-4	7-8	8-8	11-11	4-4

G = Geometry, MD = Measurement and Data, NBT = Number and Operations in Base Ten, NF = Number and Operations – Fractions, OA = Operations and Algebraic Thinking

**Table 7. Number of Unique Standards Administered by Strand by Grade for Mathematics Grades 6-8**

Grade	Total Standards in Pool						Mean						Standard Deviation						Range (Minimum - Maximum)					
	EE	G	F	NS	RP	SP	EE	G	F	NS	RP	SP	EE	G	F	NS	RP	SP	EE	G	F	NS	RP	SP
6	11	4		14	6	8	11	2.1		10.2	6	6.3	0.0	1		1	0.0	0.5	11-11	1-4		9-14	6-6	6-8
7	5	6		9	6	11	5	6		9	6	10.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.4	5-5	6-6		9-9	6-6	9-11
8	12	11	5	3		4	10.1	9.6	5	3		4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0		0.0	9-12	8-11	5-5	3-3		4-4

RP = Ratios and Proportional Relationships, NS = The Number System, EE = Expressions and Equations, G = Geometry, SP = Statistics and Probability, F = Functions



**Table 8. Number of Unique Clusters Administered by Domain by Grade for Secondary Mathematics I (SMI)**

Grade	Total Clusters in Pool					Mean					Standard Deviation					Range (Minimum - Maximum)				
	A	F	G	NQ	SP	A	F	G	NQ	SP	A	F	G	NQ	SP	A	F	G	NQ	SP
SM1	13	7	10	2	5	12.1	4.9	9.6	1.7	4.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	11-13	4-7	7-10	1-2	3-5

A = Algebra, NQ = Number and Quantity, G = Geometry, F = Functions, SP = Statistics and Probability

**Table 9. Number of Unique Standards Administered by Strand by Grade for Spanish Mathematics Grades 3-5**

Grade	Total Standards in Pool					Mean					Standard Deviation					Range (Minimum - Maximum)				
	G	MD	NBT	NF	OA	G	MD	NBT	NF	OA	G	MD	NBT	NF	OA	G	MD	NBT	NF	OA
3	2	11	3	8	11	1.1	9.2	3.0	8.0	9.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	1-2	7-11	3-3	7-8	7-11
4	3	10	6	12	6	3.0	8.3	6.0	10.7	5.8	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	2-3	6-10	6-6	9-12	5-6
5	3	8	8	11	4	2.5	7.6	8.0	9.8	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	1-3	5-8	6-8	7-11	3-4

G = Geometry, MD = Measurement and Data, NBT = Number and Operations in Base Ten, NF = Number and Operations – Fractions, OA = Operations and Algebraic Thinking

**Table 10. Number of Unique Standards Administered by Strand by Grade for Spanish Mathematics Grades 6-8**

Grade	Total Standards in Pool						Mean						Standard Deviation						Range (Minimum - Maximum)					
	EE	G	F	NS	RP	SP	EE	G	F	NS	RP	SP	EE	G	F	NS	RP	SP	EE	G	F	NS	RP	SP
6	11	2		13	6	8	10.4	1.1		11.2	6.0	6.6	0.6	0.3		0.8	0.0	0.8	8-11	1-2		9-13	6-6	5-8
7	5	6		9	6	10	5.0	5.8		7.8	6.0	8.9	0.1	0.4		0.6	0.2	0.8	4-5	4-6		6-9	5-6	7-10
8	11	11	5	3		3	9.7	10.7	5.0	3.0		3.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1		0.0	8-11	9-11	4-5	2-3		3-3

RP = Ratios and Proportional Relationships, NS = The Number System, EE = Expressions and Equations, G = Geometry, SP = Statistics and Probability, F = Functions

**Table 11. Number of Unique Standards Administered by Strand by Grade for Science**

Grade	Total Standards in Pool					Mean					Standard Deviation					Range (Minimum - Maximum)				
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
4	4	4	3	2		2	2	2	2		0	0	0	0		2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	
5	5	4	4			3	3	2			0	0	0			3-3	3-3	2-2		
6	3	4	4	5		2	2	2	2		0	0	0	0		2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	
7	5	6	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2	2-2
8	7	6	3	5		3	3	2	2		0	0	0	0		3-3	3-3	2-2	2-2	

I = the first strand in a grade (i.e., 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1), II = the second strand in a grade (i.e., 4.2, 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, 8.2), III = the third strand in a grade (i.e., 4.3, 5.3, 6.3, 7.3, 8.3), IV = the fourth strand in a grade (i.e., 4.4, 6.4, 7.4, 8.4), V = the fifth strand in a grade (i.e., 7.5)

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL ANALYSES

Each simulated record includes a true score and an ability estimate based on the adaptive test administration. Table 12 shows the correlations between the true score and estimated ability for each of the RISE assessments. As the table shows, correlations between estimated ability and true score are nearly one, indicating that the adaptive test administrations reliably estimate student ability. The correlations for the high school math assessments are attenuated relative to the other assessments, which is likely due to a mismatch between the difficulty of bank items and the ability of the student population, resulting in less information for the estimation of achievement for low ability students, and thus less reliable ability estimation for those students.

**Table 12. Correlations between True Score and Estimated Ability by Subject and Grade**

Grade	Correlation
<b>ELA</b>	
3	0.964
4	0.955
5	0.956
6	0.955
7	0.961
8	0.954
<b>Mathematics</b>	
3	0.979
4	0.982
5	0.982
6	0.979
7	0.973
8	0.96
<b>SMI</b>	0.904
<b>Spanish Mathematics</b>	
3	0.971
4	0.975
5	0.971
6	0.963
7	0.963
8	0.947
<b>Science</b>	
3	0.932
4	0.930
5	0.941
6	0.947
7	0.949
8	0.932

Table 13 presents the mean of the biases, which is the average of the biases of the estimated abilities across all students, the standard error of the mean bias, the p-value for the significance of the estimated bias reported from the z-test, the mean square error (MSE) of the estimated theta, and the percentage of students falling inside the 95% and 99% intervals by opportunity, subject and grade. In most cases, the mean bias of the estimated abilities is very small and statistically insignificant, providing further evidence that the true score is adequately recovered in the observed score. There are instances, however, where the bias is statistically significant, especially, in the upper grade math assessments, where the distribution of item difficulties is substantially greater than the distribution of student abilities. On average, when the distribution of item difficulties is greater than the distribution of student abilities, the student abilities are somewhat underestimated, especially for low ability students; when the distribution of item difficulties is lower than the student abilities, the student abilities are somewhat overestimated, especially for high ability students. Appendix D presents the plot of biases for each of the assessments.

**Table 13. Statistical Summaries of Ability Estimation – Bias of the Estimated Abilities by Subject and Grade**

Grade	Mean of the Biases	SE of the Biases	P-value for the Z-Test	MSE	Inside of 95% Interval	Inside of 99% Interval
<b>ELA</b>						
<b>3</b>	0.007	0.005	0.490	0.079	95.3	99.0
<b>4</b>	-0.010	0.006	0.488	0.097	95.4	99.3
<b>5</b>	0.001	0.006	0.499	0.097	95.0	99.2
<b>6</b>	-0.003	0.006	0.496	0.096	94.7	98.9
<b>7</b>	0.008	0.005	0.488	0.087	95.8	99.2
<b>8</b>	-0.002	0.006	0.497	0.102	95.6	99.1
<b>Mathematics</b>						
<b>3</b>	0.007	0.004	0.487	0.042	93.6	97.3
<b>4</b>	-0.001	0.003	0.497	0.036	94.7	99.0
<b>5</b>	0.007	0.004	0.487	0.039	95.4	99.1
<b>6</b>	0.007	0.004	0.487	0.044	95.4	98.9
<b>7</b>	0.004	0.004	0.493	0.057	94.5	99.1
<b>8</b>	0.012	0.005	0.483	0.081	94.5	99.1
<b>SMI</b>	0.053	0.009	0.458	0.253	95.7	99.1
<b>Spanish Mathematics</b>						
<b>3</b>	0.011	0.008	0.483	0.059	93.2	97.7
<b>4</b>	0.004	0.007	0.493	0.054	94.9	98.8
<b>5</b>	0.019	0.008	0.470	0.061	97.1	99.3
<b>6</b>	-0.003	0.008	0.495	0.071	95.4	99.0
<b>7</b>	-0.008	0.009	0.489	0.085	95.2	98.9
<b>8</b>	0.015	0.011	0.483	0.119	95.8	99.2
<b>Science</b>						
<b>4</b>	0.007	0.005	0.493	0.157	94.8	99.0
<b>5</b>	0.004	0.005	0.496	0.156	94.5	99.1
<b>6</b>	0.002	0.005	0.498	0.130	95.3	99.0

Grade	Mean of the Biases	SE of the Biases	P-value for the Z-Test	MSE	Inside of 95% Interval	Inside of 99% Interval
7	0.010	0.004	0.488	0.117	94.4	98.8
8	-0.001	0.004	0.499	0.111	94.9	99.1

Table 14 shows the mean standard errors of the ability estimate across the 3,000 simulated test administrations (1,000 for Spanish Mathematics), as well as the standard error across the ability distribution. As the table indicates, in most of the tests, the standard error is highest at the very low end of the ability spectrum, and relatively lower through much of the range of the ability distribution, increasing somewhat at the very high end of the ability spectrum. For some assessments, such as high school math, the standard errors continue to decrease even for the highest student ability. In these cases, because the difficulty of the item pools is generally greater than the ability of student population, gains in measurement precision continue to accrue for even the highest achieving students. Conversely, of course, absence of easy items results in less precision for measurement of low achieving students. The graphs in Appendix E provide the standard error across estimated theta range for all subjects and grades.

**Table 14. Statistical Summaries of Ability Estimation – Standard Errors of the Estimated Abilities by Subject and Grade**

Grade	Average SE	SE at 5 Percentile	SE at Bottom Quartile	SE at Top Quartile	SE at 95 Percentile
<b>ELA</b>					
3	0.275	0.211	0.225	0.29	0.467
4	0.318	0.265	0.279	0.326	0.472
5	0.297	0.234	0.252	0.308	0.474
6	0.298	0.24	0.254	0.309	0.462
7	0.292	0.235	0.25	0.307	0.433
8	0.313	0.26	0.275	0.326	0.441
<b>Mathematics</b>					
3	0.155	0.121	0.127	0.168	0.253
4	0.172	0.138	0.146	0.18	0.271
5	0.194	0.151	0.16	0.202	0.318
6	0.208	0.175	0.185	0.216	0.277
7	0.23	0.184	0.197	0.238	0.322
8	0.277	0.23	0.249	0.29	0.349
SMI	0.457	0.296	0.341	0.49	0.803
<b>Spanish Mathematics</b>					
3	0.194	0.127	0.134	0.219	0.440
4	0.215	0.146	0.154	0.233	0.439
5	0.243	0.161	0.167	0.245	0.488
6	0.257	0.200	0.210	0.260	0.421
7	0.282	0.207	0.217	0.297	0.434
8	0.342	0.249	0.271	0.383	0.514
<b>Science</b>					

Grade	Average SE	SE at 5 Percentile	SE at Bottom Quartile	SE at Top Quartile	SE at 95 Percentile
4	0.389	0.352	0.369	0.400	0.448
5	0.382	0.341	0.363	0.395	0.434
6	0.358	0.321	0.336	0.374	0.413
7	0.333	0.294	0.312	0.345	0.396
8	0.332	0.301	0.317	0.343	0.368

The summary statistics of the estimated abilities show that the item selection algorithm is generally choosing items that are conditional on each examinee's ability, where available. This is limited in the case of ELA by selection of item groups for passages and other stimulus based items, and by relatively difficulty of the upper grade mathematics item banks relative to student ability. The examinee ability estimates generated on the basis of the items chosen almost always recover the true score. In other words, given that we know the true score for each examinee in a simulation, these data show that the true score is almost always recovered—an indication that the algorithm is working as expected for a computer-adaptive test.

## GLOBAL ITEM EXPOSURE

The simulator output also reports the degree to which the constraints set forth in the blueprints may yield greater exposure of items to students. This is reported by examining the percentage of test administrations in which an item appears. For instance, in a fixed paper form, 100% of the items appear on 100% of the test administrations because every examinee sees the same items. In an adaptive test with a sufficiently large item pool, we would expect that most of the items would appear on only a relatively small percentage of the test administrations. When this condition holds, it suggests that test administrations between students are more or less unique. Therefore, we calculated the item exposure rate for each item across by dividing the total number of test administrations in which an item appears by the total number of tests administered. Then we report the distribution of the item exposure rate ( $r$ ) in six bins. The bins are  $r=0\%$  (unused),  $0\%<r\leq 20\%$ ,  $20\%<r\leq 40\%$ ,  $40\%<r\leq 60\%$ ,  $60\%<r\leq 80\%$  and  $80\%<r\leq 100\%$ . If global item exposure is minimal, we would expect the largest proportion of items to appear in the  $0\%<r\leq 20\%$  bin, an indication that most of the items appear on a very small percentage of the test forms.

Table 15 presents the percentage of items that fall into each exposure bin for all grades. As expected, most test items are administered and they are administered in 20% or fewer test administrations, with the exception of Math Spanish due to the small item pool.

**Table 15. Item Exposure Rates by Grade: Percent of Items by Exposure Rate, Across All Test Administrations**

Grade	Total # Items	% Unused	$0\%<r\leq 20\%$	$20\%<r\leq 40\%$	$40\%<r\leq 60\%$	$60\%<r\leq 80\%$	$80\%<r\leq 100\%$
ELA							
3	692	7.8	83.96	2.89	2.31	2.46	0.58
4	662	6.65	83.53	3.93	2.27	1.96	1.66
5	660	9.24	82.73	2.73	1.82	3.18	0.3
6	667	9.3	79.91	6.6	1.95	1.65	0.6

Grade	Total # Items	% Unused	0%<r<=20%	20%<r<=40%	40%<r<=60%	60%<r<=80%	80%<r<=100%
7	650	10.77	78.62	4.62	3.08	1.85	1.08
8	676	6.21	83.14	6.07	2.66	0.3	1.63
<b>Mathematics</b>							
3	804	0.87	97.39	1.74	0	0	0
4	897	0.56	96.43	3.01	0	0	0
5	891	0.56	94.05	5.27	0.11	0	0
6	834	0.48	96.04	3.48	0	0	0
7	774	0.39	92.89	6.2	0.52	0	0
8	828	4.47	89.37	4.95	0.48	0.36	0.36
SMI	530	5.66	83.02	6.6	3.58	1.13	0
<b>Spanish Mathematics</b>							
3	100	0.00	14.00	33.00	32.00	10.00	11.00
4	100	0.00	7.00	25.00	38.00	18.00	12.00
5	100	0.00	21.00	19.00	19.00	25.00	16.00
6	100	0.00	13.00	24.00	27.00	19.00	17.00
7	100	0.00	14.00	28.00	19.00	22.00	17.00
8	100	0.00	22.00	20.00	19.00	18.00	21.00
<b>Science</b>							
4	92	0	88.04	11.96	0	0	0
5	89	0	85.39	13.48	1.12	0	0
6	56	0	75.00	21.43	3.57	0	0
7	90	0	85.56	13.33	1.11	0	0
8	99	0	83.83	13.13	3.03	0	0

To further investigate the item usage across testers, Appendix F presents the number of unique items administered by item position for simulated examinees.

## SUMMARY

Overall, the simulation results show that students will be delivered tests that meet blueprint elements for content domains and strands across tests. DOK constraints were met for all mathematics tests. It was not possible to meet both the DOK levels specified and the content constraints simultaneously for ELA tests.





# APPENDIX A

## SIMULATION TEST BLUEPRINT FOR RISE SPRING SUMMATIVE

## APPENDIX A – SIMULATION TEST BLUEPRINT FOR RISE SPRING SUMMATIVE

**Table A-1: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 3 Reading, Language, Listening**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-L	8	10	True
Utah-RI	14	14	True
Utah-RL	14	14	True
Utah-SL	8	8	True
3ELADOK1	8	13	False
3ELADOK2	12	21	False
3ELADOK3	10	15	False
3Language_Info	1	1	True
3Language_Lit	1	1	True
3Paired_Info	7	8	True
3Paired_Lit	7	8	True
Utah-L 3.A	6	8	True
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1c	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1d	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1e	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1f	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1g	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1h	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1i	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1j	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.1k	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.2a	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.2b	0	1	False

Utah-L 3.A L.3.2c	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.2d	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.2e	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.2f	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.A L.3.2g	0	1	False
Utah-L 3.C	2	2	False
Utah-L 3.C L.3.4a	0	2	False
Utah-L 3.C L.3.4b	0	2	False
Utah-L 3.C L.3.4c	0	2	False
Utah-L 3.C L.3.4d	0	2	False
Utah-L 3.C L.3.5a	0	2	False
Utah-L 3.C L.3.5b	0	2	False
Utah-L 3.C L.3.5c	0	2	False
Utah-RI 3.A	4	7	False
Utah-RI 3.A RI.3.1	0	3	False
Utah-RI 3.A RI.3.2	0	3	False
Utah-RI 3.A RI.3.3	0	3	False
Utah-RI 3.B	4	7	False
Utah-RI 3.B RI.3.4	0	3	False
Utah-RI 3.B RI.3.5	0	3	False
Utah-RI 3.B RI.3.6	0	3	False
Utah-RI 3.C	2	3	False
Utah-RI 3.C RI.3.7	0	2	False
Utah-RI 3.C RI.3.8	0	2	False
Utah-RI 3.C RI.3.9	1	2	False
Utah-RL 3.A	4	7	False
Utah-RL 3.A RL.3.1	0	3	False
Utah-RL 3.A RL.3.2	0	3	False
Utah-RL 3.A RL.3.3	0	3	False

Utah-RL 3.B	4	7	False
Utah-RL 3.B RL.3.4	0	3	False
Utah-RL 3.B RL.3.5	0	3	False
Utah-RL 3.B RL.3.6	0	3	False
Utah-RL 3.C	2	3	False
Utah-RL 3.C RL.3.7	0	2	False
Utah-RL 3.C RL.3.9	1	2	False
Utah-SL 3.A	8	8	False
Utah-SL 3.A SL.3.1c	0	6	False
Utah-SL 3.A SL.3.1d	0	6	False
Utah-SL 3.A SL.3.2	1	6	False
Utah-SL 3.A SL.3.3	1	6	False

**Table A-2: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 4 Reading, Language, Listening**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
Utah-L	8	10	True
Utah-RI	14	14	True
Utah-RL	14	14	True
Utah-SL	9	9	True
Utah-UD_ELA1	0	0	False
4ELADOK1	8	13	False
4ELADOK2	12	21	False
4ELADOK3	8	15	False
4Language_Info	1	1	True
4Language_Lit	1	1	True
4Paired_Info	7	8	True
4Paired_Lit	7	8	True
Utah-L 4.A	6	8	True
Utah-L 4.A L.4.1c	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.1d	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.1e	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.1f	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.1g	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.1h	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.1i	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.2a	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.2b	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.2c	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.A L.4.2d	0	1	False
Utah-L 4.C	0	2	False
Utah-L 4.C L.4.4a	0	2	False

Utah-L 4.C L.4.4b	0	2	False
Utah-L 4.C L.4.4c	0	2	False
Utah-L 4.C L.4.5a	0	2	False
Utah-L 4.C L.4.5b	0	2	False
Utah-L 4.C L.4.5c	0	2	False
Utah-RI 4.A	4	7	False
Utah-RI 4.A RI.4.1	0	3	False
Utah-RI 4.A RI.4.2	0	3	False
Utah-RI 4.A RI.4.3	0	3	False
Utah-RI 4.B	4	7	False
Utah-RI 4.B RI.4.4	0	3	False
Utah-RI 4.B RI.4.5	0	3	False
Utah-RI 4.B RI.4.6	0	3	False
Utah-RI 4.C	2	3	False
Utah-RI 4.C RI.4.7	0	2	False
Utah-RI 4.C RI.4.8	0	2	False
Utah-RI 4.C RI.4.9	1	2	False
Utah-RL 4.A	4	7	False
Utah-RL 4.A RL.4.1	0	3	False
Utah-RL 4.A RL.4.2	0	3	False
Utah-RL 4.A RL.4.3	0	3	False
Utah-RL 4.B	4	7	False
Utah-RL 4.B RL.4.4	0	3	False
Utah-RL 4.B RL.4.5	0	3	False
Utah-RL 4.B RL.4.6	0	3	False
Utah-RL 4.C	1	3	False
Utah-RL 4.C RL.4.7	0	2	False
Utah-RL 4.C RL.4.9	0	2	False
Utah-SL 4.A	8	8	False

Utah- SL 4.A SL.4.1c	1	6	False
Utah- SL 4.A SL.4.1d	1	6	False
Utah-SL 4.A SL.4.2	1	6	False
Utah-SL 4.A SL.4.3	1	6	False

**Table A-3: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 5 Reading, Language, Listening**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
Utah-L	8	10	True
Utah-RI	14	14	True
Utah-RL	14	14	True
Utah-SL	8	8	True
Utah-UD_ELA1	0	0	True
5ELADOK1	8	13	False
5ELADOK2	12	21	False
5ELADOK3	7	15	False
5Language_Info	1	1	True
5Language_Lit	1	1	True
5Paired_Info	7	8	True
5Paired_Lit	7	8	True
Utah-L 5.A	6	8	True
Utah-L 5.A L.5.1b	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.1c	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.1d	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.1e	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.1f	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.2a	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.2b	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.2c	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.2d	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.A L.5.2e	0	1	False
Utah-L 5.C	0	2	False
Utah-L 5.C L.5.4a	0	2	False
Utah-L 5.C L.5.4b	0	2	False



Utah-L 5.C L.5.4c	0	2	False
Utah-L 5.C L.5.5a	0	2	False
Utah-L 5.C L.5.5b	0	2	False
Utah-L 5.C L.5.5c	0	2	False
Utah-RI 5.A	4	7	False
Utah-RI 5.A RI.5.1	0	3	False
Utah-RI 5.A RI.5.2	0	3	False
Utah-RI 5.A RI.5.3	0	3	False
Utah-RI 5.B	4	7	False
Utah-RI 5.B RI.5.4	0	3	False
Utah-RI 5.B RI.5.5	0	3	False
Utah-RI 5.B RI.5.6	0	3	False
Utah-RI 5.C	2	3	False
Utah-RI 5.C RI.5.7	0	2	False
Utah-RI 5.C RI.5.8	0	2	False
Utah-RI 5.C RI.5.9	1	2	False
Utah-RL 5.A	4	7	False
Utah-RL 5.A RL.5.1	0	3	False
Utah-RL 5.A RL.5.2	0	3	False
Utah-RL 5.A RL.5.3	0	3	False
Utah-RL 5.B	4	7	False
Utah-RL 5.B RL.5.4	0	3	False
Utah-RL 5.B RL.5.5	0	3	False
Utah-RL 5.B RL.5.6	0	3	False
Utah-RL 5.C	2	3	False
Utah-RL 5.C RL.5.7	0	2	False
Utah-RL 5.C RL.5.9	0	2	False
Utah-SL 5.A	8	8	False
Utah-SL 5.A SL.5.1c	0	6	False

Utah-SL 5.A SL.5.1d	0	6	False
Utah-SL 5.A SL.5.2	1	6	False
Utah-SL 5.A SL.5.3	1	6	False

**Table A-4: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 6 Reading, Language, Listening**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
Utah-L	8	10	True
Utah-RI	16	16	True
Utah-RL	13	13	True
Utah-SL	9	9	True
Utah-UD_ELA1	0	0	True
6ELADOK1	8	13	False
6ELADOK2	12	21	False
6ELADOK3	8	16	False
6Language_Info	1	1	True
6Language_Lit	1	1	True
6Paired_Info	9	10	True
6Paired_Lit	7	8	True
Utah-L 6.A	6	7	True
Utah-L 6.A L.6.1a	0	2	False
Utah-L 6.A L.6.1b	0	2	False
Utah-L 6.A L.6.1c	0	2	False
Utah-L 6.A L.6.1d	0	2	False
Utah-L 6.A L.6.1e	0	2	False
Utah-L 6.A L.6.2a	0	2	False
Utah-L 6.A L.6.2b	0	2	False
Utah-L 6.C	2	2	False
Utah-L 6.C L.6.4a	0	4	False
Utah-L 6.C L.6.4b	0	4	False
Utah-L 6.C L.6.4c	0	4	False
Utah-L 6.C L.6.4d	0	4	False
Utah-L 6.C L.6.5a	0	4	False

Utah-L 6.C L.6.5b	0	4	False
Utah-L 6.C L.6.5c	0	4	False
Utah-RI 6.A	6	8	False
Utah-RI 6.A RI.6.1	0	3	False
Utah-RI 6.A RI.6.2	0	3	False
Utah-RI 6.A RI.6.3	0	3	False
Utah-RI 6.B	5	7	False
Utah-RI 6.B RI.6.4	0	3	False
Utah-RI 6.B RI.6.5	0	3	False
Utah-RI 6.B RI.6.6	0	3	False
Utah-RI 6.C	2	4	False
Utah-RI 6.C RI.6.7	0	2	False
Utah-RI 6.C RI.6.8	0	2	False
Utah-RI 6.C RI.6.9	0	2	False
Utah-RL 6.A	5	7	False
Utah-RL 6.A RL.6.1	0	3	False
Utah-RL 6.A RL.6.2	0	3	False
Utah-RL 6.A RL.6.3	0	3	False
Utah-RL 6.B	4	6	False
Utah-RL 6.B RL.6.4	0	3	False
Utah-RL 6.B RL.6.5	0	3	False
Utah-RL 6.B RL.6.6	0	3	False
Utah-RL 6.C	0	3	False
Utah-RL 6.C RL.6.7	0	2	False
Utah-RL 6.C RL.6.9	0	2	False
Utah-SL 6.A	8	8	False
Utah-SL 6.A SL.6.1c	0	3	False
Utah-SL 6.A SL.6.1d	0	3	False
Utah-SL 6.A SL.6.2	1	6	False

Utah-SL 6.A SL.6.3	1	6	False
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**Table A-5: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 7 Reading, Language, Listening**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
Utah-L	8	10	True
Utah-RI	16	16	True
Utah-RL	13	13	True
Utah-SL	9	9	True
Utah-UD_ELA1	0	0	False
7ELADOK1	8	13	False
7ELADOK2	12	21	False
7ELADOK3	10	16	False
7Language_Info	1	1	True
7Language_Lit	1	1	True
7Paired_Info	9	10	True
7Paired_Lit	7	8	True
Utah-L 7.A	6	8	True
Utah-L 7.A L.7.1a	0	2	False
Utah-L 7.A L.7.1b	0	2	False
Utah-L 7.A L.7.1c	0	2	False
Utah-L 7.A L.7.2a	0	2	False
Utah-L 7.A L.7.2b	0	2	False
Utah-L 7.B	0	2	False
Utah-L 7.B L.7.3a	0	2	False
Utah-L 7.C	2	2	True
Utah-L 7.C L.7.4a	0	4	False
Utah-L 7.C L.7.4b	0	4	False
Utah-L 7.C L.7.4c	0	4	False
Utah-L 7.C L.7.4d	0	4	False
Utah-L 7.C L.7.5a	0	4	False

Utah-L 7.C L.7.5b	0	4	False
Utah-L 7.C L.7.5c	0	4	False
Utah-RI 7.A	6	8	False
Utah-RI 7.A RI.7.1	0	3	False
Utah-RI 7.A RI.7.2	0	3	False
Utah-RI 7.A RI.7.3	0	3	False
Utah-RI 7.B	5	7	False
Utah-RI 7.B RI.7.4	0	3	False
Utah-RI 7.B RI.7.5	0	3	False
Utah-RI 7.B RI.7.6	0	3	False
Utah-RI 7.C	2	4	False
Utah-RI 7.C RI.7.7	0	2	False
Utah-RI 7.C RI.7.8	0	2	False
Utah-RI 7.C RI.7.9	0	2	False
Utah-RL 7.A	5	7	False
Utah-RL 7.A RL.7.1	0	3	False
Utah-RL 7.A RL.7.2	0	3	False
Utah-RL 7.A RL.7.3	0	3	False
Utah-RL 7.B	4	6	False
Utah-RL 7.B RL.7.4	0	3	False
Utah-RL 7.B RL.7.5	0	3	False
Utah-RL 7.B RL.7.6	0	3	False
Utah-RL 7.C	0	3	False
Utah-RL 7.C RL.7.7	0	2	False
Utah-RL 7.C RL.7.9	0	2	False
Utah-SL 7.A	9	9	False
Utah-SL 7.A SL.7.1c	0	3	False

Utah- SL 7.A SL.7.1d	0	3	False
Utah-SL 7.A SL.7.2	1	3	False
Utah-SL 7.A SL.7.3	1	3	False



**Table A-6: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 8 Reading, Language, Listening**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
Utah-L	8	9	True
Utah-RI	16	16	True
Utah-RL	13	13	True
Utah-SL	9	9	True
Utah-UD_ELA1	0	0	True
8ELADOK1	8	13	False
8ELADOK2	12	21	False
8ELADOK3	10	16	False
8Language_Info	1	1	True
8Language_Lit	1	1	True
8Paired_Info	9	10	True
8Paired_Lit	7	8	True
Utah-L 8.A	6	8	True
Utah-L 8.A L.8.1a	0	2	False
Utah-L 8.A L.8.1b	0	2	False
Utah-L 8.A L.8.1c	0	2	False
Utah-L 8.A L.8.1d	0	2	False
Utah-L 8.A L.8.2a	0	2	False
Utah-L 8.A L.8.2b	0	2	False
Utah-L 8.A L.8.2c	0	2	False
Utah-L 8.C	2	2	False
Utah-L 8.C L.8.4a	0	1	False
Utah-L 8.C L.8.4b	0	1	False
Utah-L 8.C L.8.4c	0	1	False
Utah-L 8.C L.8.4d	0	1	False
Utah-L 8.C L.8.5a	0	1	False

Utah-L 8.C L.8.5b	0	1	False
Utah-L 8.C L.8.5c	0	1	False
Utah-RI 8.A	6	8	False
Utah-RI 8.A RI.8.1	0	3	False
Utah-RI 8.A RI.8.2	0	3	False
Utah-RI 8.A RI.8.3	0	3	False
Utah-RI 8.B	3	7	False
Utah-RI 8.B RI.8.4	0	3	False
Utah-RI 8.B RI.8.5	0	3	False
Utah-RI 8.B RI.8.6	0	3	False
Utah-RI 8.C	2	4	False
Utah-RI 8.C RI.8.7	0	2	False
Utah-RI 8.C RI.8.8	0	2	False
Utah-RI 8.C RI.8.9	1	2	False
Utah-RL 8.A	5	7	False
Utah-RL 8.A RL.8.1	0	3	False
Utah-RL 8.A RL.8.2	0	3	False
Utah-RL 8.A RL.8.3	0	3	False
Utah-RL 8.B	4	6	False
Utah-RL 8.B RL.8.4	0	3	False
Utah-RL 8.B RL.8.5	0	3	False
Utah-RL 8.B RL.8.6	0	3	False
Utah-RL 8.C	1	3	False
Utah-RL 8.C RL.8.7	0	2	False
Utah-RL 8.C RL.8.9	1	2	False
Utah-SL 8.A	9	9	False
Utah-SL 8.A SL.8.1c	0	3	False

Utah- SL 8.A SL.8.1d	0	3	False
Utah-SL 8.A SL.8.2	1	3	False
Utah-SL 8.A SL.8.3	1	3	False

**Table A-7: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 5 Writing**

<b>Content Level ID</b>	<b>Min Items</b>	<b>Max Items</b>	<b>Strict Max</b>
Utah-W	1	1	TRUE
Utah-W 5.A	0	1	FALSE
Utah-W 5.A W.5.1a	0	1	FALSE
Utah-W 5.A W.5.2a	0	1	FALSE
Utah-W 5.A W.5.2b	0	1	FALSE

**Table A-8: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 8 Writing**

<b>Content Level ID</b>	<b>Min Items</b>	<b>Max Items</b>	<b>Strict Max</b>
Utah-W	1	1	TRUE
Utah-W 8.A	0	1	FALSE

Utah-W 8.A W.8.1a	0	1	FALSE
Utah-W 8.A W.8.2a	0	1	FALSE

**Table A-9: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 3 Mathematics**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
Utah-G	1	2	True
Utah-MD	7	8	True
Utah-NBT	8	10	True
Utah-NF	12	14	True
Utah-OA	13	17	True
3DOK1	8	14	True
3DOK2	17	26	True
3DOK3	4	9	True
Utah-G 3.1-2	1	4	False
Utah-G 3.1-2 3.G.1	0	3	False
Utah-G 3.1-2 3.G.2	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.1-2	2	4	False
Utah-MD 3.1-2 3.MD.1	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.1-2 3.MD.2	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.3-4	2	4	False
Utah-MD 3.3-4 3.MD.3	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.3-4 3.MD.4	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7	2	4	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.5a	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.5b	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.6	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.7a	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.7b	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.7c	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.7d	0	1	False

Utah-MD 3.8	0	2	False
Utah-MD 3.8 3.MD.8	0	2	False
Utah-NBT 3.1-3	8	10	False
Utah-NBT 3.1-3 3.NBT.1	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 3.1-3 3.NBT.2	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 3.1-3 3.NBT.3	0	6	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3	12	14	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.1a	0	2	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.1b	0	2	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.2a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.2b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.3a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.3b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.3c	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.3d	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7	4	6	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.1	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.2	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.3	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.4	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.7a	0	2	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.7b	0	1	False
Utah-OA 3.5-6	4	6	False
Utah-OA 3.5-6 3.OA.5	0	5	False
Utah-OA 3.5-6 3.OA.6	0	5	False
Utah-OA 3.8-9	4	6	False
Utah-OA 3.8-9 3.OA.8a	0	3	False

Utah-OA 3.8-9 3.OA.8b	0	2	False
Utah-OA 3.8-9 3.OA.8c	0	1	False
Utah-OA 3.8-9 3.OA.9	0	5	False

**Table A-10: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 4 Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-G	1	3	True
Utah-MD	7	8	True
Utah-NBT	14	16	True
Utah-NF	14	16	True
Utah-OA	9	11	True
Utah-UD_M1	0	0	False
4DOK1	11	20	True
4DOK2	20	29	True
4DOK3	6	11	True
Utah-G 4.1-3	1	3	False
Utah-G 4.1-3 4.G.1	0	3	False
Utah-G 4.1-3 4.G.2	0	3	False
Utah-G 4.1-3 4.G.3	0	3	False
Utah-MD 4.1-2	0	4	False
Utah-MD 4.1-2 4.MD.1	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.1-2 4.MD.2a	0	1	False
Utah-MD 4.1-2 4.MD.2b	0	1	False
Utah-MD 4.3	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.3 4.MD.3	0	2	False



Utah-MD 4.4	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.4 4.MD.4	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7	0	5	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.5a	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.5b	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.6	0	4	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.7a	0	1	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.7b	0	1	False
Utah-NBT 4.1-3	0	10	True
Utah-NBT 4.1-3 4.NBT.1	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.1-3 4.NBT.2	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.1-3 4.NBT.3	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.4-6	0	10	True
Utah-NBT 4.4-6 4.NBT.4	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.4-6 4.NBT.5	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.4-6 4.NBT.6	0	6	False
Utah-NF 4.1-2	0	6	True
Utah-NF 4.1-2 4.NF.1	0	4	False
Utah-NF 4.1-2 4.NF.2	0	4	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4	0	7	True
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.3a	0	2	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.3b	0	2	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.3c	0	2	False

Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.3d	0	2	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.4a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.4b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.4c	0	3	False
Utah-NF 4.5-7	0	7	True
Utah-NF 4.5-7 4.NF.5	0	5	False
Utah-NF 4.5-7 4.NF.6	0	5	False
Utah-NF 4.5-7 4.NF.7	0	5	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3	0	8	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3 4.OA.1	0	4	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3 4.OA.2	0	4	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3 4.OA.3a	0	2	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3 4.OA.3b	0	2	False
Utah-OA 4.4	0	3	False
Utah-OA 4.4 4.OA.4	0	4	False
Utah-OA 4.5	0	4	False
Utah-OA 4.5 4.OA.5	0	3	False

**Table A-11: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 5 Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-G	2	2	True
Utah-MD	8	9	True
Utah-NBT	15	18	True
Utah-NF	14	17	True
Utah-OA	8	10	True
Utah-UD_M1	0	0	False

5DOK1	8	14	True
5DOK2	25	32	True
5DOK3	5	12	True
Utah-G 5.1-2	1	3	True
Utah-G 5.1-2 5.G.1a	0	2	False
Utah-G 5.1-2 5.G.1b	0	2	False
Utah-G 5.1-2 5.G.2	0	3	False
Utah-G 5.3-4	0	3	True
Utah-G 5.3-4 5.G.3	0	3	False
Utah-G 5.3-4 5.G.4	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.1	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.1 5.MD.1	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.2	0	3	True
Utah-MD 5.2 5.MD.2	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5	1	6	True
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.3a	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.3b	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.4	0	4	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.5a	0	2	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.5b	0	2	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.5c	0	2	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4	0	10	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.1	0	5	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.2	0	5	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.3a	0	3	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.3b	0	3	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.4	0	4	False

Utah-NBT 5.5-7	0	10	True
Utah-NBT 5.5-7 5.NBT.5	0	4	False
Utah-NBT 5.5-7 5.NBT.6	0	4	False
Utah-NBT 5.5-7 5.NBT.7	0	4	False
Utah-NF 5.1-2	0	7	True
Utah-NF 5.1-2 5.NF.1	0	5	False
Utah-NF 5.1-2 5.NF.2	0	5	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7	0	12	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.3	0	5	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.4a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.4b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.5a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.5b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.6	0	5	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.7a	0	2	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.7b	0	2	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.7c	0	2	False
Utah-OA 5.1-2	0	8	True
Utah-OA 5.1-2 5.OA.1	0	5	False
Utah-OA 5.1-2 5.OA.2a	0	3	False
Utah-OA 5.1-2 5.OA.2b	0	3	False
Utah-OA 5.3	0	4	True
Utah-OA 5.3 5.OA.3	0	4	False

**Table A-12: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 6 Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
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Utah-EE	14	17	TRUE
Utah-NS	9	11	TRUE
Utah-RP	14	16	TRUE
Utah-G	1	6	TRUE
Utah-SP	7	9	TRUE
6S1DOK1	10	15	TRUE
6S1DOK2	20	25	TRUE
6S1DOK3	1	5	TRUE
Utah-EE 6.1-4	5	7	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.1	0	2	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.2a	0	1	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.2b	0	1	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.2c	0	1	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.3	0	2	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.4	0	2	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.5-8	5	7	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.5-8 6.EE.5	0	4	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.5-8 6.EE.6	0	4	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.5-8 6.EE.7	0	4	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.5-8 6.EE.8	0	4	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.9	2	4	FALSE
Utah-EE 6.9 6.EE.9	0	4	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.1	1	3	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.1 6.NS.1a	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.1 6.NS.1b	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.1 6.NS.1c	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.2-4	3	5	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.2-4 6.NS.2	0	2	FALSE

Utah-NS 6.2-4 6.NS.3	0	2	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.2-4 6.NS.4	0	2	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8	3	5	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.5	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.6a	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.6b	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.6c	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.7a	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.7b	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.7c	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.7d	0	1	FALSE
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.8	0	1	FALSE
Utah-RP 6.1-3	14	16	FALSE
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.1	0	5	FALSE
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.2	0	5	FALSE
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.3a	0	2	FALSE
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.3b	0	2	FALSE
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.3c	0	2	FALSE
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.3d	0	2	FALSE
6S2DOK1	2	3	TRUE
6S2DOK2	5	6	TRUE
6S2DOK3	1	2	TRUE

Utah-G 6.1-4	1	6	FALSE
Utah-G 6.1-4 6.G.1	0	2	FALSE
Utah-G 6.1-4 6.G.2	0	2	FALSE
Utah-G 6.1-4 6.G.3	0	2	FALSE
Utah-G 6.1-4 6.G.4	0	2	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.1-3	3	6	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.1-3 6.SP.1	0	1	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.1-3 6.SP.2	0	3	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.1-3 6.SP.3	0	5	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.4-5	3	4	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.4	0	4	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.5a	0	2	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.5b	0	2	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.5c	0	2	FALSE
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.5d	0	2	FALSE

**Table A-13: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 7 Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-EE	8	10	True
Utah-G	9	11	True
Utah-NS	9	11	True
Utah-RP	11	13	True
Utah-SP	9	11	True
Utah-UD_M1	0	0	True
7DOK1	6	12	True
7DOK2	24	30	True

7DOK3	10	13	True
Utah-EE 7.1-2	2	6	False
Utah-EE 7.1-2 7.EE.1	0	3	False
Utah-EE 7.1-2 7.EE.2	0	3	False
Utah-EE 7.3-4	2	6	False
Utah-EE 7.3-4 7.EE.3	0	3	False
Utah-EE 7.3-4 7.EE.4a	0	2	False
Utah-EE 7.3-4 7.EE.4b	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.1-3	2	6	False
Utah-G 7.1-3 7.G.1	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.1-3 7.G.2	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.1-3 7.G.3	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.4-6	2	6	False
Utah-G 7.4-6 7.G.4	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.4-6 7.G.5	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.4-6 7.G.6	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3	9	11	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.1a	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.1b	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.1c	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.1d	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.2a	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.2b	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.2c	0	2	False



Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.2d	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.3	0	4	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3	11	13	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.1	0	5	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.2a	0	2	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.2b	0	2	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.2c	0	2	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.2d	0	2	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.3	0	5	False
Utah-SP 7.1-2	0	3	False
Utah-SP 7.1-2 7.SP.1	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.1-2 7.SP.2	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.3-4	0	3	False
Utah-SP 7.3-4 7.SP.3	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.3-4 7.SP.4	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8	0	6	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.5	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.6	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.7a	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.7b	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.8a	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.8b	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.8c	0	2	False

**Table A-14: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 8 Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-EE	10	12	True
Utah-F	10	12	True
Utah-G	11	15	True
Utah-NS	6	8	True
Utah-SP	8	10	True
Utah-UD_M1	0	0	True
8DOK1	10	15	True
8DOK2	20	25	True
8DOK3	10	13	True
Utah-EE 8.1-4	0	7	False
Utah-EE 8.1-4 8.EE.1	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.1-4 8.EE.2	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.1-4 8.EE.3	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.1-4 8.EE.4	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.5-6	0	7	False
Utah-EE 8.5-6 8.EE.5	0	4	False
Utah-EE 8.5-6 8.EE.6	0	4	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8	0	7	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.7a	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.7b	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.7c	0	1	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.8a	0	2	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.8b	0	2	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.8c	0	2	False

Utah-F 8.1-3	0	6	False
Utah-F 8.1-3 8.F.1	0	3	False
Utah-F 8.1-3 8.F.2	0	3	False
Utah-F 8.1-3 8.F.3	0	3	False
Utah-F 8.4-5	0	6	False
Utah-F 8.4-5 8.F.4	0	3	False
Utah-F 8.4-5 8.F.5	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.1-5	0	6	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.1a	0	1	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.1b	0	1	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.1c	0	1	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.2	0	2	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.3	0	2	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.4	0	2	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.5	0	2	False
Utah-G 8.6-8	0	6	False
Utah-G 8.6-8 8.G.6	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.6-8 8.G.7	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.6-8 8.G.8	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.9	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.9 8.G.9	0	3	False
Utah-NS 8.1-3	6	8	False
Utah-NS 8.1-3 8.NS.1	0	4	False
Utah-NS 8.1-3 8.NS.2	0	6	False
Utah-NS 8.1-3 8.NS.3	0	2	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4	8	10	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4 8.SP.1	0	10	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4 8.SP.2	0	1	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4 8.SP.3	0	4	False

Utah-SP 8.1-4 8.SP.4	0	1	False
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**Table A-15: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Secondary Mathematics I**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
Utah-A	12	14	True
Utah-F	6	7	True
Utah-G	12	14	True
Utah-N	1	3	True
Utah-S	3	5	True
SM1DOK1	6	10	False
SM1DOK2	18	22	False
SM1DOK3	10	11	False
Utah-A CED	2	6	False
Utah-A CED 1-4	2	6	False
Utah-A CED 1-4 A-CED.1	0	2	False
Utah-A CED 1-4 A-CED.2	0	2	False
Utah-A CED 1-4 A-CED.3	0	2	False
Utah-A CED 1-4 A-CED.4	0	2	False
Utah-A REI	6	10	False
Utah-A REI 1	0	1	False

Utah-A REI 1 A-REI.1	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 10-12	0	3	False
Utah-A REI 10-12 A-REI.10	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 10-12 A-REI.11	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 10-12 A-REI.12	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 3	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 3 A-REI.3a	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 3 A-REI.3b	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 3 A-REI.3c	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 5-6	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 5-6 A-REI.5	0	1	False
Utah-A REI 5-6 A-REI.6	0	1	False
Utah-A SSE	1	2	False
Utah-A SSE 1	1	2	False
Utah-A SSE 1 A-SSE.1a	0	2	False
Utah-A SSE 1 A-SSE.1b	0	2	False
Utah-F BF	1	4	False
Utah-F BF 1-2	0	4	False
Utah-F BF 1-2 F-BF.1a	0	2	False
Utah-F BF 1-2 F-BF.1b	0	2	False
Utah-F BF 1-2 F-BF.2	0	2	False
Utah-F BF 3	0	2	False
Utah-F BF 3 F-BF.3	0	2	False
Utah-F IF	2	6	False
Utah-F IF 1-3	0	4	False
Utah-F IF 1-3 F-IF.1	0	2	False
Utah-F IF 1-3 F-IF.2	0	2	False
Utah-F IF 1-3 F-IF.3	0	2	False
Utah-F IF 4-6	0	4	False

Utah-F IF 4-6 F-IF.4	0	2	False
Utah-F IF 4-6 F-IF.5	0	2	False
Utah-F IF 4-6 F-IF.6	0	2	False
Utah-F IF 7and9	0	4	False
Utah-F IF 7and9 F-IF.7a	0	2	False
Utah-F IF 7and9 F-IF.7e	0	2	False
Utah-F IF 7and9 F-IF.9	0	2	False
Utah-F LE	1	4	False
Utah-F LE 1-3	0	3	False
Utah-F LE 1-3 F-LE.1a	0	1	False
Utah-F LE 1-3 F-LE.1b	0	1	False
Utah-F LE 1-3 F-LE.1c	0	1	False
Utah-F LE 1-3 F-LE.2	0	1	False
Utah-F LE 1-3 F-LE.3	0	1	False
Utah-F LE 5	0	1	False
Utah-F LE 5 F-LE.5	0	1	False
Utah-G CO	8	10	False
Utah-G CO 1-5	1	6	False
Utah-G CO 1-5 G-CO.1	0	2	False
Utah-G CO 1-5 G-CO.2	0	2	False
Utah-G CO 1-5 G-CO.3	0	2	False
Utah-G CO 1-5 G-CO.4	0	2	False
Utah-G CO 1-5 G-CO.5	0	3	False
Utah-G CO 12-13	0	1	False
Utah-G CO 12-13 G-CO.12	0	1	False
Utah-G CO 12-13 G-CO.13	0	1	False
Utah-G CO 6-8	0	4	False
Utah-G CO 6-8 G-CO.6	0	2	False
Utah-G CO 6-8 G-CO.7	0	2	False

Utah-G CO 6-8 G-CO.8	0	2	False
Utah-G GPE	2	4	False
Utah-G GPE 4-5and7	0	4	False
Utah-G GPE 4-5and7 G-GPE.4	0	2	False
Utah-G GPE 4-5and7 G-GPE.5	0	3	False
Utah-G GPE 4-5and7 G-GPE.7	0	2	False
Utah-N Q	1	4	False
Utah-N Q 1-3	1	4	False
Utah-N Q 1-3 N-Q.1	0	2	False
Utah-N Q 1-3 N-Q.2	0	2	False
Utah-N Q 1-3 N-Q.3	0	2	False
Utah-S ID	3	5	False
Utah-S ID 1-3	1	3	False
Utah-S ID 1-3 S-ID.1	0	2	False
Utah-S ID 1-3 S-ID.2	1	2	False
Utah-S ID 1-3 S-ID.3	0	2	False
Utah-S ID 6	0	3	False
Utah-S ID 6 S-ID.6a	0	2	False
Utah-S ID 6 S-ID.6b	0	2	False
Utah-S ID 6 S-ID.6c	0	2	False
Utah-S ID 7-9	1	3	False
Utah-S ID 7-9 S-ID.7	1	2	False
Utah-S ID 7-9 S-ID.8	0	2	False
Utah-S ID 7-9 S-ID.9	0	1	False





**Table A-16: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 3 Spanish Mathematics**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
Utah-G	1	2	True
Utah-MD	7	8	True
Utah-NBT	8	10	True
Utah-NF	12	14	True
Utah-OA	13	17	True
3DOK1	8	14	True
3DOK2	17	26	True
3DOK3	4	9	True
Utah-G 3.1-2	1	4	False
Utah-G 3.1-2 3.G.1	0	3	False
Utah-G 3.1-2 3.G.2	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.1-2	2	4	False
Utah-MD 3.1-2 3.MD.1	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.1-2 3.MD.2	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.3-4	2	4	False
Utah-MD 3.3-4 3.MD.3	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.3-4 3.MD.4	0	3	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7	2	4	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.5a	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.5b	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.6	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.7a	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.7b	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.7c	0	1	False
Utah-MD 3.5-7 3.MD.7d	0	1	False

Utah-MD 3.8	0	2	False
Utah-MD 3.8 3.MD.8	0	2	False
Utah-NBT 3.1-3	8	10	False
Utah-NBT 3.1-3 3.NBT.1	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 3.1-3 3.NBT.2	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 3.1-3 3.NBT.3	0	6	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3	12	14	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.1a	0	2	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.1b	0	2	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.2a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.2b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.3a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.3b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.3c	0	3	False
Utah-NF 3.1-3 3.NF.3d	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7	4	6	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.1	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.2	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.3	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.4	0	3	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.7a	0	2	False
Utah-OA 3.1-4and7 3.OA.7b	0	1	False
Utah-OA 3.5-6	4	6	False
Utah-OA 3.5-6 3.OA.5	0	5	False
Utah-OA 3.5-6 3.OA.6	0	5	False
Utah-OA 3.8-9	4	6	False
Utah-OA 3.8-9 3.OA.8a	0	3	False

Utah-OA 3.8-9 3.OA.8b	0	2	False
Utah-OA 3.8-9 3.OA.8c	0	1	False
Utah-OA 3.8-9 3.OA.9	0	5	False

**Table A-17: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 4 Spanish Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-G	1	3	True
Utah-MD	7	8	True
Utah-NBT	14	16	True
Utah-NF	14	16	True
Utah-OA	9	11	True
4DOK1	11	20	True
4DOK2	20	29	True
4DOK3	6	11	True
Utah-G 4.1-3	1	3	False
Utah-G 4.1-3 4.G.1	0	3	False
Utah-G 4.1-3 4.G.2	0	3	False
Utah-G 4.1-3 4.G.3	0	3	False
Utah-MD 4.1-2	0	4	False
Utah-MD 4.1-2 4.MD.1	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.1-2 4.MD.2a	0	1	False

Utah-MD 4.1-2 4.MD.2b	0	1	False
Utah-MD 4.3	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.3 4.MD.3	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.4	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.4 4.MD.4	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7	0	5	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.5a	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.5b	0	2	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.6	0	4	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.7a	0	1	False
Utah-MD 4.5-7 4.MD.7b	0	1	False
Utah-NBT 4.1-3	0	10	True
Utah-NBT 4.1-3 4.NBT.1	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.1-3 4.NBT.2	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.1-3 4.NBT.3	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.4-6	0	10	True
Utah-NBT 4.4-6 4.NBT.4	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.4-6 4.NBT.5	0	6	False
Utah-NBT 4.4-6 4.NBT.6	0	6	False
Utah-NF 4.1-2	0	6	True
Utah-NF 4.1-2 4.NF.1	0	4	False
Utah-NF 4.1-2 4.NF.2	0	4	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4	0	7	True
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.3a	0	2	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.3b	0	2	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.3c	0	2	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.3d	0	2	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.4a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.4b	0	3	False

Utah-NF 4.3-4 4.NF.4c	0	3	False
Utah-NF 4.5-7	0	7	True
Utah-NF 4.5-7 4.NF.5	0	5	False
Utah-NF 4.5-7 4.NF.6	0	5	False
Utah-NF 4.5-7 4.NF.7	0	5	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3	0	8	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3 4.OA.1	0	4	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3 4.OA.2	0	4	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3 4.OA.3a	0	2	False
Utah-OA 4.1-3 4.OA.3b	0	2	False
Utah-OA 4.4	0	3	False
Utah-OA 4.4 4.OA.4	0	4	False
Utah-OA 4.5	0	4	False
Utah-OA 4.5 4.OA.5	0	3	False

**Table A-18: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 5 Spanish Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-G	2	2	True
Utah-MD	8	9	True
Utah-NBT	15	18	True
Utah-NF	14	17	True
Utah-OA	8	10	True
5DOK1	8	14	True
5DOK2	25	32	True

5DOK3	5	12	True
Utah-G 5.1-2	1	3	True
Utah-G 5.1-2 5.G.1a	0	2	False
Utah-G 5.1-2 5.G.1b	0	2	False
Utah-G 5.1-2 5.G.2	0	3	False
Utah-G 5.3-4	0	3	True
Utah-G 5.3-4 5.G.3	0	3	False
Utah-G 5.3-4 5.G.4	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.1	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.1 5.MD.1	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.2	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.2 5.MD.2	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5	1	6	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.3a	0	3	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.3b	0	3	True
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.4	0	4	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.5a	0	2	True
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.5b	0	2	False
Utah-MD 5.3-5 5.MD.5c	0	2	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4	0	10	True
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.1	0	5	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.2	0	5	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.3a	0	3	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.3b	0	3	False
Utah-NBT 5.1-4 5.NBT.4	0	4	False
Utah-NBT 5.5-7	0	10	True
Utah-NBT 5.5-7 5.NBT.5	0	4	False
Utah-NBT 5.5-7 5.NBT.6	0	4	False
Utah-NBT 5.5-7 5.NBT.7	0	4	False

Utah-NF 5.1-2	0	7	True
Utah-NF 5.1-2 5.NF.1	0	5	False
Utah-NF 5.1-2 5.NF.2	0	5	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7	0	12	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.3	0	5	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.4a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.4b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.5a	0	3	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.5b	0	3	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.6	0	5	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.7a	0	2	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.7b	0	2	False
Utah-NF 5.3-7 5.NF.7c	0	2	True
Utah-OA 5.1-2	0	8	False
Utah-OA 5.1-2 5.OA.1	0	5	False
Utah-OA 5.1-2 5.OA.2a	0	3	False
Utah-OA 5.1-2 5.OA.2b	0	3	False
Utah-OA 5.3	0	4	True
Utah-OA 5.3 5.OA.3	0	4	False

**Table A-19: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 6 Spanish Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-EE	14	17	True
Utah-NS	9	11	True
Utah-RP	14	16	True
Utah-G	1	6	True

Utah-SP	7	9	True
6S1DOK1	10	15	True
6S1DOK2	20	25	True
6S1DOK3	1	5	True
Utah-EE 6.1-4	5	7	False
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.1	0	2	False
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.2a	0	1	True
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.2b	0	1	False
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.2c	0	1	False
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.3	0	2	False
Utah-EE 6.1-4 6.EE.4	0	2	False
Utah-EE 6.5-8	5	7	True
Utah-EE 6.5-8 6.EE.5	0	4	False
Utah-EE 6.5-8 6.EE.6	0	4	False
Utah-EE 6.5-8 6.EE.7	0	4	False
Utah-EE 6.5-8 6.EE.8	0	4	False
Utah-EE 6.9	2	4	False
Utah-EE 6.9 6.EE.9	0	4	False
Utah-NS 6.1	1	3	False
Utah-NS 6.1 6.NS.1a	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.1 6.NS.1b	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.1 6.NS.1c	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.2-4	3	5	False
Utah-NS 6.2-4 6.NS.2	0	2	False
Utah-NS 6.2-4 6.NS.3	0	2	False
Utah-NS 6.2-4 6.NS.4	0	2	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8	3	5	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.5	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.6a	0	1	False



Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.6b	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.6c	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.7a	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.7b	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.7c	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.7d	0	1	False
Utah-NS 6.5-8 6.NS.8	0	1	False
Utah-RP 6.1-3	14	16	False
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.1	0	5	False
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.2	0	5	False
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.3a	0	2	False
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.3b	0	2	True
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.3c	0	2	True
Utah-RP 6.1-3 6.RP.3d	0	2	False
6S2DOK1	2	3	True
6S2DOK2	5	6	True
6S2DOK3	1	2	True
Utah-G 6.1-4	1	6	False
Utah-G 6.1-4 6.G.1	0	2	False
Utah-G 6.1-4 6.G.2	0	2	False
Utah-G 6.1-4 6.G.3	0	2	False
Utah-G 6.1-4 6.G.4	0	2	False
Utah-SP 6.1-3	3	6	False
Utah-SP 6.1-3 6.SP.1	0	1	False
Utah-SP 6.1-3 6.SP.2	0	3	False
Utah-SP 6.1-3 6.SP.3	0	5	False
Utah-SP 6.4-5	3	4	False
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.4	0	4	False
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.5a	0	2	False

Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.5b	0	2	False
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.5c	0	2	False
Utah-SP 6.4-5 6.SP.5d	0	2	False

**Table A-20: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 7 Spanish Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-EE	8	10	True
Utah-G	9	11	True
Utah-NS	9	11	True
Utah-RP	11	13	True
Utah-SP	9	11	True
7DOK1	6	12	True
7DOK2	24	30	True
7DOK3	10	13	True
Utah-EE 7.1-2	2	6	False
Utah-EE 7.1-2 7.EE.1	0	3	False
Utah-EE 7.1-2 7.EE.2	0	3	False
Utah-EE 7.3-4	2	6	False
Utah-EE 7.3-4 7.EE.3	0	3	False
Utah-EE 7.3-4 7.EE.4a	0	2	False
Utah-EE 7.3-4 7.EE.4b	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.1-3	2	6	False
Utah-G 7.1-3 7.G.1	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.1-3 7.G.2	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.1-3 7.G.3	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.4-6	2	6	False

Utah-G 7.4-6 7.G.4	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.4-6 7.G.5	0	2	False
Utah-G 7.4-6 7.G.6	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3	9	11	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.1a	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.1b	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.1c	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.1d	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.2a	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.2b	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.2c	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.2d	0	2	False
Utah-NS 7.1-3 7.NS.3	0	4	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3	11	13	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.1	0	5	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.2a	0	2	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.2b	0	2	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.2c	0	2	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.2d	0	2	False
Utah-RP 7.1-3 7.RP.3	0	5	False
Utah-SP 7.1-2	0	3	False
Utah-SP 7.1-2 7.SP.1	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.1-2 7.SP.2	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.3-4	0	3	False
Utah-SP 7.3-4 7.SP.3	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.3-4 7.SP.4	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8	0	6	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.5	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.6	0	2	False

Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.7a	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.7b	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.8a	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.8b	0	2	False
Utah-SP 7.5-8 7.SP.8c	0	2	False

**Table A-21: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 8 Spanish Mathematics**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
Utah-EE	10	12	True
Utah-F	10	12	True
Utah-G	11	15	True
Utah-NS	6	8	True
Utah-SP	8	10	True
8DOK1	10	15	True
8DOK2	20	25	True
8DOK3	10	13	True
Utah-EE 8.1-4	0	7	False
Utah-EE 8.1-4 8.EE.1	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.1-4 8.EE.2	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.1-4 8.EE.3	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.1-4 8.EE.4	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.5-6	0	7	False
Utah-EE 8.5-6 8.EE.5	0	4	False
Utah-EE 8.5-6 8.EE.6	0	4	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8	0	7	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.7a	0	3	False

Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.7b	0	3	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.7c	0	1	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.8a	0	2	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.8b	0	2	False
Utah-EE 8.7-8 8.EE.8c	0	2	False
Utah-F 8.1-3	0	6	False
Utah-F 8.1-3 8.F.1	0	3	False
Utah-F 8.1-3 8.F.2	0	3	False
Utah-F 8.1-3 8.F.3	0	3	False
Utah-F 8.4-5	0	6	False
Utah-F 8.4-5 8.F.4	0	3	False
Utah-F 8.4-5 8.F.5	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.1-5	0	6	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.1a	0	1	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.1b	0	1	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.1c	0	1	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.2	0	2	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.3	0	2	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.4	0	2	False
Utah-G 8.1-5 8.G.5	0	2	False
Utah-G 8.6-8	0	6	False
Utah-G 8.6-8 8.G.6	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.6-8 8.G.7	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.6-8 8.G.8	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.9	0	3	False
Utah-G 8.9 8.G.9	0	3	False
Utah-NS 8.1-3	6	8	False
Utah-NS 8.1-3 8.NS.1	0	4	False
Utah-NS 8.1-3 8.NS.2	0	6	False

Utah-NS 8.1-3 8.NS.3	0	2	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4	8	10	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4 8.SP.1	0	10	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4 8.SP.2	0	1	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4 8.SP.3	0	4	False
Utah-SP 8.1-4 8.SP.4	0	1	False

**Table A-22: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 4 Science**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
4.1	2	2	True
4.2	2	2	True
4.3	2	2	True
4.4	2	2	True
4.1 4.1.1	0	1	True
4.1 4.1.2	0	1	True
4.1 4.1.3	0	1	True
4.1 4.1.4	0	1	True
4.2 4.2.1	0	1	True
4.2 4.2.2	0	1	True
4.2 4.2.3	0	1	True
4.2 4.2.4	0	1	True
4.3 4.3.1	0	1	True
4.3 4.3.2	0	1	True
4.3 4.3.3	0	1	True
4.4 4.4.1	0	1	True

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
4.4 4.4.2	0	1	True

**Table A-23: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 5 Science**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
5.1	3	3	True
5.2	3	3	True
5.3	2	2	True
5.1 5.1.1	0	1	True
5.1 5.1.2	0	1	True
5.1 5.1.3	0	1	True
5.1 5.1.4	0	1	True
5.1 5.1.5	0	1	True
5.2 5.2.1	0	1	True
5.2 5.2.2	0	1	True
5.2 5.2.3	0	1	True
5.2 5.2.4	0	1	True
5.3 5.3.1	0	1	True
5.3 5.3.2	0	1	True
5.3 5.3.3	0	1	True
5.3 5.3.4	0	1	True

**Table A-24: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 6 Science**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
6.1	2	2	True
6.2	2	2	True
6.3	2	2	True
6.4	2	2	True
6.1 6.1.1	0	1	True
6.1 6.1.2	0	1	True
6.1 6.1.3	0	1	True
6.2 6.2.1	0	1	True
6.2 6.2.2	0	1	True
6.2 6.2.3	0	1	True
6.2 6.2.4	0	1	True
6.3 6.3.1	0	1	True
6.3 6.3.2	0	1	True
6.3 6.3.3	0	1	True
6.3 6.3.4	0	1	True
6.4 6.4.1	0	1	True
6.4 6.4.2	0	1	True
6.4 6.4.3	0	1	True
6.4 6.4.4	0	1	True
6.4 6.4.5	0	1	True



**Table A-25: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 7 Science**

<b>ContentLevelID</b>	<b>MinItems</b>	<b>MaxItems</b>	<b>isStrictMax</b>
7.1	2	2	True
7.2	2	2	True
7.3	2	2	True
7.4	2	2	True
7.5	2	2	True
7.1 7.1.1	0	1	True
7.1 7.1.2	0	1	True
7.1 7.1.3	0	1	True
7.1 7.1.4	0	1	True
7.1 7.1.5	0	1	True
7.2 7.2.1	0	1	True
7.2 7.2.2	0	1	True
7.2 7.2.3	0	1	True
7.2 7.2.4	0	1	True
7.2 7.2.5	0	1	True
7.2 7.2.6	0	1	True
7.3 7.3.1	0	1	True
7.3 7.3.2	0	1	True
7.3 7.3.3	0	1	True
7.4 7.4.1	0	1	True
7.4 7.4.2	0	1	True
7.4 7.4.3	0	1	True
7.4 7.4.4	0	1	True
7.5 7.5.1	0	1	True
7.5 7.5.2	0	1	True

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
7.5 7.5.3	0	1	True
7.5 7.5.4	0	1	True

**Table A-26: Test Blueprint for RISE Summative – Grade 8 Science**

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
8.1	3	3	True
8.2	3	3	True
8.3	2	2	True
8.4	2	2	True
8.1 8.1.1	0	1	True
8.1 8.1.2	0	1	True
8.1 8.1.3	0	1	True
8.1 8.1.4	0	1	True
8.1 8.1.5	0	1	True
8.1 8.1.6	0	1	True
8.1 8.1.7	0	1	True
8.2 8.2.1	0	1	True
8.2 8.2.2	0	1	True
8.2 8.2.3	0	1	True
8.2 8.2.4	0	1	True
8.2 8.2.5	0	1	True
8.2 8.2.6	0	1	True
8.3 8.3.1	0	1	True
8.3 8.3.2	0	1	True
8.3 8.3.3	0	1	True
8.4 8.4.1	0	1	True

ContentLevelID	MinItems	MaxItems	isStrictMax
8.4 8.4.2	0	1	True
8.4 8.4.3	0	1	True
8.4 8.4.4	0	1	True
8.4 8.4.5	0	1	True

## APPENDIX B

# BLUEPRINT VIOLATIONS FOR RISE SPRING SUMMATIVE

## APPENDIX B - BLUEPRINT VIOLATIONS FOR RISE TESTS

## BLUEPRINT VIOLATIONS FOR READING, LANGUAGE, LISTENING

[illegible]



Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	>5
	5ELADOK3	100										
	5Language_Info	100										
	5Language_Lit	100										
	5Paired_Info	100										
	5Paired_Lit	100										
Grade 6 Reading, Language, Listening	L	100										
	RI	100										
	RL	100										
	SL	100										
	6ELADOK1	93						4	2	1		
	6ELADOK2	100										
	6ELADOK3	100										
	6Language_Info	100										
	6Language_Lit	100										
	6Paired_Info	100										





Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	>5
	SL	100										
	8ELADOK1	2						60	33	5		
	8ELADOK2	100										
	8ELADOK3	100										
	8Language_Info	100										
	8Language_Lit	100										
	8Paired_Info	100										
	8Paired_Lit	100										

*Note.* Zero (0) indicates violation < 1%, but N > 0.

## BLUEPRINT VIOLATIONS FOR MATHEMATICS

[illegible]



Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	>5
	6S2DOK2	100										
	6S2DOK3	100										
Grade 7 Mathematics	EE	100										
	G	100										
	NS	100										
	RP	100										
	SP	100										
	7DOK1	100										
	7DOK2	100										
	7DOK3	100										
Grade 8 Mathematics	EE	100										
	F	100										
	NS_G	100										
	SP	100										
	8DOK1	100										

Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	>5
	8DOK2	100										
	8DOK3	100										
Secondary Mathematics I	A	100										
	NQ_F_S	100										
	G	100										
	SP	100										
	SM1DOK1	100										
	SM1DOK2	100										
	SM1DOK3	100										

## BLUEPRINT VIOLATIONS FOR SPANISH MATHEMATICS

[illegible]

Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	>5
	OA	100										
	4DOK1	100										
	4DOK2	100										
	4DOK3	100										
Grade 5 Spanish Mathematics	MD_G	100										
	NBT	100										
	NF	100										
	OA	100										
	5DOK1	100										
	5DOK2	100										
	5DOK3	100										
Grade 6 Spanish Mathematics	EE	100										
	NS	100										
	RP	100										
	G_SP	100										

Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	>5
	6DOK1	100										
	6DOK2	100										
	6DOK3	100										
Grade 7 Spanish Mathematics	EE	100										
	G	100										
	NS	100										
	RP	100										
	SP	100										
	7DOK1	100										
	7DOK2	100										
	7DOK3	100										
Grade 8 Spanish Mathematics	EE	100										
	F	100										
	NS_G	100										
	SP	100										







[illegible]



Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	>5
	6.4 6.4.1	100										
	6.4 6.4.2	100										
	6.4 6.4.3	100										
	6.4 6.4.4	100										
	6.4 6.4.5	100										
Grade 7 Science	7.1	100										
	7.2	100										
	7.3	100										
	7.4	100										
	7.5	100										
	7.1 7.1.1	100										
	7.1 7.1.2	100										
	7.1 7.1.3	100										
	7.1 7.1.4	100										



Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5   -4   -3   -2   -1					1   2   3   4   >5				
	7.5 7.5.1	100										
	7.5 7.5.2	100										
	7.5 7.5.3	100										
	7.5 7.5.4	100										
Grade 8 Science	8.1	100										
	8.2	100										
	8.3	100										
	8.4	100										
	8.1 8.1.1	100										
	8.1 8.1.2	100										
	8.1 8.1.3	100										
	8.1 8.1.4	100										
	8.1 8.1.5	100										
	8.1 8.1.6	100										





Test	Content Level	% of Cases Meeting BP	% of Cases Violating BP									
			<-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	>5
	8.4 8.4.5	100										

## APPENDIX C

### SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF NON-MC ITEMS ADMINISTERED

## APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF NON-MC ITEMS ADMINISTERED

### SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF NON-MC ITEMS ADMINISTERED - READING, LANGUAGE, LISTENING

Grade	# of Non-MC Items Seen	% of Students
Grade 3 Reading, Language, Listening	19	0.4%
	20	2.8%
	21	6%
	22	11.7%
	23	14.3%
	24	26.6%
	25	20.9%
	26	11.6%
	27	3.5%
	28	0.9%
	29	1.2%
Grade 4 Reading, Language, Listening	18	0.5%
	19	8.3%
	20	18.6%
	21	25.9%
	22	23.1%
	23	14%
	24	6.6%
	25	0.9%
	26	1.1%
	27	1%
Grade 5 Reading, Language, Listening	16	0.2%
	17	0.5%
	18	0.9%
	19	2.8%
	20	10.1%
	21	15%
	22	16.1%
	23	16.6%
	24	11.6%
	25	11.1%
	26	9.9%

	27	4.2%
	28	0.9%
	29	0.1%
<b>Grade 6 Reading, Language, Listening</b>	17	0.1%
	18	1.1%
	19	4.7%
	20	4.6%
	21	7.2%
	22	4.8%
	23	7.3%
	24	16.8%
	25	22.4%
	26	17.6%
	27	8.6%
	28	2.3%
	29	1.1%
	30	0.2%
	31	0.7%
	32	0.4%
<b>Grade 7 Reading, Language, Listening</b>	22	0.3%
	23	1.3%
	24	5%
	25	18.6%
	26	17.1%
	27	19.1%
	28	14.5%
	29	11.9%
	30	6.5%
	31	4.9%
	32	0.7%
<b>Grade 8 Reading, Language, Listening</b>	33	0.1%
	22	0.7%
	23	1.4%
	24	3%
	25	4.6%
	26	7.8%
	27	17.4%
	28	17.6%
	29	12.2%
	30	8.5%

	31	10.8%
	32	7.2%
	33	4.2%
	34	3.8%
	35	0.8%
	36	0.1%

# SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF NON-MC ITEMS ADMINISTERED – MATHEMATICS

Grade	# of Non-MC Items Seen	% of Students
Grade 3 Math	27	0.1%
	28	0.1%
	29	0.6%
	30	0.8%
	31	2.4%
	32	3.8%
	33	5.1%
	34	7.3%
	35	8.9%
	36	10.1%
	37	12.5%
	38	14.1%
	39	14%
	40	9.6%
	41	6.7%
	42	2.5%
	43	1.1%
	44	0.1%
Grade 4 Math	25	0%
	27	0%
	28	0.1%
	29	0.2%
	30	0.7%
	31	1.1%
	32	2%

	33	2.7%
	34	4.7%
	35	6%
	36	7.7%
	37	7.1%
	38	8.3%
	39	9.7%
	40	10.2%
	41	10.6%
	42	10.4%
	43	8.3%
	44	5.6%
	45	2.7%
	46	1.4%
	47	0.3%
	48	0.1%
Grade 5 Math	26	0%
	27	0.3%
	28	0.4%
	29	1%
	30	2.2%
	31	4.5%
	32	5.5%
	33	8.4%
	34	9.1%
	35	9.3%
	36	11.5%
	37	11.5%
	38	10.6%
	39	9.6%
	40	6.9%
	41	4.6%
Grade 6 Math	42	3%
	43	1%
	44	0.4%
	45	0.1%
	25	0%
	26	0%
	27	0.2%
	28	0.3%

	29	0.8%
	30	0.8%
	31	2.3%
	32	3%
	33	4.3%
	34	5%
	35	6.2%
	36	6.8%
	37	8.7%
	38	10.7%
	39	10.3%
	40	10.5%
	41	9.9%
	42	8%
	43	6%
	44	3.7%
	45	1.8%
	46	0.5%
	47	0.1%
Grade 7 Math	26	0%
	27	0.1%
	28	0.1%
	29	0.3%
	30	0.9%
	31	2.1%
	32	4%
	33	6.1%
	34	7.2%
	35	9.5%
	36	9%
	37	9%
	38	8.6%
	39	6.8%
	40	8%
	41	7.5%
	42	7%
	43	5.5%
	44	3.8%
	45	2.8%
	46	1.2%

	47	0.3%
	48	0%
<b>Grade 8 Math</b>	24	0%
	26	0%
	27	0.2%
	28	0.5%
	29	0.9%
	30	2.4%
	31	3.4%
	32	6.6%
	33	7.3%
	34	8.8%
	35	8.6%
	36	8.2%
	37	9%
	38	9.2%
	39	8.7%
	40	7.6%
	41	7.2%
	42	4.4%
	43	3.5%
	44	2.3%
	45	0.7%
	46	0.2%
	47	0.2%
<b>Grade S1 Math</b>	13	0%
	14	0.4%
	15	1%
	16	2.3%
	17	6.2%
	18	10.8%
	19	16.1%
	20	18%
	21	18.7%
	22	13%
	23	7.7%
	24	3.7%
	25	1.6%
	26	0.4%
	27	0.1%



SUMMARY OF NUMBER OF NON-MC ITEMS ADMINISTERED – SPANISH MATHEMATICS

Grade	# of Non-MC Items Seen	% of Students
<b>Grade 3 Spanish Math</b>	35	0.2%
	36	0.1%
	37	0.5%
	38	1.3%
	39	2.7%
	40	3.8%
	41	5.9%
	42	7.6%
	43	9.3%
	44	12.4%
	45	10.8%
	46	10.3%
	47	11.9%
	48	8.7%
	49	6.3%
	50	3.4%
	51	2.9%
	52	0.9%
	53	0.6%
	54	0.3%
	57	0.1%
<b>Grade 4 Spanish Math</b>	31	0.2%
	32	0.8%
	33	1.4%
	34	2.1%
	35	4.2%
	36	6%
	37	8%
	38	8.6%
	39	13.2%
	40	13.1%
	41	11%

	42	10.9%
	43	8%
	44	6.3%
	45	3.1%
	46	2.4%
	47	0.4%
	48	0.2%
	51	0.1%
<b>Grade 5 Spanish Math</b>	28	0.3%
	29	0.7%
	30	1.6%
	31	3.1%
	32	5%
	33	6.8%
	34	10.7%
	35	11.9%
	36	11.3%
	37	12.1%
	38	11.7%
	39	10.2%
	40	7.4%
	41	3.9%
	42	1.7%
	43	1.3%
	44	0.1%
	45	0.1%
	46	0.1%
<b>Grade 6 Spanish Math</b>	25	0.1%
	26	0.5%
	27	0.4%
	28	1%
	29	2.3%
	30	3.9%
	31	7.2%
	32	7.6%
	33	10.3%
	34	10.2%
	35	10.5%
	36	10.2%
	37	8.5%

	38	6.7%
	39	6.2%
	40	4.8%
	41	3%
	42	3%
	43	1.7%
	44	0.9%
	45	0.6%
	46	0.3%
	47	0.1%
<b>Grade 7 Spanish Math</b>	40	0.2%
	41	0.2%
	42	1.8%
	43	3%
	44	4.9%
	45	6.1%
	46	9.4%
	47	10.3%
	48	13.6%
	49	12.8%
	50	12.1%
	51	7.8%
	52	6.6%
	53	4.7%
	54	3.2%
	55	1.6%
	56	1.1%
	57	0.3%
	58	0.1%
	59	0.1%
	60	0.1%
<b>Grade 8 Spanish Math</b>	43	0.2%
	44	0.2%
	45	0.6%
	46	3.3%
	47	4.2%
	48	9%
	49	9.4%
	50	15%
	51	13.7%

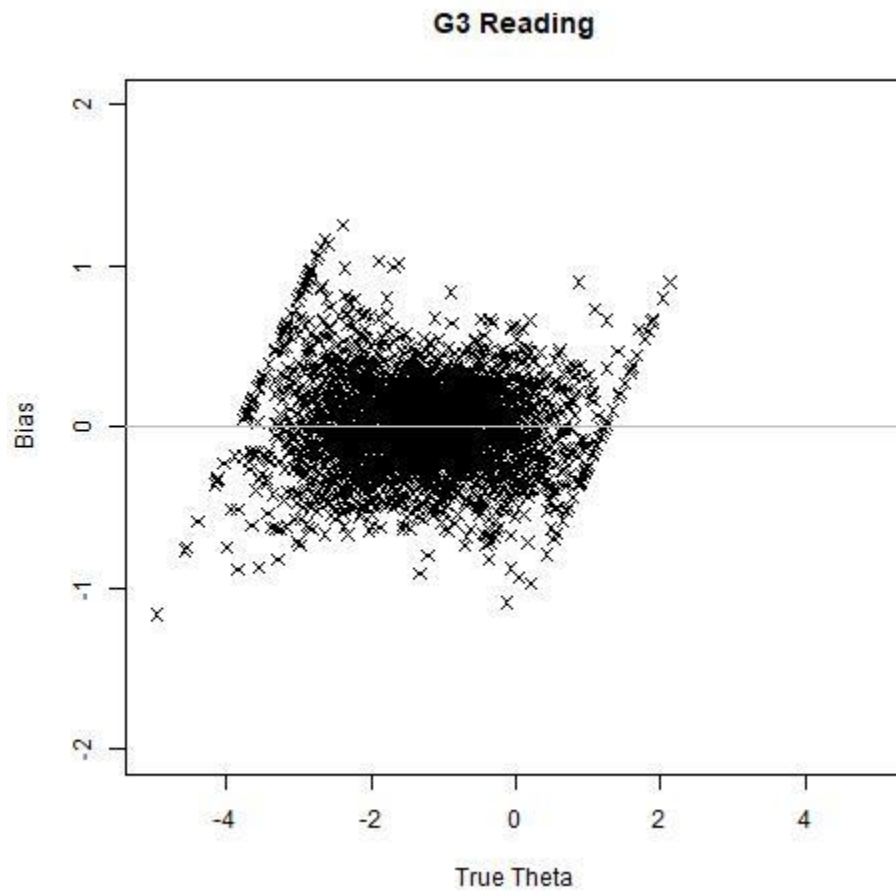
	52	14.3%
	53	10.8%
	54	8.6%
	55	5.4%
	56	2.8%
	57	0.8%
	58	1.3%
	59	0.1%
	60	0.3%

# APPENDIX D

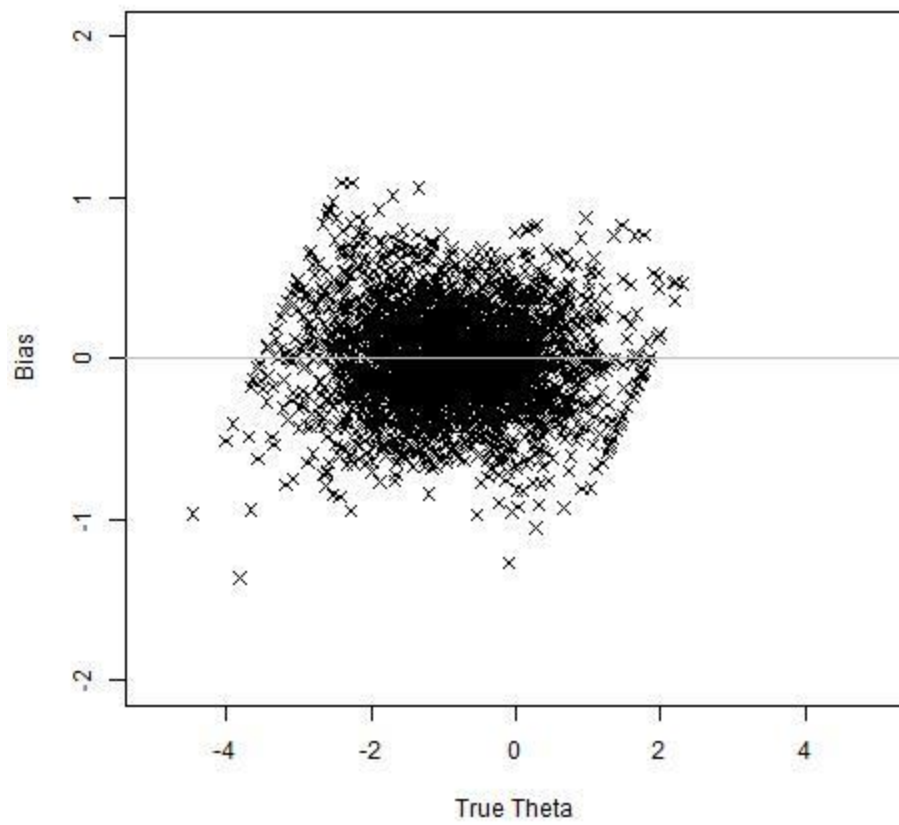
## BIAS OF ESTIMATED ABILITIES

## APPENDIX D – BIAS OF ESTIMATED ABILITIES

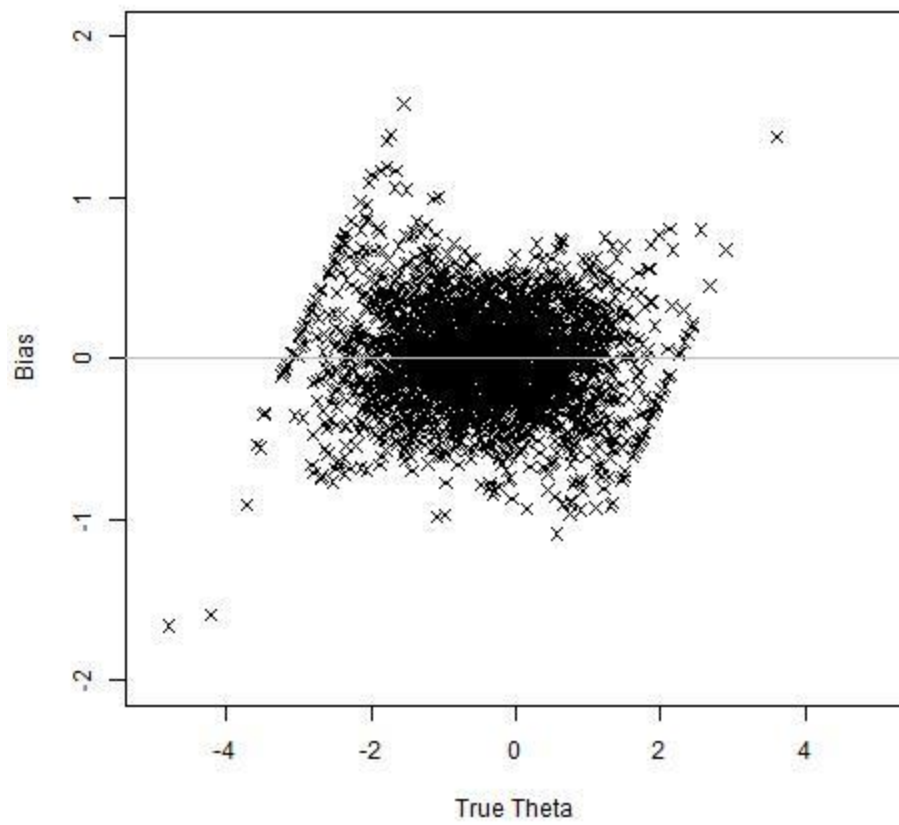
### BIAS OF ESTIMATED ABILITIES - READING, LANGUAGE, LISTENING



G4 Reading

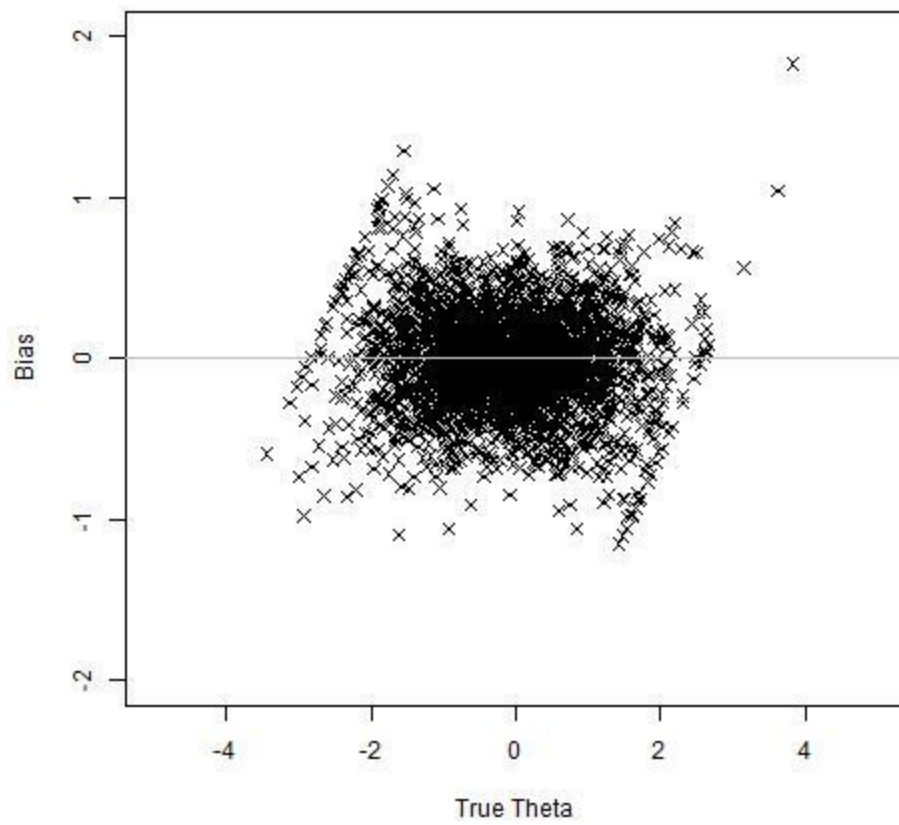


G5 Reading

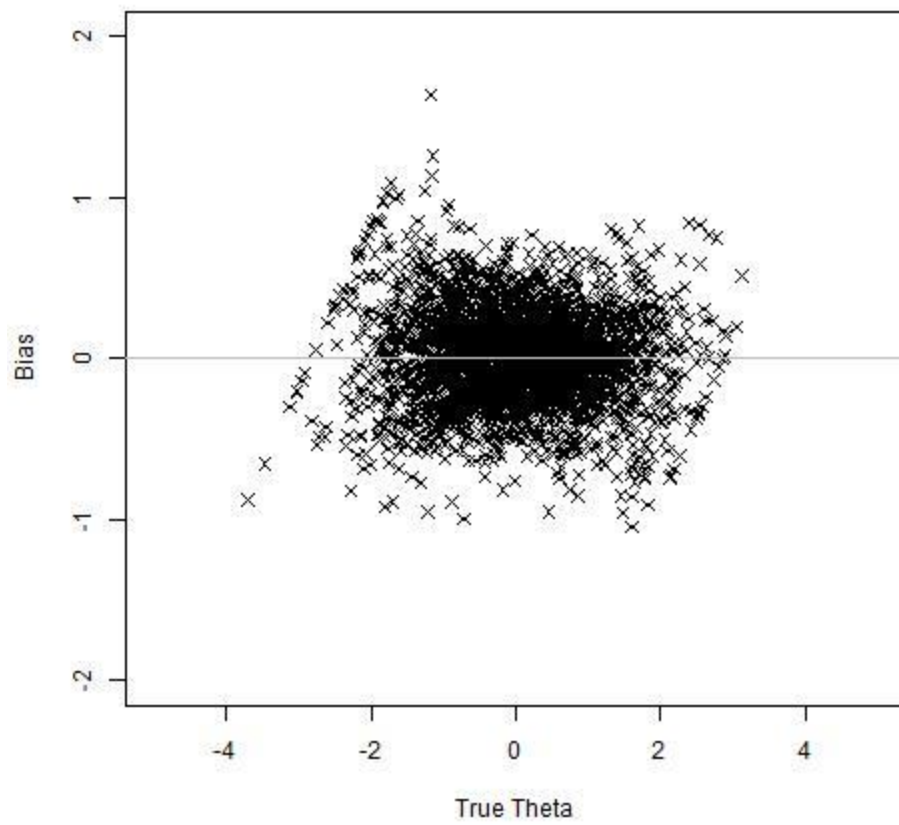




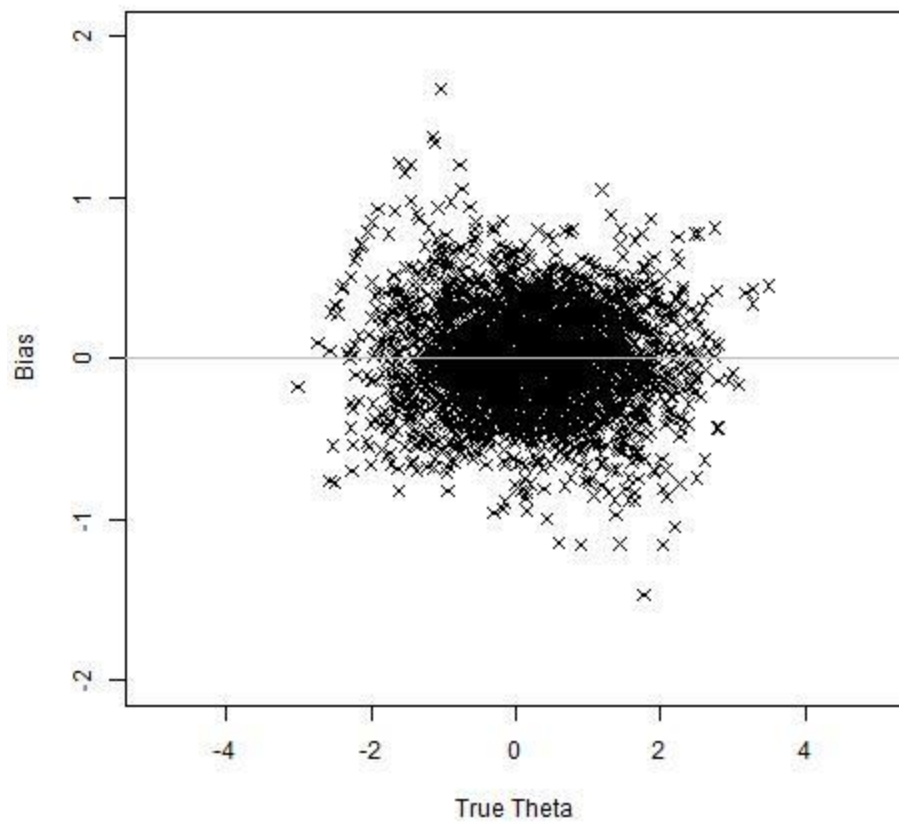
G6 Reading



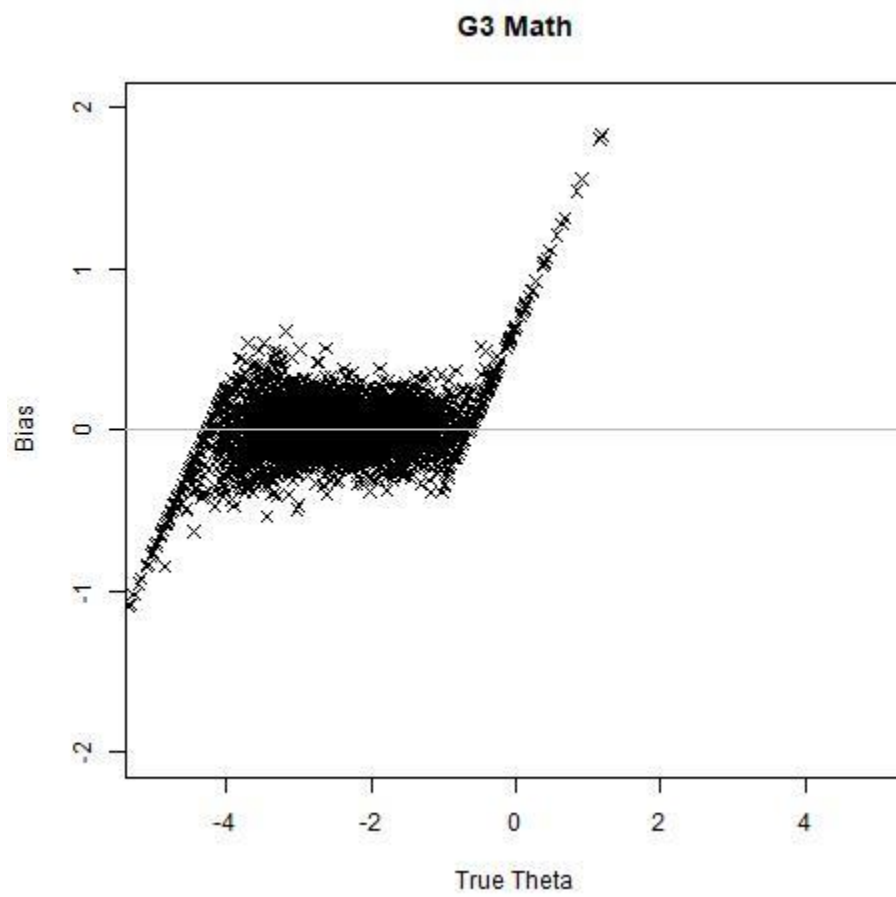
G7 Reading



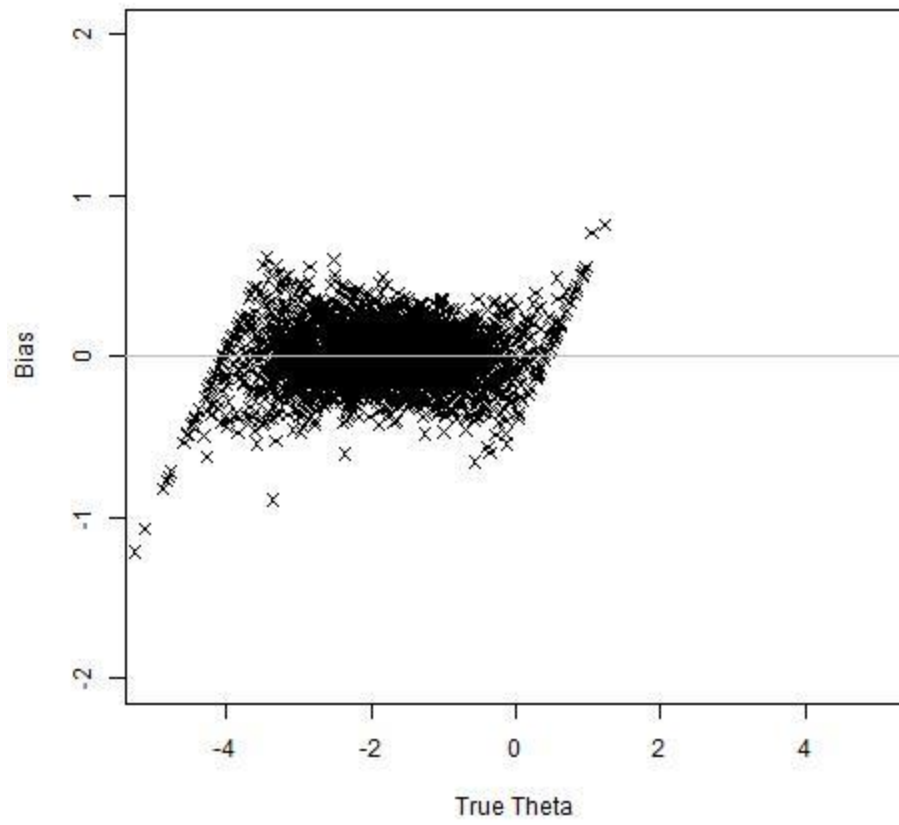
G8 Reading



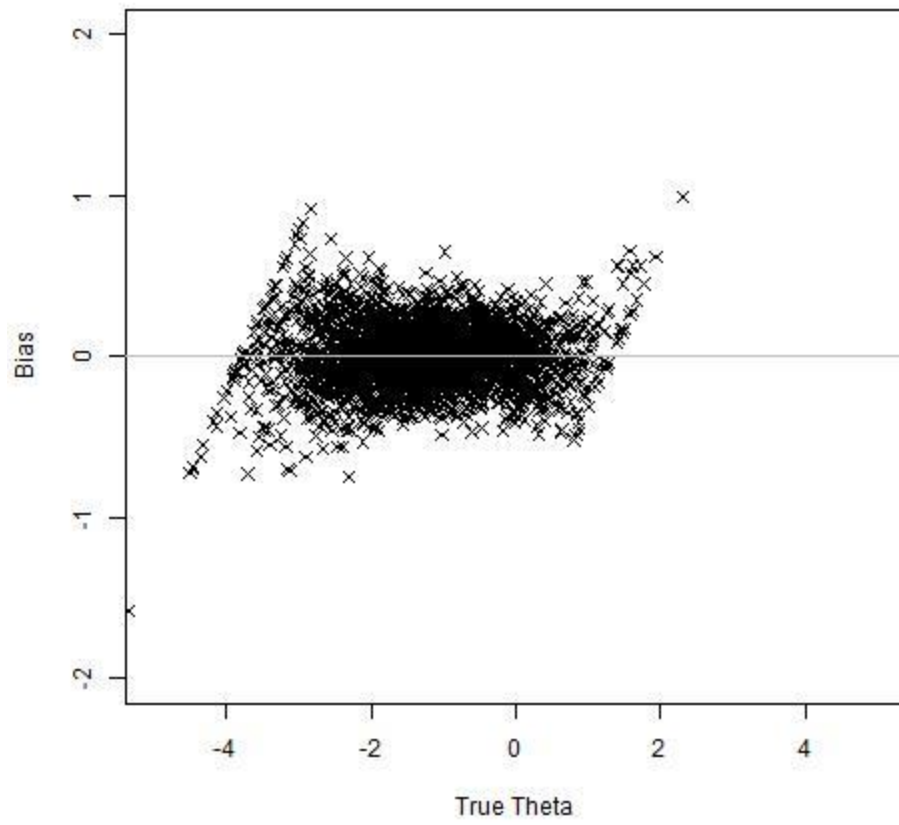
## BIAS OF ESTIMATED ABILITIES - MATHEMATICS



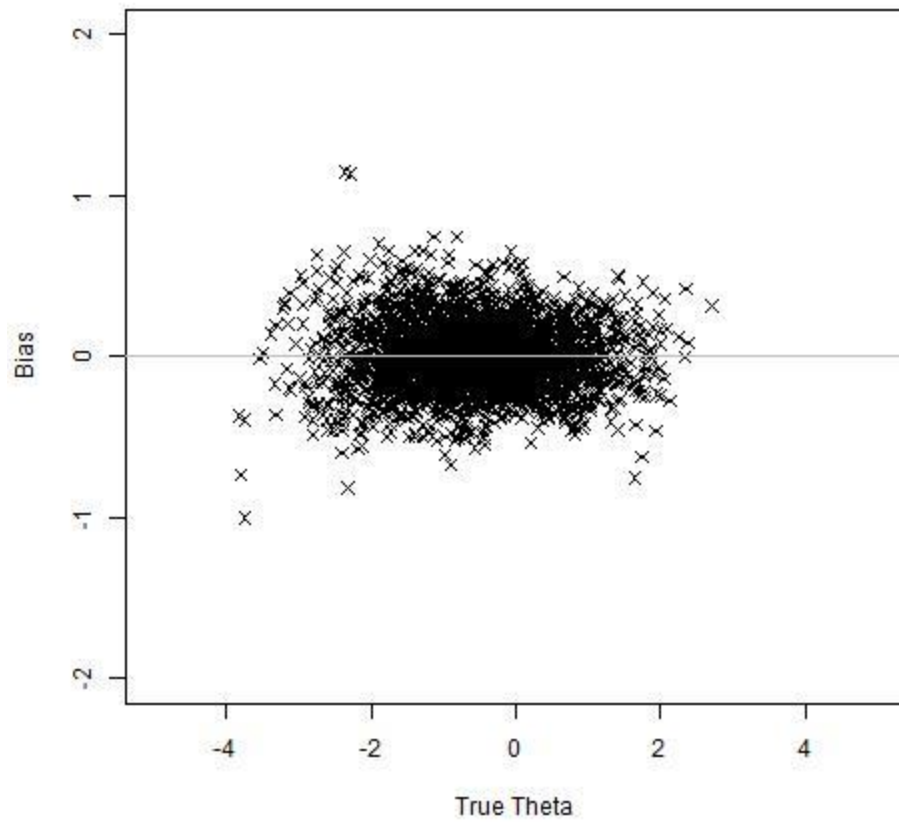
# G4 Math



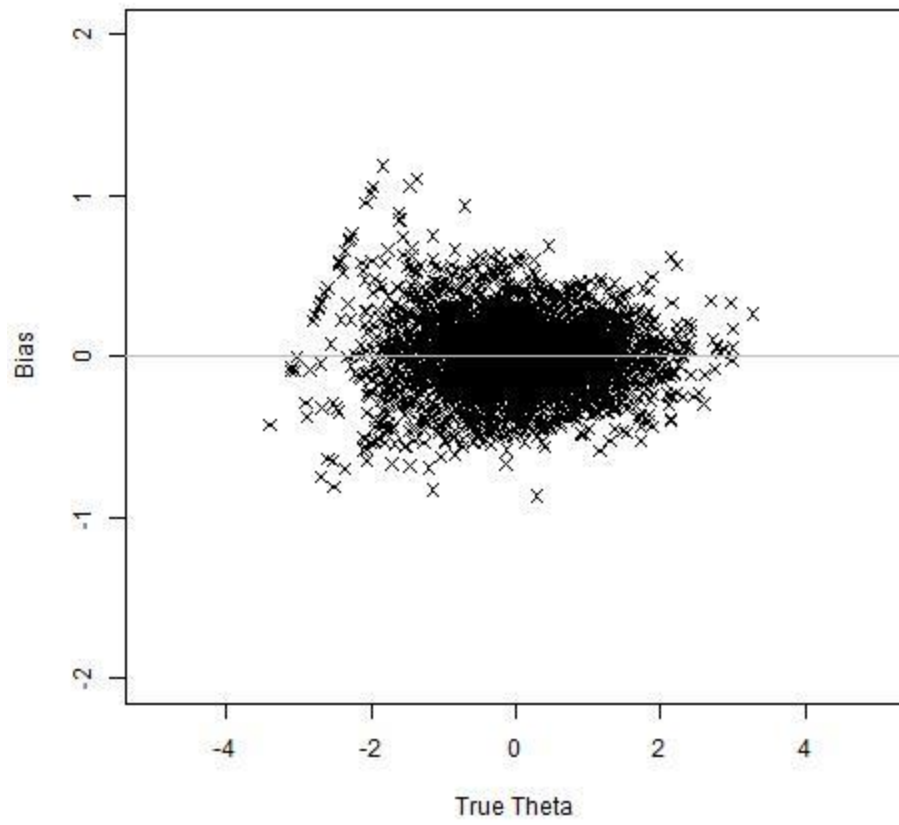
### G5 Math



### G6 Math

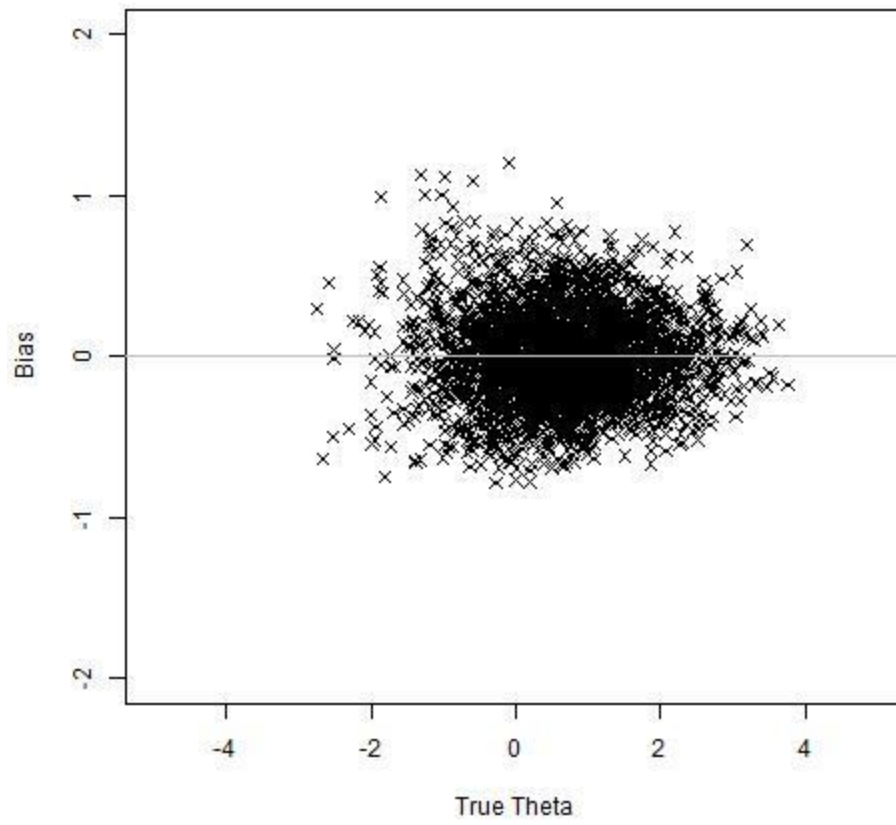


### G7 Math

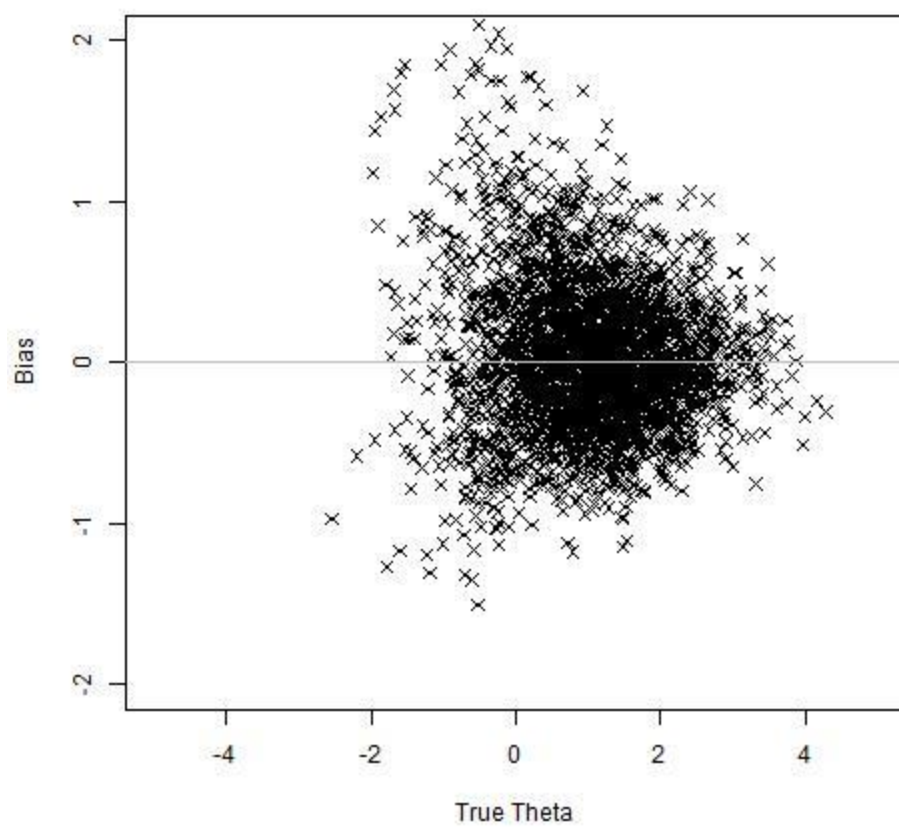




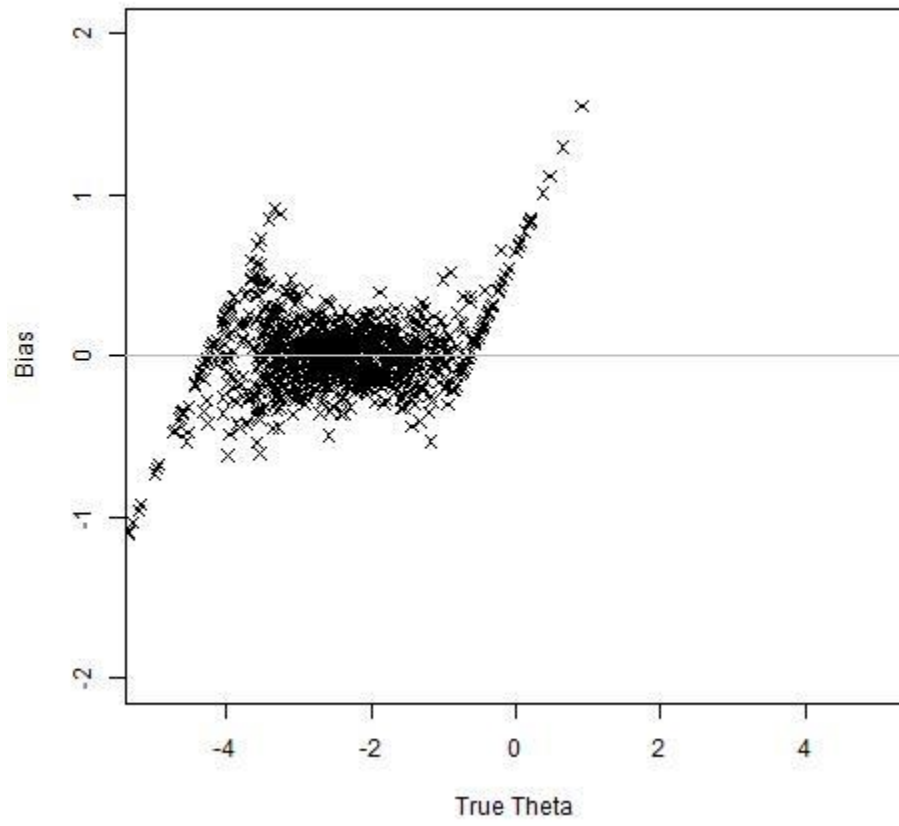
**G8 Math**



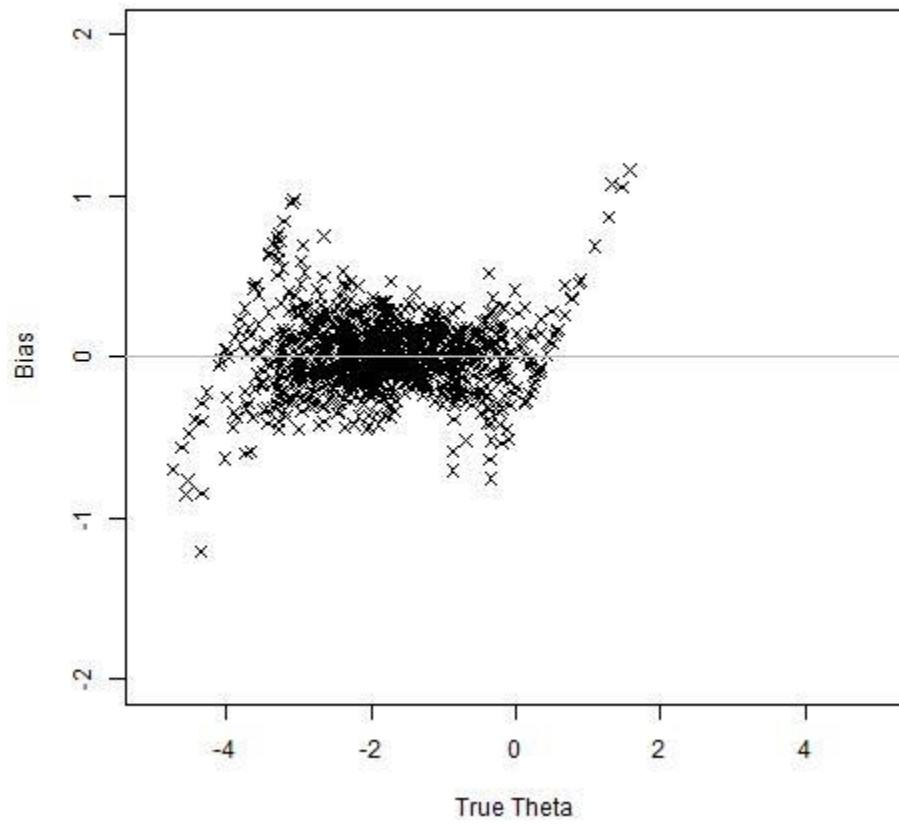
SM1 Math



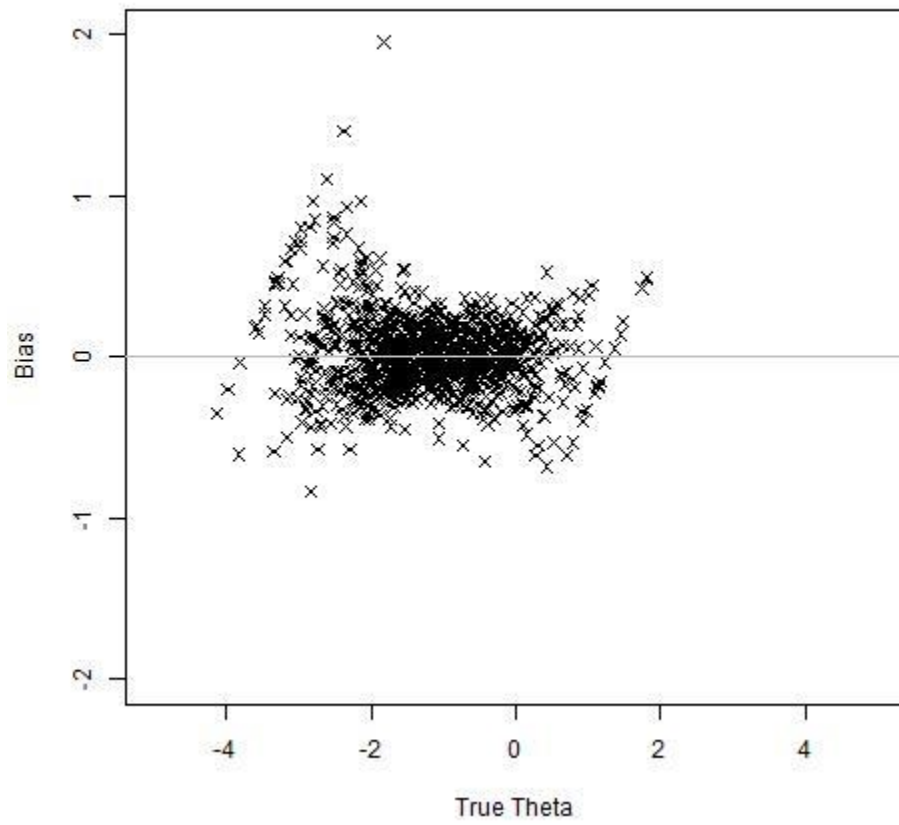
**G3 Math ESN**



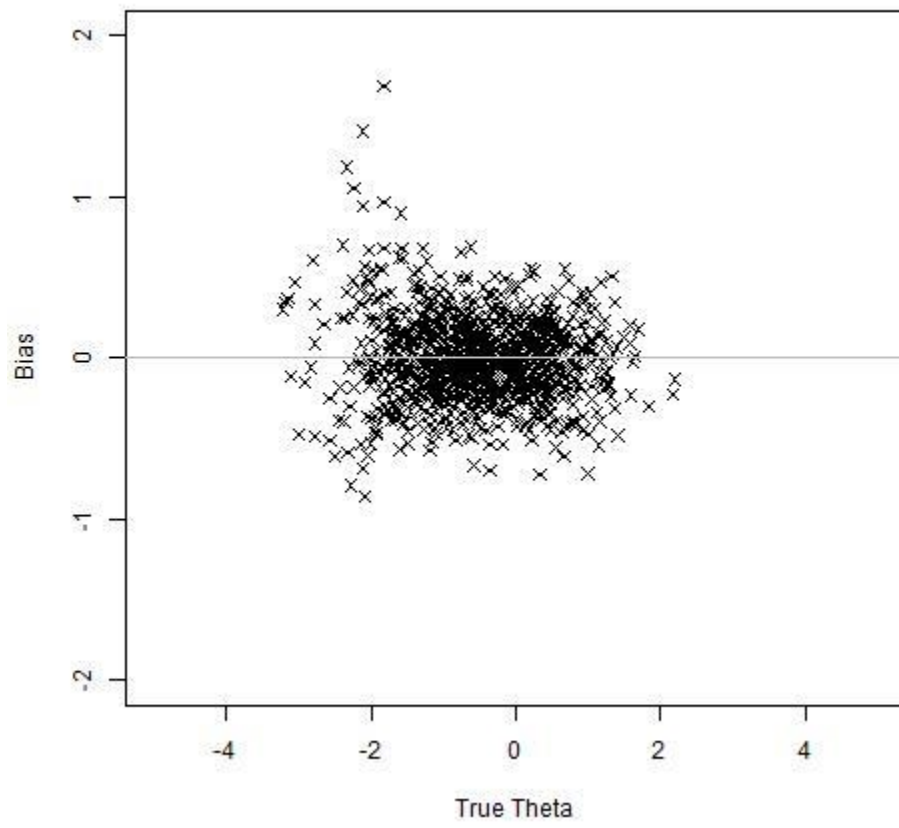
G4 Math ESN



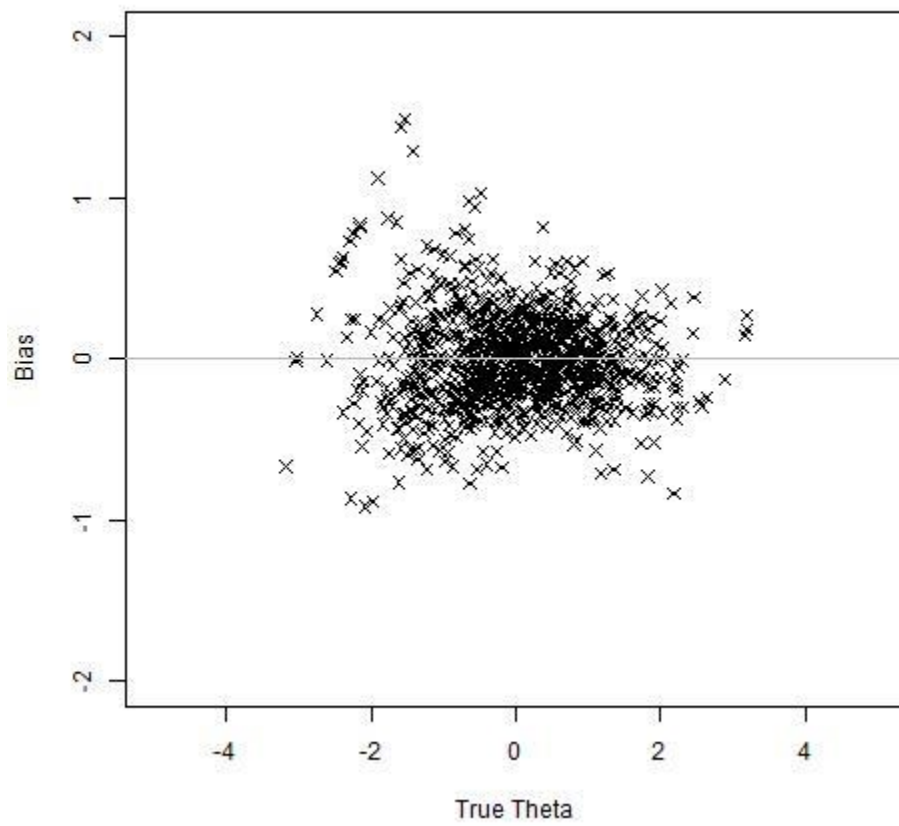
G5 Math ESN



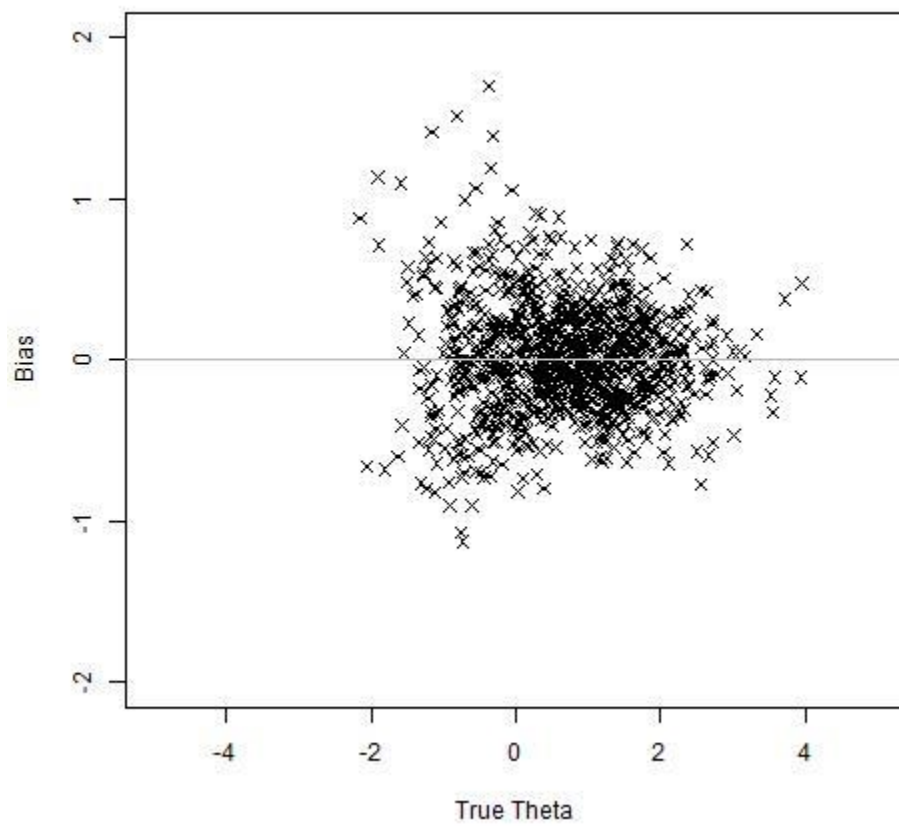
G6 Math ESN



**G7 Math ESN**

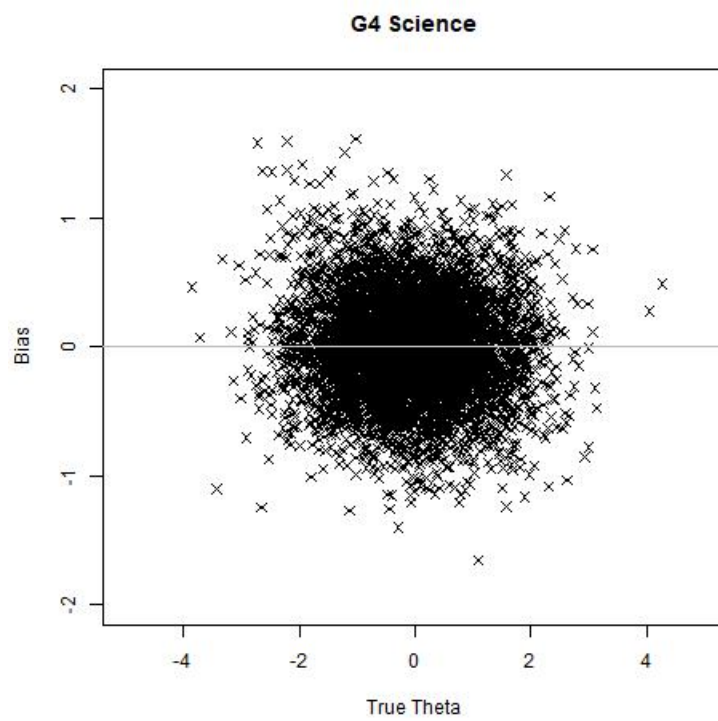


**G8 Math ESN**

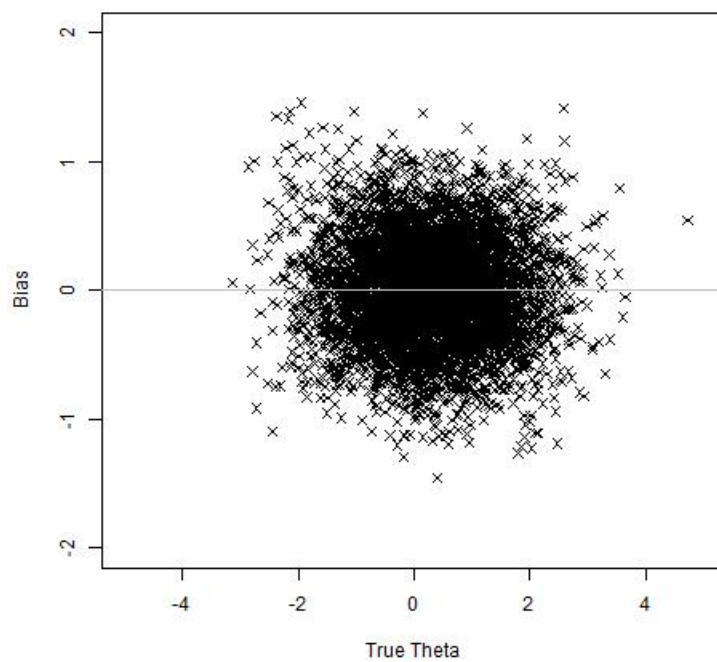




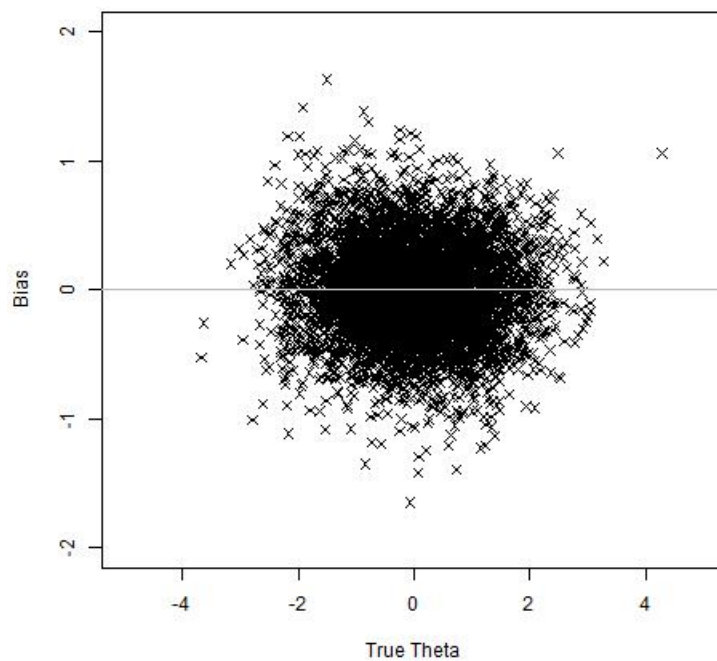
## BIAS OF ESTIMATED ABILITY - SCIENCE



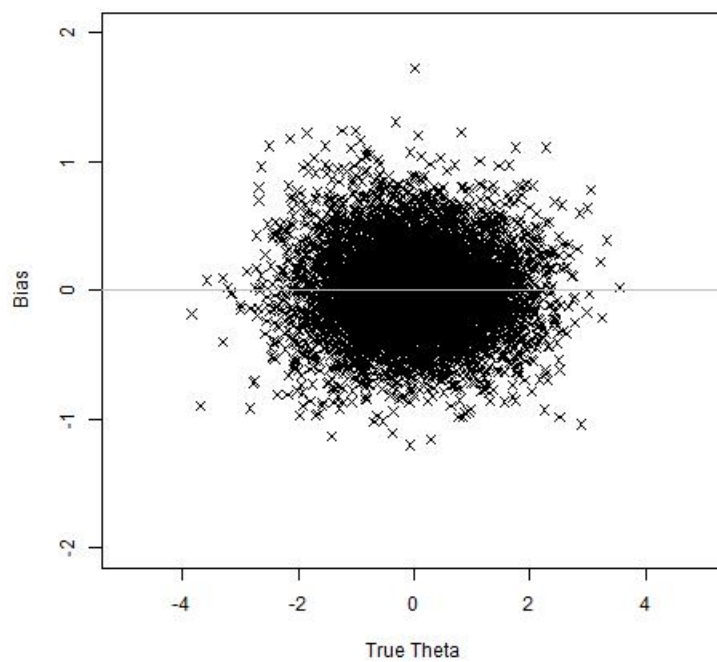
**G5 Science**



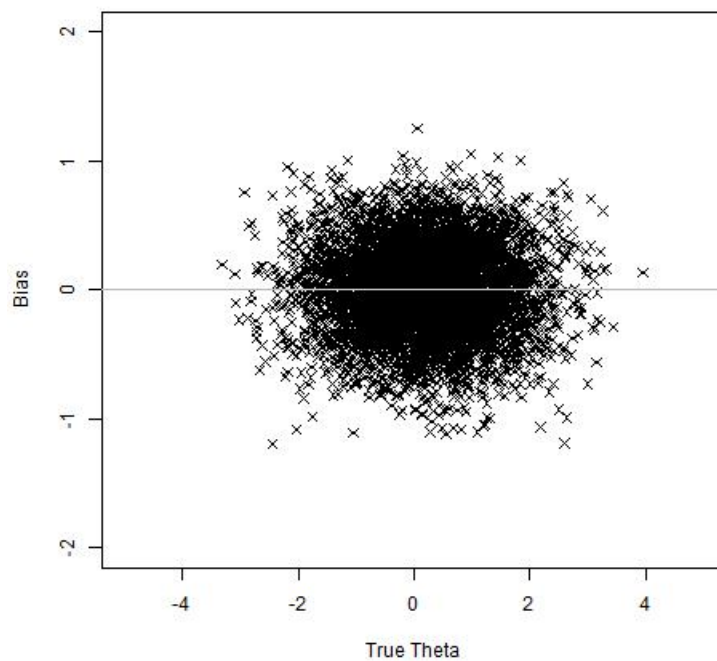
**G6 Science**



**G7 Science**



**G8 Science**



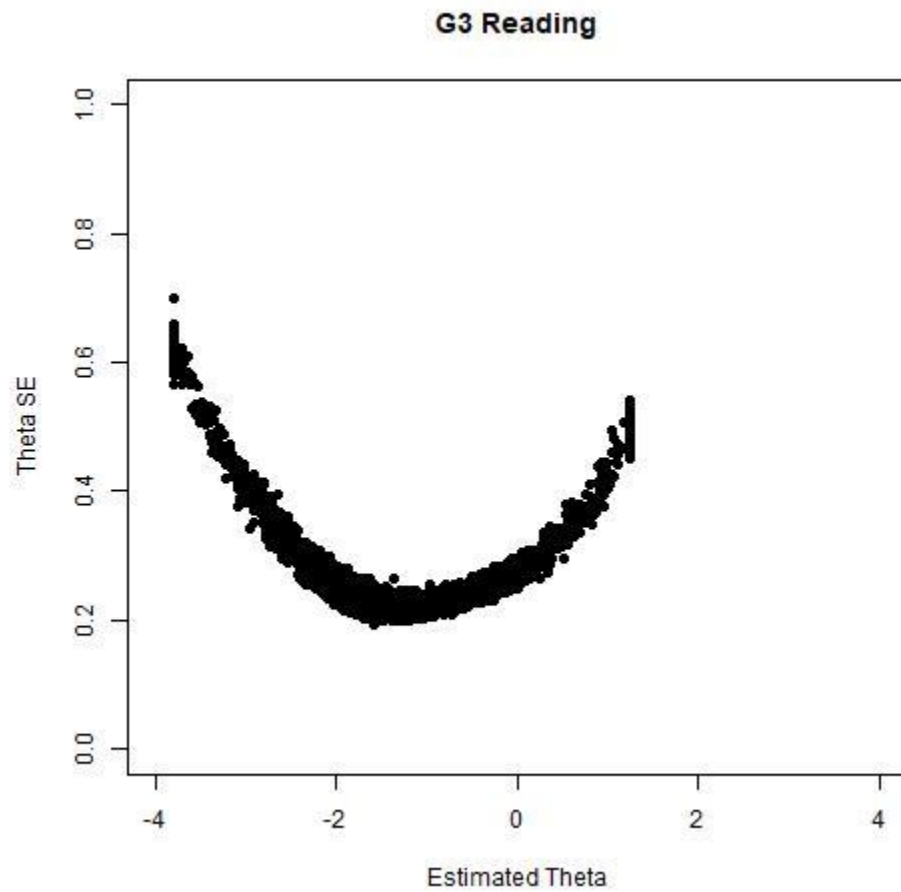
## APPENDIX E

### SUMMARY OF STANDARD ERROR ACROSS ESTIMATED THETA RANGE

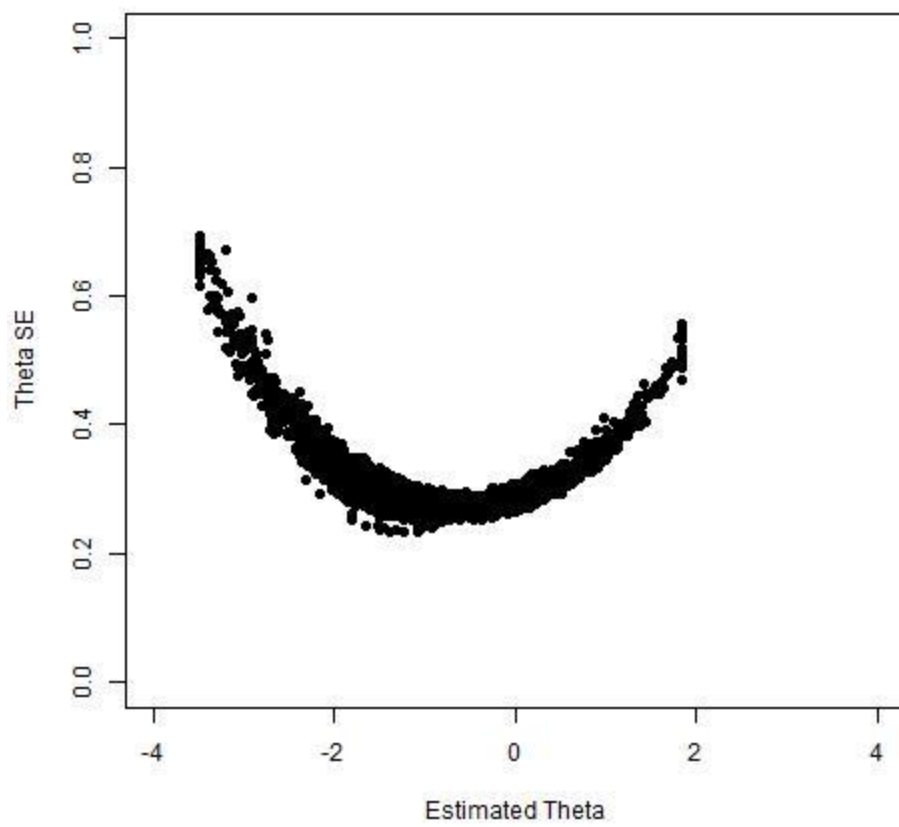
CAMBIUM ASSESSMENT, INC.

## APPENDIX E - SUMMARY OF STANDARD ERROR ACROSS ESTIMATED THETA RANGE

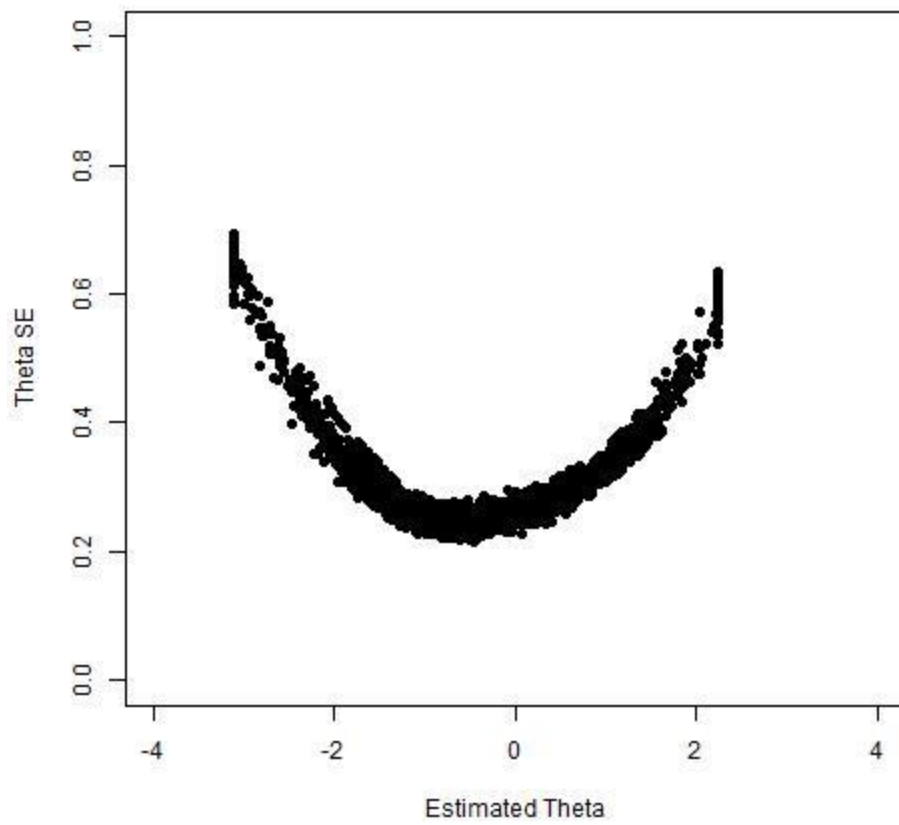
### SUMMARY OF STANDARD ERROR ACROSS ESTIMATED THETA RANGE - READING, LANGUAGE, LISTENING



G4 Reading

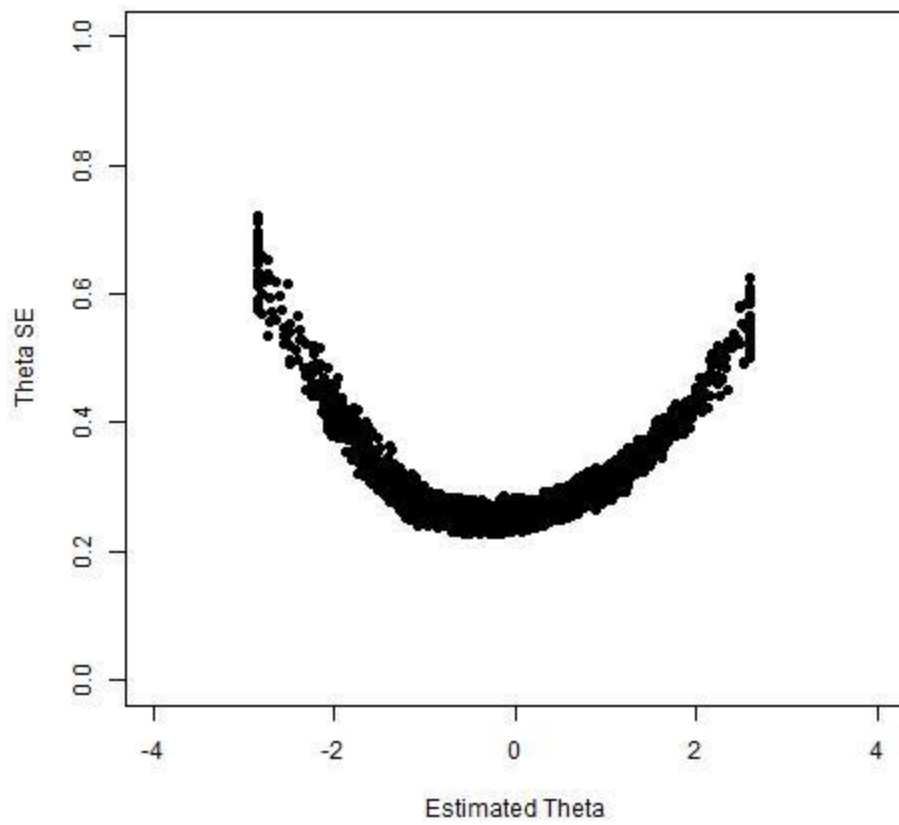


G5 Reading

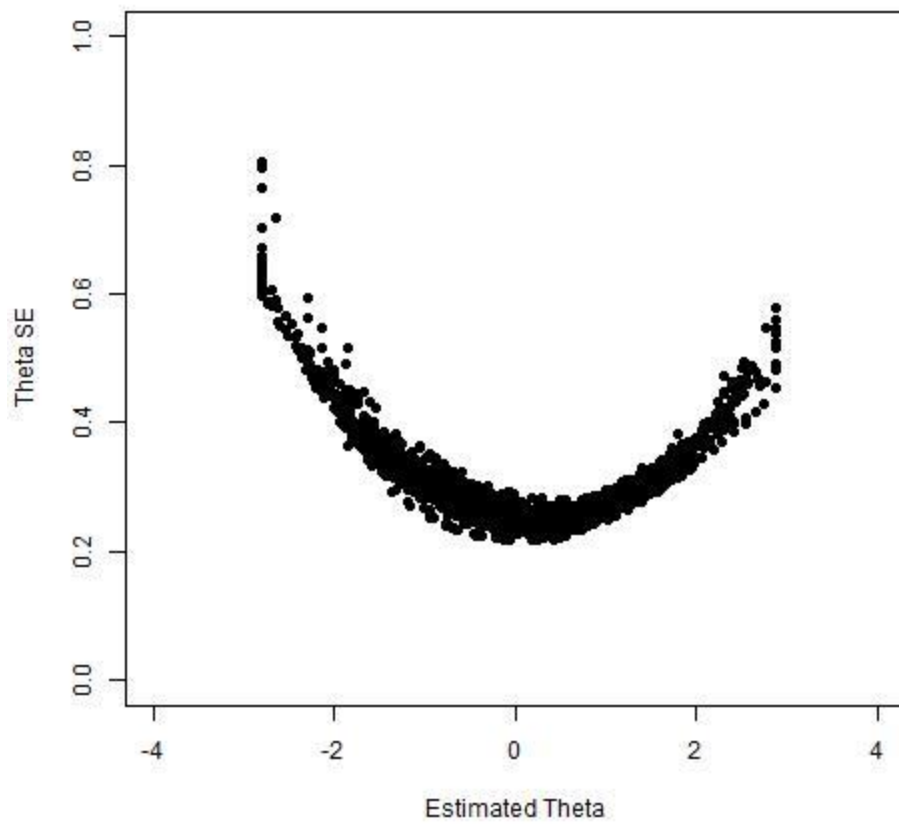




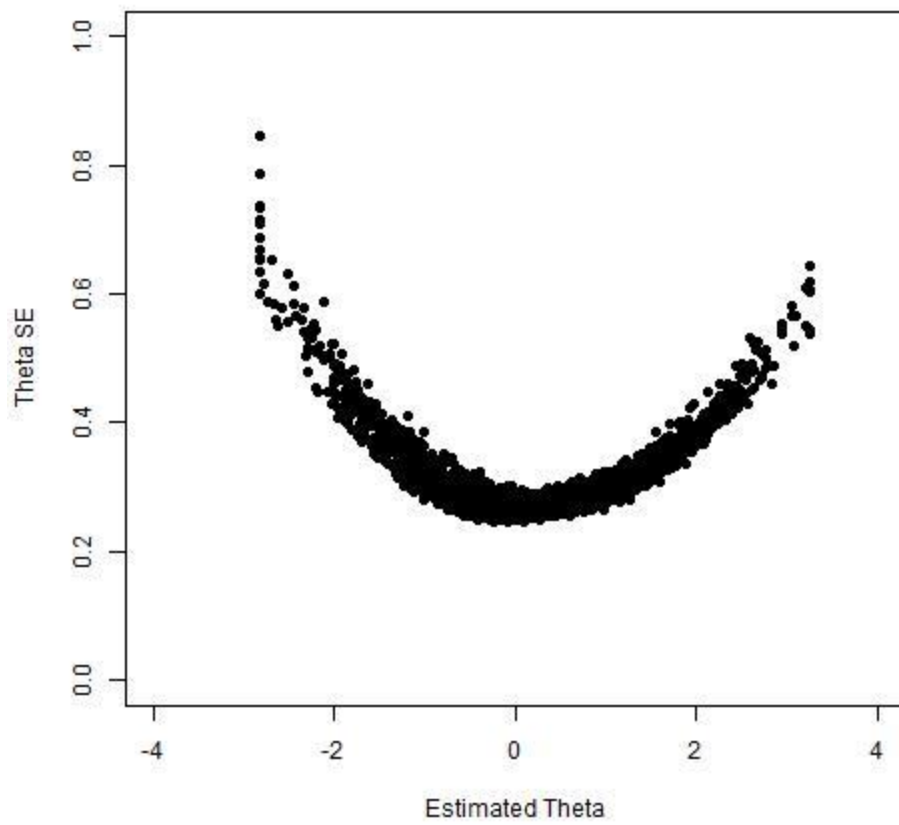
G6 Reading



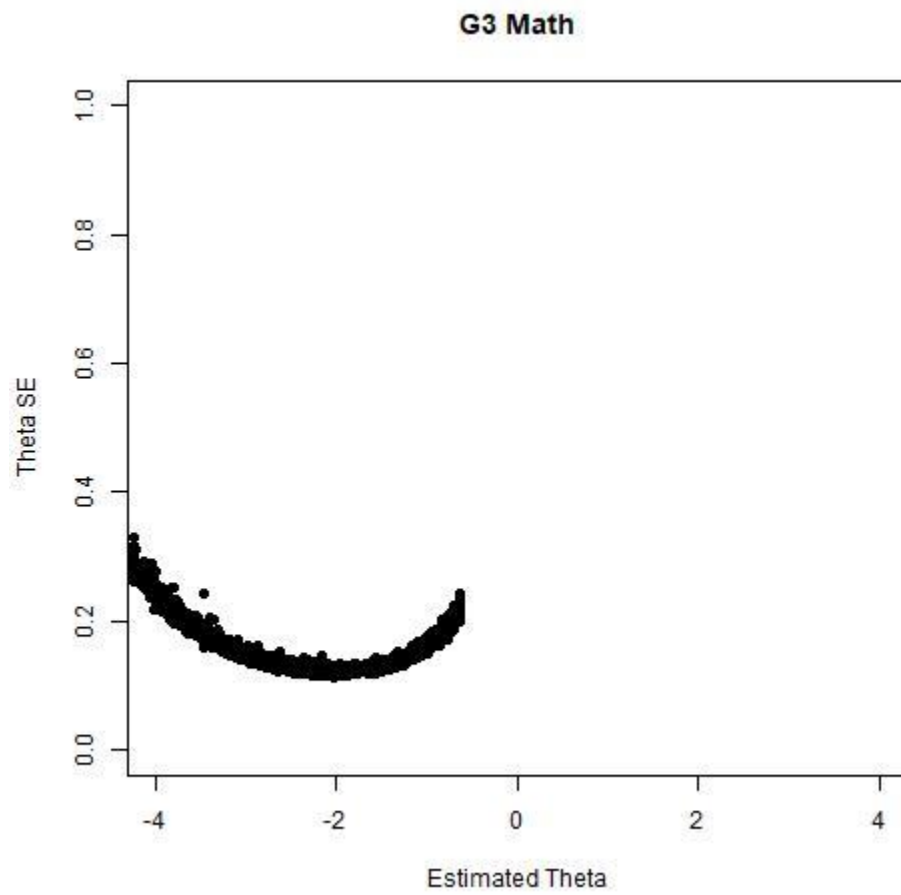
G7 Reading



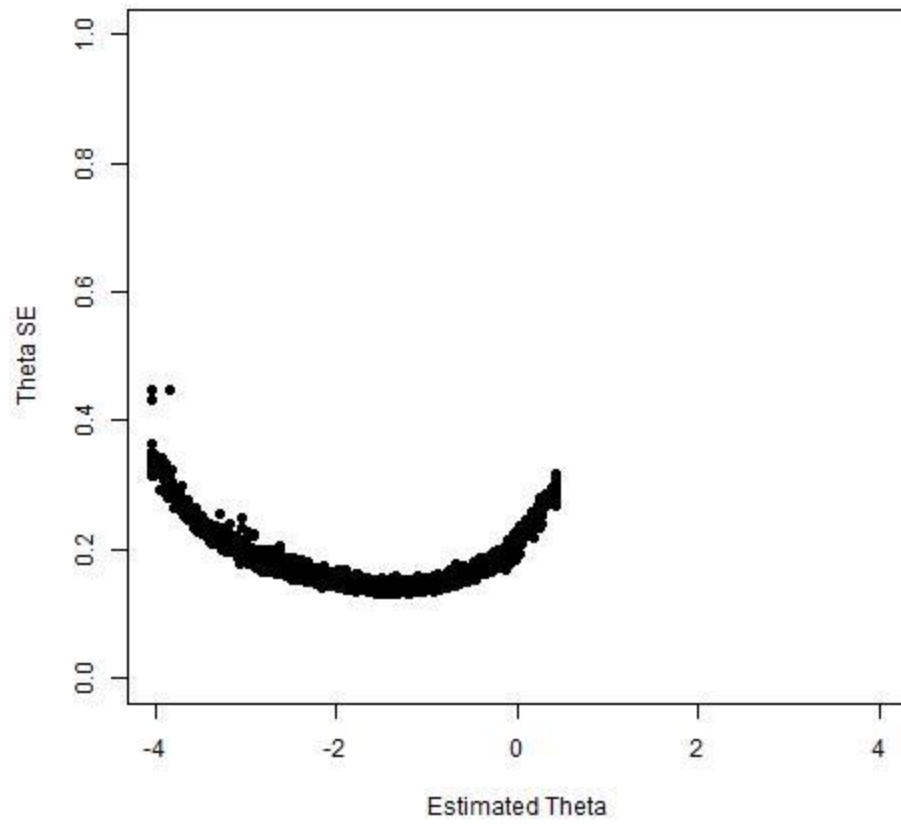
G8 Reading



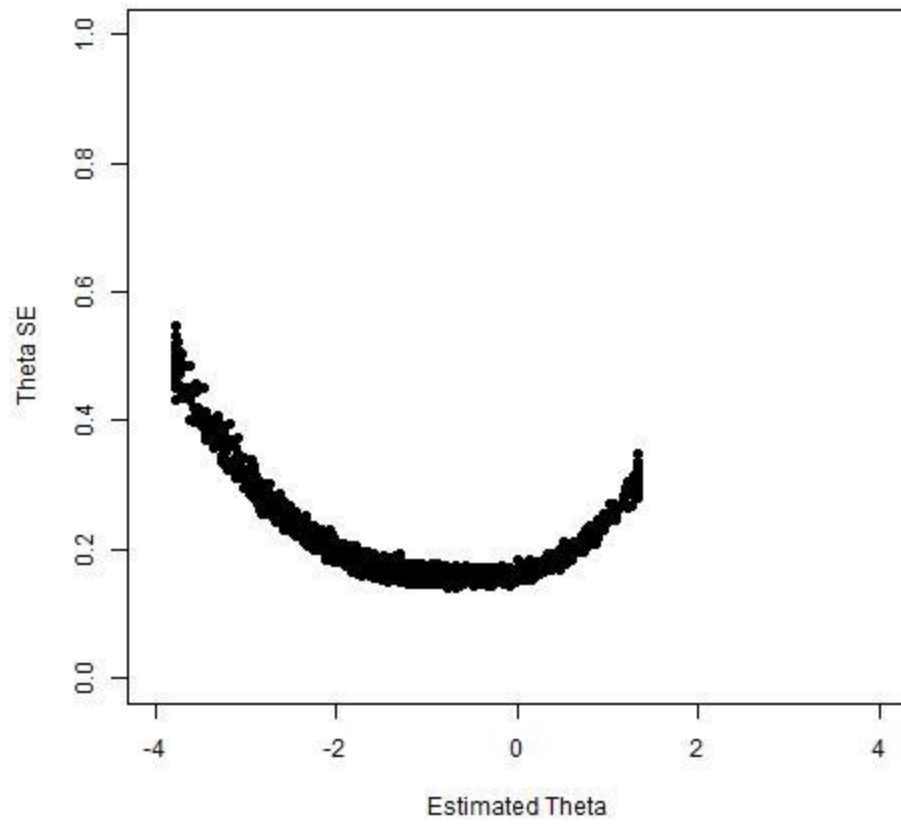
## SUMMARY OF STANDARD ERROR ACROSS ESTIMATED THETA RANGE - MATHEMATICS



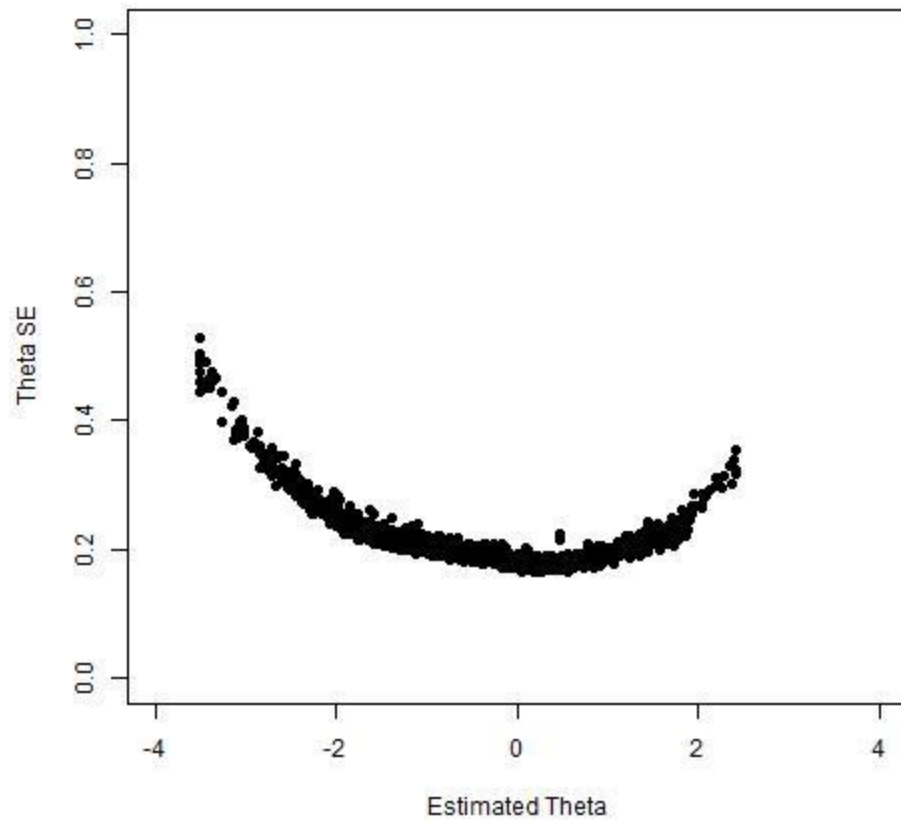
# G4 Math



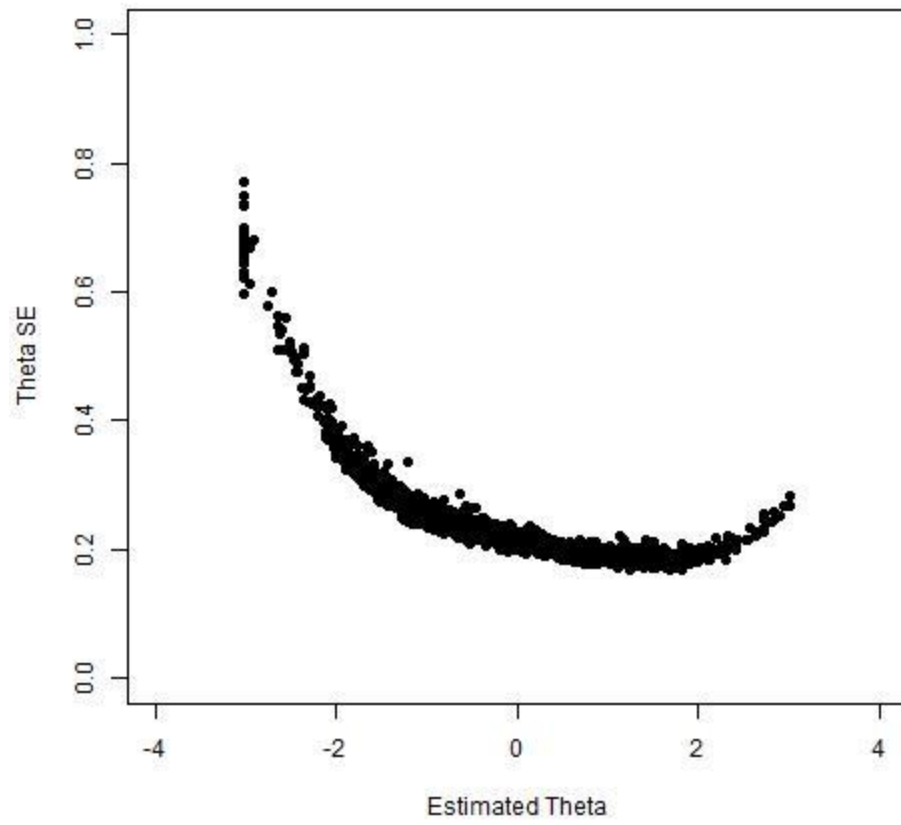
### G5 Math



# G6 Math

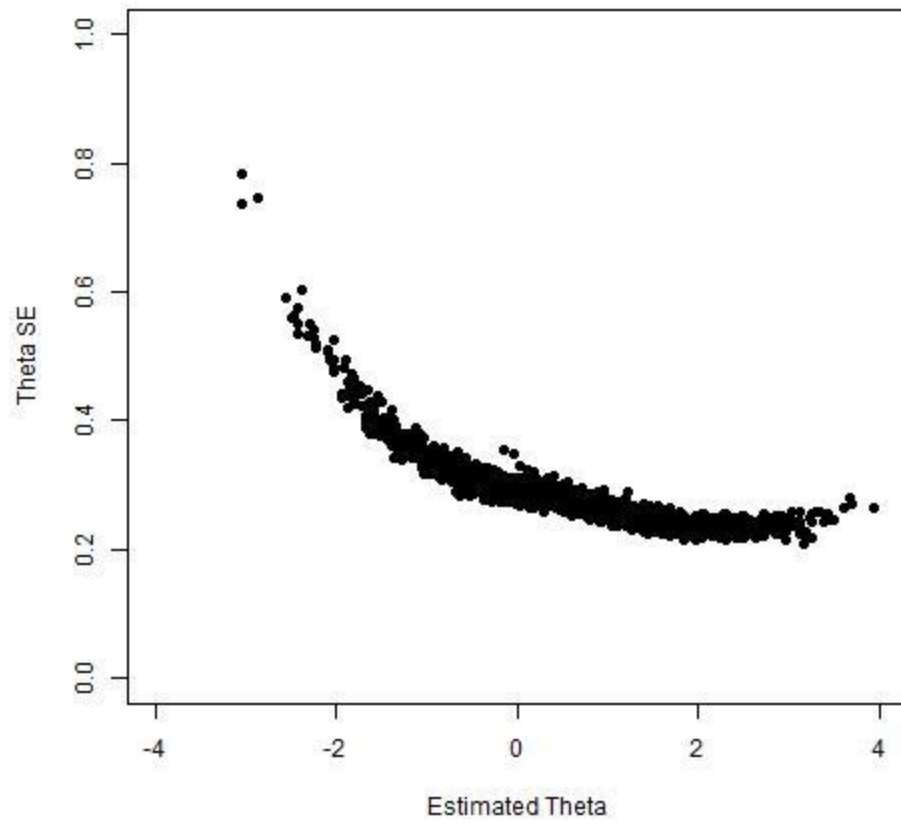


### G7 Math

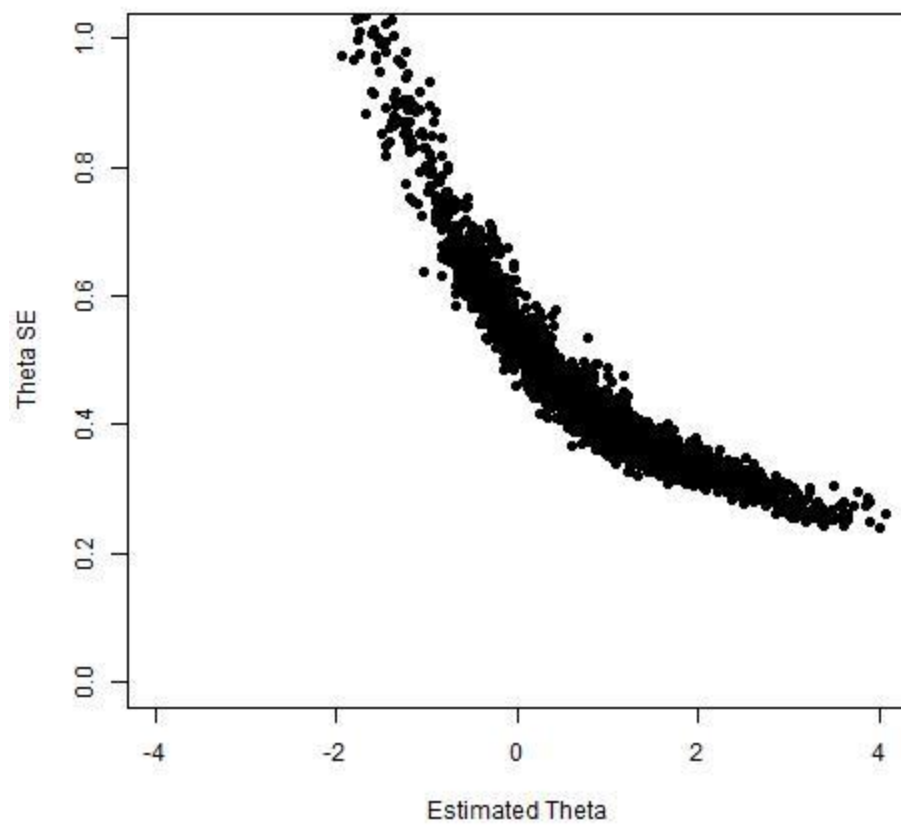




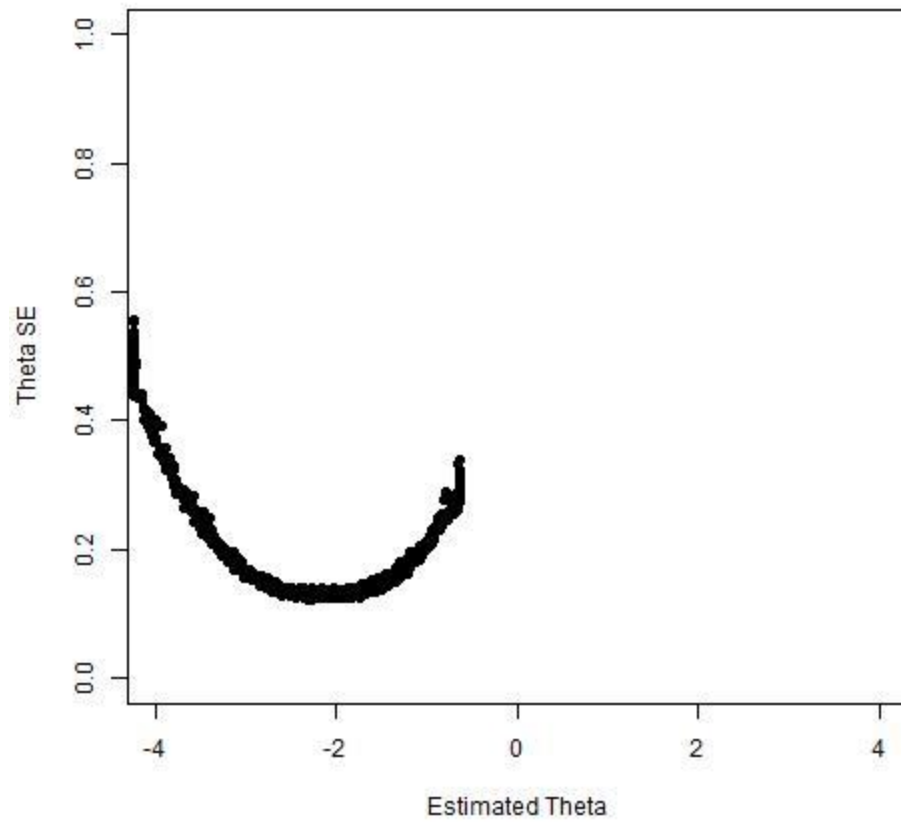
### G8 Math



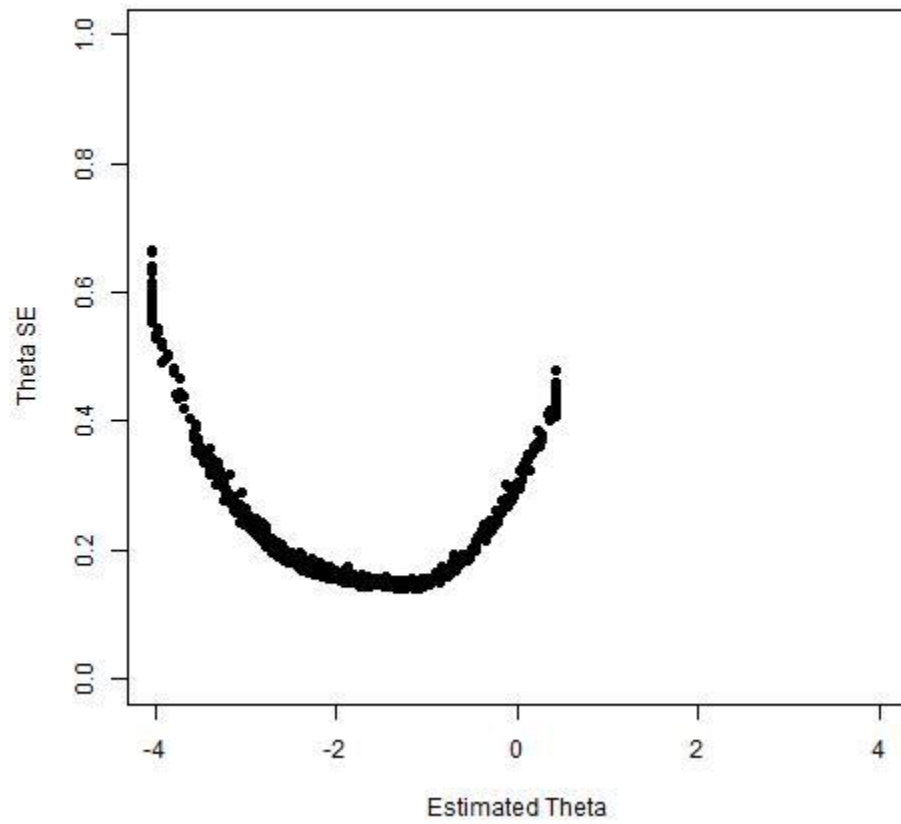
SM1 Math



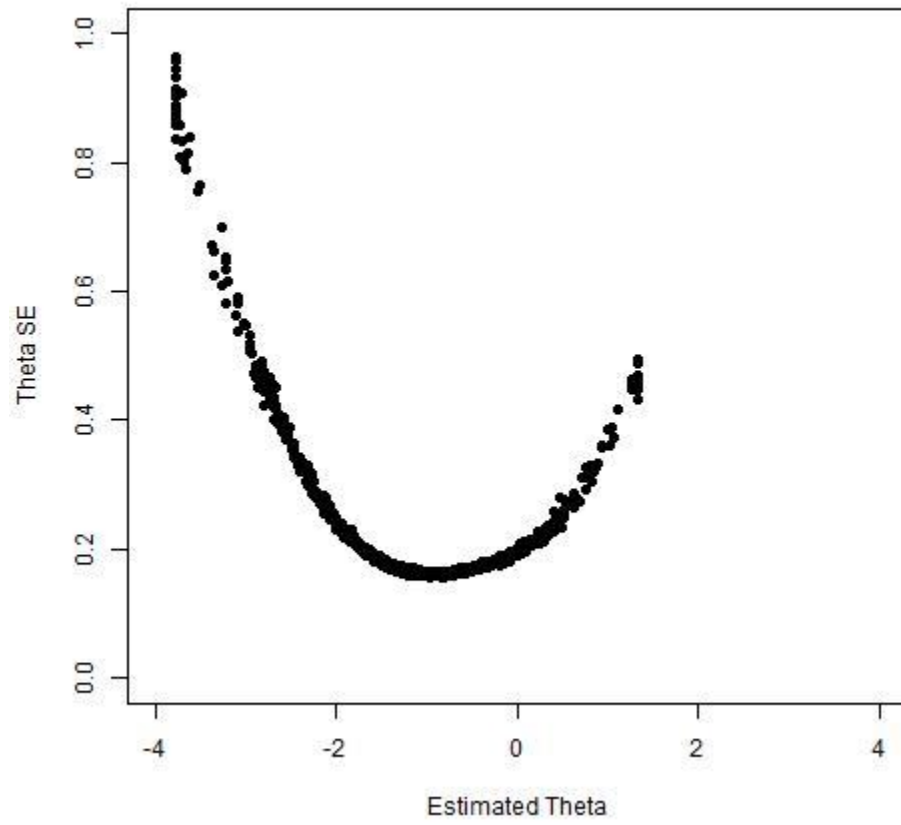
### G3 Math ESN



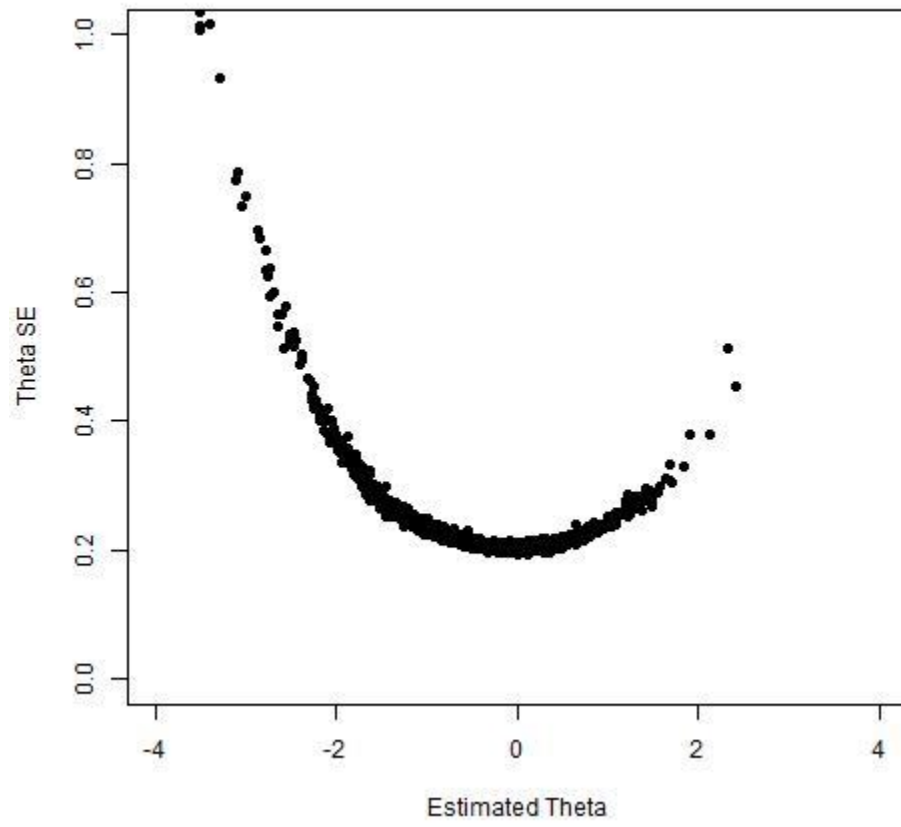
G4 Math ESN



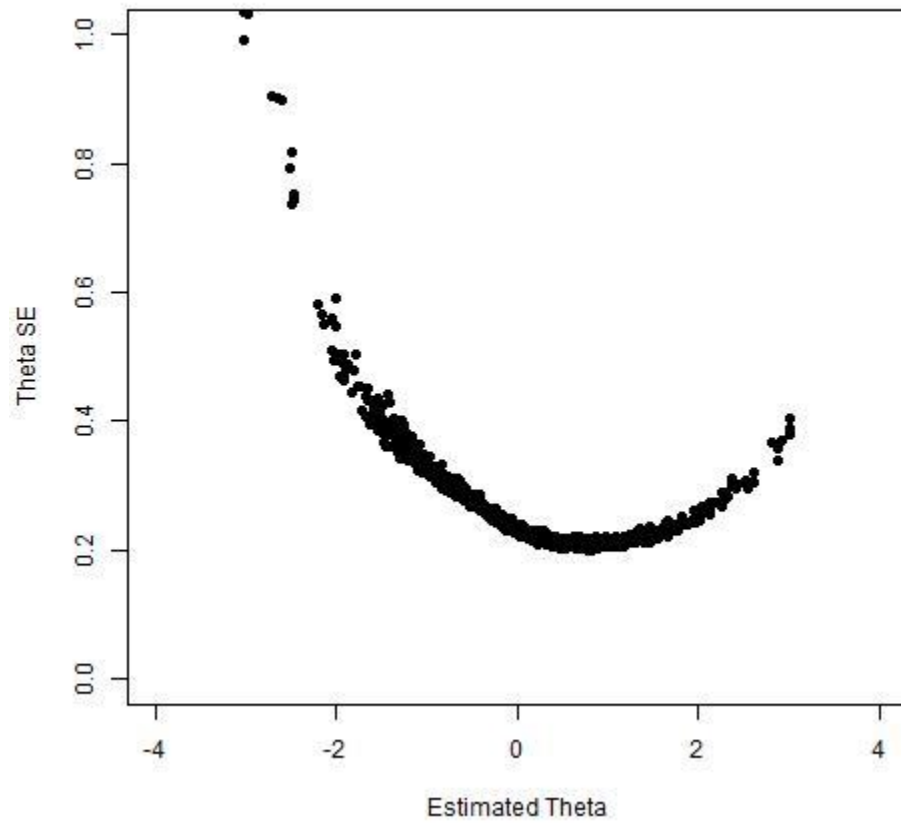
G5 Math ESN



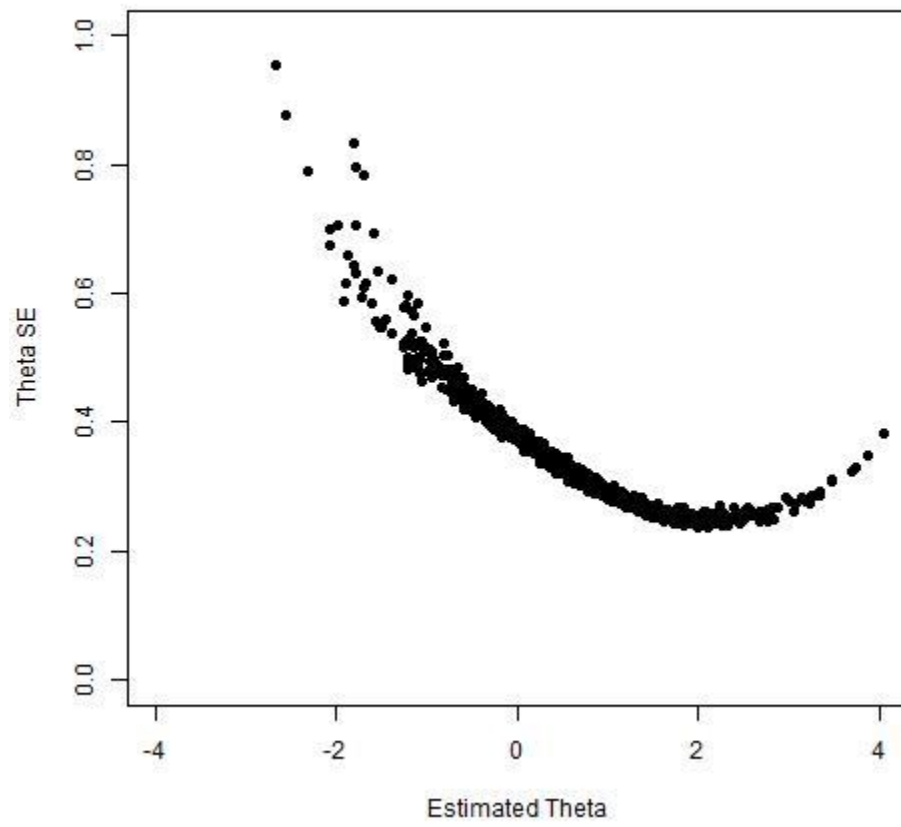
G6 Math ESN



G7 Math ESN

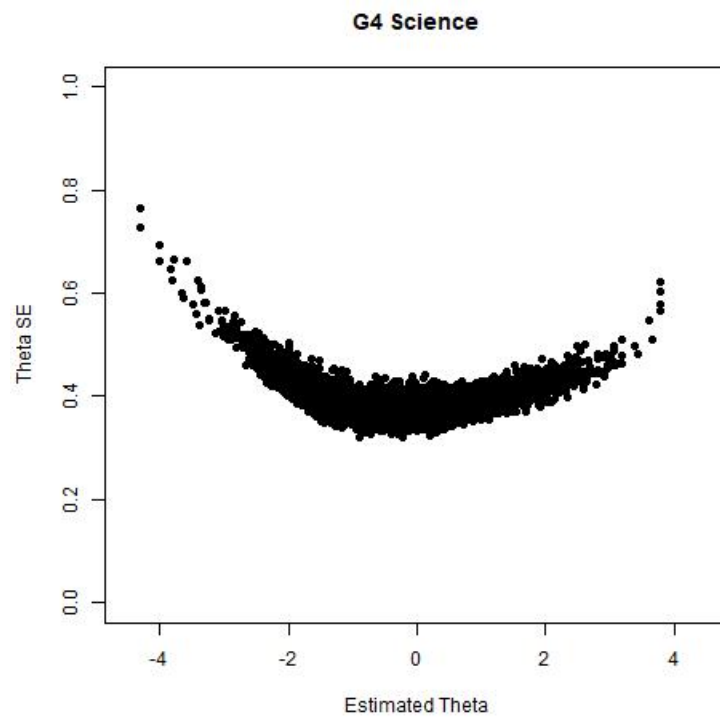


G8 Math ESN

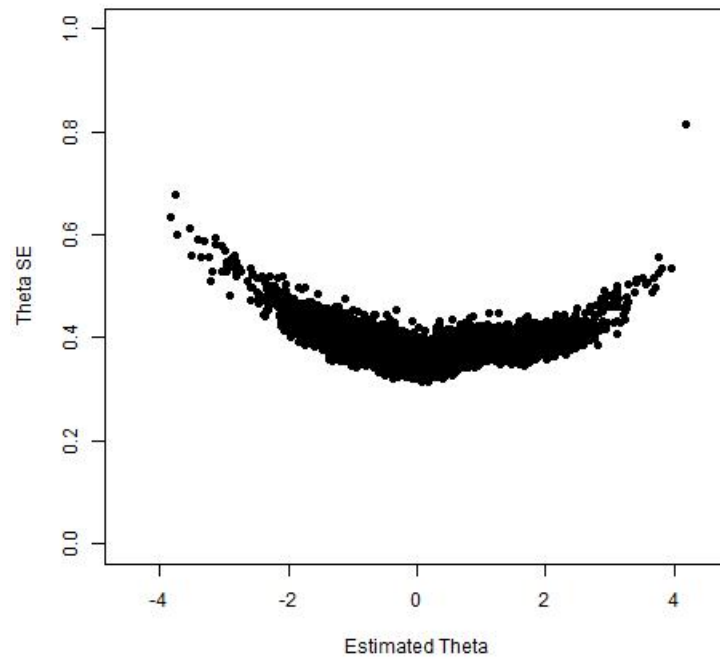




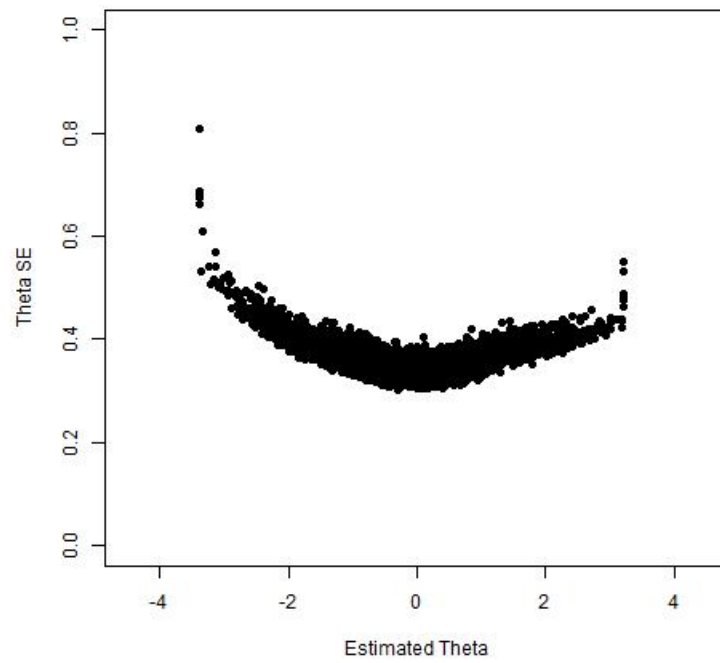
## SUMMARY OF STANDARD ERROR ACROSS ESTIMATED THETA RANGE - SCIENCE



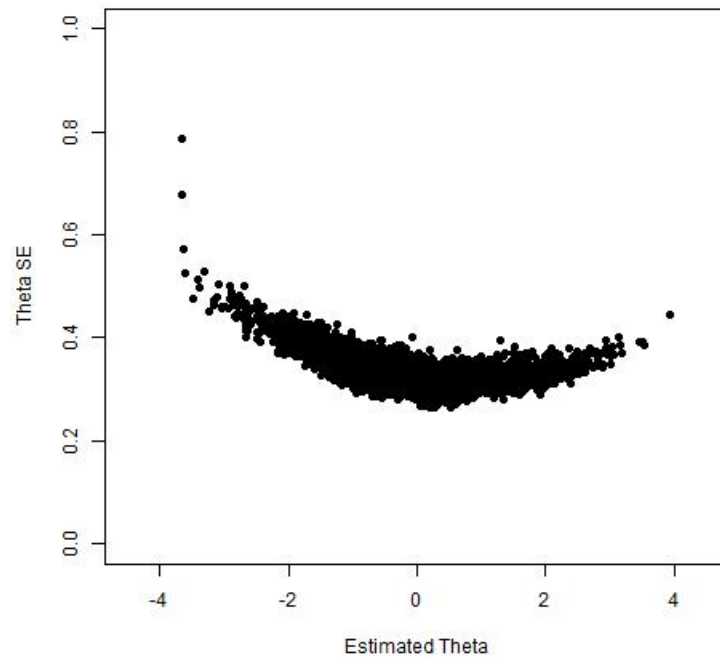
**G5 Science**



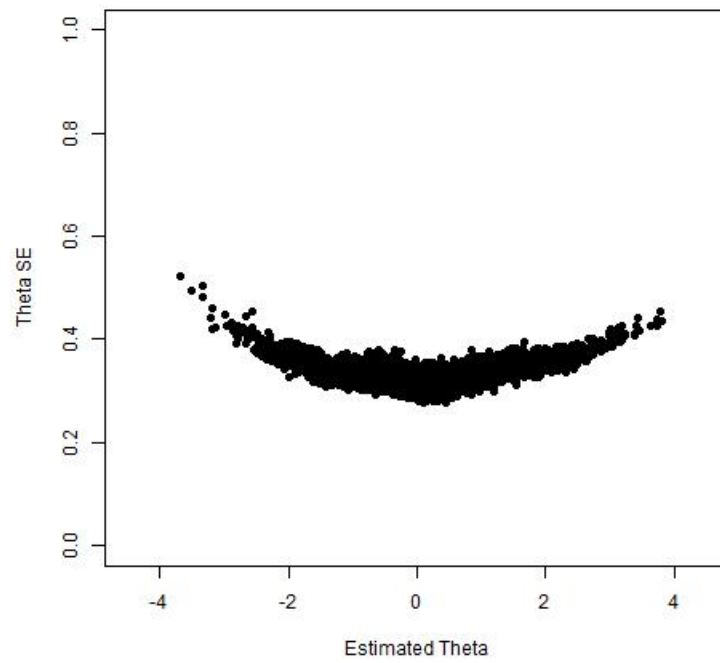
**G6 Science**



**G7 Science**



**G8 Science**



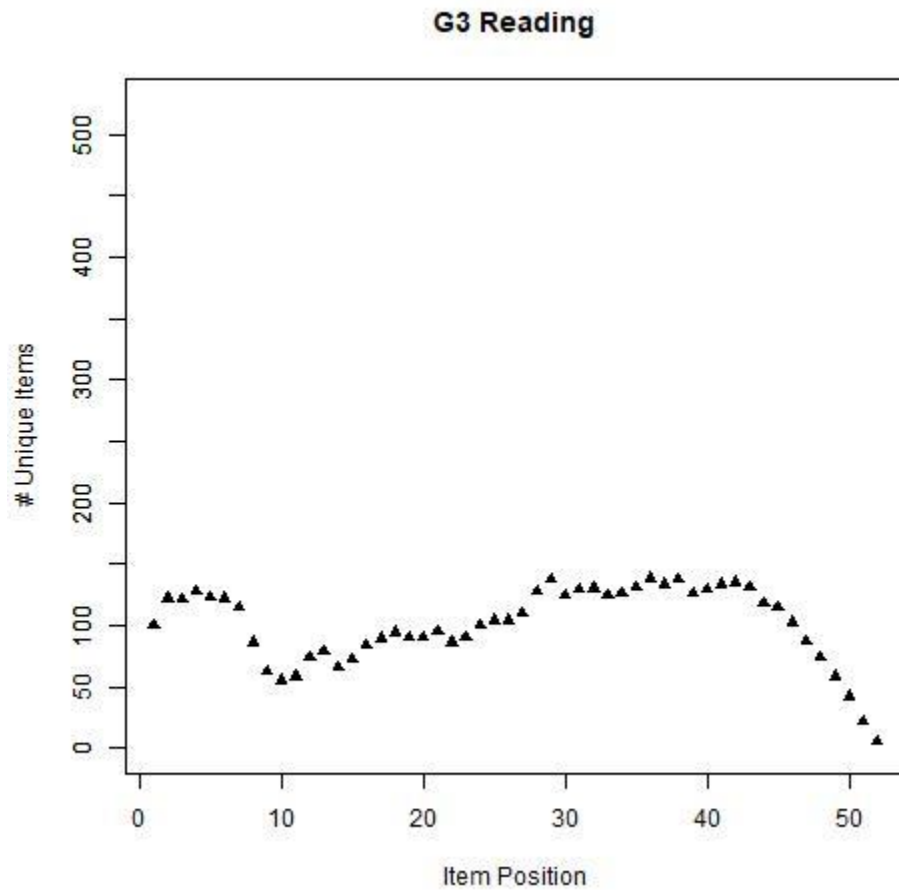
## APPENDIX F

### NUMBER OF UNIQUE ITEMS ADMINISTERED BY ITEM POSITION

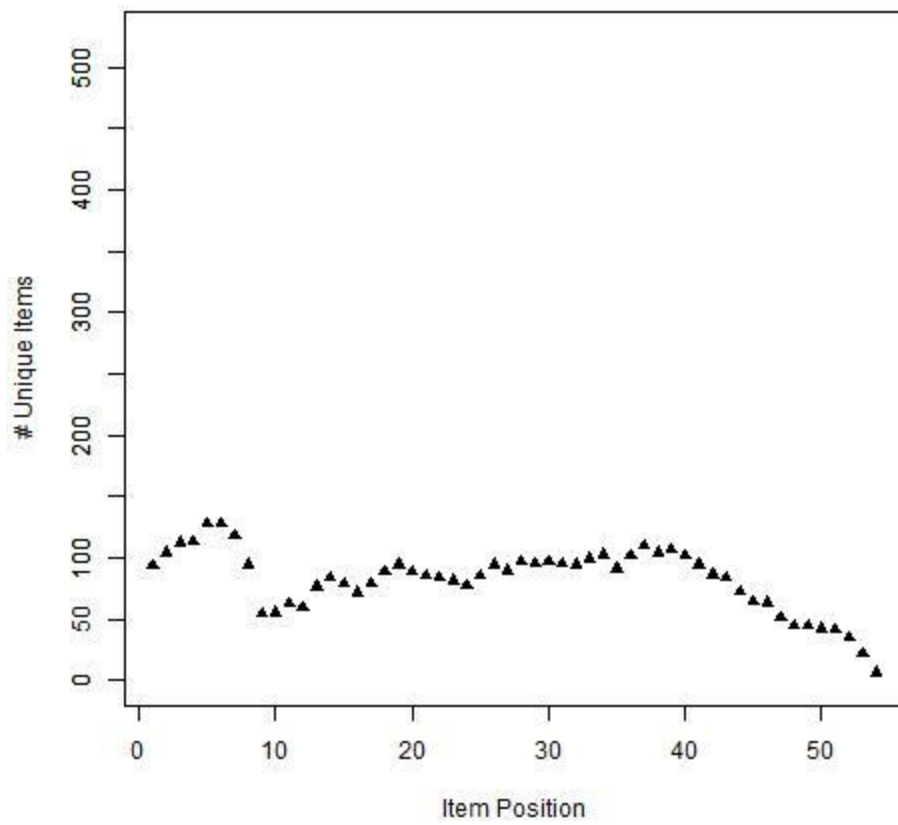
CAMBIUM ASSESSMENT, INC.

## APPENDIX F - NUMBER OF UNIQUE ITEMS ADMINISTERED BY ITEM POSITION

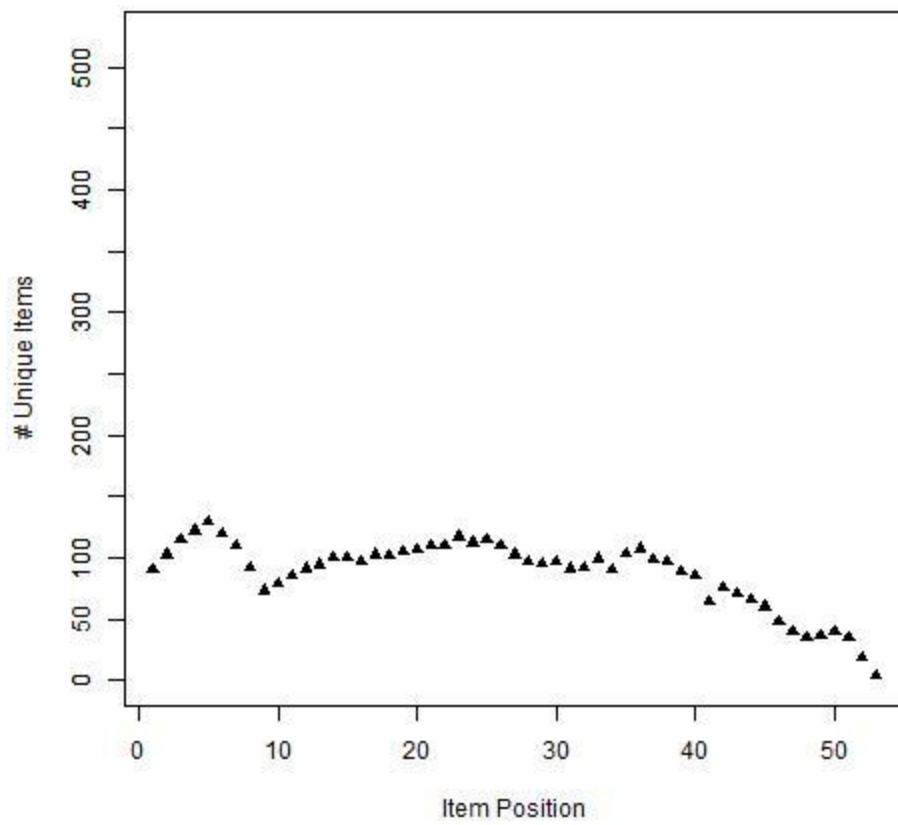
NUMBER OF UNIQUE ITEMS ADMINISTERED BY ITEM POSITION - READING, LANGUAGE, LISTENING



### G4 Reading

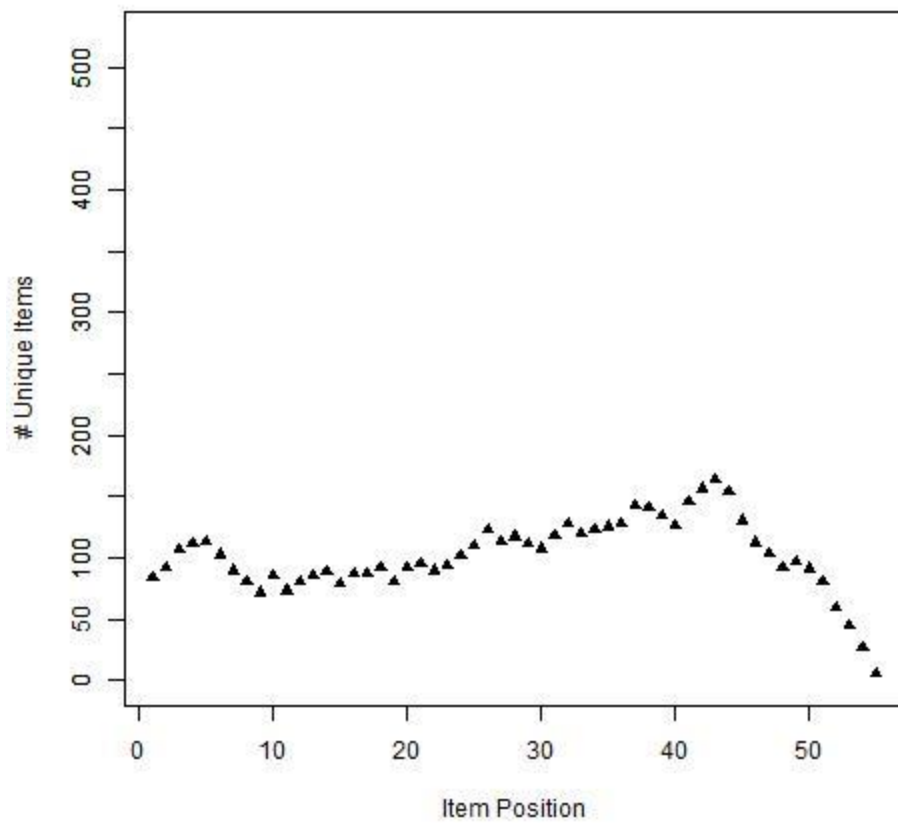


### G5 Reading

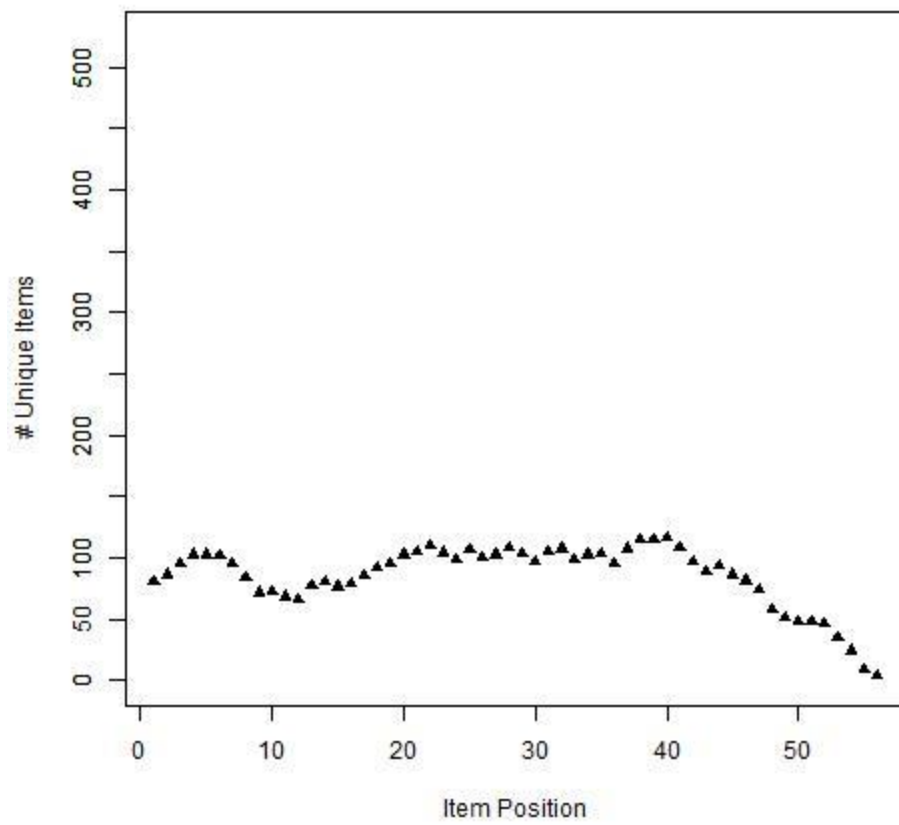




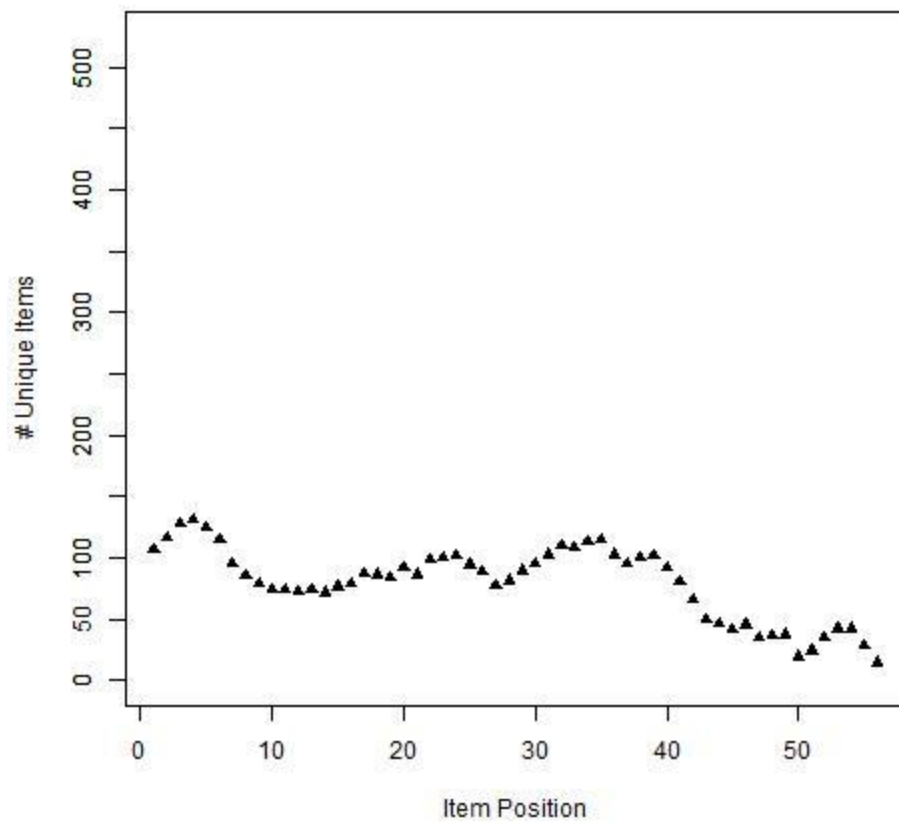
### G6 Reading



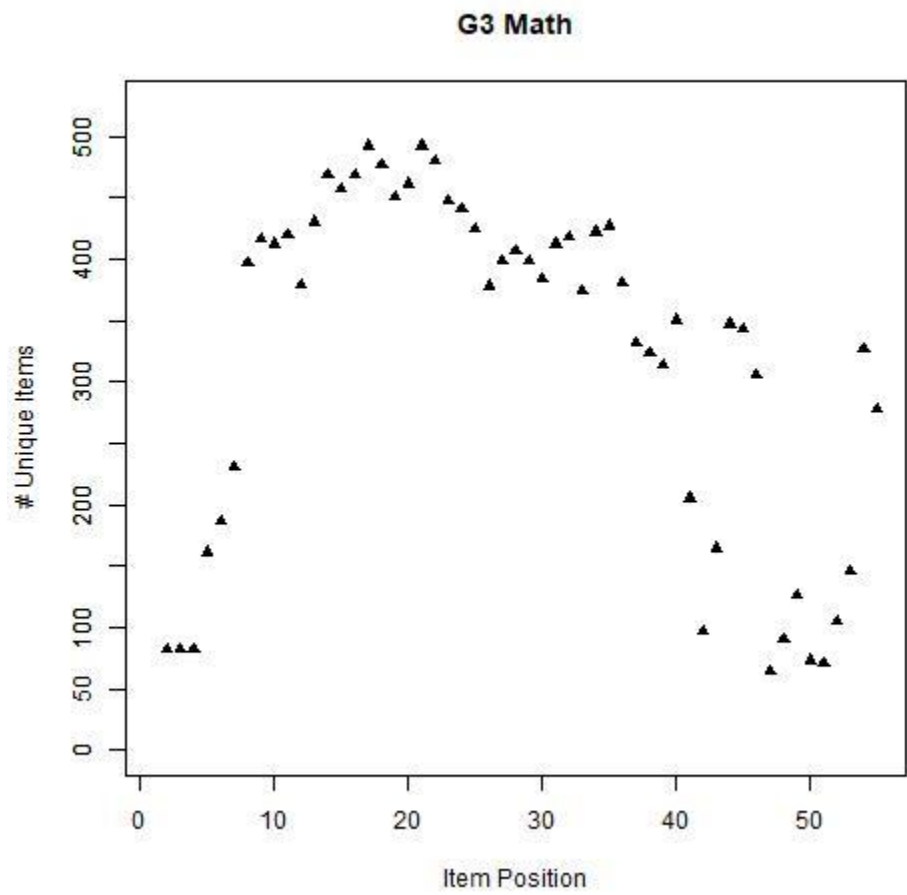
### G7 Reading



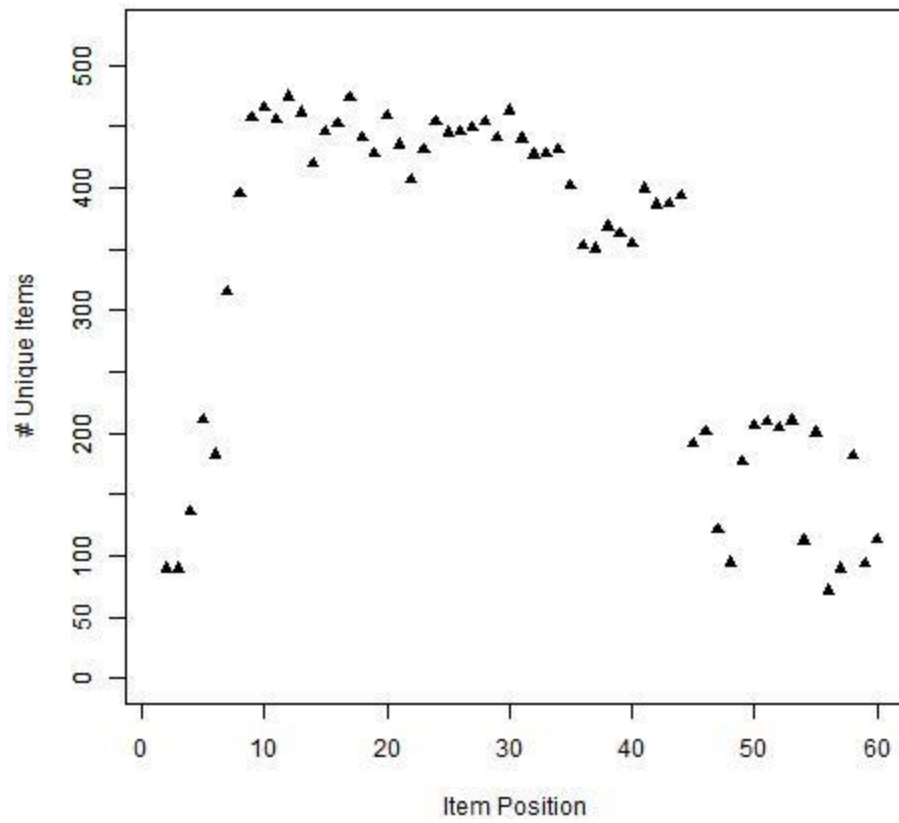
### G8 Reading



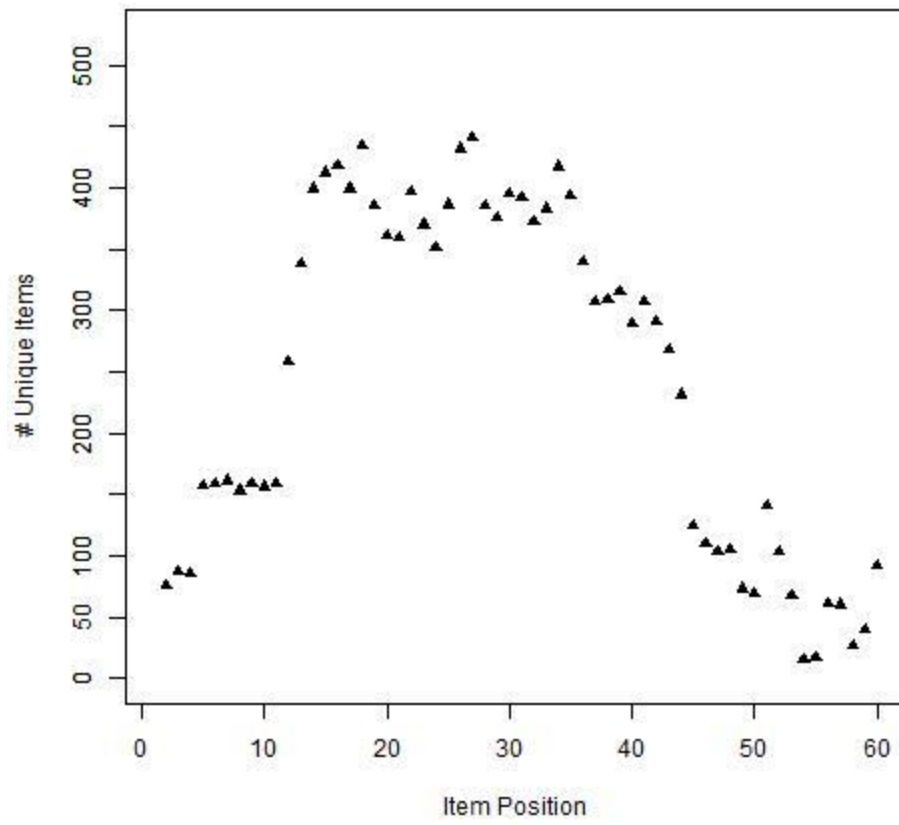
NUMBER OF UNIQUE ITEMS ADMINISTERED BY ITEM POSITION - MATHEMATICS



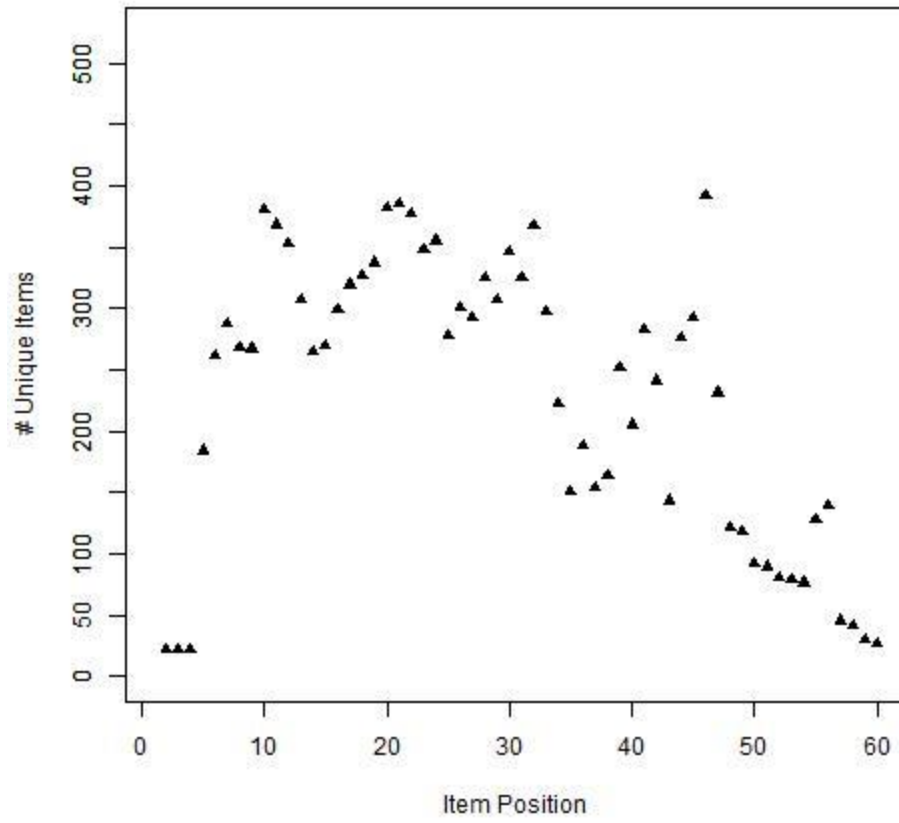
G4 Math



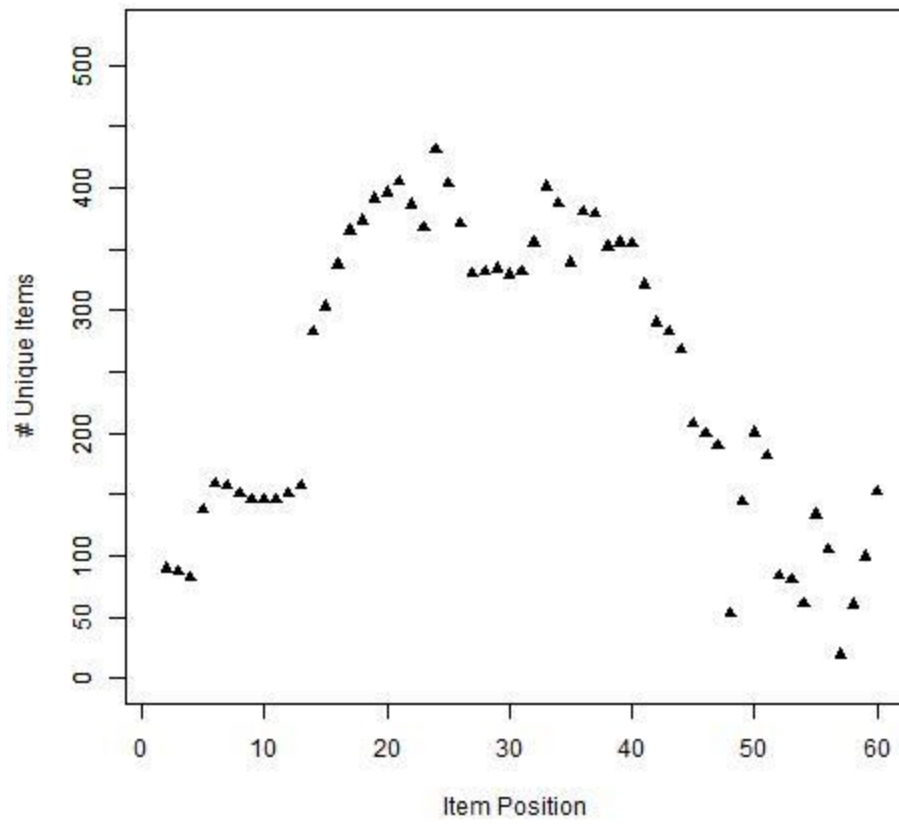
### G5 Math



### G6 Math

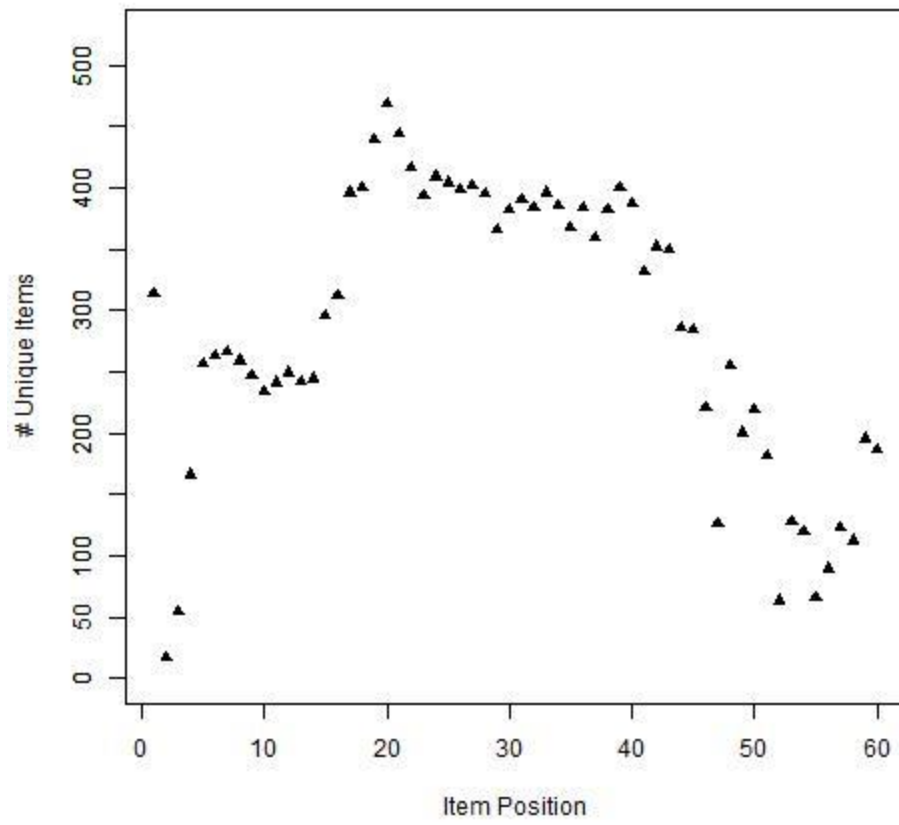


### G7 Math

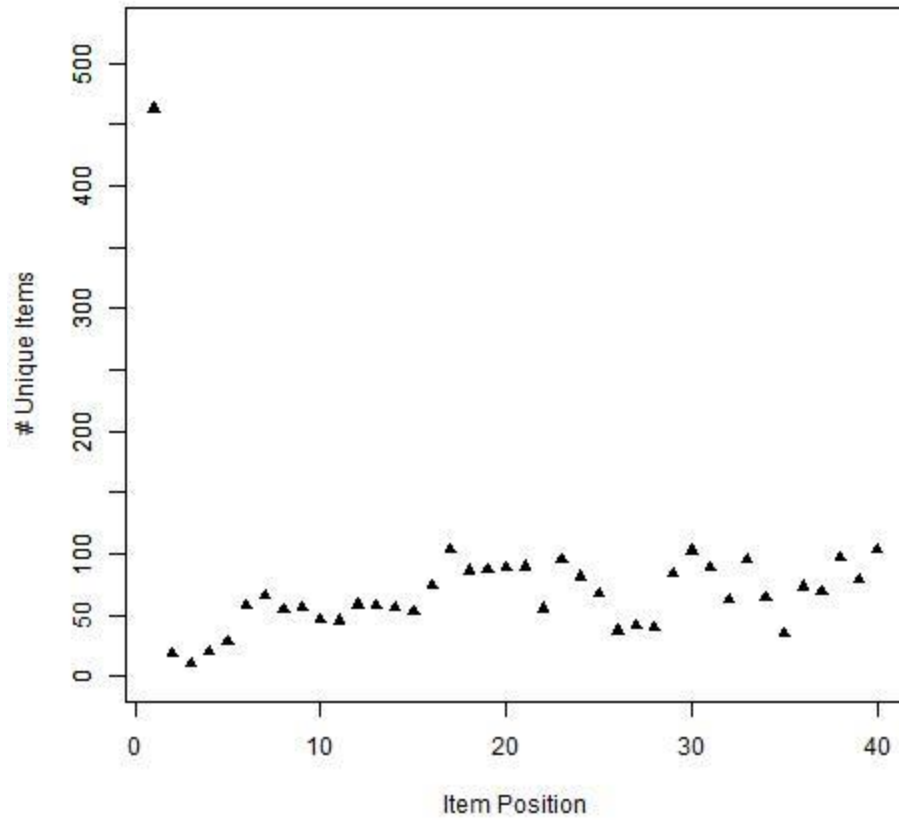




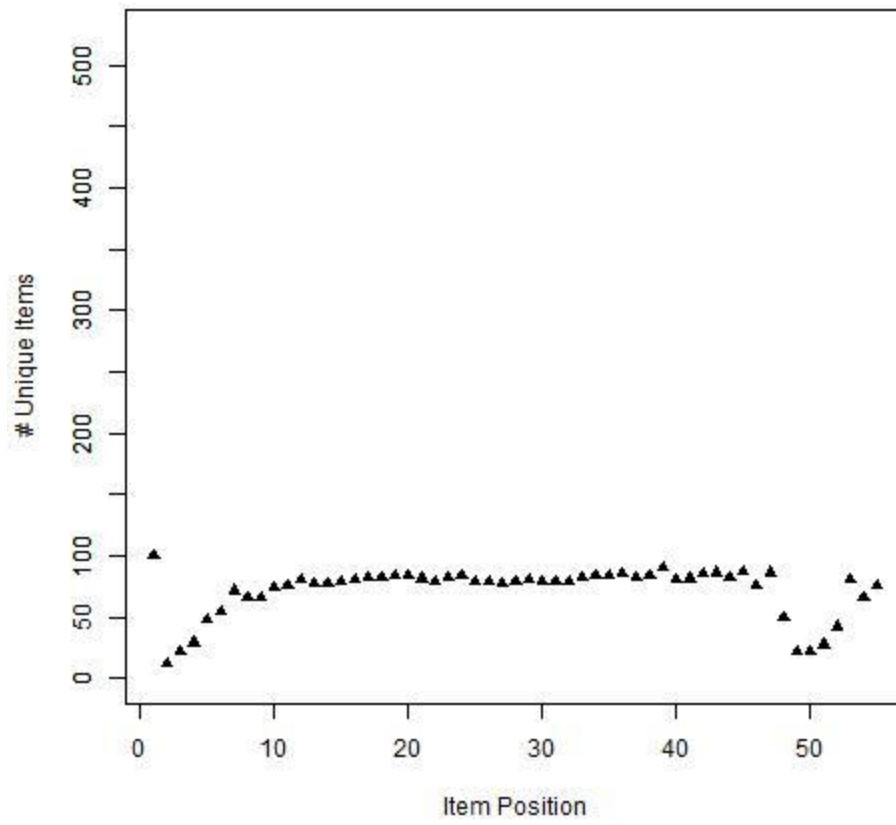
### G8 Math



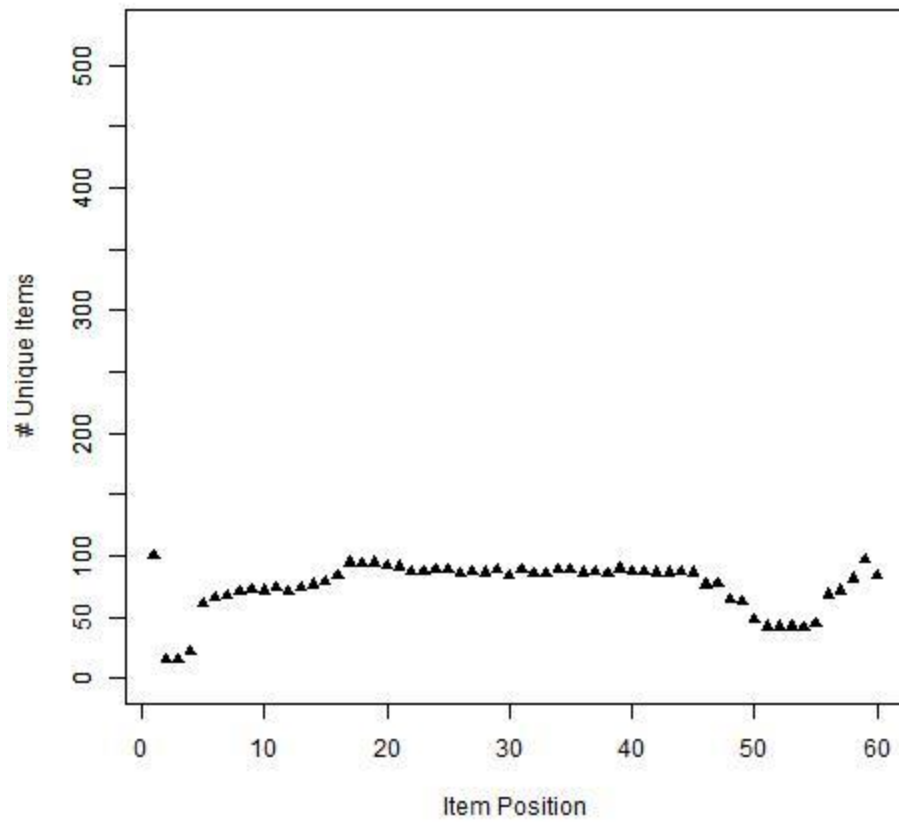
### SM1 Math



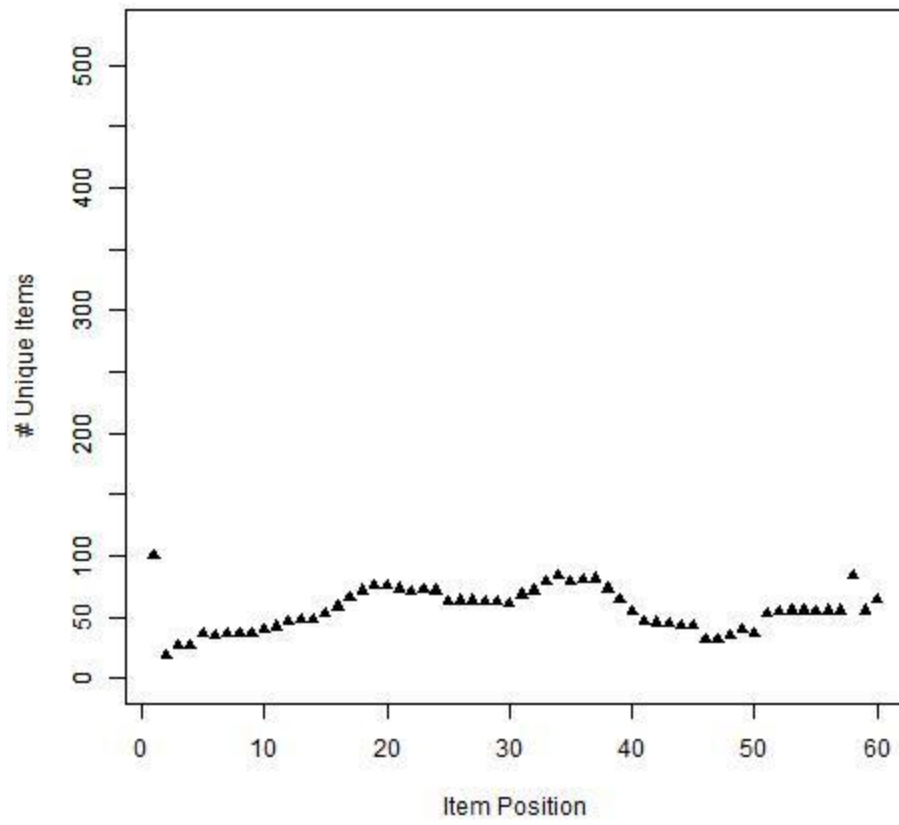
G3 Math ESN



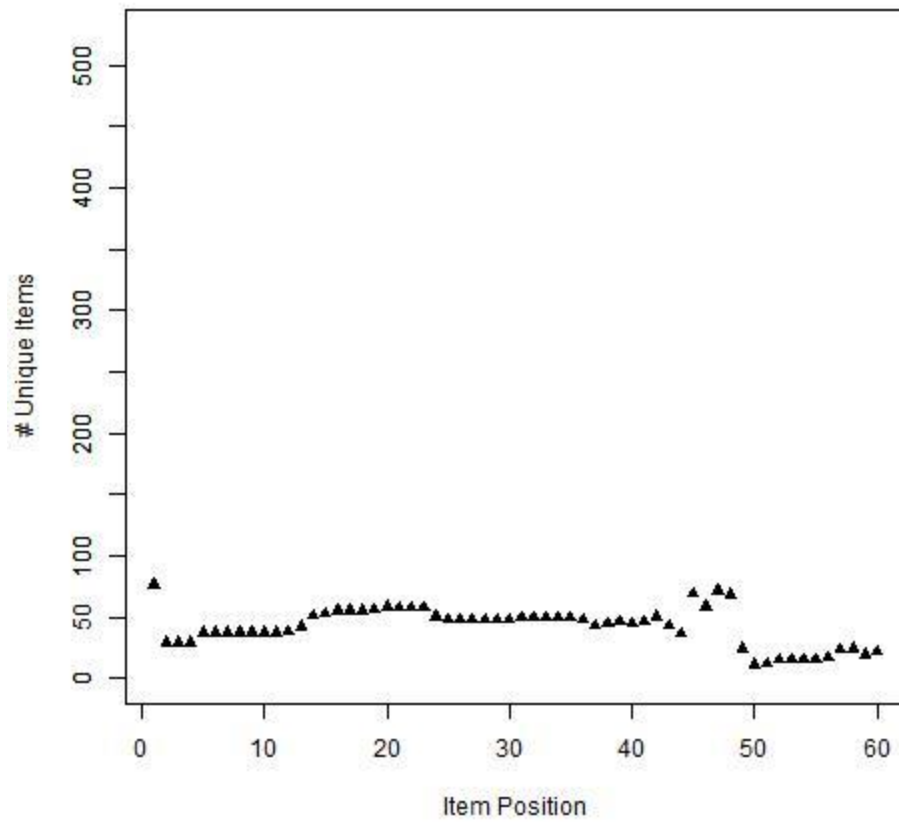
G4 Math ESN



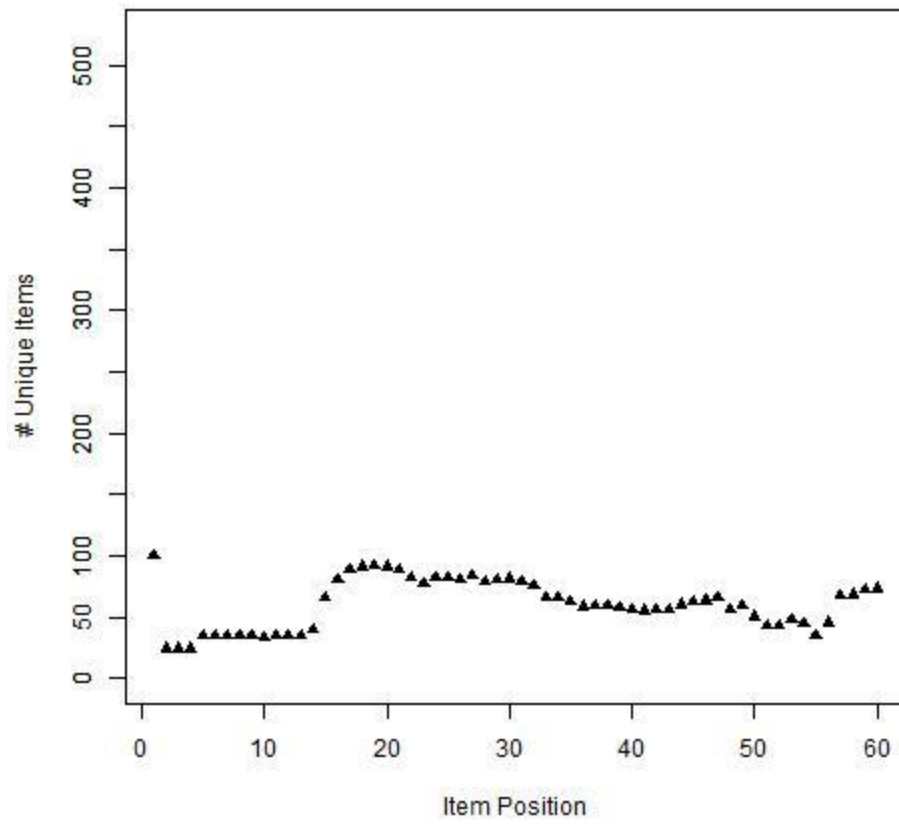
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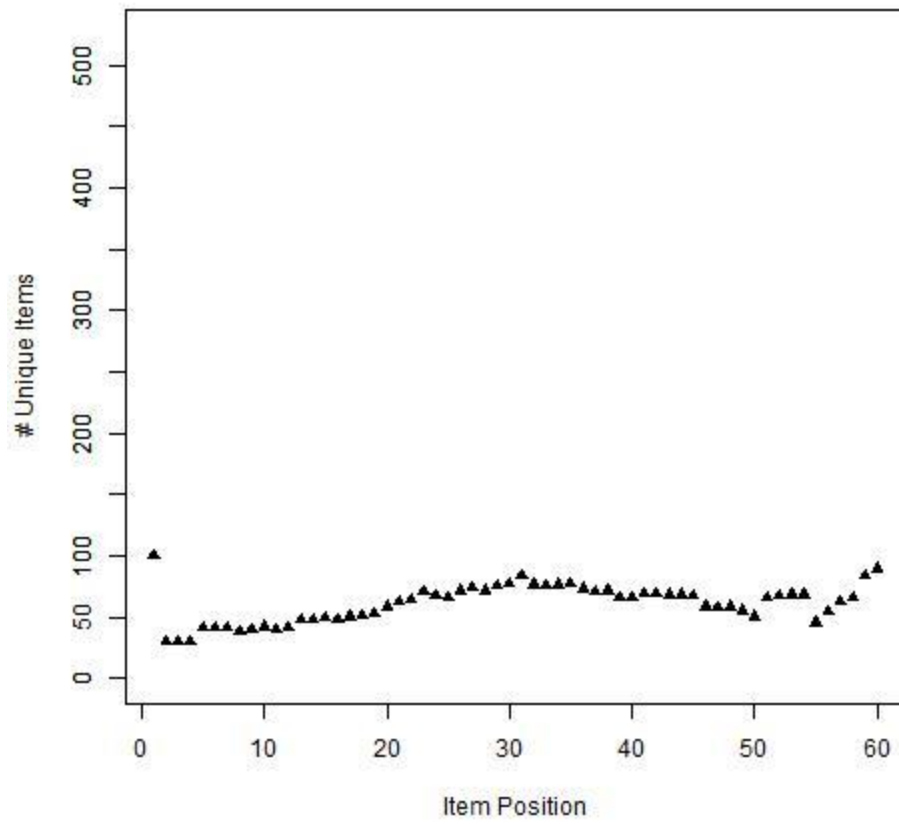
G6 Math ESN



G7 Math ESN

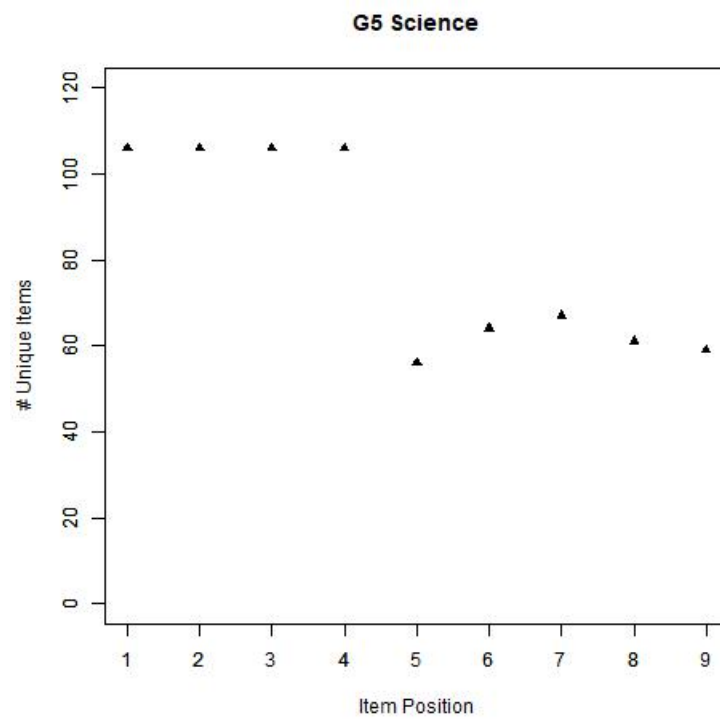
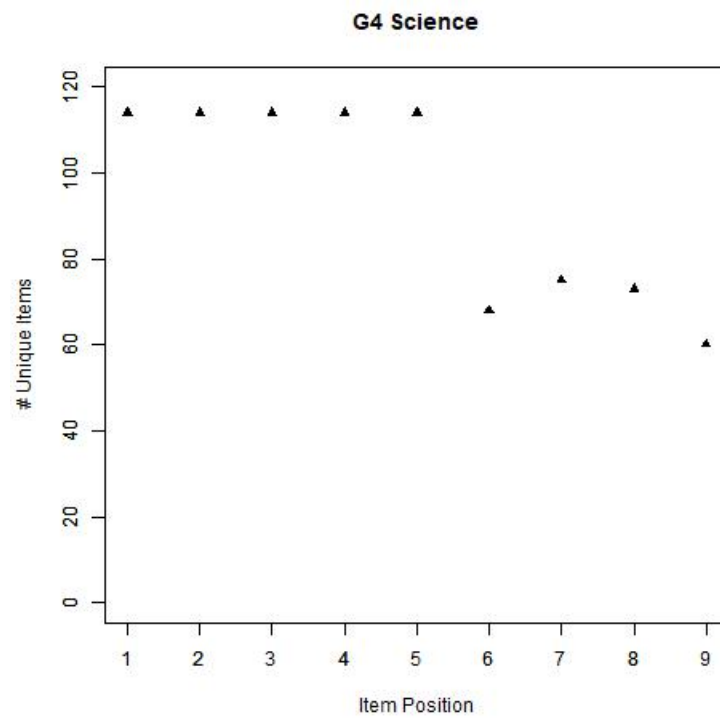


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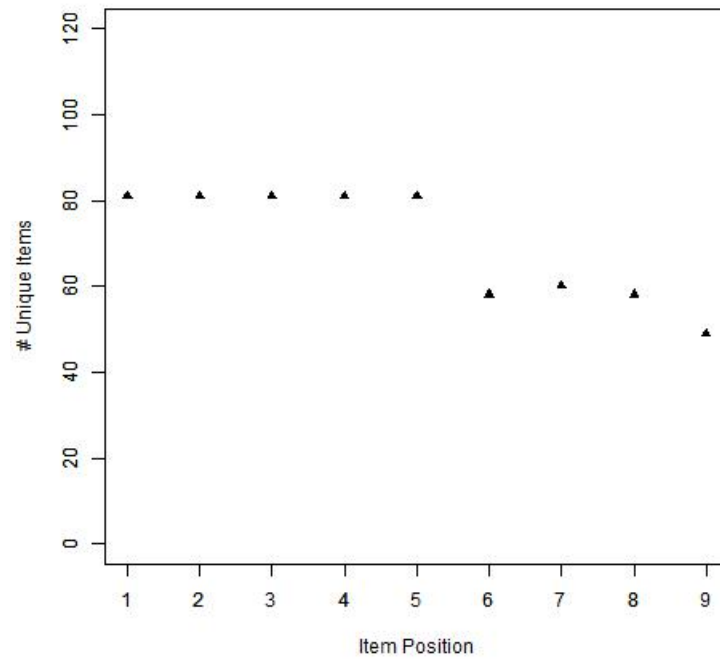




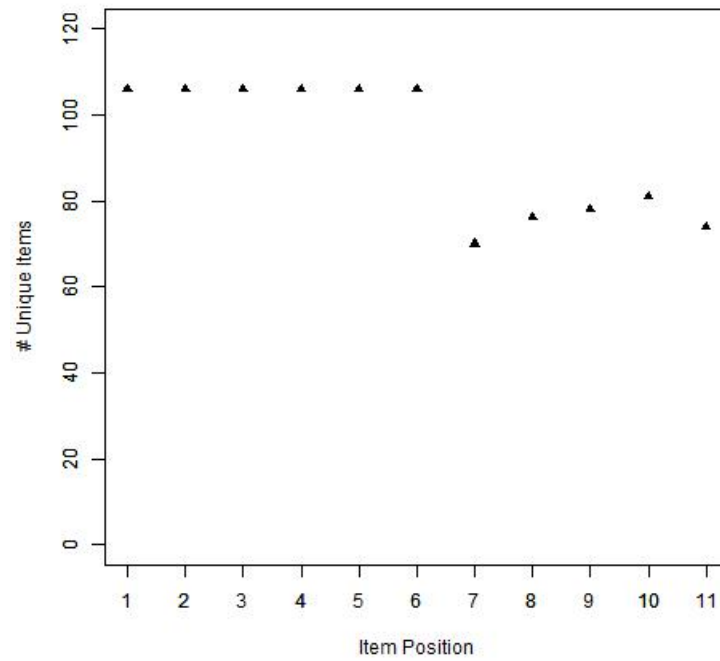
## NUMBER OF UNIQUE ITEMS ADMINISTERED BY ITEM POSITION - SCIENCE

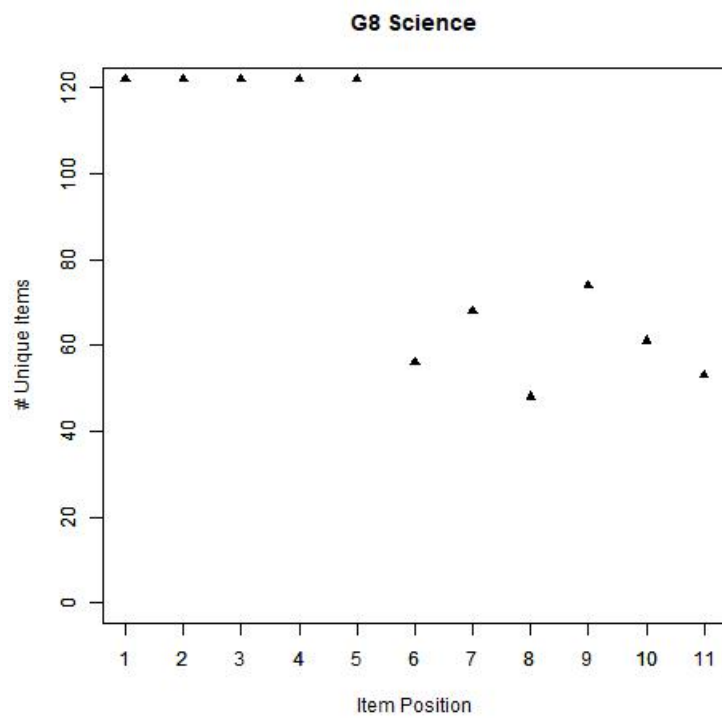


**G6 Science**



**G7 Science**





# **APPENDIX 4-A**

## **INTERIM TARGET BLUEPRINTS AND SUMMARY OF MODULAR BENCHMARKS**

## Appendix 4-A

### Interim Target Blueprints

**Table 4-A-1. Minimum/Maximum Number of Test Items by Score-Reporting Category for Classroom Period Interim ELA**

Strands	Min	Max
<b>Grade 3 ELA Classroom Period</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>
Reading Standards for Literature	14	14
Reading Standards for Informational Text	14	14
Speaking and Listening Standards	8	8
Language (vocabulary items, editing task sets)	8	10
DOK 1	8	13
DOK 2	12	21
DOK 3	10	15
<b>Grade 4 ELA Classroom Period</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>
Reading Standards for Literature	14	14
Reading Standards for Informational Text	14	14
Speaking and Listening Standards	9	9
Language (vocabulary items, editing task sets)	8	10
DOK 1	8	13
DOK 2	12	21
DOK 3	8	15
<b>Grade 5 ELA Classroom Period</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>
Reading Standards for Literature	14	14
Reading Standards for Informational Text	14	14
Speaking and Listening Standards	8	8
Language (vocabulary items, editing task sets)	8	10
DOK 1	8	13
DOK 2	12	21
DOK 3	7	15
<b>Grade 6 ELA Classroom Period</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>
Reading Standards for Literature	13	13
Reading Standards for Informational Text	16	16
Speaking and Listening Standards	9	9
Language (vocabulary items, editing task sets)	8	10
DOK 1	8	13
DOK 2	12	21
DOK 3	8	16
<b>Grade 7 ELA Classroom Period</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>
Reading Standards for Literature	13	13
Reading Standards for Informational Text	16	16
Speaking and Listening Standards	9	9
Language (vocabulary items, editing task sets)	8	10

Strands	Min	Max
DOK 1	8	13
DOK 2	12	21
DOK 3	10	16
<b>Grade 8 ELA Classroom Period</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>
Reading Standards for Literature	13	13
Reading Standards for Informational Text	16	16
Speaking and Listening Standards	9	9
Language (vocabulary items, editing task sets)	8	9
DOK 1	8	13
DOK 2	12	21
DOK 3	10	16

**Table 4-A-2. Minimum/Maximum Number of Test Items by Score-Reporting Category for Classroom Period Interim Mathematics**

<b>Domains</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
<b>Grade 3 Mathematics Classroom Period</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	13	17
Number and Operations in Base Ten	8	10
Number and Operations—Fractions	12	14
Measurement and Data and Geometry	8	10
DOK 1	8	14
DOK 2	17	26
DOK 3	4	9
<b>Grade 4 Mathematics Classroom Period</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	9	11
Number and Operations in Base Ten	14	16
Number and Operations—Fractions	14	16
Measurement and Data and Geometry	8	11
DOK 1	11	20
DOK 2	20	29
DOK 3	6	11
<b>Grade 5 Mathematics Classroom Period</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>
Operations and Algebraic Thinking	8	10
Number and Operations in Base Ten	15	18
Number and Operations—Fractions	14	17
Measurement and Data and Geometry	10	11
DOK 1	8	14
DOK 2	25	32
DOK 3	5	12
<b>Grade 6 Mathematics Classroom Period</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>59</b>
Ratios and Proportional Relationships (Segment 1)	14	16
The Number System (Segment 1)	9	11
Expressions and Equations (Segment 1)	14	17
Geometry / Statistics and Probability (Segment 2)	8	15
DOK 1	10	15
DOK 2	20	25
DOK 3	1	5
<b>Grade 7 Mathematics Classroom Period</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>56</b>
Ratios and Proportions	11	13
Expressions and Equations	8	10
The Number System	9	11
Geometry	9	11
Statistics and Probability	9	11
DOK 1	6	12
DOK 2	24	30
DOK 3	10	13

Domains	Min	Max
<b>Grade 8 Mathematics Classroom Period</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>57</b>
Functions	10	12
Expressions and Equations	10	12
Geometry / The Number System	17	23
Statistics and Probability	8	10
DOK 1	10	15
DOK 2	20	25
DOK 3	10	13
<b>Secondary Mathematics I Classroom Period</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>
Algebra	12	14
Number and Quantity / Functions / Statistics and Probability	10	15
Geometry	12	14
DOK 1	6	10
DOK 2	18	22
DOK 3	10	11



## Appendix D

### Summary of Modular Benchmarks

\*\*Test forms marked with asterisks below are available for remote testing.

**Table 4-A-4. Benchmark Modules, ELA Grade 3**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 3 – Informational	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate informational passages.	1**	13	L.3.4c RI.3.1 RI.3.2 RI.3.3 RI.3.4 RI.3.5 RI.3.6 RI.3.7 RI.3.8
		2	9	RI.3.1 RI.3.3 RI.3.4 RI.3.6 RI.3.7
		3	11	L.3.4a RI.3.1 RI.3.3 RI.3.4
				RI.3.6 RI.3.7 RI.3.8
		4	11	L.3.4 a L.3.5 a RI.3.1 RI.3.2 RI.3.4 RI.3.5 RI.3.6 RI.3.7 RI.3.9
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 3 – Literature	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate literature passages.	1**	11	L.3.4 a L.3.5 b RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
				RL.3.5 RL.3.6 RL.3.7
		2	7	RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4 RL.3.5 RL.3.6
		3	11	L.3.4a RL.3.1 RL.3.2 RL.3.3 RL.3.4 RL.3.5 RL.3.6 RL.3.9
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 3 – Editing*	This test measures a student's ability to demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English in grade-appropriate writing.	1**	6	L.3.1c L.3.1 g L.3.2 a L.3.2f
		2	7	L.3.1c L.3.1f L.3.1i L.3.2a L.3.2d L.3.2f
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 3 – Listening	This test measures a student's ability to integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse, grade-appropriate media and formats and evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence/rhetoric.	1**	11	SL.3.1c SL.3.1d SL.3.2 SL.3.3
		2	11	SL.3.2 SL.3.3
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 3 – Informative	This test measures a student's ability to write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.	1**	1 prompt	W.3.2a
		2	1 prompt	W.3.2a
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 3 – Opinion	This test measures a student's ability to write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.	1**	1 prompt	W.3.1a
		2	1 prompt	W.3.1a

**Table 4-A-5. Benchmark Modules, ELA Grade 4**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 4 – Informational	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate informational passages.	1**	7	L.4.4a RI.4.1 RI.4.2 RI.4.3 RI.4.5 RI.4.8
		2	8	L.4.4a RI.4.1 RI.4.3 RI.4.4 RI.4.5 RI.4.8 RI.4.9
		3	14	L.4.4a L.4.4b RI.4.1 RI.4.2 RI.4.3 RI.4.4 RI.4.5 RI.4.7 RI.4.8
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 4 – Literature	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate literature passages.	1**	12	L.4.4a L.4.5b RL.4.1 RL.4.2 RL.4.3 RL.4.4
		2	11	L.4.4a L.4.5a RL.4.1 RL.4.2 RL.4.3 RL.4.4 RL.4.5 RL.4.6 RL.4.9
		3	10	L.4.4a RL.4.1

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
				RL.4.2 RL.4.3 RL.4.4
		4	14	L.4.4a L.4.5a RL.4.1 RL.4.2 RL.4.3 RL.4.4 RL.4.5 RL.4.6 RL.4.7
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 4 – Editing*	This test measures a student's ability to demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English in grade-appropriate writing.	1**	8	L.4.1c L.4.1d L.4.1 h L.4.2 a L.4.2b
		2	7	L.4.1c L.4.1d L.4.2a L.4.2b L.4.2d
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 4 – Listening	This test measures a student's ability to integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse, grade-appropriate media and formats and evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence/rhetoric.	1**	10	SL.4.2 SL.4.3
		2	11	SL.4.2 SL.4.3
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 4 – Informative	This test measures a student's ability to write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.	1**	1 prompt	W.4.2a
		2	1 prompt	W.4.2a
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 4 – Opinion	This test measures a student's ability to write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.	1**	1 prompt	W.4.1a
		2	1 prompt	W.4.1a

\*Note: All editing task sets contain five errors. Each form contains two sets for a total of 10 errors. Paragraphs with multiple errors count as one item with 2 points for scoring purposes.

**Table 4-A-6. Benchmark Modules, ELA Grade 5**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module: ELA</b> Grade 5 – Informational	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate informational passages.	1**	8	L.5.4a RI.5.1 RI.5.2 RI.5.3 RI.5.4
		2	11	L.5.5a RI.5.1 RI.5.2 RI.5.3 RI.5.4 RI.5.8
		3	11	L.5.4a RI.5.1 RI.5.2 RI.5.3 RI.5.5 RI.5.6 RI.5.8 RI.5.9
<b>Benchmark Module: ELA</b> Grade 5 – Literature	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate literature passages.	1**	10	L.5.5b RL.5.1 RL.5.2 RL.5.3 RL.5.4 RL.5.5 RL.5.6
		2	12	L.5.4c L.5.5c RL.5.1 RL.5.2 RL.5.4 RL.5.5 RL.5.6
		3	13	RL.5.1 RL.5.2 RL.5.3 RL.5.4 RL.5.5 RL.5.6

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
				RL.5.7 RL.5.9
		4	12	L.6.4a RL.6.1 RL.6.2 RL.6.3 RL.6.4 RL.6.5 RL.6.6 RL.6.9
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 5 – Editing*	This test measures a student’s ability to demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English in grade-appropriate writing.	1**	6	L.5.1b L.5.1 c L.5.2 a L.5.2b
		2	7	L.5.1b L.5.1d L.5.2b L.5.2e
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 5 – Listening	This test measures a student’s ability to integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse, grade-appropriate media and formats and evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence/rhetoric.	1**	11	SL.5.2 SL.5.3
		2	10	SL.5.2 SL.5.3
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 5 – Informative	This test measures a student’s ability to write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.	1**	1 prompt	W.5.2a
		2	1 prompt	W.5.2a
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 5 – Opinion	This test measures a student’s ability to write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons.	1**	1 prompt	W.5.1a
		2	1 prompt	W.5.1a

\*Note: All editing task sets contain five errors. Each form contains two sets for a total of 10 errors. Paragraphs with multiple errors count as one item with 2 points for scoring purposes.

**Table 4-A-7. Benchmark Modules, ELA Grade 6**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 6 – Informational	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure e, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate informational passages.	1**	10	L.6.4a RI.6.1 RI.6.3 RI.6.4 RI.6.6 RI.6.7 RI.6.8 RI.6.9
		2	12	RI.6.1 RI.6.3 RI.6.4 RI.6.5 RI.6.6 RI.6.8
		3	10	L.6.4c RI.6.1 RI.6.2 RI.6.4 RI.6.5 RI.6.6 RI.6.7 RI.6.9
		4	12	L.6.4b RI.6.1 RI.6.3 RI.6.4 RI.6.5 RI.6.6 RI.6.7 RI.6.8
		5	14	L.6.4a RI.6.1 RI.6.2 RI.6.3 RI.6.4 RI.6.5 RI.6.6 RI.6.8

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 6 – Literature	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate literature passages.	1**	10	L.6.4a L.6.5a RL.6.1 RL.6.3 RL.6.4 RL.6.5 RL.6.6
		2	11	L.6.5a RL.6.1 RL.6.2 RL.6.3 RL.6.4 RL.6.5 RL.6.6
		3	10	RL.6.1 RL.6.2 RL.6.3 RL.6.4 RL.6.5 RL.6.6
		4	12	L.7.4a RL.7.1 RL.7.2 RL.7.3 RL.7.4 RL.7.6 RL.7.7 RL.7.9
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 6 – Editing*	This test measures a student's ability to demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English in grade-appropriate writing.	1**	6	L.6.1a L.6.1 c L.6.2 a L.6.2b
		2	7	L.6.1a L.6.2a L.6.2b
		3	8	L.6.1c L.6.1d L.6.1e L.6.2a L.6.2b



Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 6 – Listening	This test measures a student's ability to integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse, grade-appropriate media and formats and evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence/rhetoric.	1**	14	SL.6.1a SL.6.1c SL.6.2 SL.6.3
		2	10	SL.6.2 SL.6.3
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 6 – Informative	This test measures a student's ability to write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.	1**	1 prompt	W.6.2a
		2	1 prompt	W.6.2a
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 6 – Argumentative	This test measures a student's ability to write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.	1**	1 prompt	W.6.1a

*\*Note:* All editing task sets contain five errors. Each form contains two sets for a total of 10 errors. Paragraphs with multiple errors count as one item with 2 points for scoring purposes.

**Table 4-A-8. Benchmark Modules, ELA Grade 7**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 7 – Informational	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate informational passages.	1**	12	L.7.4a L.7.4c RI.7.1 RI.7.2 RI.7.3 RI.7.4 RI.7.5 RI.7.6 RI.7.8
		2	11	L.7.4a RI.7.1 RI.7.2 RI.7.4 RI.7.5 RI.7.6 RI.7.8
		3	11	L.7.4c RI.7.1 RI.7.2 RI.7.3 RI.7.4 RI.7.6 RI.7.8 RI.7.9
		4	12	L.7.4a RI.7.1 RI.7.2 RI.7.3 RI.7.4 RI.7.5 RI.7.6 RI.7.7 RI.7.8
		5	15	L.7.4a RI.7.1 RI.7.2 RI.7.3 RI.7.4 RI.7.5

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
				RI.7.8
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 7 – Literature	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate literature passages.	1**	9	L.7.4 a L.7.5 a RL.7.1 RL.7.2 RL.7.3 RL.7.4
		2	14	L.7.4b L.7.4 c L.7.5 a RL.7.1 RL.7.2 RL.7.3 RL.7.4 RL.7.6
		3	10	L.7.4 a L.7.5 a RL.7.1 RL.7.2 RL.7.4 RL.7.5
		4	9	RL.8.1 RL.8.2 RL.8.3 RL.8.4
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 7 – Editing*	This test measures a student's ability to demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English in grade-appropriate writing.	1**	8	L.7.1 a L.7.2 a L.7.2b
		2	7	L.7.1 b L.7.2 a L.7.2b
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 7 – Listening	This test measures a student's ability to integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse, grade-appropriate media and formats and evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence/rhetoric.	1**	10	SL.7.1c SL.7.2 SL.7.3
		2	10	SL.7.2 SL.7.3
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 7 – Informative	This test measures a student's ability to write informative/explanatory texts to	1**	1 prompt	W.7.2a
		2	1 prompt	W.7.2a

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
	examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.			
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 7 – Argumentative	This test measures a student's ability to write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.	1**	1 prompt	W.7.1a
		2	1 prompt	W.7.1a

*\*Note:* All editing task sets contain five errors. Each form contains two sets for a total of 10 errors. Paragraphs with multiple errors count as one item with 2 points for scoring purposes.

**Table 4-A-9. Benchmark Modules, ELA Grade 8**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 8 – Informational	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate informational passages.	1**	13	RI.8.1 RI.8.2 RI.8.3 RI.8.4 RI.8.5 RI.8.6 RI.8.8 RI.8.9
		2	8	RI.8.1 RI.8.2 RI.8.3 RI.8.5 RI.8.6
		3	10	L.8.4a RI.8.1 RI.8.3 RI.8.4 RI.8.5 RI.8.6
		4	12	L.8.4a L.8.5c RI.8.1 RI.8.2 RI.8.3 RI.8.4 RI.8.5 RI.8.6
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 8 – Literature	This test measures a student's ability to determine key ideas and details, examine craft and structure, and integrate knowledge and ideas in grade-appropriate literature passages.	1**	10	L.8.5a RL.8.1 RL.8.2 RL.8.3 RL.8.4 RL.8.6
		2	11	L.8.4a L.8.5a RL.8.1 RL.8.2 RL.8.3 RL.8.4

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
				RL.8.6
		3	13	RL.8.1 RL.8.2 RL.8.3 RL.8.4 RL.8.5 RL.8.6
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 8 – Editing*	This test measures a student's ability to demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English in grade-appropriate writing.	1**	7	L.8.1 a L.8.2 a L.8.2c
		2	8	L.8.1a L.8.1b L.8.1c L.8.1d L.8.2a L.8.2c
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> ELA Grade 8 – Listening	This test measures a student's ability to integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse, grade-appropriate media and formats and evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence/rhetoric.	1**	8	SL.8.1c SL.8.1d SL.8.2 SL.8.3
		2	12	SL.8.2 SL.8.3
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 8 – Informative	This test measures a student's ability to write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.	1**	1 prompt	W.8.2a
		2	1 prompt	W.8.2a
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Writing Grade 8 – Argumentative	This test measures a student's ability to write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.	1**	1 prompt	W.8.1a
		3±	1 prompt	W.8.1a

\*Note: All editing task sets contain five errors. Each form contains two sets for a total of 10 errors. Paragraphs with multiple errors count as one item with 2 points for scoring purposes.

**Table 4-A-10. Benchmark Modules, Mathematics Grade 3**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 3 – Measurement, Data and Geometry (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to solve problems involving measurement and estimation, represent and interpret data, understand concepts of area, recognize perimeter, and reason with shapes and their attributes.	1**	10	3.G.1 3.G.2 3.MD.1 3.MD.4 3.MD.5a 3.MD.6 3.MD.7a 3.MD.7b 3.MD.8
		2	10	3.G.1 3.G.2 3.MD.1 3.MD.3 3.MD.4 3.MD.6 3.MD.7c 3.MD.7d 3.MD.8
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 3 – Number and Operations Base 10 (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.	1**	8	3.NBT.1 3.NBT.2 3.NBT.3
		2	8	3.NBT.1 3.NBT.2 3.NBT.3
		3	8	3.NBT.1 3.NBT.2 3.NBT.3

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 3 – Number and Operations Fractions (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to develop an understanding of fractions as numbers.	1**	8	3.NF.1a 3.NF.1b 3.NF.2b 3.NF.3a 3.NF.3b 3.NF.3c 3.NF.3d
		2	8	3.NF.1a 3.NF.2a 3.NF.2b 3.NF.3a 3.NF.3b 3.NF.3c 3.NF.3d
		3	8	3.NF.1b 3.NF.2a 3.NF.2b 3.NF.3b 3.NF.3c 3.NF.3d
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 3 – Operations and Algebraic Thinking (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.	1**	9	3.OA.1 3.OA.3 3.OA.5 3.OA.6 3.OA.8b 3.OA.9
		2	9	3.OA.1 3.OA.3 3.OA.4 3.OA.5 3.OA.6 3.OA.8a 3.OA.8b 3.OA.9
		3	9	3.OA.2 3.OA.3 3.OA.4 3.OA.5 3.OA.6 3.OA.8b 3.OA.9



Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
		4	9	3.OA.2 3.OA.3 3.OA.5 3.OA.6 3.OA.7a 3.OA.8b 3.OA.9

**Table 4-A-11. Benchmark Modules, Mathematics Grade 4**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 4 – Measurement, Data and Geometry (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to solve problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements, represent and interpret data, understand concepts of angle and measure angles, draw and identify lines and angles, and classify shapes by properties of their lines and angles.	1**	11	4.G.1 4.G.2 4.G.3 4.MD.1 4.MD.2b 4.MD.3 4.MD.4 4.MD.6
		2	11	4.G.1 4.G.2 4.G.3 4.MD.2a 4.MD.3 4.MD.4 4.MD.6 4.MD.7a
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 4 – Number and Operations Base 10 (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers and to use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.	1**	8	4.NBT.1 4.NBT.2 4.NBT.3 4.NBT.4 4.NBT.5 4.NBT.6
		2	8	4.NBT.1 4.NBT.2 4.NBT.3 4.NBT.4 4.NBT.5 4.NBT.6
		3	8	4.NBT.1 4.NBT.2 4.NBT.3 4.NBT.4 4.NBT.5 4.NBT.6
		4	8	4.NBT.2 4.NBT.3 4.NBT.4 4.NBT.5 4.NBT.6

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 4 – Number and Operations Fractions (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering, build fractions from unit fractions, understand decimal notation for fractions, and compare decimal fractions.	1**	9	4.NF.1 4.NF.2 4.NF.3a 4.NF.3d 4.NF.4c 4.NF.5 4.NF.7
		2	9	4.NF.1 4.NF.2 4.NF.3b 4.NF.5 4.NF.6 4.NF.7
		3	9	4.NF.1 4.NF.2 4.NF.3b 4.NF.4a 4.NF.5 4.NF.6 4.NF.7
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 4 – Operations and Algebraic Thinking (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to use the four operations with whole numbers to solve problems, gain familiarity with factors and multiples, and generate and analyze patterns.	1**	9	4.OA.1 4.OA.2 4.OA.3b 4.OA.4 4.OA.5
		2	9	4.OA.1 4.OA.2 4.OA.3b 4.OA.4 4.OA.5

**Table 4-A-12. Benchmark Modules, Mathematics Grade 5**

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 5 – Measurement, Data and Geometry (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to convert like measurement units within a given measurement system, represent and interpret data, and understand concepts of volume.	1**	9	5.G.2 5.G.4 5.MD.1 5.MD.2 5.MD.4 5.MD.5a 5.MD.5b
		2	9	5.G.2 5.G.4 5.MD.1 5.MD.2 5.MD.3b 5.MD.5a 5.MD.5c
		3	9	5.G.2 5.G.3 5.G.4 5.MD.1 5.MD.2 5.MD.3b 5.MD.5b 5.MD.5c
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 5 – Number and Operations Base 10 (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to understand the place value system and to perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredth.	1**	8	5.NBT.1 5.NBT.2 5.NBT.3a 5.NBT.3b 5.NBT.4 5.NBT.6 5.NBT.7
		2	8	5.NBT.1 5.NBT.2 5.NBT.3a 5.NBT.3b 5.NBT.5 5.NBT.6 5.NBT.7
		3	8	5.NBT.1 5.NBT.3a 5.NBT.3b 5.NBT.5 5.NBT.6 5.NBT.7

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
		4	8	5.NBT.2 5.NBT.3a 5.NBT.3b 5.NBT.5 5.NBT.6 5.NBT.7
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 5 – Number and Operations Fractions (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions and to apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division.	1**	10	5.NF.1 5.NF.2 5.NF.3 5.NF.4a 5.NF.4b 5.NF.6 5.NF.7a
		2	10	5.NF.1 5.NF.2 5.NF.3 5.NF.4a 5.NF.5b 5.NF.6 5.NF.7b
		3	10	5.NF.1 5.NF.2 5.NF.3 5.NF.4a 5.NF.6 5.NF.7a 5.NF.7b
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 5 – Operations and Algebraic Thinking (No calculator allowed)	This test measures a student's ability to write and interpret numerical expressions and to analyze patterns and relationships.	1**	9	5.OA.1 5.OA.2a 5.OA.3
		2	9	5.OA.1 5.OA.2a 5.OA.3

Table 4-A-13. Benchmark Modules, Mathematics Grade 6

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 6 – Expressions & Equations (No calculator allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to apply and extend previous understandings of arithmetic to algebraic expressions, reason with and solve one-variable equations and inequalities, and represent and analyze quantitative relationships between dependent and independent variables.	1**	8	6.EE.1 6.EE.2a 6.EE.2b 6.EE.4 6.EE.6 6.EE.7 6.EE.8 6.EE.9
		2	8	6.EE.1 6.EE.2a 6.EE.4 6.EE.6 6.EE.7 6.EE.8 6.EE.9
		3	8	6.EE.1 6.EE.2c 6.EE.3 6.EE.4 6.EE.5 6.EE.7 6.EE.8 6.EE.9
		4	8	6.EE.2a 6.EE.2b 6.EE.4 6.EE.5 6.EE.7 6.EE.8 6.EE.9
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 6 – Geometry/Statistics & Probability (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>not</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, surface area, and volume; develop an understanding of statistical variability; and summarize and describe distributions.	1**	10	6.G.1 6.G.2 6.G.3 6.SP.2 6.SP.3 6.SP.4 6.SP.5c 6.SP.5d

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
		2	10	6.G.1 6.G.2 6.G.4 6.SP.1 6.SP.3 6.SP.4 6.SP.5c
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 6 – Ratios & Proportions (No calculator allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to understand ratio concepts and to use ratio reasoning to solve problems.	1**	8	6.RP.1 6.RP.2 6.RP.3a 6.RP.3b 6.RP.3c 6.RP.3d
		2	8	6.RP.1 6.RP.2 6.RP.3a 6.RP.3b 6.RP.3c 6.RP.3d
		3	8	6.RP.1 6.RP.2 6.RP.3b 6.RP.3c 6.RP.3d
		4	8	6.RP.2 6.RP.3b 6.RP.3c 6.RP.3d
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 6 – The Number System (No calculator allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to divide fractions by fractions, compute fluently with multi-digit numbers and find common factors and multiples, and apply and extend previous understandings of numbers to the system of rational numbers.	1**	10	6.NS.1b 6.NS.3 6.NS.4 6.NS.6a 6.NS.6c 6.NS.7c 6.NS.8
		2	10	6.NS.2 6.NS.3 6.NS.4 6.NS.5 6.NS.6b 6.NS.6c 6.NS.7b

Table 4-A-14. Benchmark Modules, Mathematics Grade 7

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 7 – Expressions and Equations (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to use properties of operations to generate equivalent expressions and to solve real-life and mathematical problems using numerical and algebraic expressions and equations.	1**	8	7.EE.1 7.EE.2 7.EE.3 7.EE.4a 7.EE.4b
		2	8	7.EE.1 7.EE.2 7.EE.3 7.EE.4a 7.EE.4b
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 7 – Geometry (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to draw, construct, and describe geometrical figures and describe the relationships between them and to solve real-life and mathematical problems involving angle measure, area, surface area, and volume.	1**	8	7.G.1 7.G.2 7.G.4 7.G.5 7.G.6
		2	8	7.G.1 7.G.4 7.G.5 7.G.6
		3	8	7.G.1 7.G.4 7.G.5 7.G.6
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 7 – Ratios and Proportions (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to analyze proportional relationships and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	1**	10	7.RP.1 7.RP.2a 7.RP.2b 7.RP.2c 7.RP.3
		2	10	7.RP.1 7.RP.2a 7.RP.2b 7.RP.2c 7.RP.3
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 7 – Statistics and Probability (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to use random sampling to draw inferences about a population; draw informal comparative inferences about two populations; and investigate chance processes and develop, use, and evaluate probability models.	1**	9	7.SP.2 7.SP.4 7.SP.5 7.SP.6 7.SP.7a 7.SP.7b



Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
		2	9	7.SP.3 7.SP.5 7.SP.6 7.SP.7a 7.SP.7b 7.SP.8c
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 7 – Number System (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to apply and extend previous understandings of operations with fractions.	1**	10	7.NS.1a 7.NS.1b 7.NS.1c 7.NS.1d 7.NS.2b 7.NS.2d 7.NS.3
		2	10	7.NS.1a 7.NS.1b 7.NS.1c 7.NS.1d 7.NS.2b 7.NS.2c 7.NS.2d 7.NS.3

Table 4-A-15. Benchmark Modules, Mathematics Grade 8

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 8 – Expressions and Equations (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to work with radicals and integer exponents; understand the connections between proportional relationships, lines, and linear equations; and analyze and solve linear equations and pairs of simultaneous linear equations.	1**	9	8.EE.1 8.EE.4 8.EE.5 8.EE.6 8.EE.7a 8.EE.7b 8.EE.7c 8.EE.8b 8.EE.8c
		2	9	8.EE.1 8.EE.3 8.EE.4 8.EE.5 8.EE.6 8.EE.7a 8.EE.7b 8.EE.8a 8.EE.8b
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 8 – Functions (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to define, evaluate, and compare functions and to use functions to model relationships between quantities.	1**	10	8.F.1 8.F.2 8.F.3 8.F.4 8.F.5
		2	10	8.F.1 8.F.2 8.F.3 8.F.4 8.F.5
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 8 – Geometry/The Number System (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to understand congruence and similarity using physical models, transparencies, or geometry software; understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem; solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres; and know that there are numbers that are not rational, and approximate them by rational numbers.	1**	8	8.G.2 8.G.3 8.G.7 8.G.9 8.NS.1 8.NS.2
		2	9	8.G.2 8.G.3 8.G.6 8.G.7 8.G.9 8.NS.2

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
		3	9	8.G.2 8.G.3 8.G.6 8.G.7 8.G.9 8.NS.2
		4	8	8.G.2 8.G.3 8.G.7 8.G.8 8.NS.1 8.NS.2
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math Grade 8 – Statistics and Probability (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to investigate patterns of association in bivariate data.	1**	9	8.SP.1 8.SP.2 8.SP.3 8.SP.4
		2	9	8.SP.1 8.SP.2 8.SP.3 8.SP.4

Table 4-A-16. Benchmark Modules, Secondary Mathematics I

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math SM1 – Algebra (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to solve systems of equations, represent and solve equations and inequalities graphically, create equations that describe numbers or relationships, and solve equations and inequalities in one variable.	1**	10	A-CED.1 A-CED.2 A-REI.10 A-REI.12 A-REI.3a A-REI.6
		2	10	A-CED.1 A-CED.3 A-REI.10 A-REI.12 A-REI.3a A-REI.3b A-REI.6
		3	10	A-CED.2 A-REI.12 A-REI.3a A-REI.6
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math SM1 – Geometry (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student's ability to experiment with transformations in the plane, use coordinates to prove simple geometric theorems algebraically, make geometric constructions, and understand congruence in terms of rigid motions.	1**	9	G-CO.2 G-CO.5 G-CO.7 G-CO.8 G-CO.12 G-GPE.5
		2	9	G-CO.2 G-CO.3 G-CO.5 G-CO.7 G-CO.8 G-CO.12 G-GPE.5 G-GPE.7
		3	9	G-CO.2 G-CO.3 G-CO.5 G-CO.7 G-CO.8 G-CO.12 G-GPE.5

Test Name	What This Test Measures	Form	Number of Items	Standards
<b>Benchmark Module:</b> Math SM1 – Number Quantity/Functions/Statistics and Probability (Embedded calculator included/Handheld calculator <b>is</b> allowed)	This test measures the student’s ability to construct and compare linear, quadratic, and exponential models and solve problems; interpret functions that arise in applications in terms of the context; build a function that models a relationship between two quantities; analyze functions using different representations; reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems; understand the concept of a function and use function notation; and summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.	1**	10	F-BF.1a F-IF.2 F-IF.4 F-IF.7a F-LE.1c N-Q.3 S-ID.2 S-ID.7
		2	10	F-BF.1a F-IF.2 F-IF.4 F-IF.7a F-LE.1c F-LE.2 N-Q.1 S-ID.3 S-ID.6c
		3	10	F-BF.1b F-IF.2 F-IF.4 F-IF.7a F-IF.9 F-LE.1c N-Q.1 S-ID.2  S-ID.3 F-BF.1b
		4	10	F-BF.2 F-IF.1 F-IF.2 F-IF.4 F-IF.7a F-LE.1c N-Q.1 N-Q.2 S-ID.3

# **APPENDIX 4-C**

## **LANGUAGE ACCESSIBILITY, BIAS, AND SENSITIVITY (LABS) GUIDELINES AND CHECKLIST**

## Appendix 4-C

### Exhibit A: Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity (LABS) Guidelines

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#### 1. STEREOTYPING

Testing materials should not present persons stereotyped according to the following characteristics:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender
- Race/Ethnicity
- Sexual orientation

#### 2. SENSITIVE OR CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS

Controversial or potentially distressing subjects should be avoided or treated sensitively. For example, a passage discussing the historical importance of a battle is acceptable, whereas a graphic description of a battle would not be. Controversial subjects include the following:

- |                     |                                     |                |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| • Death and Disease | • Politics (Current)                | • Sexuality    |
| • Gambling*         | • Race relations and Social Justice | • Superstition |
| • COVID-19          | • Religion                          | • War          |

*\*References to gambling should be avoided in mathematics items related to probability.*

#### 3. ADVICE

Testing materials should not advocate specific lifestyles or behaviors except in the most general or universally agreed-upon ways. For example, a recipe for a healthful fruit snack is acceptable but a passage recommending a specific diet is not. The following are categories of advice to be avoided completely:

- Religion
- Sexual preference

#### 4. DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES

Care should be taken not to present dangerous activities in such a way as to make them seem appealing or acceptable.

#### 5. POPULATION DIVERSITY, REPRESENTATIVENESS, AND ETHNOCENTRISM

Testing materials should:

- reflect the diversity of the testing population;

- use stimulus materials (such as works of literature) produced by members of minority communities;
- use personal names from different ethnic origin communities;
- use pictures of people from different ethnic origin communities; and
- avoid ethnocentrism (the attitude that all people should share a particular group's language, beliefs, culture, or religion).

## **6. DIFFERENTIAL FAMILIARITY: ELITISM AND DIF**

Specialized concepts and terminology extraneous to the core content of test questions should be avoided. This caveat applies to terminology from the following fields:

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| • Construction | • Military topics |
| • Finance      | • Politics        |
| • Sports       | • Science         |
| • Law          | • Technology      |
| • Machinery    | • Agriculture     |

## **7. LANGUAGE ACCESSIBILITY**

Language should be as direct, clear, and inclusive as possible. The following should be avoided or used with care:

- Passive constructions
- Idioms
- Multiple subordinate clauses
- Pronouns with unclear antecedents
- Multiple-meaning words
- Nonstandard grammar
- Dialect
- Jargon

## **8. GRAPHICS**

All of the relevant foregoing standards apply to graphics.



## **Appendix 4-C**

### **Exhibit B: Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity (LABS) Checklist**

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#### **STEREOTYPING CONSIDERATIONS**

- ☐ Does the material negatively represent, or stereotype people based on gender or sexual preference?
- ☐ Does the material portray one or more people with disabilities in a negative or stereotypical manner?
- ☐ Does the material portray one or more religious groups as aggressive or violent?
- ☐ Does the material romanticize or demean people based on socioeconomic status?
- ☐ Does the material portray one or more ethnic groups or cultures participating in certain stereotypical activities or occupations?
- ☐ Does the material portray one or more age groups in a negative or stereotypical manner?

#### **SENSITIVE/CONTROVERSIAL MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- ☐ Does the material require a student to take a position that challenges authority?
- ☐ Does the material present war or violence in an overly graphic manner?
- ☐ Does the material present sensitive or highly controversial subjects, such as death, war, abortion, euthanasia, or natural disasters, except where they are needed to meet State Content Standards?
- ☐ Does the material require test takers to disclose values that they would rather hold confidential?
- ☐ Does the material present sexual innuendoes?
- ☐ Does the material trivialize significant or tragic human experiences?
- ☐ Does the material require the parent, teacher, or test taker to support a position that is contrary to their religious beliefs?

#### **ADVICE CONSIDERATIONS**

- ☐ Does the material contain advice pertaining to health and well-being about which there is not a universal agreement?

#### **POPULATION DIVERSITY**

- ☐ Is the material written by members of diverse groups?
- ☐ Does the material reflect the experiences of diverse groups?
- ☐ Does the material portray people in positive nontraditional roles?

- ☐ Does test material represent the racial and ethnic composition of the testing population?
- ☐ Does the material reflect ethnocentrism?
- ☐ Does the material refer to population subgroups accurately?
- ☐ Does test material reflect diversity through the use of names, cultural references, pictures, and roles?

#### **DIFFERENTIAL FAMILIARITY/ELITISM**

- ☐ Does the material contain phrases, concepts, and beliefs that are irrelevant to testing domain and are likely to be more familiar to specific groups than others?
- ☐ Does the material require knowledge of individuals, events, or groups that is not familiar to all groups of students?
- ☐ Does the material suggest that affluence is related to merit or intelligence?
- ☐ Does the material suggest that poverty is related to increased negative behaviors in society?
- ☐ Does the material use language, content, or context that is offensive to people of a particular economic status?
- ☐ Does success with the material assume that the test taker has experience with a certain type of family structure?
- ☐ Does the material favor one socioeconomic group over another?
- ☐ Does the material assume values not shared by all test takers?

#### **LINGUISTIC FEATURES/LANGUAGE ACCESSIBILITY/GRAPHICS**

- ☐ Is grammar and vocabulary used in the items clear, concise, and appropriate for the intended grade level?
- ☐ Are passages at a difficulty level that is appropriate for the intended grade level?
- ☐ Do the illustrations and graphics embody all of the previously referenced LABS Guidelines?

#### **OTHER QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER**

- ☐ Does the material favor one age group over others except in a context where experience or maturation is relevant?
- ☐ Does the material use language, content, or context that is not accessible to one or more of the age groups tested?
- ☐ Does the material contain language or content that contradicts values held by a certain culture?
- ☐ Does the material favor one racial or ethnic group over others?
- ☐ Does the material degrade people based on physical appearance or any physical, cognitive, or emotional challenge?
- ☐ Does the material focus only on a person's disability rather than portraying the whole person?
- ☐ Does the material favor one religion and/or demean others?

# **APPENDIX 4-D**

## **OVERVIEW OF INTERACTION TYPES**

# IAT Interactions

Interaction Types



## Selected Response Interactions

- Selected Response interactions provide response options and the student selects the response(s). SR interaction types include:

---

  - Multiple Choice (MC)
  - Multi-Select (MS)
  - Table Match (MI)
  - Editing Task Choice (ETC)
  - Hot Text (HT)

**These interactions are more accessible to all students!**



# Multiple Select Example



The hawksbill sea turtle builds nests on Hawaiian beaches. Female turtles lay their eggs in the nests. About two months later, the baby turtles hatch and crawl across the beaches to the ocean. Over the years, scientists have noticed a drop in the number of baby turtles making it to the ocean.

Select the **three** observations that could explain the drop in the turtle population.

- ☐ Adult turtles get caught in nets.
- ☐ Baby turtles crawl quickly from the nests.
- ☐ Food left on the beach attracts predators of the turtles.
- ☐ The turtles mistake bright lights for the moon.
- ☐ Turtles eat plastic floating in the ocean.



# Table Match (MI) Example

Students use a large yellow ball and a small green ball to model the sun and Earth. They use the balls to explain the cause of day and night, to model the length of a year, and to explain the cause of the seasons.

Select **each** box to identify which movements of the balls are needed to explain each phenomenon.

- You can select more than one box for each statement.

	 <p>Large yellow ball is stationary, while small green ball spins.</p>	 <p>Large yellow ball is stationary, while small green ball is tilted.</p>	 <p>Large yellow ball is stationary, while small green ball moves around it.</p>
The cause of day and night	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The length of a year	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The cause of the seasons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





## Editing Task Choice (ETC) Example



Click on each blank box and select the words or phrases to complete the sentence describing Earth's movement in space.

Earth is tilted on its  and revolves around . This movement takes one  and causes .

Click on each blank box and select the words or phrases to complete the sentence describing Earth's movement in space.

Earth is tilted on its  and revolves around . This movement takes one  and causes .

Mars  
the moon  
the sun





# Hot Text (HT draggable) Example



A list of natural events is shown.

Click and drag the natural events to classify each natural event as either a fast or slow process that could shape and reshape Earth's surface.

**Fast and Slow Processes**

Fast Process	Slow Process

1. A glacier melts, depositing sediment.
2. A mountain side collapses, causing a landslide.
3. A tsunami pushes sediment inland.
4. An earthquake causes a crack along a road.
5. Waves carve an arch in a sea cliff.
6. Wind weathers a rock.



## Hot Text (HT selectable) Example



A list of natural events that could shape and reshape Earth's surface is shown.

Click on **each** process below that happens slowly.

- A glacier melts, depositing sediment.
- A mountain side collapses, causing a landslide.
- A tsunami pushes sediment inland.
- An earthquake causes a crack along a road.
- Waves carve an arch in a sea cliff.
- Wind weathers a rock.



## Machine Scored Constructed Response Interactions

- Machine Scored Constructed Response interactions require scoring logic or a machine rubric within the interaction. MSCR interaction types include:
- 

- Equation Editor (EQ)
- Table Interaction (TI)
- Grid Interaction (GI)
- Simulation (Sim)
- Natural Language (NL)
- Editing Task (ET)
- Word Builder (WB)

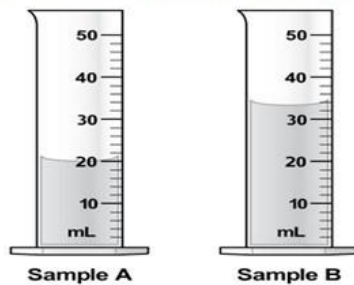
**These interactions are less accessible to all students!**



# Equation Editor (EQ) Example

**Directions: Read the question and enter your answer in the box.**

You are investigating the density of two samples of liquids.



How much more liquid, in milliliters, is in Sample B than in Sample A?

- Use the keypad to type your answer in the space provided.

*Milliliters*

←	→	↶	↷	✕
1	2	3		
4	5	6		
7	8	9		
0	.	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$		

←	→	↶	↷	✕		
1	2	3	+	-	×	÷
4	5	6	<	=	>	
7	8	9	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$			
0	.	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$				

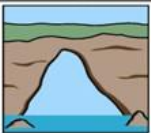
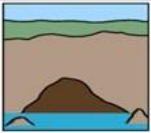

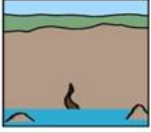
←	→	↶	↷	✕		
1	2	3	+	-	×	÷
4	5	6	a			
7	8	9	m			
0	.	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$	v			
			t			



# Table Input (TI) Example

The table shows how weathering and erosion change a location on Earth's surface.

Enter numbers 1–4 into the table to show the order in which the changes occurred. Use 1 for the change that occurred first and use 4 for the change that occurred last.

Images	Order
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>



## Grid Interaction (GI D&D) Example

A class investigates whether heavier objects fall faster than lighter objects.

A basketball with a mass 600 g and a baseball with a mass 145 g are set up to be released at the same time from the same height as shown in the "Before Release" diagram.

The balls are released at the same time and fall partway to the ground as shown in the "After Release" diagram.

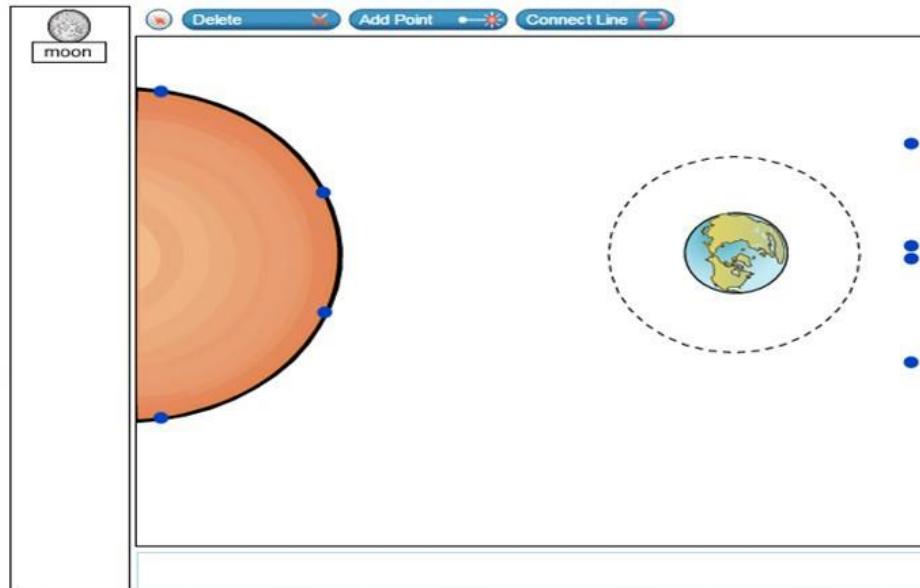
- Place the baseball on the gray dashed line to show where it would be in relation to the basketball.
- Place the correct label in the "Type of Force" box to identify the force that the students are testing.

The interface displays a simulation of two objects falling. On the left, a panel shows a 145 g baseball icon and three buttons: "gravitational", "magnetic", and "electric". A "Delete" button is also present. The main area is divided into two panels: "Before Release" and "After Release". In the "Before Release" panel, a 600 g basketball and a 145 g baseball are positioned at the same height on a platform. In the "After Release" panel, the basketball has fallen partway to the ground, and a gray dashed line indicates the position of the baseball. A "Type of Force" box with a question mark is located in the upper right of the "After Release" panel.

## Grid Interaction (GI Connect Line) Example

Earth, the sun, and the orbital path of the moon are shown.

- A. Using the "Connect Line" tool, draw two lines between blue dots that show where Earth's shadow can cause a total **lunar** eclipse (an eclipse of the moon).
- B. Place the moon at a position in its orbit where a total **lunar** eclipse can be seen from Earth.
- The lines should begin at the blue dots around the sun and end at the blue dots on the right side of Earth.
  - Only **one** line should be drawn from a particular point.
  - Not all of the blue dots need to have lines between them.



## Grid Interaction (GI Click up/Add Arrow) Example

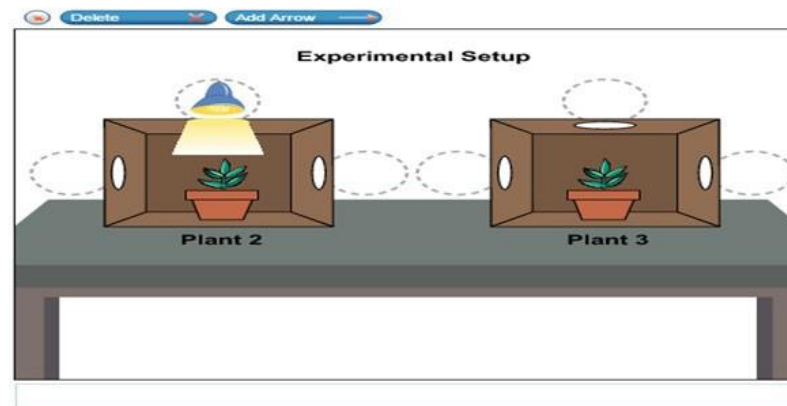
Students investigate how the direction of light affects plant growth. They grow three plants in individual cardboard boxes using light from lamps. The picture shows the growth of Plant 1 with light coming from directly above the plant.

Plant 1



The students want to set up Plant 2 and Plant 3 with a light source to complete the investigation.

- A. Click on one blank circle for Plant 2 and one blank circle for Plant 3 to show the direction of the light source for each plant to complete the investigation.
- B. Use the Add Arrow button to draw an arrow showing the predicted growth of Plant 2 and Plant 3 based on the light source on each plant.
  - Draw only **one** arrow for Plant 2.
  - Draw only **one** arrow for Plant 3.
  - There may be more than one correct answer.





# Simulation (SIM Nonscoring) Example

12

Students are studying different kinds of plants and the conditions that they grow in. They have planted four kinds of young plants.

Design and run an experiment that will show the effects of different amounts of sunlight and water on the plants.

Amount of Water Little

Amount of Light Direct Sun

Start



Amount of Water	Amount of Light	Agave	Moss	Rose	Fern

13

Which of the plants would grow *best* in a desert environment?

- ☒ Agave
- ☐ Fern
- ☐ Moss
- ☐ Rose

14

Which two kinds of plants could grow in the same environment based on the data from the experiment?

- ☐ A) Agave and fern
- ☐ B) Fern and moss
- ☐ C) Moss and rose
- ☐ D) Rose and agave

15

A student records some notes in a notebook during the experiment. Some of the notes are observations and some are inferences.

Select a box to identify whether each note is an observation or an inference.

	Observation	Inference
Agave is a desert plant.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No type of fern can survive in direct sun.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The rose did not grow taller in the shade.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The fern turned brown when there was little water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Simulation (SIM Scoring) Example

16

Students conducted a variety of experiments to understand how electricity flows to create light.

Design and run experiments to identify the effect of Mystery Component 4 on the other circuit components.

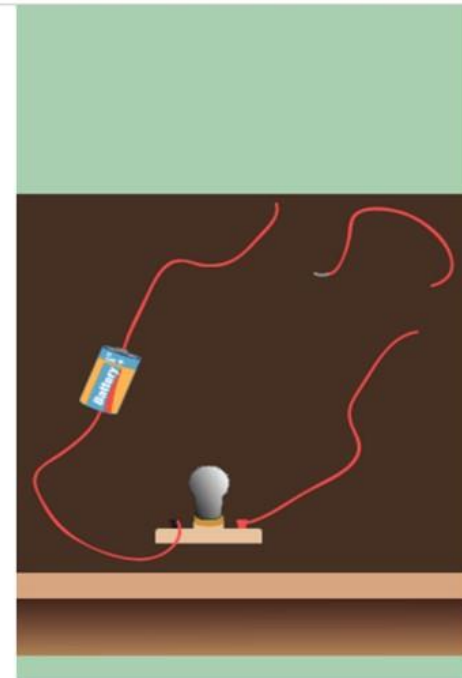
Circuit Component

Mystery Component

Start

Clear All Rows

Circuit Component	Mystery Component	Observations



# Natural Language (NL) Example

The picture shows a manatee.



- A. State one observation that can be made about the manatee from this picture. Be sure to identify it as an observation.
- B. State one inference that can be made about the manatee from this picture. Be sure to identify it as an inference.

Type your answer in the space provided.



## Selected Response (SR) Interactions

Selected Response interactions provide response options and the student selects the response(s).

SR Interaction Type	Task Demands that can be Assessed
Multiple Choice (MC)	Identify, Choose, Select, Label
Multi Select (MS)	Identify, Choose, Select, Label
Table Match (MI)	Classify, Categorize, Organize, Rank, Sort, Sequence
Editing Task Choice (ETC)	Classify, Categorize, Organize, Sort, Sequence, Compare, Label, Construct an explanation/argument, Describe, Summarize, Complete
Hot Text Selectable (HT)	Highlight, Identify, Select, Choose





## Machine Scored Constructed Response (MSCR) Interactions

Machine Scored Constructed Response interactions require scoring logic or a machine rubric within the interaction. MSCR interaction types include:

Machine Scored Constructed Response Interaction Type	Task Demands that can be Assessed
Equation Editor (EQ)	Calculate, Mathematically describe/represent/model, Identify
Table Input (TI)	Calculate, Sequence, Identify, Organize, Chart
Grid Interaction (GI)	Graph, Model, Represent, Show, Create
Simulation Interaction (Sim)	Investigate, Experiment, Observe, Gather/collect data, Model
Natural Language (NL)	Describe, Compare, Summarize, Explain
Editing Task (ET)	Correct
Word Builder (WB)	Identify



# **APPENDIX 4-E**

## **SAMPLE ITEM REVIEW CRITERIA**

**Appendix 4-E**  
**Exhibit A: Sample Item Review Checklists for ELA and Mathematics**

---

**I. General**

- |                                                                                                 |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Does this item measure the stated Standard/Objective?                                        | Yes/No |
| 2. Does this item measure the stated ILO/ILO Indicator                                          | Yes/No |
| 3. Is this item appropriate for the stated grade level?                                         | Yes/No |
| 4. Does the language of the question<br>(including any graphics) clearly communicate the task?  | Yes/No |
| 5. Does the assigned depth of knowledge accurately<br>reflect what is being asked in this item? | Yes/No |
| 6. Is this item free from bias and sensitivity issues?                                          | Yes/No |

**II. Selected Response (MC, MS, MI, EBSR, HT)**

- |                                                                                                         |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 7. Is there a clear, correct answer(s) to the<br>item, and are all incorrect choices clearly incorrect? | Yes/No |
| 8. Are the rationales for each distractor and the<br>explanation of the key(s) clear and concise?       | Yes/No |

**III. Machine-Scored Constructed-Response (EQ, GI, NL, WB, TI)**

- |                                                                                                  |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 9. Does this item have a correct answer?                                                         | Yes/No |
| 10. Does this item appropriately measure the stated<br>score point value (1, 2, 3, or 4 points)? | Yes/No |

**IV. Final Outcome**

In conclusion, I recommend this item:

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## Appendix 4-E

### Exhibit B: Sample Item Review Checklists for Science

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#### **Tier 1 – Sufficiency/Appropriateness of the Phenomenon to Assess the Performance Expectation**

##### **The elements in this tier are critical**

- ☐ Is the phenomenon based on a specific real-world scenario and focused enough to get the student to investigate what the Performance Expectation (PE) intends for them to investigate (i.e., the students' application of the Practice in the context of the Disciplinary Core Idea [DCI] and Crosscutting Concepts [CCC] as intended by the PE is sufficient to make sense of the phenomena)?
- ☐ Is there an appropriate science-related activity that is puzzling and/or intriguing for students to engage in? Is the scenario focused on real-world observations that students can connect with or have direct experience with?
- ☐ Is the context and complexity of the phenomenon grade-appropriate?
- ☐ Cluster Task Statement: Does the “call to action” reflect the end goal of the interactions to be answered? Does the statement make sense? Is this an engaging and reasonable outcome to work towards?
- ☐ Is the phenomenon presented in way(s) that all students can access and comprehend it based on information provided (including text, graphics, data, images, animations, etc.)? Is the phenomenon free of cultural bias, insensitivity or depreciation of unsafe situations?

#### **Tier 2 – Review of Specific Elements by Component**

##### **Stimulus**

##### *Reading Load/Readability/Style*

- ☐ Is the reading load appropriate for the grade (i.e., the amount of text minimized to reduce cognitive load)?
- ☐ Is the language and vocabulary appropriate for the grade?
- ☐ Non-specific vocabulary should be one grade level lower than the tested grade.
- ☐ Science vocabulary should be part of the “Science Vocabulary Students Are Expected to Know” in the item specifications.
- ☐ Is all of the information in the stimulus necessary for the student to complete the item interactions?
- ☐ Is language consistent throughout the cluster (i.e., does not switch between steam and vapor)?
- ☐ Is everything in the active voice (i.e., avoids unnecessary and unclear passive construction)?

##### *Measurement/Units*

- ☐ Are the data in SI units? Check style guide for exceptions.



- ☐ Are units of measurement introduced or defined before they are used in graphs/tables?
- ☐ Are the dependent/independent variables on the correct axes or in the correct columns?
- ☐ Are the graphs/tables/pictures free of extraneous information and appropriate for the grade level?
- ☐ Is there information included in graphs/pictures/tables that is not necessary and can be removed?
- ☐ Do the graphs/tables/pictures depend on color? Is there another way to represent the difference in the data other than by color (e.g., using patterns)?

#### *Data Source and Scientific Reference*

- ☐ Is content both accurate and appropriate in its context?
- ☐ Are the data sources appropriate for the subject/grade and taken from reliable academic sources?
- ☐ Does the item use the most up-to-date explanation?

#### *Formatting*

- ☐ Is everything presented within the browser dimensions (1024x768) without horizontal scrolling?
- ☐ Are the tables/graphs/etc. laid out in a way that is easy to read?
- ☐ Are details and text in animations easy to see? Are labels in diagrams easy to read?
- ☐ Is the average file size appropriate for test delivery (approximately 100KB, 250KB maximum)?

#### **Item**

##### *Interaction and Alignment to Specifications*

- ☐ Does the item make sense if you are responding to the interactions as if you are the student in the intended grade-level?
- ☐ Does the interaction require the student to demonstrate the science practice and/or content that the PE is assessing them on?
- ☐ Are the interactions grade level/developmentally appropriate and do they follow a logical progression? Do the interactions use appropriate scaffolding to guide students in making sense of the phenomena?
- ☐ Do the interactions align with the task demands?
- ☐ Do the interactions avoid redundancy? Do the student interactions follow a coherent progression?
- ☐ Do the student interactions follow a coherent progression? Does the order of the interactions allow students to make sense of the phenomenon or problem?
- ☐ Is the item stem worded in a way that makes the intent of the interaction clear to the student?
- ☐ Is it clear to the student what they will be scored on in the interaction?
- ☐ Is the language (e.g., words, phrases) consistent throughout the stimulus and items?

### *Grade Appropriate*

- ☐ Is the content within the item accurate and grade appropriate?
- ☐ Are the correct units used? Are the units grade appropriate? Where necessary, are the abbreviations of the units introduced?
- ☐ Is the number of item parts/scoring assertions appropriate for the grade level?
- ☐ Is the mathematics level appropriate for the grade being tested?

### *Formatting*

- ☐ Is everything presented within the browser frame without horizontal scrolling?
- ☐ Are the tables/graphs/etc. easy to read? Are the images created in an appropriate color palette per the Style Guide?
- ☐ Are details and text in animations easy to see?

## **Tier 3 – Review of the Scoring and Assertion(s)**

### **Scoring Accuracy**

- ☐ Do the interactions/task provide clear guidance on how student responses will be scored/interpreted?
- ☐ Are scores assigned appropriately as correct or incorrect?
- ☐ Are the dependencies logical?
- ☐ Are any of the scoring assertions exclusive (i.e., the student can get only one assertion correct and not another at any given time)?
- ☐ Is the correct answer clear and distinct from the distractors?
- ☐ Does the scoring result in an appropriate distribution of points?

### **Scoring Assertions**

- ☐ Is the appropriate wording used for each scoring assertion (e.g., <Feature of response> providing some evidence of <what we want to infer about the student>)?
- ☐ Does the inference follow from the data?
- ☐ Are the assertions specific to the individual interactions (i.e., does not just repeat the PE)?
- ☐ Are the scoring assertions in the same order as the interactions?
- ☐ Does the wording of the scoring assertion make it very clear which interaction and action it refers to?

## **Strategies for Editing Text to Produce Plain Language**

- Reduce excessive length

- Use common words
- Avoid ambiguous words
- Limit irregularly spelled words
- Avoid inconsistent naming and graphic conventions
- Avoid multiple terms for the same concept
- Limit the use of embedded clauses and phrases
- Avoid the passive voice

# **APPENDIX 4-F**

## **ITEM REVIEW PROCESSES**

## Appendix 4-F

### Exhibit A: Item Review Processes for ELA, Mathematics, and Science

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#### CAI's Internal Review Process

Once the feedback loop with teachers is complete and items are submitted for CAI review, they then become part of CAI's internal review process, which is among the most rigorous in the industry. Items go through no fewer than four levels of internal review at CAI where they are carefully examined by editors as well as test development content experts.

Items move through each review level via CAI's Item Tracking System (ITS), which ensures that each review step is complete before an item advances to the next level of review.

#### Preliminary Review Process

During the first level of review, called preliminary review, CAI's test developers review items typically as a group. CAI finds the group process beneficial because the exchange of ideas and open discussion generally yield items that are clearer, more precise, and better aligned to the academic standards. At every stage of the item review process, beginning with preliminary review, test developers analyze items to ensure they conform to the following best practices:

- The item aligns well with the Utah Core Standard.
- The item is an appropriate use of the item types and available technology.
- The item matches the item specification for the target being assessed.
- The item is based on a quality idea—assesses something worthwhile in a reasonable way.
- The item is properly aligned to a Depth of Knowledge level.
- The item is consistent with the Utah style guide.
- The vocabulary used in the item is appropriate for the grade/age; matches the subject matter; and adheres to language accessibility, bias, and sensitivity guidelines.
- The content is accurate and straightforward.
- The graphic and stimulus materials are actually necessary to answer the question.
- The stem is clear, concise, and succinct;
  - has enough information to know what is being asked;
  - is stated positively (and does not rely on negatives—such as no, not, none, never—unless absolutely necessary); and
  - ends with a question.
- For selected response items, the set of response options are
  - as succinct and short as possible (without repeating text);
  - parallel in structure, grammar, length, and content;
  - sufficiently distinct from one another;
  - all plausible (but with only correct option); and
  - ordered by length.
- There is no obvious or subtle cluing.
- The score points for constructed-response items are clearly defined.
- For machine-scored constructed-response items, the items score as intended at each score point in the rubric.

Once the content of the item is confirmed at the group review, CAI test developers create scoring logic for all machine-scored constructed response items. CAI has developed a vast array of item types that allow for machine-scored constructed response items. CAI's technology enables test developers—content experts, editors and graphic designers—to develop complex, machine-scored, true constructed-response items, including their scoring rubrics, without involvement of software developers. This allows CAI to keep item and rubric development costs comparable to paper-and-pencil items and rubrics. Secondly, it simplifies the development process, because CAI content experts

can work directly with USBE content developers to revise items, without having to translate the content to a form that can be programmed by software developers. This allows us to keep the items close to subject matter experts who can ensure that both the content and the scoring of the item are sound.

When reviewing machine-scored constructed response items and performance-based assessments, test developers at CAI review these items in ITS web preview, which allows them to see the item as it will be rendered for students in the online testing environment. Test developers interact with each item to verify that it directs the student to a clear understanding of the task, allows the student to provide a coherent response, and contains scoring guidelines that adequately account for all logical responses. If the rubric requires an edit, the test developer makes the change both to the human-readable rubric as well as to the machine-scoring rubric and puts the item through the online web approval review once again to ensure accurate scoring. (We note that nearly half of the math items in current development will require the specialized machine rubrics that are developed by CAI staff.)

Based on this meticulous review of each item, the preliminary reviewers accept the item and classification as written or revise the item, attributes, or classification or all three. Another alternative is to reject the item because it is too problematic in content or does not align to any standard, or both. Whatever the recommendation, the review comments are noted in ITS and, if an item is revised, its previous version is automatically archived.

### **Content Review One**

Content Review One is generally conducted by an individual test development specialist, rather than as a group review. The Content One reviewer carefully examines each item based on all the criteria above. In most cases, he or she plays a more senior role on the content team and brings more years of knowledge and experience to the review. This reviewer approaches the item both from the perspective of Utah's guidelines as well as his or her own experience in test development and knowledge of assessment best practices.

Content One is also where items are checked to ensure that the revisions made at the preliminary review step did not introduce errors or content inaccuracies. The Content One reviewer looks at all aspects of the item and reviews the comments saved in ITS from the preliminary review to verify that any issues noted there have been adequately addressed.

Reviewers use the following questions to guide their review:

- Is the item mathematically correct?
- Does the item align with the standard/benchmark/GLE/indicator?
- Is the language of the stem (and options) simple, clear and concise? Are all words appropriate for the grade level (or used in benchmark/GLE language)?
- Is the context plausible and appropriate for the grade level?
- Is the depth of knowledge level/complexity level appropriate?
- Is the key the only correct answer?
- Are the distractors plausible and do they represent common misconceptions? Are they mostly parallel in form and content/equal in length? Are they following a logical order (see style guide for each project)?
- Do the rationales clearly explain why the distractor is incorrect and are they in the correct format (The student may have...)?
- Does the rationale for the key explain why the key is correct and use the appropriate format (Key - ...)?
- Does the format of the item match the style guide?
- Are all the equations in equation editor with the proper font/size/spacing?
- Are all the graphics in .eps format?
- Do the graphics match the style guide?
- Does the item description match the item?
- Do MSCR items have sufficient depth so that distinct score points are clearly defined? Is this clearly stated in the OO rubric?
- Does the MSCR item score properly (you should try a few different responses and put extra objects in the response space to try and find an error)?

- Is the exemplar in the OO rubric correct? Does it represent what the student is being asked to do in the question?
- Are the correct action buttons present for the MSCR (e.g., no delete with preplaced objects)?
- Does the item have a page layout and response type chosen?
- Does the item (including any graphics) appear properly in web preview?
- Do the graphics appear transparent when a color overlay is added in web preview?

## Edit Review

CAI editors review every item for clarity, correctness, and appropriateness of language for the grade level assessed, and conformity with acceptable item-writing practices. Editors ensure clearly worded, understandable, and fair presentation of items, instructions, and administrative documents. The editorial process is related to, but separate from, the item development process so that editors can look at the items objectively.

Editors have numerous tasks. First, editors perform basic line editing for correct spelling, punctuation, grammar, and mathematical and scientific notation, ensuring consistency of style across the items. CAI editors have adopted standard reference resources, among which are *Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (11th edition) and *Webster's Third International Dictionary, Unabridged* for spelling and capitalization; *Associated Press Stylebook and Briefing on Media Law* for usage; *Words into Type* for grammar; and the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* for reference citations. Subject-specific reference sources include *Webster's New Biographical Dictionary* and *Webster's American Biographies*; *The Harvard Dictionary of Music*; *Janson's History of Art*; *Webster's New Geographical Dictionary*; *Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary*; *Mathematics Dictionary* (James and James); *Scientific Style and Format: The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers* (Council of Biology Editors); and *The Macmillan Dictionary of Measurement*.

Additionally, CAI's editors also check that items adhere to the Utah style guide, which ensures a consistent presentation of items with each testing administration. Style guides synthesize frequently used assessment-relevant information that addresses such test-specific issues as numerals, abbreviations, symbols, and terminology. CAI editors become experts on the preferred format and style that is used across all SAGE items.

Editors also ensure that all items are accurate in content and will query the item developer when questions arise. The editors compare reading passages against the original publications and make sure that all information is internally consistent across stimulus materials and items, including names, facts, or cited lines of text that appear in the item. The editors ensure that the keys are correct and that all information in the item is acceptable and correct. For example, editors verify common facts (e.g., the diameter of Earth, the scientific name of the fruit fly, the formula for calculating the volume of a cube, the proper use of the semicolon, etc.). Mathematics assessments present a specific challenge because of the potential for transposing numerals and the difficulty of identifying computation errors by sight. Therefore, CAI's editors perform all calculations to ensure accuracy.

CAI's editors apply the principles of universal design by reviewing all material for fairness and language accessibility issues. Although external committees and the lead item developers look at all material, editors raise questions before the material reaches the committees and then recheck all material that undergoes any changes.

Finally, CAI's editors confirm that items reflect the accepted guidelines for good item construction. For example, in mathematics items, they ensure that options given with calculator-active items reflect errors in thinking, not errors in calculator use. In all items, they look for language that is simple, direct, and free of ambiguity with minimal verbal difficulty. Editors confirm that a problem or task and its stem are clearly defined and concisely worded with no unnecessary information. For multiple-choice items, editors check that options are parallel in structure and fit logically and grammatically with the stem and that the key accurately and correctly answers the question as posed, is not inappropriately obvious, and is the only correct answer to an item among the distractors. For constructed-response items, editors review the rubrics for appropriate style and grammar.

## Senior Review

Because this is the last step in the internal review process before items go to USBE for review, CAI ensures that the senior review of an item is done by a senior member of the content team. This is typically a test developer who

knows the client well, who has interacted with teachers in the state, and who is very familiar with the testing program. Senior team members also have many years of experience in both education and assessment, with a concentration in the subject matter they are reviewing.

By the time an item arrives at the senior review level in ITS, it has been thoroughly vetted by both content reviewers and editors. The senior reviewer looks back at the item's entire review history, making sure that all the issues identified in that item have been adequately addressed. For machine-scored constructed-response items, the senior reviewer carefully checks the rubric and scoring logic by responding to the task in ITS web preview just as the student would in the testing environment. He or she checks full credit, partial-credit and no-credit responses to verify that the scoring is working as intended. The senior reviewer verifies the overall content of each item, confirming its accuracy, alignment to the standard and consistency with USBE's expectations for the highest quality.

### **Client Review and Resolution**

USBE review is a critical step in the overall quality and adequacy of the assessment. CAI's unique online Item Tracking System allows both test developers and USBE to review items securely from any location with access to the Internet. USBE can review items through ITS web preview, which allows users to view each item and passage exactly as it will be displayed to students in the online testing environment. Web preview gives us the opportunity to confirm the item layout and formatting, as well as scoring. For machine-scored constructed response items, USBE can test all possible student responses, both full and partial credit, to ensure that each item's rubric is appropriate and acceptable.

Typically, CAI and USBE meet to review and discuss items and make revisions if necessary. Once USBE approves an item, it moves on to a series of committee reviews, as evidenced in the flow chart in Exhibit A.

### **Committee Review**

Just as Utah's teachers were an integral part of the item creation process, so are they an important step in confirming the appropriateness of each item once the review process is complete. Every item goes through multiple committee reviews including:

- Content Advisory Committee, made up of teachers representing each grade level
- Fairness and Sensitivity review, made up of educators and community members representing each of Utah's sub-populations, and
- Parent Review, in which each question is reviewed by a committee of Utah parents

### **Annotations and Translations**

Once items have been vetted by Utah's committees and approved by USBE, they are eligible to move into the annotation phase of development. Here, items can have text-to-speech and text-to-braille features added, among others. CAI's team of TTS specialists put the items through a series of review steps to ensure the annotations are clear and precise. Once the annotations have been created and reviewed internally by CAI, USBE reviews the annotations and confirms them.

### **Rubric Validation**

After items are field tested and CAI has collected a large sample of student responses, the rubrics of the machine-scored items are checked to ensure they are scoring as intended. CAI has developed a process, called rubric validation that efficiently reviews scoring rubrics for true rule-based scoring. This process is supported by CAI's REVISE software.

CAI typically recommends selection of 45 responses for each item for review by the committee. The item responses are selected to disproportionately represent anomalous responses. Specifically, the sampling algorithm identifies examinees who performed well on the multiple-choice items but scored poorly on the constructed-response item being studied, as well as those who did poorly on the multiple-choice and well on the studied constructed-response item. Given these guidelines, the selection is random, ensuring representation of all responses. The balance of the



sample comprises those responses fitting neither of the other two categories. By selecting equal numbers of cases from these three strata, CAI over-represents anomalous responses, which helps to identify any potential problems in the rubric.

USB E typically convenes a committee of teachers to review these responses and their scores. The committee is able to see actual student responses, note observations about each response, designate a consensus score for each response, and select additional samples to review according to a variety of sampling schemes. The entire process is facilitated by CAI's REVISE software, which is a secure web-based application that selects and presents responses, gathers committee input, and updates the Item Tracking System with the results.

CAI test developers make the recommended changes to the items, and REVISE rescores all of the responses with the revised rubrics. Users can then review every changed response (or a sample of them) to evaluate whether the revision had any unintended consequences. The sample brought to the committee (or any other existing sample) can also be reviewed to evaluate the impact of the rubric changes on those responses.

Final revisions, along with sample responses and a report on the effectiveness of rubric revisions on the committee sample(s), are communicated to USB E for final determination of which changes to implement. The ITS preserves every version of the rubric, so it is always possible to revert to an earlier version.

### **Data Review**

Despite conscientious item development, some items perform differently than expected when administered to students. Using the item statistics gathered in field testing to review item performance is an important step in constructing valid operational tests.

Classical item analyses ensure that items function as intended with respect to the underlying scales. Classical item statistics are designed to evaluate the item difficulty and the relationship of each item to the overall scale (item discrimination) and to identify items that may exhibit a bias across subgroups (differential item functioning analyses). These statistical data points allow us to review items and determine if they are measuring what we intended.

Items flagged for review based on their statistical performance have to pass a two-stage review to be included in the final item pool from which operational forms are created. In the first stage of this review, a team of psychometricians reviews all flagged items to ensure that the data are accurate and properly analyzed, response keys are correct and there are no other obvious problems with the items.

USB E then convenes content review and fairness and sensitivity committees to re-evaluate flagged field-test items in the context of each item's statistical performance. Based on their review of each item's performance, the content review and fairness and sensitivity committees could recommend that flagged items be rejected or deem the item eligible for inclusion in operational test administrations if it appears to be problematic (i.e. it is too difficult, it performed poorly among sub-groups, etc.).

Once an item passes this data review process, it is considered eligible for the operational pool.

## Appendix 4-F

### Exhibit B: Item Review Processes for Science Clusters

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#### Internal Review

CAI's test development structure utilizes highly effective units organized around each content area. Unit directors oversee team leaders who work with team members to ensure item quality and adherence to best practices. All team members, including item writers, are content-area experts. Teams include senior content specialists who review items prior to client review and provide training and feedback for all content-area team members.

ICCR and MOU science items go through a rigorous, multiple-level internal review process before they are sent to external review. Staff members are trained to review items for both content and accessibility throughout the entire process. A sample item review checklist that our test developers use is included in Appendix 4-E. The ICCR and MOU science internal review cycle includes the following phases:

- Preliminary Review
- Scoring Entry and Review
- Content Review One
- Edit Review
- Content Review Two (Senior Review)

#### Preliminary Review

Preliminary Review is conducted by team leads or senior content staff. Sometimes Preliminary Review is conducted in a group setting, led by a senior test developer. During the process, team leads or senior content staff analyze items to ensure the following:

- The item aligns with the Performance Expectation including the listed Science and Engineering Practice, the Disciplinary Core Idea, and the Crosscutting Concepts. The item matches the item specification for the skills being assessed. The item specification contains clarifying statements, content limits, and task demands as well as knowledge, skills, and abilities that the PE is intended to assess.
- The item is based on a quality scientific phenomenon (i.e., it assesses something in a reasonable way and it is a discrete observation that grounds a scenario, which allows for the assessment of something worthwhile in a meaningful way). A quality phenomenon is one that is natural, observable (even with instrumentation), and focused on a specific event, not a general category of similar events (e.g. the effects of Hurricane Katrina not hurricanes in general)
- The item aligns appropriately with the task demands. Task demands are statements about what a student is expected to do with a phenomenon.
- The vocabulary used in the item is appropriate for the grade and subject matter. Most non-technical language is two grade levels below the testing grade to ensure that language is not a construct irrelevant issue.
- The item considers language accessibility, bias, and sensitivity.
- The content is accurate and straightforward.
- The graphic and stimulus materials are necessary to answer the question. The phenomenon is described in the stimulus. Graphics are necessary and contain only the relevant information.
- The item follows the approved style guide.
- The stimulus is clear, concise, and succinct (i.e., it contains enough information to convey what is being asked, it is stated positively, and it does not rely on negatives— such as *no*, *not*, *none*, or *never*—unless necessary).
- For selected-response item interactions, test developers also check to ensure that the set of response options are
- as succinct and short as possible (without repeating text);

- parallel in structure, grammar, length, and content;
- sufficiently distinct from one another;
- all plausible (but with only correct option). A plausible distractor is one that is related to the item, but contains a misconception, a logical error, or a pattern of thinking that a student might have, but is incorrect.
- free of obvious or subtle cuing.

### **Scoring Entry and Review**

At Scoring Entry level, the item writer inputs the machine scoring so that it can be reviewed by the team lead or senior staff that is reviewing the item prior to Content Review One. This step is kept separate from Preliminary Review so that the senior staff can suggest changes to the interaction at Preliminary Review without requiring the writer to overhaul scoring that they have already created. It also allows the senior staff to ensure that the scoring suggested by the writer at Preliminary Review is appropriate. This ensures the scoring is entered once, streamlining the process. At this level, the scoring is analyzed to ensure the following:

- The scoring works as it is intended (i.e., the student gets a point for ALL correct responses and no points for ALL incorrect responses).
- The student receives a point for every unique piece of information they reveal about their understanding through their responses.
- Dependent scoring between and within interactions is captured.
- The way in which the scoring is set up is unambiguous and matches the questions asked (i.e., if we tell the student they must round to a certain decimal place, we score them as such).

The senior staff approves the intent of the scoring at Preliminary Review. At Scoring Entry, the writer inputs this approved scoring, after which the senior staff checks the functionality of the scoring. Once the scoring is determined to be working correctly, the senior staff signs off on it and moves it to Content Review One.

Senior staff is a concept based on experience and time in the assessment field. Senior staff are the reviewers of the intent of scoring because of their experience and knowledge of assessment, the expectations of the clients, and their understanding of student responses.

### **Content Review One**

Content Review One is conducted by a senior content specialist who was not part of the Preliminary Review. This reviewer carefully examines each item based on all the criteria identified for Preliminary Review. He or she also ensures that the revisions made during the Preliminary Review did not introduce errors or content inaccuracies. This reviewer approaches the item both from the perspective of potential clients as well as his or her own experience in test development.

### **Edit Review**

1. During Edit Review, editors have four primary tasks:
2. Editors perform basic line editing for correct spelling, punctuation, grammar, and mathematical and scientific notation, ensuring consistency of style across the items.
3. Editors ensure that all items are accurate in content. Editors compare reading passages against the original publications to make sure that all information is internally consistent across stimulus materials and items, including names, facts, or cited lines of text that appear in the item. They ensure that the keys are correct and that all information in the item is correct. Keys are the correct answers to interactions. Information refers to the phenomena and the science content. For items with mathematical tasks, editors perform all calculations to ensure accuracy.
4. Editors review all material for fairness and language accessibility issues.
5. Editors confirm that items reflect the accepted guidelines for good item construction. In all items, they look for language that is simple, direct, and free of ambiguity with minimal verbal difficulty. Editors confirm that a problem or task and its stem are clearly defined and concisely worded with no

unnecessary information. For multiple-choice interactions, editors check that options are parallel in structure and fit logically and grammatically with the stem and that the key accurately and correctly answers the question as posed, is not inappropriately obvious, and is the only correct answer to an item among the distractors. For constructed-response interactions, editors review the rubrics for appropriate style and grammar.

### **Content Review Two (Senior Review)**

By the time a science item arrives at Senior Review, it has been thoroughly vetted by both content reviewers and editors. Senior reviewers (in particular, senior content specialists) look back at the item's entire review history, making sure that all the issues identified in that item have been adequately addressed. Senior reviewers verify the overall content of each item, confirming its accuracy, alignment to the standard, and consistency with the expectations for the highest quality. They check whether the scoring is working as intended and that the scoring assertions adequately address the evidence the student provides with each type of response.

Some examples of questions from the internal Review Checklist are shown below. These are the questions that reviewers ask of the item to ensure that it is three dimensional and properly aligned to the Performance Expectation. A similar checklist is used at earlier stages.

#### **Selected elements from the Review Checklist**

Is the phenomenon based on a specific real-world scenario and focused enough to get the student to investigate what the PE intends for them to investigate (i.e., the students' application of the Practice in the context of the DCI and CCC as intended by the PE is sufficient to make sense of the phenomena)?

What information should the student already have before starting the cluster (DCI knowledge)?

Cluster Task Statement: Does it align to the focus and intent of the PE?

Does the interaction require the student to demonstrate the science practice and/or content that the PE is assessing them on?

Do the interactions align with the task demands?

### **Review by State Personnel and Stakeholder Committees**

All science items have been through an exhaustive external review process. Items in the Shared Science Assessment Item Bank were reviewed by content experts in one or several states and reviewed and approved by multiple stakeholder committees to evaluate both content and bias/sensitivity.

#### **State Review**

After items have been developed for a state participating in the MOU, content experts from the state that owns the item review any eligible items prior to committee review. At this stage in the review process, clients can request edits, such as wording edits, scoring edits, alignment changes, or task demand updates. A science content liaison reviews all client-requested edits considering the science item specifications to determine whether the requested edits will be made. At this stage, clients have the option to present these items to the committee (based on the edits made) or withhold them from committee review.

ICCR items are reviewed by at least three people from two or more states in the MOU. The states provide feedback on the ICCR items, and the CAI science leadership gathers suggestions and makes edits that improve the ICCR item.

Not all suggestions are implemented, as these items are owned by CAI. Further, most MOU states accept or reject ICCR and MOU items (as they appear at the time), to be presented to their committees. Some clients skip this step and allow CAI to review all items with their committees before reviewing them.

### **Content Advisory Committee Reviews**

During the Content Advisory Committee (CAC) reviews, items are reviewed for content accuracy, grade-level appropriateness, and alignment to the performance expectation. CAC members are typically grade-level and subject-matter experts. During this review, educators also ensure that the scoring assertions make clear what is being scored as correct and give credit where they should. Before the CAC review begins, CAI provides a presentation on the three-dimensional science standards, the item development process, the CAI systems that will be used in the review, and how to review the items for content.

Items developed for each state under the MOU are reviewed by the state that owns the items. ICCR items are reviewed by the CAC of one or more states. In most cases, items are seen by multiple state committees prior to their field-test or operational use.

### **Language Accessibility, Bias, and Sensitivity Committee Reviews**

During the bias and sensitivity reviews, stakeholders review items to check for issues that might unfairly impact students based on their background. For example, some states include representatives from student populations such as Special Education, low vision, and the hearing impaired. Further, diverse members of this committee represent students of various ethnic and economic backgrounds to ensure that all items are free of bias and sensitivity concerns. States provide the committee members and try to ensure that all demographics are represented. For example, if a state has a native American population, they will try to ensure that the fairness and bias committee has a native American on the committee. Before the bias and sensitivity review begins, CAI provides a presentation on the three-dimensional science standards, the item development process, the CAI systems that will be used in the review, and how to review the items for fairness.

### **Markup for Translation and Accessibility Features**

After all approved state- and committee-recommended edits have been applied, the items are considered “locked” and ready for a portion of the accessibility tagging. TTS tagging is applied prior to field testing while braille translations are applied post-field test. Accessibility markup is embedded into each item as part of the item development process rather than as a post-hoc process applied to completed tests.

Accessibility markup, whether translations or for TTS, follow similar processes. One trained expert enters the markup, then a second expert reviews the work and recommends changes if necessary. If there is disagreement, a third expert is engaged to resolve the conflict.

Currently, science items are tagged with TTS. Spanish translations, including Spanish TTS and braille, are available for a subset of items.

### **Rubric Validation**

The validation process of field-test items begins with rubric validation to verify and make any necessary revisions to the scoring rubrics. The rubric validation process occurs in two phases. During the first phase, CAI content experts work with the analysis team to prepare for the rubric validation meetings. The CAI content experts use the Rubric Evaluation and Verification for Items Scored Electronically (REVISE) system to generate student responses that are scientifically sampled to overrepresent responses most likely to have been mis-scored. Specifically, the sample overrepresents: (a) low-scored responses from otherwise high-scoring students, and (b) high-scored responses from otherwise low-scoring students. This process allows CAI to identify any potential scoring concerns before the rubric validation meeting, such as unanticipated (but accurate) responses, equivalent responses that were not originally considered, and responses that are getting credit but should not (based on the content and the item rubric). At this point, the rubrics may be adjusted and responses rescored.

The second phase of rubric validation involves committees of educators in each state. The committees review the response samples generated by CAI to make recommendations to change or to confirm the rubrics of each item. The committee recommendations are then discussed with the owning state to resolve any inconsistencies. The rubric is then edited or confirmed based on this resolution.

After the rubric validation meetings, CAI staff apply the approved revisions to the rubrics. ITS archives critical information regarding the scoring certification completed during the rubric validation process. This includes any rubric changes made during the scoring decision meetings and the sign-off completed by the senior content expert once the rubric has been changed, rescoring the entire sample, and the verification that the final rubric functioned as intended.

Following rubric validation, all items are subject to statistical checks, and flagged items are presented in data review committees.

### **Data Review**

Following rubric validation, all items are rescored and classical item statistics are computed for the scoring assertions, including item difficulty and item discrimination statistics, testing time, and differential item functioning (DIF) statistics. The states established standards for the statistics, and any items violating these standards are flagged for a second educator review. Even though the scoring assertions were the basic units of analysis to compute classical item statistics, the business rules to flag items for additional educator review were established at the item level, because assertions cannot be reviewed in isolation. A common set of business rules was defined for all the states participating in the field test. The classical item statistics were computed on the data of the students testing in the state that owned the item. For ICCR items, the data from students testing in Connecticut, Idaho middle school, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia were combined (states that administered ICCR items and utilized either an independent or operational test).

The technical report describes in detail the statistical flags that send items to data review. The flags are designed to highlight potential content weaknesses, miskeys, or possible bias issues. Committee members are taught to interpret these flags and are given guidelines for examining the items for content or fairness issues.

For each of the states participating in the MOU, flagged items owned by the state were reviewed by a data review committee. The composition of the data review committees generally consisted of content experts from the state's department of education (DOE) or state educators (in this case, the state educators were science teachers) and were supported by CAI content experts. ICCR items were distributed over the data review committees of states participating in the MOU. In summer 2018, ICCR field-test items were reviewed in webinars with committee members from several states in each session. Outcomes were decided by CAI science content leadership. In summer 2019, ICCR field-test items were taken to Connecticut, Hawaii, and Idaho for committee review. Outcomes were decided by CAI science content leadership, taking the committees' recommendations into consideration.

At the start of each state-owned item data review meeting, CAI staff leads participants in a training session to familiarize them with the item development process, the purpose of data review, the meaning of the various flags, and the purpose of the data review committee. Committee members are taught to interpret the various flags and are given guidelines for examining the items for content or fairness issues. The training includes a group review of item cards, which detail specific item attributes (including grade level and alignment to the science performance expectations, the content and rubric of the item, and the various item statistics). A sample of the training materials used for these data review meetings appears in Appendix 4-G. Participants use an online environment via laptop computers to review the items in order to interact with them in a manner similar to that of students, and also to view all statistics associated with each item.

Items are then reviewed by participants who are most familiar with the particular grade (band) level and content domain of these items. CAI content specialists, who are also well versed in item statistics, facilitate the discussion in each room with CAI psychometricians available to answer questions as they arise. At the end of the meeting, CAI content specialists meet with the state content specialists to review the committee recommendations and decide whether to accept the item for inclusion in the operational pool or reject the item from the operational pool. Items that were rejected are potentially eligible for changes to the item and an additional field test.

# **APPENDIX 4-G**

## **ITEM DATA REVIEW TRAINING POWERPOINTS**

# RISE Data Review

July 19 – 21, 2022  
Mathematics and ELA



Cambium Assessment

1

## Welcome!

### USBE Staff

- ▶ Cydnee Carter, Assessment Development Coordinator
- ▶ Jared Wright, Elementary Mathematics Assessment Specialist
- ▶ Whitney Grant, Secondary Mathematics Assessment Specialist
- ▶ Teresa McEntire, Elementary ELA Assessment Specialist
- ▶ Megan Lopez, Secondary ELA Assessment Specialist
- ▶ Tracy Gooley, Special Education Assessment Specialist



2

## Welcome!

### Cambium Assessment Staff

#### Program Management

- ▶ Erik Embrey, Senior Program Manager
- ▶ Collin Dougherty, Program Manager
- ▶ Marie Musumeci, Senior Project Coordinator

#### Content/Test Development

- ▶ Joslyn Overby, Item Development Manager
- ▶ Chris Johnston, Test Development Director
- ▶ Chris Carter, Assistant Item Development Manager



3

## Welcome!

### Cambium Assessment Staff

#### Psychometric Team

- ▶ Xiaoyu Qian, Senior Psychometrician



4

## Welcome!

### Cambium Assessment Staff

#### ELA Content Team

- ▶ Grades 3-4: Facilitator: Terry Hill
- ▶ Grades 5-6: Facilitator: Rachel Knaizer
- ▶ Grades 7-8: Facilitator: Chris Carter

#### Mathematics Content Team

- ▶ Grades 3-4: Facilitator: Gina Hagaman
- ▶ Grades 5-6: Facilitator: Natalie Smithkors Morgan
- ▶ Grades 7-8: Facilitator: Marie Kramer



5

## Paperwork



6



## Paperwork

You should have already submitted these digital forms:

1. CAI Non-disclosure Agreement (NDA)
2. USBE Non-disclosure Agreement (NDA)

After the meeting, you will receive additional emails from Marie Musumeci with:

3. Participant Accounting Report (PAR) Form
4. W-9 (if applicable)

Questions? Email Marie

[marie.musumeci@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:marie.musumeci@cambiumassessment.com)



7

## Test Development



8

## RISE Development Process

- ▶ Item Development (including writing and reviews)
- ▶ Content Review Committee
- ▶ Bias and Sensitivity Review Committee
- ▶ Parent Review (legislated)
- ▶ Field Testing (Spring 2022)
- ▶ Rubric Validation Process
- ▶ **Data Review**
- ▶ Operational Test



9

## What is Data Review?



10

## Topics

- ▶ Field-test Administration
- ▶ Item Card
- ▶ How to Use the Information: 3 Questions
- ▶ Security and Confidentiality
- ▶ Data Review Meeting Procedures



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## Field Test Administration



12

## Field Test Administration

- ▶ After the Spring 2022 RISE assessments, we identified items that did not perform as intended.
- ▶ Items were randomly administered in field test slots across ELA grades 3 – 8 (but not writing) and Mathematics grades 3 – 8.
- ▶ Students are not scored on these field test items.



13

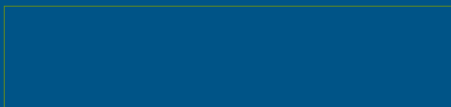
## Implications for Data Review

- ▶ We have high confidence in the total sample statistics. Each field test item was administered to at least 3,000 students at random.
- ▶ Statistics for sub-samples are less reliable and should be used with extreme caution.



14

## Item Card



15

## Item Card

- ▶ Content & Administration
- ▶ Item Image (use Web Preview)
- ▶ Classical Statistics
- ▶ Differential Item Functioning



16

## Item Information (Math)

- ▶ Multiple Choice (MC) & Multi-Select (MS)
  - ▶ Question and answer options
- ▶ Machine Scored Constructed and Selected Response
  - ▶ Interaction Types Include:
    - ▶ Equation Response
    - ▶ Grid Items
    - ▶ Table Match (Matching Item)
    - ▶ Hot Text
    - ▶ Embedded Text Entry
  - ▶ Rubrics are included.



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## Item Information (ELA)

- ▶ Multiple Choice (MC) & Multi-Select (MS)
  - ▶ Question and answer options
- ▶ Machine Scored Constructed and Selected Response
  - ▶ Interaction Types Include:
    - ▶ Editing Task Choice
    - ▶ Table Match (Matching Item)
    - ▶ Evidence Based Selected Response (EBSR)
    - ▶ Hot Text
  - ▶ Rubrics are included.



18

## Multiple Choice Item Card: Statistics (ELA)

Item Attributes		
Grade	3	
IAT Answer Key	B	
IAT Interaction Subtype	multipleChoice	
IAT Max Score	1	
Standard Alignments		
UT-ELA-v1		
Domain # L	Language Standards	
Cluster # 3.C	Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	
Standard # L.3.5a	Demonstrate understanding of word relationships and nuances in word meanings: Distinguish the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps).	
FormID	03.ELA::SP18::SL5293	
FormKey	5763	
Analysis Data	922	
Option	Percent	Correlation with Test
A	19.09%	-0.10
B	37.24%	0.35
C	6.44%	-0.35
D	37.24%	-0.16

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## Equation Item Card: Statistics (Mathematics)

Item Properties		
Subject	Mathematics	
ITS ID	26718	
Description	Distance Between Cities	
Item Attributes		
Grade	8	
IAT Interaction Subtype	equation	
IAT Max Score	1	
Standard Alignments		
UT-Math-v1		
Domain # G	Geometry	
Cluster # 8.H	Understand and apply the Pythagorean Theorem.	
Standard # 8.G.6	Explain a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.	
FormID	MATH8::SU17::DL	
FormKey	3589	
Analysis Data	917	
Points	Percent in Category	Average Score of Students in Category
0	99.19% *	0.77
1	0.81% *	2.92
Percent Correct	0.81%*	
Correlation with Test		0.56

20

## Equation Item: Stem Online Preview (Mathematics)

26718  
Equation Item

The triangle formed by the three cities on a map is acute, as shown.

The distance between city H and city F is an integer number of miles.

What is the greatest possible distance, in miles, between the two cities?

mi

Calculator interface showing a numeric keypad and a display area.

21

## Equation Item: Rubric (Mathematics)

Selected Item: 26718

Human Readable Rubric

Score:  
Exemplar:

- 872

Other Correct Responses:

- any equivalent value

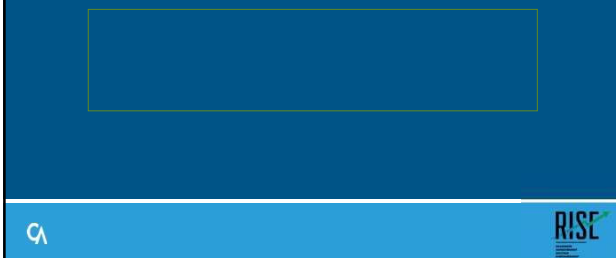
For this item, a full-credit response includes

- a correct value (1 point).

Exemplar:

22

## How to Use the Information: 3 Questions



23

## Statistical Review of Items

- Item Quality and Performance:
  - Does the item behave the way it's supposed to behave?
- Item Difficulty:
  - How hard is the item?
- Differential Item Functioning:
  - Does the item behave differently across subgroups?

24

## Item Quality

- ▶ Do highly skilled students perform better on the item than less skilled students?
- ▶ Correlation with Test – link between selecting a response option and doing well on the rest of the test
  - ▶ For key, + is good, - is bad
  - ▶ For distractors, - is good, + is bad



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## Item Quality: Good Item (ELA)

Option	Percent	Correlation with Test
A	17.10%	-0.25
<b>B</b>	<b>60.30%</b>	<b>0.42</b>
C	9.13%	-0.23
D	13.47%	-0.29

25228

Christopher Johnston

How are the plots of the two stories alike?

- Ⓐ They both show how detectives get new cases.
- Ⓑ They both show a crime being solved by using clues.
- Ⓒ They both show lost items being returned to an owner.
- Ⓓ They both show that some crimes are more serious than others.

26

## Item Quality: Good Item (Mathematics)

Points	Percent in Category	Average Score of Students in Category
0	44.02%	-1.97
1	55.98%	-1.69
Percent Correct	55.98%	
Correlation with Test		0.48

3853

Christopher Johnston

Mindy has 72 pencils that need to be separated into groups of 9 pencils each, or  $72 \div 9$ .

- Click on the number sentence that can help Mindy find the number of groups that are needed.

- Drag a digit to the box to answer the selected equation.

0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 9 = 72$$

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} + 9 = 72$$

$$72 \times 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$72 - 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

27

## Item Quality: Problem Item (Mathematics)

Option	Percent	Correlation with Test
A	44.56%	0.03
<b>B</b>	<b>18.87% *</b>	<b>-0.13 *</b>
C	8.06%	-0.35
D	28.52%	0.22 *

26618

Christopher Johnston

Which story can be represented by  $24 \div \frac{1}{8}$ ?

- Ⓐ Kima has 24 cupcakes that she gives to her friends. She gives  $\frac{1}{8}$  of her cupcakes to each friend. How many friends can Kima give cupcakes to?
- Ⓑ Kima has 24 chocolate cupcakes. The chocolate cupcakes are  $\frac{1}{8}$  of all her cupcakes. How many total cupcakes does Kima have?
- Ⓒ There are 24 people at a party, and 8 of the people at the party are wearing hats. What fraction of the people at the party are wearing hats?
- Ⓓ There are 24 people at a party, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the people are wearing hats. How many people are wearing hats?

28

## Item Quality: Problem Item (ELA)

Points	Percent in Category	Average Score of Students in Category
0	61.97%	0.36
1	38.03%	0.38
Percent Correct	38.03%	
Correlation with Test		0.01*

26010

Christopher Johnston

Select one sentence from paragraph 7 that suggests that Stephen welcomes what might happen in his future.

"The coming of September did not trouble him this year for he was not to be sent back to Clongowes school. The practice in the park came to an end when Mike Flynn went into hospital. Aubrey was at school and had only an hour or two free in the evening. The gang fell asunder and there were no more nightly forays or battles on the rocks. Stephen sometimes went round with the car which delivered the evening milk and these chilly drives blew away his memory of the filth of the courtyard and he felt no repugnance at seeing the cow hairs and hayseeds on the milkman's coat. Whenever the car drew up before a house he waited to catch a glimpse of a well scrubbed kitchen or of a softly lighted hall and to see how the servant would hold the jug and how she would close the door. He thought it should be a pleasant life enough, driving along the roads every evening to deliver milk, if he had warm gloves and a fat bag of gingernuts in his pocket to eat from. But the same foreknowledge which had sickened his heart and made his legs sag suddenly as he raced round the park, the same intuition which had made him glance with mistrust at his trainer's flabby stubble-covered face as it bent heavily over his long stained fingers, dissipated any vision of the future. In a vague way he understood that his father was in trouble and that this was the reason why he himself had not been sent back to Clongowes." (paragraph 7)

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## Item Quality: Borderline (ELA)

Points	Percent in Category	Average Score of Students in Category
0	86.05%	-1.24
1	13.95%	-0.98
Percent Correct	13.95%*	
Correlation with Test		0.18*

30

## Item Difficulty

- ▶ How hard is the item?
- ▶ What percent of students answer item correctly?
  - ▶ MC items - % of students selecting each response option
  - ▶ Non-MC items - % of students achieving each score point



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Option	Percent	Correlation with Test
A	3.27%	-0.56
B	3.59%	-0.55
<b>C</b>	<b>90.12%</b>	<b>0.63</b>
D	3.03%	-0.38

Option	Percent	Correlation with Test
A	11.33%	-0.62
B	8.39%	-0.52
<b>C</b>	<b>76.74%</b>	<b>0.73</b>
D	3.54%	-0.30

32

## Item Difficulty: Too hard? (Mathematics)

27402

Christopher Johnson

A rectangular prism where no face is a square is shown.



Select all the figures that could result when a plane intersects the rectangular prism through at least one vertex of the prism.

☐ square☐ triangle☐ rhombus that is not a square☐ rectangle that is not a square☐ trapezoid that is not a parallelogram

Points	Percent in Category	Average Score of Students in Category
0	99.30% *	0.01
1	0.70% *	0.71
Percent Correct		0.70%*
Correlation with Test		0.22*

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## Differential Item Functioning (DIF)

- ▶ Fair Items behave similarly across groups.
- ▶ The probability of answering correctly is the same for all students of similar ability regardless of group membership.
- ▶ Group comparisons:
  - ▶ African American vs. White
  - ▶ Native American vs. White
  - ▶ Asian vs. White
  - ▶ Hispanic vs. White
  - ▶ Pacific Islander vs. White
  - ▶ Multi-racial vs. White
  - ▶ Female vs. Male
  - ▶ ELL vs. non-ELL
  - ▶ Low Income vs. Non-Low Income
  - ▶ Special Ed vs. Non-Special Ed



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## DIF Classifications

- ▶ Direction of possible bias
  - ▶ “-” item favors reference groups
  - ▶ “+” item favors focal group
- ▶ Severity of possible bias
  - ▶ “A” No statistical evidence of DIF
  - ▶ “B” Evidence for potential mild DIF
  - ▶ “C” Evidence for potential severe DIF
- ▶ “C” indicates that the item is more difficult for one group and should be reviewed carefully for bias.



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## DIF Classifications: Example

Fairness Statistics	
Label	Grade
LEP / Non-LEP	-B
Low Income / Non-Low	-A
Female / Male	-A
SPED / Non-SPED	-B
Asian / White	-A
African American / White	-A
Hispanic / White	-A
Pacific Islander / White	+A



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## Content Expert Judges

- ▶ Statistical information is important, but it is not a substitute for expert judges.
- ▶ Items central to a learning standard may be difficult because a concept is not currently included in curriculum or because that standard may have not been prioritized uniformly.
- ▶ Items may show DIF because some concepts may be less likely to be covered in all area schools.



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## Security and Confidentiality



38

## Security and Confidentiality

### Public Information:

- ▶ Content Standards
- ▶ Test blueprints
- ▶ Training tests
- ▶ Test development process
- ▶ Format of this meeting



39

## Security and Confidentiality

### Confidential Information:

- ▶ Content of items and passages
- ▶ Your comments on the content
- ▶ Conversations held during the meeting



40

## Security and Confidentiality

### Maintain Confidentiality:

- ▶ Please do not discuss any content outside of the meeting room.
- ▶ Do not maintain digital or paper notes that contain information specific to the items.
- ▶ Do not take pictures or screenshots of items.
- ▶ Do not discuss items with others.
- ▶ Do not use cell phones in the rooms—please step out if you need to take a call or check your phone.
- ▶ However, you MAY discuss the process of data review with fellow educators (without referencing specific item content.)



41

## Data Review Meeting Procedures



42



## Panel Procedures

- ▶ We will review blocks of items in Content Rater.
- ▶ We will return as a group to discuss outcomes.
- ▶ You will recommend approval or rejection of item for inclusion in the pool based on how it currently exists.



43

## Additional Information and Notes

- ▶ These items have already been field tested; the wording of the items cannot be changed.
- ▶ The items and their content have been reviewed and approved by educator committees and USBE. The purpose of Data Review is not to review the item content again. If there is an egregious content error, please note it and discuss it with the Content Specialists.



44

## Next Steps

- ▶ USBE will review committee recommendations, and if necessary, they will remove items from the pools or select them to be field tested again.
- ▶ USBE will use the items that survive data review to add to the summative pools for the Fall 2022 administration.



45

## Meeting Norms

- ▶ Please be mindful of cross-talk.
- ▶ Share questions and concerns openly.
- ▶ Remain respectful and sensitive to the views of others.
- ▶ Honor the consensus decisions made by committee.
- ▶ Remember that USBE makes the final decision.



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## Agenda: Day 1

Time	Agenda	Location
8:00 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Main meeting room
8:30 – 9:30 am	Group Session	Main meeting room
9:30 – 10:30 am	Introductions and Content Rater Setup	Breakout room
10:30 am – 12:00 pm	Review items and data	Breakout room
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch	Main meeting room
1:00 – 2:30 pm	Review items and data	Breakout room
2:30 – 2:45 pm	Break	Main meeting room/hallway
2:45 – 4:00 pm (approx)	Review items and data	Breakout room

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## Agenda: Days 2 and 3

Time	Agenda	Location
8:00 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Main meeting room
8:30 am – 12:00 pm	Review items and data	Breakout room
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch	Main meeting room
1:00 – 2:30 pm	Review items and data	Breakout room
2:30 – 2:45 pm	Break	Main meeting room/hallway
2:45 – 4:00 pm (approx)	Review items and data	Breakout room

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## Thank you!

Your input and expertise are vital to this process. Thank you for your time, thoughtful input, and energy!

### **USBE Contacts:**

Math Grades 3-5 : Jared Wright ([jared.wright@schools.utah.gov](mailto:jared.wright@schools.utah.gov))

Math Grades 6-8 : Whitney Grant ([whitney.grant@schools.utah.gov](mailto:whitney.grant@schools.utah.gov))

ELA Grades 3-5: Teresa McEntire ([teresa.mcentire@schools.utah.gov](mailto:teresa.mcentire@schools.utah.gov))

ELA Grades 6-8: Megan Lopez ([megan.lopez@schools.utah.gov](mailto:megan.lopez@schools.utah.gov))

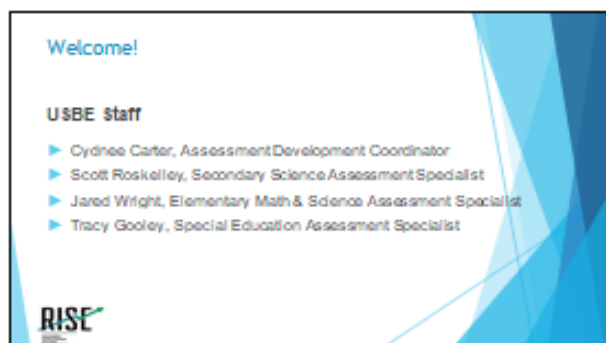
Accessibility/Bias: Tracy Gooley ([tracy.gooley@schools.utah.gov](mailto:tracy.gooley@schools.utah.gov))







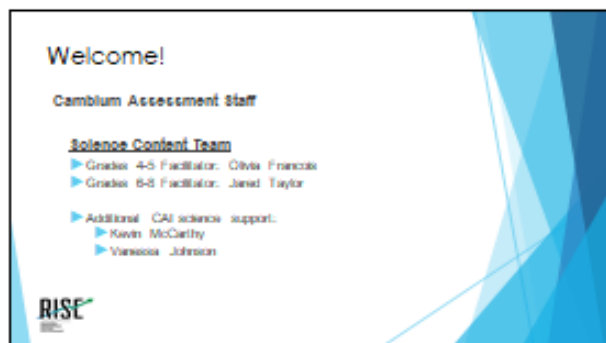
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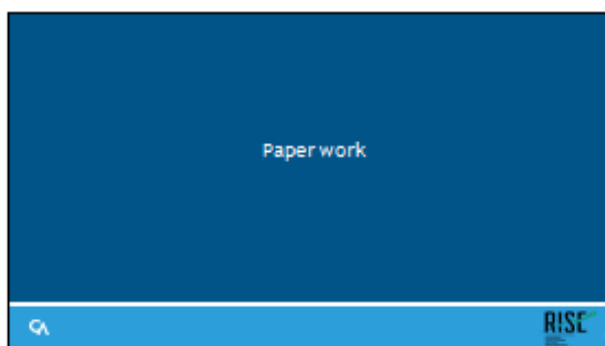
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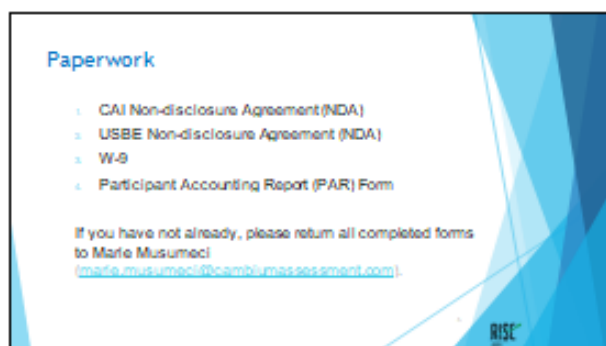
3



4



5



6

## Test Development



7

## RISE Development Process

- Item Development (including writing and reviews)
- Content Review Committee
- Bias and Sensitivity Review Committee
- Panel Review (agreed)
- Field Testing (Spring 2022)
- Rubric Validation Process
- Data Review
- Operational Test



8

## Science Content Overview



9

## Structure of CAI Clusters

- Each cluster begins with a **phenomenon**, which is an observation about the natural world that anchors the entire cluster. The interactions within the cluster all address the phenomenon.
- Each cluster engages the students in grade-appropriate, meaningful **scientific activity** aligned to a specific standard.
- A cluster **task statement** comes at the end of the stimulus and provides an overview of the intention of the item.
- Each interaction **aligns** to at least two of the three dimensions (SEP, DCI, CCC) and, if possible, all three.



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## Structure of CAI Clusters

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## Scoring Assertions

- Within each item are a series of **explicit assertions** that can be made about the knowledge and skills a student has demonstrated based on specific features of the student's responses.
- Scoring assertions tell us:
  - What the student did
  - What inference can be made from that action
- For example:
  - The student correctly graphs data points, providing some evidence of an ability to construct a graph showing the relationship between two variables.



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### Scoring Assertions

Your response earned 8 points of a possible 25

Score Rationale	
The student identified that the elk population decreased between 1995 and 2004 giving evidence of understanding of how to interpret the data presented in Table 1.	✗
The student identified that the elk population decreased between 1995 and 2004 and that data supports both hypotheses giving evidence of understanding of how to use evidence to support an argument.	✗
The student identified that the beaver population increased between 1995 and 2004 giving evidence of understanding of how to interpret the data presented in Table 1.	✗
The student identified that the beaver population increased between 1995 and 2004 and that data supports hypothesis 1 giving evidence of understanding of how to use evidence to support an argument.	✗
The student identified that the moose deer population had no change between 1995 and 2004 giving evidence of understanding of how to interpret the data presented in Table 1.	✗
The student identified that the moose deer population had no change between 1995 and 2004 and that data supports neither hypothesis giving evidence of understanding of how to use evidence to support an argument.	✗
The student identified that most of the evidence is consistent with hypothesis 1 or the student's conclusion matches their correct inference, given their characterization of the data, providing some evidence of his or her ability to summarize information and draw a conclusion.	✗
The student predicted that the moose population would decrease giving evidence of the ability to extrapolate information from a given field web.	✗

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### Field Test Administration

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### Field Test Administration

- Clusters were randomly administered in field test slots across grades 4 – 8.
- Students are not scored on these field test clusters.
- After the Spring 2022 RISE assessments, we identified clusters that did not perform as expected.
- These clusters went through rubric validation and were rescored.
- You will now examine items with flagged data.

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### Implications for Data Review

- We have high confidence in the total sample statistics. Each field test item was administered to at least 1,640 students at random.
- Statistics for sub-samples are less reliable and should be used with caution.

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### Data Review Statistics

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### Data Review

- After rubric validation, statistics were computed at the assertion level.
- The business rules for flagging assertions are based upon recommendations from CAI's psychometricians and agreed upon by the 12 states participating in the MOU Sharing Agreement.
- Flagged assertions can only be evaluated in the context of the entire cluster.

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## Flagging Rules

- Flagging is based on business rules related to
  - Item difficulty
  - Relation between the score on the cluster and the overall student's score
  - Response time
  - Statistical flags for differential item functioning

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## Flagging Rules: $p$ -value

- The  $p$ -value is the proportion of students for which the assertion is TRUE.
- $P$ -value corresponds to the difficulty of an item in a traditional assessment.
- The item bank should include a full range of  $p$ -values in order to precisely measure proficiency across all levels
  - A low  $p$ -value is not bad per se.
- However, we want to make sure the low  $p$ -value is not the result of a misleading item.

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## Flagging Rules: $p$ -value

- Criteria for clusters:
  - average  $p$ -value  $< .30$  (across the assertions within a cluster)
  - average  $p$ -value  $> .85$  (across the assertions within a cluster)

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## Sample item card: $p$ -value

Item Performance Statistics						
Average Score	0.24 *					
Standard Error	0.007 *					
Response Time (seconds)	18.207 *					
Number of Students	0.88					
Item Bank	None					
Assertion	Percent True	Average Score(P)	Percent True	Average Score(Trues)	Maximal	
0	85.0%	0.20	14.2%	0.18	0.80	
1	75.0%	0.24	24.0%	0.33	0.81 *	
2	85.0%	-0.08	0.0%	-0.29	-0.08 *	

- The average  $P$  value for these assertions is  $< .30$ .
- The percent of students correctly responding to each assertion is listed as "Percent True".

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## Flagging Rules: Item-Total Correlation

- We expect students who do well on the test overall to have a higher probability of doing well on individual assertions
- The item-total correlation describes that relation
- Criteria:
  - Average correlation  $< .25$
  - One or more assertions with correlation  $< 0.05$

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## Flagging Rules: Item-Total Correlation

- A correlation with a negative value indicates that students are responding to the interaction opposite of what is expected.
  - Students who typically perform poorly on the overall test are getting credit for this scoring assertion, and
  - Students who typically perform well on the overall test are not getting credit for this scoring assertion.
- We typically reject clusters with assertions that have negative item correlation ("boomer").

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### Sample item card: Item-Total Correlation

Item Performance Statistics					
Average Item-Total Correlation	0.24 *				
Standard Error of Correlation	0.007 *				
Response Time (seconds)	95.28 **				
Number of Responses	0.00				
Item Difficulty (p-value)	None				
Assertion	Percent Favor	Average Score(Favor)	Percent Oppose	Average Score(Oppose)	Result
0	93.3%	0.20	14.3%	0.10	0.00 *
1	76.0%	0.24	24.0%	0.00	0.00 *
2	93.3%	-0.00	0.0%	-0.20	-0.00 *

- Average correlation is below 0.25
- Two assertions are below 0.05.
  - Assertion 1 has a low correlation.
  - Assertion 2 has a negative correlation.

### Flagging Rules: Differential Item Functioning

- Fair items behave similar across groups
- Probability of answering correctly is the same for all students of similar ability regardless of group membership
- Groups are defined by
  - Gender
  - Ethnicity
  - Economically disadvantaged vs. not
  - LEP vs. not (Limited English Proficient)
  - Special Education vs. not

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### Flagging Rules: Differential Item Functioning

- Severity of possible bias based on significance testing and effect size
  - "A" No statistical evidence of DIF
  - "B" Evidence for potential mild DIF
  - "C" Evidence for potential severe DIF
- Direction of possible bias
  - "-" assertion favors reference groups (e.g., whites/female/non-ELs)
  - "+" assertion favors focal group
- Clusters: 2 or more assertions show a "C" DIF in the same direction

### Sample item card: Differential Item Functioning

Fairness Statistics					
Assertion	Label	DIF Category	Percent Count	Reference Count	
0	Economic Disadvantage / Non-Economic Disadvantage	-A	1040	1004	
0	Female / Male	+B	1424	1381	
0	LEP / Non-LEP	-B	277	2633	
0	SPED / Non-SPED	-C	437	2537	
0	Hispanic / White	-A	714	1796	

- LEP: Potential minor bias against EL students
- SPED: Potential bias against SPED students

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### Flagging Rules: Timing

- We want a good balance between the amount of information an item provides, and the time students spend on the item
- Criteria
  - For clusters: percentile 80 > 15 minutes
    - A percentile 80 of x minutes: 80% of the students spent x minutes or less on the item

### Sample item card: Timing

Item Performance Statistics	
Average Item-Total Correlation	0.24 *
Standard Error of Correlation	0.007 *
Response Time (seconds)	95.28 **
Number of Responses	0.00
Item Difficulty (p-value)	None

- Average response time for the cluster exceeds 15 minutes.

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## Data Review Committee Process



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## Data Review Process

- Facilitator will present the flagged item and item card.
- The item card contains information on
  - Grade
  - Alignment
  - Statistics
- Item data is reviewed and used to evaluate item.
- For every cluster, there are only two outcomes:
  - Accept as is
  - Reject



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## Additional Information

- These clusters have already been field tested; the wording cannot be changed.
- The clusters and their content have been reviewed and approved by educator committees and USBE. The purpose of Data Review is not to review the content again.
  - If there is an egregious content error, please note it and discuss it with the Content Specialists.



33

## Next Steps

- USBE will review committee recommendations, and if necessary, they will remove clusters from the pools or select them to be field tested again.
- USBE will use the clusters that survive data review to add to the summative pools for the Spring 2023 administration.



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## Security and Confidentiality



35

## Security and Confidentiality

### Public Information:

- Content Standards
- Test blueprints
- Training tests
- Test development process
- Format of this meeting



36

## Security and Confidentiality

### Confidential Information:

- Content of items and passages
- Your comments on the content
- Conversations held during the meeting

RISE

37

## Security and Confidentiality

### Maintain Confidentiality:

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- Do not take pictures or screenshots of items.
- Do not discuss items with others.
- Do not use cell phones in the room—please step out if you need to take a call or check your phone.
- However, you MAY discuss the process of data review with fellow educators (without referencing specific item content.)

RISE

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## Meeting Procedures

CA

RISE

39

## Panel Procedures

- We will review one cluster at a time.
- After reviewing the content of the cluster, we will examine the data.
- You will recommend approval or rejection of clusters for inclusion in the pool based on how it currently exists.

RISE

40

## Additional Information

- These clusters have already been field tested; the wording and interactions cannot be changed.
- The clusters and their content have been reviewed and approved by educator committees and USBE. The purpose of Data Review is not to review the content again. If there is an egregious content error, please note it and discuss it with the Content Specialists.

RISE

41

## Next Steps

- USBE will review committee recommendations, and if necessary, they will remove clusters from the pools or select them to be field tested again.
- USBE will add the clusters that survive data review to the summative pools for the Spring 2023 administration.

RISE

42

## Meeting Norms and Agenda



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## Meeting Norms

- ▶ Please be mindful of cross-talk.
- ▶ Do not interrupt others when they are speaking.
- ▶ Share questions and concerns openly.
- ▶ Question the cluster, not the writer.
- ▶ Remain respectful and sensitive to the views of others.
- ▶ Honor the consensus decisions made by committee.
- ▶ Remember that USBE makes the final decision.



44

## Agenda: Science Data Review

Time	Agenda	Location
8:00 – 9:00 am	Breakfast	Main meeting room
9:30 – 9:50 am	Group Session	Main meeting room
9:50 – 10:30 am	Introductions and review items and data	Breakoutrooms
10:30 am – 12:00 pm	Review flagged items and data	Breakoutrooms
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Lunch	Main meeting room
1:00 – 2:30 pm	Review flagged items and data	Breakoutrooms
2:30 – 2:45 pm	Break	Main meeting room/hallway
2:45 – 4:00 pm (approx)	Review flagged items and data (if necessary)	Breakoutrooms

45

## Thank you!

Your input and expertise are vital to this process. Thank you for your time, thoughtful input, and energy!

### USBE Contacts:

Scott Roskelley ([Scott.Roskelley@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Scott.Roskelley@schools.utah.gov))

Jared Wright ([Jared.Wright@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jared.Wright@schools.utah.gov))





46

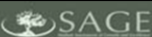

Questions?





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 <h3>Field Test Administration</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify items that do not perform as intended</li> <li>• Items in pilot slots; all grades/content</li> <li>• Students are not scored on these items</li> </ul> <p>4</p>	 <h3>Item Card</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Content &amp; Administration</li> <li>• Item Image (use Web Preview)</li> <li>• Classical Statistics</li> <li>• Differential Item Functioning</li> </ul> <p>6</p>
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 <h3>Multiple Choice Item: Stem Online Preview (ELA)</h3> <p>10</p>	 <h3>Differential Item Functioning (DIF)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fair Items behave similarly across groups</li> <li>• Probability of answering correctly is the same for all students of similar ability regardless of group membership</li> </ul> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group comparisons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– African American vs. White</li> <li>– Native American vs. White</li> <li>– Asian vs. White</li> <li>– Hispanic vs. White</li> <li>– Pacific Islander vs. White</li> <li>– Multi-racial vs. White</li> <li>– Female vs. Male</li> <li>– ELL vs. non-ELL</li> <li>– Low Income vs. Non-low income</li> <li>– Special Ed vs. Non-Special Ed</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </div> <p>24</p>
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 <h3>Panel Procedures</h3> <p>Procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review blocks of items</li> <li>• Turn name tents up to indicate when the discussion is ready to begin</li> <li>• Discuss as needed</li> <li>• Recommend approval or rejection of item for inclusion in the pool based on how it currently exists</li> </ul> <p>28</p>	 <h3>Security Considerations &amp; Participant Guidelines</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cell phone and personal tablet/laptop use is not permitted in the meeting rooms</li> <li>• Please do not keep personal items on the working surface</li> </ul> <p>30</p>
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# **APPENDIX 4-I**

## **FIELD-TEST ITEMS: CLASSICAL ITEM STATISTICS**

## APPENDIX A

### Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics

**Table 4-I–1a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 3 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
35978	14	3,677	0.314	0.056	-0.293	0.580	0.334	0.034	0.114	0.679	18.8	1.343
35980	16	3,787	0.523	0.016	0.289	0.761	0.431	0.020	0.170	0.740	19.3	1.206
35988	13	3,699	0.532	0.013	0.288	0.702	0.510	0.025	0.226	0.812	16.6	1.277
35993	12	3,661	0.464	0.021	0.277	0.773	0.400	0.018	0.223	0.665	20.3	1.692

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-1b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 3 ELA (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35978	14	0	3,677	0.399	0.114
35978	14	1	3,677	0.556	0.162
35978	14	2	3,677	0.164	0.530
35978	14	3	3,677	0.395	0.654
35978	14	4	3,677	0.457	0.426
35978	14	5	3,677	0.580	0.146
35978	14	6	3,677	0.072	0.363
35978	14	7	3,677	0.323	0.211
35978	14	8	3,677	0.500	0.377
35978	14	9	3,677	0.102	0.305
35978	14	10	3,677	0.380	0.168
35978	14	11	3,677	0.279	0.276
35978	14	12	3,677	-0.293	0.265
35978	14	13	3,677	0.486	0.679
35980	16	0	3,787	0.633	0.425
35980	16	1	3,787	0.595	0.600
35980	16	2	3,787	0.685	0.406
35980	16	3	3,787	0.410	0.496
35980	16	4	3,787	0.637	0.231
35980	16	5	3,787	0.460	0.170
35980	16	6	3,787	0.456	0.438
35980	16	7	3,787	0.465	0.355
35980	16	8	3,787	0.541	0.430
35980	16	9	3,787	0.343	0.320
35980	16	10	3,787	0.761	0.740
35980	16	11	3,787	0.486	0.530
35980	16	12	3,787	0.432	0.461
35980	16	13	3,787	0.289	0.331
35980	16	14	3,787	0.549	0.581
35980	16	15	3,787	0.622	0.378
35988	13	0	3,699	0.702	0.812
35988	13	1	3,699	0.493	0.402
35988	13	2	3,699	0.381	0.467
35988	13	3	3,699	0.573	0.226
35988	13	4	3,699	0.664	0.750
35988	13	5	3,699	0.535	0.594
35988	13	6	3,699	0.586	0.441

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35988	13	7	3,699	0.502	0.596
35988	13	8	3,699	0.602	0.507
35988	13	9	3,699	0.288	0.370
35988	13	10	3,699	0.624	0.571
35988	13	11	3,699	0.473	0.506
35988	13	12	3,699	0.494	0.389
35993	12	0	3,661	0.408	0.223
35993	12	1	3,661	0.277	0.359
35993	12	2	3,661	0.374	0.242
35993	12	3	3,661	0.435	0.353
35993	12	4	3,661	0.371	0.401
35993	12	5	3,661	0.401	0.431
35993	12	6	3,661	0.604	0.586
35993	12	7	3,661	0.548	0.665
35993	12	8	3,661	0.773	0.322
35993	12	9	3,661	0.533	0.531
35993	12	10	3,661	0.559	0.318
35993	12	11	3,661	0.283	0.371

**Table 4-I–2a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 4 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36036	15	3,810	0.473	0.031	0.059	0.699	0.487	0.027	0.138	0.710	18.9	1.260
36042	12	3,900	0.414	0.029	0.151	0.646	0.419	0.017	0.219	0.585	17.4	1.450
36720	12	3,808	0.611	0.012	0.354	0.735	0.619	0.009	0.454	0.749	15.4	1.283

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-2b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 4 ELA (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36036	15	0	3,810	0.337	0.602
36036	15	1	3,810	0.539	0.634
36036	15	2	3,810	0.587	0.579
36036	15	3	3,810	0.660	0.523
36036	15	4	3,810	0.516	0.710
36036	15	5	3,810	0.376	0.509
36036	15	6	3,810	0.059	0.138
36036	15	7	3,810	0.453	0.342
36036	15	8	3,810	0.194	0.262
36036	15	9	3,810	0.453	0.583
36036	15	10	3,810	0.699	0.614
36036	15	11	3,810	0.432	0.301
36036	15	12	3,810	0.546	0.614
36036	15	13	3,810	0.580	0.536
36036	15	14	3,810	0.659	0.359
36042	12	0	3,900	0.511	0.554
36042	12	1	3,900	0.622	0.329
36042	12	2	3,900	0.194	0.470
36042	12	3	3,900	0.442	0.525
36042	12	4	3,900	0.455	0.585
36042	12	5	3,900	0.451	0.321
36042	12	6	3,900	0.542	0.241
36042	12	7	3,900	0.260	0.518
36042	12	8	3,900	0.493	0.517
36042	12	9	3,900	0.198	0.463
36042	12	10	3,900	0.646	0.219
36042	12	11	3,900	0.151	0.290
36720	12	0	3,808	0.658	0.717
36720	12	1	3,808	0.640	0.749
36720	12	2	3,808	0.472	0.533
36720	12	3	3,808	0.635	0.623
36720	12	4	3,808	0.550	0.647
36720	12	5	3,808	0.354	0.597
36720	12	6	3,808	0.598	0.590
36720	12	7	3,808	0.677	0.696
36720	12	8	3,808	0.631	0.679
36720	12	9	3,808	0.735	0.682
36720	12	10	3,808	0.735	0.466
36720	12	11	3,808	0.650	0.454

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36720	12	11	3,808	0.650	0.454



**Table 4-I–3a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 5 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
35977	16	3,639	0.530	0.026	0.264	0.762	0.590	0.047	0.134	0.861	17.5	1.094
35987	13	3,639	0.563	0.018	0.280	0.732	0.625	0.028	0.305	0.791	16.6	1.277
35992	13	3,614	0.472	0.016	0.248	0.698	0.542	0.022	0.321	0.726	17.3	1.331
36039	12	3,622	0.519	0.010	0.304	0.652	0.589	0.015	0.398	0.781	17.4	1.450

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-3b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 5 ELA (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35977	16	0	3,639	0.661	0.810
35977	16	1	3,639	0.747	0.853
35977	16	2	3,639	0.762	0.793
35977	16	3	3,639	0.612	0.554
35977	16	4	3,639	0.543	0.697
35977	16	5	3,639	0.444	0.619
35977	16	6	3,639	0.545	0.621
35977	16	7	3,639	0.600	0.744
35977	16	8	3,639	0.338	0.631
35977	16	9	3,639	0.464	0.511
35977	16	10	3,639	0.274	0.424
35977	16	11	3,639	0.717	0.861
35977	16	12	3,639	0.626	0.616
35977	16	13	3,639	0.264	0.315
35977	16	14	3,639	0.519	0.134
35977	16	15	3,639	0.369	0.256
35987	13	0	3,639	0.643	0.767
35987	13	1	3,639	0.682	0.635
35987	13	2	3,639	0.732	0.595
35987	13	3	3,639	0.576	0.775
35987	13	4	3,639	0.280	0.383
35987	13	5	3,639	0.672	0.734
35987	13	6	3,639	0.656	0.786
35987	13	7	3,639	0.691	0.791
35987	13	8	3,639	0.399	0.454
35987	13	9	3,639	0.555	0.763
35987	13	10	3,639	0.457	0.475
35987	13	11	3,639	0.504	0.305
35987	13	12	3,639	0.475	0.659
35992	13	0	3,614	0.495	0.399
35992	13	1	3,614	0.550	0.324
35992	13	2	3,614	0.372	0.321
35992	13	3	3,614	0.513	0.606
35992	13	4	3,614	0.277	0.695
35992	13	5	3,614	0.385	0.726
35992	13	6	3,614	0.469	0.646
35992	13	7	3,614	0.584	0.522
35992	13	8	3,614	0.568	0.487
35992	13	9	3,614	0.513	0.382

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35992	13	10	3,614	0.698	0.682
35992	13	11	3,614	0.470	0.698
35992	13	12	3,614	0.248	0.561
36039	12	0	3,622	0.479	0.573
36039	12	1	3,622	0.415	0.443
36039	12	2	3,622	0.565	0.568
36039	12	3	3,622	0.538	0.757
36039	12	4	3,622	0.526	0.781
36039	12	5	3,622	0.465	0.620
36039	12	6	3,622	0.470	0.445
36039	12	7	3,622	0.545	0.659
36039	12	8	3,622	0.304	0.544
36039	12	9	3,622	0.636	0.398
36039	12	10	3,622	0.626	0.695
36039	12	11	3,622	0.652	0.585

**Table 4-I–4a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 6 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
35990	11	3,708	0.452	0.016	0.297	0.637	0.438	0.028	0.222	0.726	16.9	1.536
35991	17	3,582	0.560	0.022	0.248	0.773	0.577	0.034	0.189	0.834	19.6	1.153
36044	13	3,537	0.500	0.022	0.221	0.794	0.567	0.030	0.280	0.799	16.6	1.277
36049	14	3,661	0.491	0.014	0.357	0.706	0.511	0.037	0.213	0.742	16.7	1.193

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-4b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 6 ELA (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35990	11	0	3,708	0.409	0.613
35990	11	1	3,708	0.421	0.527
35990	11	2	3,708	0.578	0.294
35990	11	3	3,708	0.637	0.322
35990	11	4	3,708	0.599	0.381
35990	11	5	3,708	0.299	0.283
35990	11	6	3,708	0.349	0.336
35990	11	7	3,708	0.297	0.499
35990	11	8	3,708	0.383	0.618
35990	11	9	3,708	0.397	0.222
35990	11	10	3,708	0.607	0.726
35991	17	0	3,582	0.692	0.604
35991	17	1	3,582	0.664	0.620
35991	17	2	3,582	0.724	0.659
35991	17	3	3,582	0.501	0.561
35991	17	4	3,582	0.648	0.769
35991	17	5	3,582	0.572	0.708
35991	17	6	3,582	0.620	0.750
35991	17	7	3,582	0.664	0.739
35991	17	8	3,582	0.607	0.834
35991	17	9	3,582	0.617	0.534
35991	17	10	3,582	0.475	0.523
35991	17	11	3,582	0.773	0.762
35991	17	12	3,582	0.533	0.439
35991	17	13	3,582	0.352	0.439
35991	17	14	3,582	0.248	0.433
35991	17	15	3,582	0.518	0.189
35991	17	16	3,582	0.306	0.241
36044	13	0	3,537	0.400	0.548
36044	13	1	3,537	0.662	0.776
36044	13	2	3,537	0.648	0.496
36044	13	3	3,537	0.794	0.799
36044	13	4	3,537	0.470	0.626
36044	13	5	3,537	0.446	0.779
36044	13	6	3,537	0.393	0.540
36044	13	7	3,537	0.528	0.727
36044	13	8	3,537	0.565	0.347
36044	13	9	3,537	0.379	0.377
36044	13	10	3,537	0.221	0.442

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36044	13	11	3,537	0.461	0.632
36044	13	12	3,537	0.535	0.280
36049	14	0	3,661	0.478	0.732
36049	14	1	3,661	0.683	0.742
36049	14	2	3,661	0.665	0.666
36049	14	3	3,661	0.410	0.628
36049	14	4	3,661	0.433	0.387
36049	14	5	3,661	0.404	0.501
36049	14	6	3,661	0.453	0.253
36049	14	7	3,661	0.555	0.464
36049	14	8	3,661	0.468	0.721
36049	14	9	3,661	0.366	0.232
36049	14	10	3,661	0.366	0.450
36049	14	11	3,661	0.706	0.444
36049	14	12	3,661	0.357	0.213
36049	14	13	3,661	0.535	0.715

**Table 4-I–5a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 7 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
35996	13	3,772	0.380	0.010	0.244	0.522	0.392	0.017	0.192	0.604	13.3	1.023
35997	17	3,890	0.547	0.014	0.308	0.800	0.547	0.030	0.217	0.826	17.6	1.035
36002	17	3,888	0.491	0.032	0.032	0.753	0.446	0.030	0.185	0.728	17.6	1.035

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-5b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 7 ELA (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35996	13	0	3,772	0.301	0.516
35996	13	1	3,772	0.374	0.192
35996	13	2	3,772	0.483	0.429
35996	13	3	3,772	0.469	0.468
35996	13	4	3,772	0.522	0.449
35996	13	5	3,772	0.255	0.502
35996	13	6	3,772	0.300	0.604
35996	13	7	3,772	0.495	0.279
35996	13	8	3,772	0.338	0.424
35996	13	9	3,772	0.488	0.258
35996	13	10	3,772	0.244	0.473
35996	13	11	3,772	0.389	0.300
35996	13	12	3,772	0.290	0.206
35997	17	0	3,890	0.308	0.705
35997	17	1	3,890	0.537	0.701
35997	17	2	3,890	0.429	0.333
35997	17	3	3,890	0.565	0.579
35997	17	4	3,890	0.575	0.679
35997	17	5	3,890	0.569	0.596
35997	17	6	3,890	0.658	0.294
35997	17	7	3,890	0.660	0.511
35997	17	8	3,890	0.651	0.530
35997	17	9	3,890	0.582	0.640
35997	17	10	3,890	0.478	0.727
35997	17	11	3,890	0.465	0.625
35997	17	12	3,890	0.800	0.550
35997	17	13	3,890	0.578	0.280
35997	17	14	3,890	0.409	0.511
35997	17	15	3,890	0.589	0.826
35997	17	16	3,890	0.441	0.217
36002	17	0	3,888	0.520	0.193
36002	17	1	3,888	0.557	0.728
36002	17	2	3,888	0.228	0.266
36002	17	3	3,888	0.032	0.298
36002	17	4	3,888	0.422	0.449
36002	17	5	3,888	0.486	0.640
36002	17	6	3,888	0.400	0.467
36002	17	7	3,888	0.410	0.308
36002	17	8	3,888	0.565	0.399



ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36002	17	9	3,888	0.746	0.185
36002	17	10	3,888	0.494	0.613
36002	17	11	3,888	0.753	0.689
36002	17	12	3,888	0.604	0.532
36002	17	13	3,888	0.556	0.465
36002	17	14	3,888	0.630	0.465
36002	17	15	3,888	0.363	0.613
36002	17	16	3,888	0.585	0.265

**Table 4-I–6a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 8 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
35986	12	4,308	0.423	0.044	0.085	0.743	0.447	0.050	0.136	0.817	16.0	1.333
36041	13	4,351	0.438	0.021	0.264	0.725	0.434	0.017	0.267	0.658	14.3	1.100
36142	15	4,369	0.547	0.026	0.082	0.765	0.611	0.030	0.207	0.833	14.7	0.980

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I–6b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 8 ELA (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35986	12	0	4,308	0.143	0.263
35986	12	1	4,308	0.665	0.638
35986	12	2	4,308	0.488	0.263
35986	12	3	4,308	0.648	0.719
35986	12	4	4,308	0.439	0.403
35986	12	5	4,308	0.451	0.494
35986	12	6	4,308	0.425	0.442
35986	12	7	4,308	0.511	0.644
35986	12	8	4,308	0.743	0.817
35986	12	9	4,308	0.283	0.410
35986	12	10	4,308	0.085	0.136
35986	12	11	4,308	0.198	0.138
36041	13	0	4,351	0.613	0.267
36041	13	1	4,351	0.332	0.449
36041	13	2	4,351	0.313	0.336
36041	13	3	4,351	0.444	0.271
36041	13	4	4,351	0.264	0.369
36041	13	5	4,351	0.337	0.370
36041	13	6	4,351	0.321	0.551
36041	13	7	4,351	0.330	0.574
36041	13	8	4,351	0.439	0.345
36041	13	9	4,351	0.416	0.417
36041	13	10	4,351	0.635	0.658
36041	13	11	4,351	0.521	0.640
36041	13	12	4,351	0.725	0.394
36142	15	0	4,369	0.371	0.746
36142	15	1	4,369	0.531	0.627
36142	15	2	4,369	0.598	0.697
36142	15	3	4,369	0.573	0.407
36142	15	4	4,369	0.082	0.386
36142	15	5	4,369	0.636	0.207
36142	15	6	4,369	0.555	0.823
36142	15	7	4,369	0.615	0.833
36142	15	8	4,369	0.437	0.750
36142	15	9	4,369	0.679	0.612
36142	15	10	4,369	0.522	0.583
36142	15	11	4,369	0.651	0.499
36142	15	12	4,369	0.557	0.726
36142	15	13	4,369	0.631	0.583

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36142	15	14	4,369	0.765	0.682

**Table 4-I–7a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 3 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
35994	8	4,233	0.660	0.035	0.237	0.801	0.370	0.023	0.170	0.553	11.4	1.425
35995	9	4,202	0.583	0.015	0.368	0.756	0.277	0.024	0.057	0.555	16.3	1.811
35999	10	4,237	0.671	0.013	0.419	0.771	0.555	0.027	0.276	0.736	9.8	0.980
36000	9	4,199	0.649	0.006	0.509	0.735	0.333	0.021	0.121	0.561	16.1	1.789

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-7b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 3 Mathematics (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35994	8	0	4,233	0.702	0.284
35994	8	1	4,233	0.237	0.477
35994	8	2	4,233	0.552	0.182
35994	8	3	4,233	0.748	0.490
35994	8	4	4,233	0.801	0.313
35994	8	5	4,233	0.713	0.491
35994	8	6	4,233	0.759	0.553
35994	8	7	4,233	0.765	0.170
35995	9	0	4,202	0.672	0.057
35995	9	1	4,202	0.581	0.398
35995	9	2	4,202	0.510	0.250
35995	9	3	4,202	0.574	0.211
35995	9	4	4,202	0.683	0.317
35995	9	5	4,202	0.658	0.104
35995	9	6	4,202	0.756	0.231
35995	9	7	4,202	0.447	0.373
35995	9	8	4,202	0.368	0.555
35999	10	0	4,237	0.771	0.422
35999	10	1	4,237	0.752	0.276
35999	10	2	4,237	0.760	0.395
35999	10	3	4,237	0.626	0.718
35999	10	4	4,237	0.687	0.657
35999	10	5	4,237	0.765	0.662
35999	10	6	4,237	0.724	0.408
35999	10	7	4,237	0.571	0.688
35999	10	8	4,237	0.632	0.589
35999	10	9	4,237	0.419	0.736
36000	9	0	4,199	0.692	0.561
36000	9	1	4,199	0.710	0.337
36000	9	2	4,199	0.735	0.288
36000	9	3	4,199	0.683	0.199
36000	9	4	4,199	0.664	0.455
36000	9	5	4,199	0.609	0.443
36000	9	6	4,199	0.559	0.397
36000	9	7	4,199	0.509	0.194
36000	9	8	4,199	0.680	0.121

**Table 4-I–8a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 4 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36004	13	4,154	0.575	0.037	0.176	0.820	0.416	0.065	0.094	0.793	13.5	1.038
36005	11	3,930	0.660	0.015	0.382	0.805	0.441	0.028	0.064	0.626	18.0	1.636
36007	10	3,922	0.623	0.006	0.515	0.732	0.549	0.067	0.022	0.818	17.2	1.720
36008	10	4,058	0.534	0.054	0.212	0.743	0.343	0.075	0.053	0.822	16.6	1.660

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-8b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 4 Mathematics (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36004	13	0	4,154	0.721	0.427
36004	13	1	4,154	0.496	0.783
36004	13	2	4,154	0.735	0.356
36004	13	3	4,154	0.395	0.731
36004	13	4	4,154	0.547	0.793
36004	13	5	4,154	0.531	0.603
36004	13	6	4,154	0.176	0.250
36004	13	7	4,154	0.820	0.186
36004	13	8	4,154	0.780	0.094
36004	13	9	4,154	0.733	0.134
36004	13	10	4,154	0.328	0.583
36004	13	11	4,154	0.597	0.277
36004	13	12	4,154	0.616	0.192
36005	11	0	3,930	0.382	0.417
36005	11	1	3,930	0.805	0.626
36005	11	2	3,930	0.741	0.499
36005	11	3	3,930	0.730	0.537
36005	11	4	3,930	0.738	0.574
36005	11	5	3,930	0.640	0.351
36005	11	6	3,930	0.705	0.549
36005	11	7	3,930	0.749	0.477
36005	11	8	3,930	0.644	0.233
36005	11	9	3,930	0.593	0.519
36005	11	10	3,930	0.532	0.064
36007	10	0	3,922	0.732	0.324
36007	10	1	3,922	0.556	0.022
36007	10	2	3,922	0.629	0.357
36007	10	3	3,922	0.515	0.789
36007	10	4	3,922	0.687	0.647
36007	10	5	3,922	0.705	0.671
36007	10	6	3,922	0.648	0.724
36007	10	7	3,922	0.656	0.403
36007	10	8	3,922	0.541	0.731
36007	10	9	3,922	0.558	0.818
36008	10	0	4,058	0.618	0.822
36008	10	1	4,058	0.418	0.510
36008	10	2	4,058	0.227	0.503
36008	10	3	4,058	0.238	0.669
36008	10	4	4,058	0.720	0.199



ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36008	10	5	4,058	0.727	0.082
36008	10	6	4,058	0.743	0.053
36008	10	7	4,058	0.694	0.123
36008	10	8	4,058	0.740	0.091
36008	10	9	4,058	0.212	0.382

**Table 4-I–9a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 5 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36010	10	4,318	0.660	0.023	0.319	0.823	0.493	0.035	0.201	0.710	16.8	1.680
36011	9	4,358	0.573	0.051	0.103	0.770	0.501	0.060	0.091	0.903	24.0	2.667
36013	9	4,271	0.670	0.024	0.308	0.828	0.412	0.040	0.153	0.707	14.3	1.589
36014	12	4,377	0.596	0.031	0.166	0.756	0.474	0.034	0.214	0.796	27.4	2.283

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-9b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 5 Mathematics (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
36010	10	0	4,318	0.653	0.652
36010	10	1	4,318	0.594	0.573
36010	10	2	4,318	0.614	0.631
36010	10	3	4,318	0.732	0.710
36010	10	4	4,318	0.778	0.559
36010	10	5	4,318	0.568	0.381
36010	10	6	4,318	0.819	0.314
36010	10	7	4,318	0.823	0.201
36010	10	8	4,318	0.319	0.651
36010	10	9	4,318	0.697	0.255
36011	9	0	4,358	0.648	0.649
36011	9	1	4,358	0.767	0.746
36011	9	2	4,358	0.671	0.481
36011	9	3	4,358	0.770	0.272
36011	9	4	4,358	0.623	0.374
36011	9	5	4,358	0.377	0.903
36011	9	6	4,358	0.765	0.091
36011	9	7	4,358	0.432	0.535
36011	9	8	4,358	0.103	0.461
36013	9	0	4,271	0.634	0.707
36013	9	1	4,271	0.806	0.551
36013	9	2	4,271	0.721	0.602
36013	9	3	4,271	0.828	0.269
36013	9	4	4,271	0.597	0.397
36013	9	5	4,271	0.653	0.287
36013	9	6	4,271	0.719	0.153
36013	9	7	4,271	0.308	0.560
36013	9	8	4,271	0.763	0.183
36014	12	0	4,377	0.166	0.313
36014	12	1	4,377	0.709	0.340
36014	12	2	4,377	0.692	0.508
36014	12	3	4,377	0.538	0.735
36014	12	4	4,377	0.369	0.674
36014	12	5	4,377	0.756	0.401
36014	12	6	4,377	0.634	0.560
36014	12	7	4,377	0.677	0.214
36014	12	8	4,377	0.740	0.351
36014	12	9	4,377	0.601	0.321

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
36014	12	10	4,377	0.525	0.796
36014	12	11	4,377	0.748	0.471

**Table 4-I–10a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 6 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36015	11	3,750	0.631	0.014	0.460	0.803	0.463	0.026	0.247	0.813	14.8	1.345
36016	11	3,803	0.723	0.010	0.450	0.812	0.295	0.021	0.068	0.509	21.6	1.964
36020	11	3,831	0.609	0.060	-0.065	0.792	0.399	0.087	0.057	0.790	17.0	1.545
36034	8	3,841	0.685	0.009	0.553	0.776	0.245	0.014	0.109	0.438	16.5	2.063

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I–10b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 6 Mathematics (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36015	11	0	3,750	0.722	0.813
36015	11	1	3,750	0.764	0.539
36015	11	2	3,750	0.591	0.375
36015	11	3	3,750	0.505	0.539
36015	11	4	3,750	0.601	0.532
36015	11	5	3,750	0.803	0.514
36015	11	6	3,750	0.751	0.442
36015	11	7	3,750	0.689	0.515
36015	11	8	3,750	0.527	0.295
36015	11	9	3,750	0.460	0.247
36015	11	10	3,750	0.523	0.278
36016	11	0	3,803	0.704	0.509
36016	11	1	3,803	0.652	0.473
36016	11	2	3,803	0.748	0.412
36016	11	3	3,803	0.797	0.303
36016	11	4	3,803	0.753	0.363
36016	11	5	3,803	0.754	0.122
36016	11	6	3,803	0.754	0.299
36016	11	7	3,803	0.758	0.068
36016	11	8	3,803	0.450	0.335
36016	11	9	3,803	0.767	0.170
36016	11	10	3,803	0.812	0.191
36020	11	0	3,831	0.537	0.790
36020	11	1	3,831	0.622	0.745
36020	11	2	3,831	0.713	0.720
36020	11	3	3,831	0.619	0.728
36020	11	4	3,831	0.792	0.090
36020	11	5	3,831	0.770	0.353
36020	11	6	3,831	0.498	0.416
36020	11	7	3,831	-0.065	0.242
36020	11	8	3,831	0.789	0.057
36020	11	9	3,831	0.732	0.133
36020	11	10	3,831	0.688	0.121
36034	8	0	3,841	0.769	0.311
36034	8	1	3,841	0.672	0.368
36034	8	2	3,841	0.751	0.157
36034	8	3	3,841	0.776	0.177
36034	8	4	3,841	0.628	0.438
36034	8	5	3,841	0.770	0.109

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
36034	8	6	3,841	0.553	0.160
36034	8	7	3,841	0.563	0.242

**Table 4-I–11a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 7 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36021	11	3,870	0.604	0.042	0.224	0.837	0.273	0.036	0.044	0.681	13.9	1.264
36023	11	3,856	0.542	0.024	0.203	0.767	0.384	0.008	0.282	0.544	13.2	1.200
36024	9	3,976	0.617	0.039	0.279	0.869	0.342	0.022	0.088	0.551	15.9	1.767
36026	10	3,989	0.535	0.123	-0.013	0.863	0.275	0.027	0.028	0.604	13.7	1.370

\*Rejected at Item Data Review



**Table 4-I–11b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 7 Mathematics (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36021	11	0	3,870	0.510	0.362
36021	11	1	3,870	0.386	0.426
36021	11	2	3,870	0.379	0.681
36021	11	3	3,870	0.224	0.271
36021	11	4	3,870	0.812	0.068
36021	11	5	3,870	0.565	0.224
36021	11	6	3,870	0.757	0.121
36021	11	7	3,870	0.670	0.387
36021	11	8	3,870	0.761	0.119
36021	11	9	3,870	0.837	0.044
36021	11	10	3,870	0.748	0.297
36023	11	0	3,856	0.438	0.390
36023	11	1	3,856	0.767	0.282
36023	11	2	3,856	0.607	0.349
36023	11	3	3,856	0.658	0.292
36023	11	4	3,856	0.543	0.515
36023	11	5	3,856	0.680	0.388
36023	11	6	3,856	0.203	0.422
36023	11	7	3,856	0.421	0.308
36023	11	8	3,856	0.651	0.419
36023	11	9	3,856	0.519	0.317
36023	11	10	3,856	0.471	0.544
36024	9	0	3,976	0.345	0.383
36024	9	1	3,976	0.615	0.511
36024	9	2	3,976	0.869	0.263
36024	9	3	3,976	0.747	0.088
36024	9	4	3,976	0.616	0.390
36024	9	5	3,976	0.279	0.551
36024	9	6	3,976	0.586	0.350
36024	9	7	3,976	0.807	0.172
36024	9	8	3,976	0.693	0.370
36026	10	0	3,989	0.863	0.187
36026	10	1	3,989	0.773	0.386
36026	10	2	3,989	0.748	0.604
36026	10	3	3,989	0.775	0.267
36026	10	4	3,989	0.812	0.204
36026	10	5	3,989	0.237	0.268
36026	10	6	3,989	0.796	0.424
36026	10	7	3,989	0.020	0.278

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36026	10	8	3,989	0.340	0.028
36026	10	9	3,989	-0.013	0.108

**Table 4-I–12a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 8 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
			Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36027	9	4,060	0.608	0.053	0.213	0.836	0.455	0.020	0.185	0.601	12.8	1.422
36031	10	4,109	0.602	0.039	0.304	0.855	0.427	0.025	0.166	0.619	14.0	1.400
36032	13	4,112	0.634	0.034	0.290	0.869	0.327	0.025	0.082	0.697	15.9	1.223

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I-12b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 8 Mathematics (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
36027	9	0	4,060	0.728	0.574
36027	9	1	4,060	0.836	0.310
36027	9	2	4,060	0.213	0.521
36027	9	3	4,060	0.747	0.601
36027	9	4	4,060	0.757	0.529
36027	9	5	4,060	0.822	0.185
36027	9	6	4,060	0.535	0.344
36027	9	7	4,060	0.557	0.491
36027	9	8	4,060	0.277	0.544
36031	10	0	4,109	0.548	0.452
36031	10	1	4,109	0.748	0.455
36031	10	2	4,109	0.841	0.221
36031	10	3	4,109	0.770	0.256
36031	10	4	4,109	0.451	0.452
36031	10	5	4,109	0.855	0.166
36031	10	6	4,109	0.608	0.503
36031	10	7	4,109	0.304	0.619
36031	10	8	4,109	0.547	0.543
36031	10	9	4,109	0.345	0.601
36032	13	0	4,112	0.475	0.697
36032	13	1	4,112	0.806	0.247
36032	13	2	4,112	0.869	0.291
36032	13	3	4,112	0.765	0.392
36032	13	4	4,112	0.779	0.197
36032	13	5	4,112	0.567	0.356
36032	13	6	4,112	0.739	0.244
36032	13	7	4,112	0.419	0.343
36032	13	8	4,112	0.290	0.499
36032	13	9	4,112	0.854	0.165
36032	13	10	4,112	0.558	0.444
36032	13	11	4,112	0.491	0.082
36032	13	12	4,112	0.635	0.289

**Table 4-I–13a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 4 Science (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
				Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
34112	4.1.1	8	1,672	0.322	0.011	0.204	0.495	0.389	0.031	0.209	0.615	9.9	0.808
36102	4.1.2	6	1,700	0.568	0.004	0.503	0.651	0.643	0.003	0.601	0.720	8.0	0.750
36717	4.1.2	7	1,709	0.494	0.042	0.135	0.673	0.394	0.028	0.238	0.662	9.0	0.778
36718	4.1.2	6	1,704	0.480	0.010	0.346	0.599	0.507	0.049	0.274	0.756	9.6	0.625
33306	4.1.3	9	1,762	0.448	0.026	0.114	0.621	0.440	0.015	0.224	0.633	17.0	0.529
36083	4.1.4	8	1,690	0.524	0.010	0.422	0.700	0.496	0.033	0.176	0.673	12.2	0.656
36123	4.1.4	6	1,758	0.478	0.014	0.375	0.700	0.453	0.033	0.226	0.671	9.9	0.606
36133	4.2.1	7	1,642	0.473	0.004	0.389	0.569	0.575	0.033	0.367	0.790	8.1	0.864
36106*	4.2.1	6	1,725	0.643	0.002	0.601	0.712	0.697	0.011	0.621	0.890	8.8	0.682
36122	4.2.2	6	1,717	0.405	0.014	0.202	0.552	0.640	0.012	0.514	0.811	7.6	0.789
36163	4.2.3	6	1,691	0.511	0.019	0.284	0.661	0.593	0.019	0.387	0.772	9.9	0.606
36176	4.2.4	8	1,675	0.421	0.009	0.250	0.569	0.495	0.018	0.263	0.639	9.3	0.860
36167	4.2.4	7	1,671	0.565	0.011	0.438	0.701	0.456	0.093	0.095	0.942	17.6	0.398
36174	4.3.1	6	1,689	0.443	0.013	0.288	0.587	0.563	0.022	0.385	0.737	7.9	0.759
34104*	4.3.1	8	1,735	0.318	0.055	-0.017	0.629	0.293	0.064	0.022	0.648	13.3	0.602
36064*	4.3.1	8	1,627	0.219	0.021	-0.009	0.439	0.283	0.002	0.210	0.334	12.8	0.625
36169	4.3.1	6	1,731	0.470	0.014	0.241	0.578	0.452	0.025	0.162	0.611	12.4	0.484
36170	4.3.2	10	1,732	0.537	0.020	0.319	0.754	0.530	0.060	0.151	0.868	8.3	1.205
34256	4.3.2	8	1,698	0.544	0.014	0.366	0.725	0.421	0.041	0.135	0.709	10.7	0.748
36132	4.3.2	6	1,719	0.383	0.022	0.268	0.608	0.509	0.054	0.044	0.660	7.5	0.800
34267	4.3.2	7	1,692	0.553	0.007	0.394	0.673	0.413	0.094	0.070	0.796	11.2	0.625
36138	4.3.3	5	1,715	0.515	0.012	0.368	0.628	0.486	0.034	0.178	0.652	10.1	0.495
34112	4.1.1	8	1,672	0.322	0.011	0.204	0.495	0.389	0.031	0.209	0.615	9.9	0.808
36102	4.1.2	6	1,700	0.568	0.004	0.503	0.651	0.643	0.003	0.601	0.720	8.0	0.750

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
				Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36717	4.1.2	7	1,709	0.494	0.042	0.135	0.673	0.394	0.028	0.238	0.662	9.0	0.778
36718	4.1.2	6	1,704	0.480	0.010	0.346	0.599	0.507	0.049	0.274	0.756	9.6	0.625
33306	4.1.3	9	1,762	0.448	0.026	0.114	0.621	0.440	0.015	0.224	0.633	17.0	0.529

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I–13b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 4 Science (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
34112	4.1.1	8	0	1,672	0.219	0.210
34112	4.1.1	8	1	1,672	0.226	0.226
34112	4.1.1	8	2	1,672	0.298	0.541
34112	4.1.1	8	3	1,672	0.406	0.533
34112	4.1.1	8	4	1,672	0.336	0.264
34112	4.1.1	8	5	1,672	0.204	0.209
34112	4.1.1	8	6	1,672	0.495	0.615
34112	4.1.1	8	7	1,672	0.391	0.516
36102	4.1.2	6	0	1,700	0.587	0.604
36102	4.1.2	6	1	1,700	0.651	0.623
36102	4.1.2	6	2	1,700	0.629	0.606
36102	4.1.2	6	3	1,700	0.514	0.601
36102	4.1.2	6	4	1,700	0.503	0.720
36102	4.1.2	6	5	1,700	0.522	0.704
36717	4.1.2	7	0	1,709	0.650	0.311
36717	4.1.2	7	1	1,709	0.630	0.333
36717	4.1.2	7	2	1,709	0.568	0.238
36717	4.1.2	7	3	1,709	0.673	0.662
36717	4.1.2	7	4	1,709	0.288	0.326
36717	4.1.2	7	5	1,709	0.135	0.282
36717	4.1.2	7	6	1,709	0.512	0.605
36718	4.1.2	6	0	1,704	0.459	0.350
36718	4.1.2	6	1	1,704	0.599	0.274
36718	4.1.2	6	2	1,704	0.584	0.310
36718	4.1.2	6	3	1,704	0.394	0.738
36718	4.1.2	6	4	1,704	0.346	0.756
36718	4.1.2	6	5	1,704	0.498	0.612
33306	4.1.3	9	0	1,762	0.496	0.380
33306	4.1.3	9	1	1,762	0.621	0.474
33306	4.1.3	9	10	1,762	0.503	0.587
33306	4.1.3	9	2	1,762	0.499	0.467
33306	4.1.3	9	3	1,762	0.546	0.434
33306	4.1.3	9	4	1,762	0.114	0.381
33306	4.1.3	9	5	1,762	0.558	0.380
33306	4.1.3	9	8	1,762	0.445	0.224
33306	4.1.3	9	9	1,762	0.249	0.633
36083	4.1.4	8	0	1,690	0.458	0.463
36083	4.1.4	8	1	1,690	0.437	0.662

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
36083	4.1.4	8	2	1,690	0.540	0.673
36083	4.1.4	8	3	1,690	0.569	0.567
36083	4.1.4	8	4	1,690	0.422	0.618
36083	4.1.4	8	5	1,690	0.445	0.539
36083	4.1.4	8	6	1,690	0.700	0.176
36083	4.1.4	8	7	1,690	0.620	0.273
36123	4.1.4	6	0	1,758	0.700	0.597
36123	4.1.4	6	1	1,758	0.501	0.255
36123	4.1.4	6	2	1,758	0.480	0.671
36123	4.1.4	6	3	1,758	0.375	0.457
36123	4.1.4	6	4	1,758	0.416	0.513
36123	4.1.4	6	5	1,758	0.396	0.226
36106	4.2.1	6	0	1,725	0.627	0.646
36106	4.2.1	6	1	1,725	0.601	0.736
36106	4.2.1	6	2	1,725	0.712	0.663
36106	4.2.1	6	3	1,725	0.624	0.621
36106	4.2.1	6	4	1,725	0.613	0.890
36106	4.2.1	6	5	1,725	0.683	0.626
36133	4.2.1	7	0	1,642	0.531	0.790
36133	4.2.1	7	1	1,642	0.423	0.421
36133	4.2.1	7	2	1,642	0.513	0.686
36133	4.2.1	7	3	1,642	0.438	0.776
36133	4.2.1	7	4	1,642	0.389	0.393
36133	4.2.1	7	5	1,642	0.451	0.367
36133	4.2.1	7	6	1,642	0.569	0.590
36122	4.2.2	6	0	1,717	0.202	0.536
36122	4.2.2	6	1	1,717	0.441	0.673
36122	4.2.2	6	2	1,717	0.444	0.686
36122	4.2.2	6	3	1,717	0.552	0.811
36122	4.2.2	6	4	1,717	0.432	0.514
36122	4.2.2	6	5	1,717	0.359	0.623
36163	4.2.3	6	0	1,691	0.661	0.644
36163	4.2.3	6	1	1,691	0.612	0.535
36163	4.2.3	6	2	1,691	0.509	0.772
36163	4.2.3	6	3	1,691	0.572	0.688
36163	4.2.3	6	5	1,691	0.284	0.387
36163	4.2.3	6	6	1,691	0.431	0.529
36167	4.2.4	7	0	1,671	0.677	0.423
36167	4.2.4	7	1	1,671	0.701	0.095
36167	4.2.4	7	2	1,671	0.525	0.942



ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36167	4.2.4	7	3	1,671	0.450	0.510
36167	4.2.4	7	4	1,671	0.438	0.752
36167	4.2.4	7	5	1,671	0.629	0.268
36167	4.2.4	7	6	1,671	0.536	0.202
36176	4.2.4	8	0	1,675	0.418	0.564
36176	4.2.4	8	1	1,675	0.406	0.610
36176	4.2.4	8	2	1,675	0.447	0.579
36176	4.2.4	8	3	1,675	0.350	0.639
36176	4.2.4	8	4	1,675	0.569	0.522
36176	4.2.4	8	5	1,675	0.438	0.371
36176	4.2.4	8	6	1,675	0.494	0.410
36176	4.2.4	8	7	1,675	0.250	0.263
34104	4.3.1	8	0	1,735	0.629	0.493
34104	4.3.1	8	1	1,735	0.042	0.648
34104	4.3.1	8	2	1,735	0.419	0.307
34104	4.3.1	8	3	1,735	0.606	0.587
34104	4.3.1	8	4	1,735	-0.017	0.022
34104	4.3.1	8	5	1,735	0.300	0.143
34104	4.3.1	8	6	1,735	0.268	0.062
34104	4.3.1	8	7	1,735	0.297	0.080
36064	4.3.1	8	0	1,627	0.210	0.285
36064	4.3.1	8	1	1,627	0.377	0.334
36064	4.3.1	8	2	1,627	0.139	0.280
36064	4.3.1	8	3	1,627	0.439	0.283
36064	4.3.1	8	4	1,627	0.283	0.215
36064	4.3.1	8	5	1,627	0.188	0.210
36064	4.3.1	8	6	1,627	-0.009	0.326
36064	4.3.1	8	7	1,627	0.121	0.334
36169	4.3.1	6	0	1,731	0.530	0.542
36169	4.3.1	6	1	1,731	0.485	0.457
36169	4.3.1	6	2	1,731	0.517	0.611
36169	4.3.1	6	3	1,731	0.578	0.417
36169	4.3.1	6	5	1,731	0.469	0.162
36169	4.3.1	6	6	1,731	0.241	0.522
36174	4.3.1	6	0	1,689	0.587	0.385
36174	4.3.1	6	1	1,689	0.362	0.542
36174	4.3.1	6	2	1,689	0.554	0.737
36174	4.3.1	6	3	1,689	0.288	0.421
36174	4.3.1	6	4	1,689	0.472	0.724
36174	4.3.1	6	5	1,689	0.392	0.568

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
34256	4.3.2	8	0	1,698	0.627	0.193
34256	4.3.2	8	1	1,698	0.629	0.135
34256	4.3.2	8	2	1,698	0.548	0.509
34256	4.3.2	8	3	1,698	0.415	0.355
34256	4.3.2	8	4	1,698	0.366	0.321
34256	4.3.2	8	5	1,698	0.725	0.709
34256	4.3.2	8	6	1,698	0.497	0.542
34256	4.3.2	8	7	1,698	0.546	0.604
34267	4.3.2	7	0	1,692	0.673	0.384
34267	4.3.2	7	1	1,692	0.394	0.659
34267	4.3.2	7	2	1,692	0.547	0.103
34267	4.3.2	7	3	1,692	0.526	0.070
34267	4.3.2	7	4	1,692	0.573	0.176
34267	4.3.2	7	5	1,692	0.574	0.796
34267	4.3.2	7	6	1,692	0.588	0.704
36132	4.3.2	6	0	1,719	0.313	0.589
36132	4.3.2	6	1	1,719	0.531	0.044
36132	4.3.2	6	2	1,719	0.268	0.629
36132	4.3.2	6	3	1,719	0.288	0.541
36132	4.3.2	6	4	1,719	0.290	0.593
36132	4.3.2	6	5	1,719	0.608	0.660
36170	4.3.2	10	0	1,732	0.342	0.210
36170	4.3.2	10	1	1,732	0.319	0.151
36170	4.3.2	10	2	1,732	0.495	0.423
36170	4.3.2	10	3	1,732	0.498	0.466
36170	4.3.2	10	4	1,732	0.557	0.592
36170	4.3.2	10	5	1,732	0.690	0.699
36170	4.3.2	10	6	1,732	0.494	0.372
36170	4.3.2	10	7	1,732	0.560	0.736
36170	4.3.2	10	8	1,732	0.661	0.777
36170	4.3.2	10	9	1,732	0.754	0.868
36138	4.3.3	5	0	1,715	0.619	0.525
36138	4.3.3	5	1	1,715	0.497	0.652
36138	4.3.3	5	2	1,715	0.463	0.478
36138	4.3.3	5	3	1,715	0.368	0.178
36138	4.3.3	5	4	1,715	0.628	0.597

**Table 4-I–14a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 5 Science (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
				Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36076	5.1.1	7	1,796	0.474	0.019	0.287	0.668	0.675	0.026	0.362	0.831	9.1	0.769
35706	5.1.1	8	1,826	0.503	0.009	0.402	0.616	0.674	0.012	0.559	0.876	8.1	0.988
36173	5.1.3	9	1,776	0.508	0.007	0.357	0.617	0.632	0.044	0.355	0.824	10.2	0.882
34251	5.1.3	7	1,822	0.513	0.009	0.369	0.620	0.507	0.023	0.332	0.699	10.5	0.667
36168	5.1.3	8	1,779	0.395	0.019	0.232	0.589	0.616	0.014	0.438	0.776	12.0	0.667
36108	5.1.3	6	1,819	0.439	0.019	0.247	0.660	0.641	0.021	0.359	0.742	8.6	0.698
35172*	5.1.5	4	1,818	0.403	0.060	0.133	0.707	0.390	0.094	0.115	0.739	14.9	0.268
36136*	5.1.5	7	1,781	0.422	0.034	0.192	0.665	0.515	0.040	0.216	0.746	9.7	0.722
36155	5.2.3	5	1,801	0.381	0.023	0.172	0.577	0.339	0.031	0.119	0.566	9.6	0.521
36096	5.2.3	7	1,758	0.381	0.026	0.209	0.690	0.435	0.047	0.174	0.747	10.9	0.642
36072	5.2.4	9	1,792	0.527	0.035	0.256	0.695	0.432	0.029	0.228	0.663	16.0	0.562
35173	5.2.4	7	1,864	0.406	0.027	0.247	0.681	0.348	0.019	0.144	0.475	13.7	0.511
36171	5.3.2	6	1,774	0.483	0.012	0.340	0.675	0.562	0.010	0.380	0.672	6.0	1.000
36056	5.3.2	7	1,826	0.458	0.017	0.266	0.626	0.390	0.049	0.085	0.713	12.3	0.569
36068	5.3.3	6	1,795	0.459	0.016	0.298	0.659	0.590	0.013	0.440	0.768	7.8	0.769
36077	5.3.4	7	1,770	0.496	0.006	0.347	0.587	0.673	0.009	0.529	0.770	10.3	0.680
36180	5.3.4	7	1,777	0.362	0.023	0.189	0.652	0.464	0.003	0.397	0.528	12.8	0.547

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I–14b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 5 Science (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
35706	5.1.1	8	0	1,826	0.456	0.749
35706	5.1.1	8	1	1,826	0.475	0.630
35706	5.1.1	8	2	1,826	0.611	0.876
35706	5.1.1	8	3	1,826	0.616	0.566
35706	5.1.1	8	4	1,826	0.453	0.681
35706	5.1.1	8	5	1,826	0.604	0.732
35706	5.1.1	8	6	1,826	0.402	0.600
35706	5.1.1	8	7	1,826	0.406	0.559
36076	5.1.1	7	0	1,796	0.310	0.612
36076	5.1.1	7	1	1,796	0.534	0.765
36076	5.1.1	7	2	1,796	0.580	0.817
36076	5.1.1	7	3	1,796	0.471	0.644
36076	5.1.1	7	4	1,796	0.668	0.831
36076	5.1.1	7	5	1,796	0.287	0.362
36076	5.1.1	7	6	1,796	0.467	0.694
34251	5.1.3	7	0	1,822	0.434	0.568
34251	5.1.3	7	2	1,822	0.498	0.382
34251	5.1.3	7	3	1,822	0.551	0.332
34251	5.1.3	7	4	1,822	0.619	0.344
34251	5.1.3	7	5	1,822	0.620	0.568
34251	5.1.3	7	6	1,822	0.369	0.699
34251	5.1.3	7	7	1,822	0.503	0.659
36108	5.1.3	6	0	1,819	0.470	0.720
36108	5.1.3	6	1	1,819	0.462	0.661
36108	5.1.3	6	2	1,819	0.364	0.742
36108	5.1.3	6	3	1,819	0.433	0.721
36108	5.1.3	6	4	1,819	0.660	0.640
36108	5.1.3	6	5	1,819	0.247	0.359
36168	5.1.3	8	0	1,779	0.403	0.625
36168	5.1.3	8	1	1,779	0.589	0.759
36168	5.1.3	8	2	1,779	0.232	0.776
36168	5.1.3	8	3	1,779	0.254	0.543
36168	5.1.3	8	4	1,779	0.530	0.693
36168	5.1.3	8	5	1,779	0.420	0.537
36168	5.1.3	8	6	1,779	0.482	0.438
36168	5.1.3	8	7	1,779	0.252	0.556
36173	5.1.3	9	0	1,776	0.482	0.819
36173	5.1.3	9	1	1,776	0.392	0.730
36173	5.1.3	9	2	1,776	0.517	0.703
36173	5.1.3	9	3	1,776	0.617	0.727

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
36173	5.1.3	9	4	1,776	0.567	0.358
36173	5.1.3	9	5	1,776	0.583	0.362
36173	5.1.3	9	6	1,776	0.523	0.355
36173	5.1.3	9	7	1,776	0.531	0.806
36173	5.1.3	9	8	1,776	0.357	0.824
35172	5.1.5	4	0	1,818	0.133	0.152
35172	5.1.5	4	2	1,818	0.470	0.554
35172	5.1.5	4	3	1,818	0.707	0.115
35172	5.1.5	4	4	1,818	0.301	0.739
36136	5.1.5	7	0	1,781	0.587	0.536
36136	5.1.5	7	1	1,781	0.409	0.304
36136	5.1.5	7	2	1,781	0.538	0.527
36136	5.1.5	7	3	1,781	0.665	0.530
36136	5.1.5	7	4	1,781	0.192	0.216
36136	5.1.5	7	5	1,781	0.352	0.744
36136	5.1.5	7	6	1,781	0.207	0.746
36096	5.2.3	7	0	1,758	0.302	0.670
36096	5.2.3	7	1	1,758	0.209	0.747
36096	5.2.3	7	2	1,758	0.312	0.393
36096	5.2.3	7	3	1,758	0.690	0.174
36096	5.2.3	7	4	1,758	0.381	0.471
36096	5.2.3	7	5	1,758	0.285	0.391
36096	5.2.3	7	6	1,758	0.491	0.198
36155	5.2.3	5	0	1,801	0.346	0.566
36155	5.2.3	5	1	1,801	0.577	0.263
36155	5.2.3	5	2	1,801	0.342	0.119
36155	5.2.3	5	3	1,801	0.172	0.457
36155	5.2.3	5	4	1,801	0.466	0.290
35173	5.2.4	7	0	1,864	0.304	0.475
35173	5.2.4	7	1	1,864	0.247	0.445
35173	5.2.4	7	2	1,864	0.276	0.386
35173	5.2.4	7	3	1,864	0.562	0.364
35173	5.2.4	7	4	1,864	0.681	0.144
35173	5.2.4	7	5	1,864	0.313	0.452
35173	5.2.4	7	6	1,864	0.457	0.167
36072	5.2.4	9	0	1,792	0.627	0.663
36072	5.2.4	9	1	1,792	0.652	0.642
36072	5.2.4	9	2	1,792	0.695	0.525
36072	5.2.4	9	3	1,792	0.692	0.292
36072	5.2.4	9	4	1,792	0.679	0.561

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
36072	5.2.4	9	5	1,792	0.259	0.348
36072	5.2.4	9	6	1,792	0.256	0.396
36072	5.2.4	9	7	1,792	0.521	0.228
36072	5.2.4	9	8	1,792	0.361	0.235
36056	5.3.2	7	0	1,826	0.626	0.206
36056	5.3.2	7	1	1,826	0.511	0.713
36056	5.3.2	7	2	1,826	0.266	0.363
36056	5.3.2	7	3	1,826	0.356	0.612
36056	5.3.2	7	4	1,826	0.515	0.298
36056	5.3.2	7	5	1,826	0.561	0.085
36056	5.3.2	7	6	1,826	0.374	0.454
36171	5.3.2	6	0	1,774	0.340	0.604
36171	5.3.2	6	1	1,774	0.439	0.566
36171	5.3.2	6	2	1,774	0.476	0.533
36171	5.3.2	6	3	1,774	0.515	0.615
36171	5.3.2	6	4	1,774	0.452	0.672
36171	5.3.2	6	5	1,774	0.675	0.380
36068	5.3.3	6	0	1,795	0.659	0.440
36068	5.3.3	6	1	1,795	0.490	0.665
36068	5.3.3	6	2	1,795	0.351	0.543
36068	5.3.3	6	3	1,795	0.298	0.519
36068	5.3.3	6	4	1,795	0.502	0.768
36068	5.3.3	6	5	1,795	0.451	0.605
36077	5.3.4	7	0	1,770	0.511	0.579
36077	5.3.4	7	1	1,770	0.464	0.746
36077	5.3.4	7	2	1,770	0.550	0.755
36077	5.3.4	7	3	1,770	0.587	0.770
36077	5.3.4	7	4	1,770	0.487	0.666
36077	5.3.4	7	5	1,770	0.347	0.529
36077	5.3.4	7	6	1,770	0.527	0.668
36180	5.3.4	7	0	1,777	0.435	0.482
36180	5.3.4	7	1	1,777	0.339	0.437
36180	5.3.4	7	2	1,777	0.252	0.528
36180	5.3.4	7	3	1,777	0.189	0.478
36180	5.3.4	7	4	1,777	0.652	0.401
36180	5.3.4	7	5	1,777	0.369	0.522
36180	5.3.4	7	6	1,777	0.297	0.397

**Table 4-I–15a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 6 Science (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
				Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
35953	6.1.1	8	1,730	0.312	0.023	0.092	0.522	0.554	0.025	0.314	0.821	8.4	0.952
35971	6.1.1	7	1,681	0.483	0.012	0.348	0.649	0.629	0.032	0.352	0.835	10.0	0.700
35985	6.1.1	8	1,660	0.478	0.022	0.239	0.671	0.446	0.022	0.237	0.668	11.7	0.684
36141	6.1.1	7	1,753	0.518	0.017	0.355	0.661	0.565	0.007	0.475	0.744	7.9	0.886
36157	6.1.2	7	1,752	0.457	0.013	0.290	0.608	0.503	0.055	0.050	0.699	17.1	0.409
35929	6.1.2	8	1,743	0.346	0.030	0.175	0.708	0.360	0.018	0.118	0.495	11.6	0.690
35941	6.1.2	8	1,808	0.444	0.018	0.272	0.719	0.515	0.020	0.308	0.741	9.8	0.816
36093	6.1.2	7	1,750	0.462	0.022	0.205	0.660	0.454	0.027	0.169	0.607	11.9	0.588
36140*	6.1.2	6	1,789	0.472	0.019	0.220	0.590	0.474	0.023	0.257	0.659	11.3	0.531
35935	6.1.3	8	1,671	0.449	0.028	0.212	0.667	0.574	0.006	0.458	0.701	14.7	0.544
35960	6.1.3	9	1,708	0.417	0.031	0.131	0.647	0.499	0.051	0.176	0.833	13.2	0.682
34233	6.2.1	7	1,750	0.483	0.016	0.272	0.633	0.638	0.038	0.418	0.830	8.8	0.795
35982	6.2.4	7	1,760	0.513	0.006	0.408	0.608	0.428	0.018	0.236	0.649	9.8	0.714
36113	6.2.4	8	1,675	0.393	0.017	0.165	0.539	0.396	0.039	0.023	0.657	18.3	0.437
35934*	6.3.1	10	1,766	0.365	0.045	-0.040	0.600	0.473	0.035	0.259	0.890	11.1	0.901
36063*	6.3.1	10	1,687	0.460	0.044	-0.055	0.634	0.442	0.030	0.222	0.781	12.6	0.794
36156	6.3.3	12	1,738	0.402	0.049	-0.092	0.719	0.474	0.032	0.239	0.820	14.4	0.833
35957	6.3.3	9	1,749	0.319	0.036	0.076	0.571	0.461	0.032	0.177	0.716	15.2	0.592
35961*	6.3.3	7	1,691	0.149	0.013	0.015	0.284	0.224	0.029	0.025	0.406	13.4	0.522
36179	6.3.3	9	1,697	0.371	0.017	0.135	0.548	0.378	0.038	0.038	0.676	14.4	0.625
35937	6.3.4	11	1,697	0.307	0.035	0.057	0.620	0.399	0.032	0.134	0.626	14.4	0.764
35943	6.3.4	8	1,671	0.491	0.027	0.223	0.674	0.677	0.009	0.502	0.806	8.8	0.909
34230	6.4.1	8	1,745	0.267	0.027	0.046	0.503	0.424	0.021	0.257	0.642	17.8	0.449
36139	6.4.5	8	1,812	0.532	0.015	0.354	0.694	0.520	0.019	0.358	0.795	13.9	0.576

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I–15b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 6 Science (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
35953	6.1.1	8	0	1,730	0.441	0.414
35953	6.1.1	8	1	1,730	0.437	0.585
35953	6.1.1	8	2	1,730	0.522	0.677
35953	6.1.1	8	3	1,730	0.244	0.583
35953	6.1.1	8	4	1,730	0.316	0.821
35953	6.1.1	8	5	1,730	0.092	0.446
35953	6.1.1	8	6	1,730	0.306	0.591
35953	6.1.1	8	7	1,730	0.142	0.314
35971	6.1.1	7	0	1,681	0.505	0.484
35971	6.1.1	7	1	1,681	0.348	0.694
35971	6.1.1	7	2	1,681	0.543	0.829
35971	6.1.1	7	3	1,681	0.443	0.546
35971	6.1.1	7	4	1,681	0.649	0.835
35971	6.1.1	7	5	1,681	0.358	0.352
35971	6.1.1	7	6	1,681	0.533	0.662
35985	6.1.1	8	0	1,660	0.671	0.510
35985	6.1.1	8	1	1,660	0.484	0.334
35985	6.1.1	8	2	1,660	0.323	0.422
35985	6.1.1	8	3	1,660	0.528	0.668
35985	6.1.1	8	4	1,660	0.517	0.481
35985	6.1.1	8	5	1,660	0.411	0.313
35985	6.1.1	8	6	1,660	0.648	0.607
35985	6.1.1	8	7	1,660	0.239	0.237
36141	6.1.1	7	0	1,753	0.395	0.526
36141	6.1.1	7	1	1,753	0.355	0.744
36141	6.1.1	7	2	1,753	0.655	0.578
36141	6.1.1	7	3	1,753	0.539	0.475
36141	6.1.1	7	4	1,753	0.661	0.568
36141	6.1.1	7	5	1,753	0.418	0.531
36141	6.1.1	7	6	1,753	0.606	0.535
35929	6.1.2	8	0	1,743	0.307	0.118
35929	6.1.2	8	1	1,743	0.180	0.495
35929	6.1.2	8	2	1,743	0.306	0.402
35929	6.1.2	8	3	1,743	0.708	0.267
35929	6.1.2	8	4	1,743	0.338	0.441
35929	6.1.2	8	5	1,743	0.283	0.257
35929	6.1.2	8	6	1,743	0.469	0.492
35929	6.1.2	8	7	1,743	0.175	0.407
35941	6.1.2	8	0	1,808	0.415	0.582
35941	6.1.2	8	1	1,808	0.400	0.636



ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35941	6.1.2	8	2	1,808	0.542	0.379
35941	6.1.2	8	3	1,808	0.719	0.741
35941	6.1.2	8	4	1,808	0.272	0.467
35941	6.1.2	8	5	1,808	0.437	0.546
35941	6.1.2	8	6	1,808	0.347	0.465
35941	6.1.2	8	7	1,808	0.421	0.308
36093	6.1.2	7	0	1,750	0.601	0.451
36093	6.1.2	7	1	1,750	0.402	0.169
36093	6.1.2	7	2	1,750	0.487	0.595
36093	6.1.2	7	3	1,750	0.449	0.577
36093	6.1.2	7	4	1,750	0.432	0.607
36093	6.1.2	7	5	1,750	0.660	0.478
36093	6.1.2	7	6	1,750	0.205	0.301
36140	6.1.2	6	0	1,789	0.590	0.257
36140	6.1.2	6	1	1,789	0.220	0.356
36140	6.1.2	6	2	1,789	0.569	0.558
36140	6.1.2	6	3	1,789	0.444	0.580
36140	6.1.2	6	5	1,789	0.563	0.659
36140	6.1.2	6	6	1,789	0.443	0.431
36157	6.1.2	7	0	1,752	0.592	0.050
36157	6.1.2	7	1	1,752	0.438	0.586
36157	6.1.2	7	2	1,752	0.290	0.622
36157	6.1.2	7	3	1,752	0.449	0.317
36157	6.1.2	7	4	1,752	0.608	0.639
36157	6.1.2	7	5	1,752	0.360	0.610
36157	6.1.2	7	6	1,752	0.463	0.699
35935	6.1.3	8	0	1,671	0.667	0.622
35935	6.1.3	8	1	1,671	0.427	0.612
35935	6.1.3	8	2	1,671	0.212	0.458
35935	6.1.3	8	3	1,671	0.599	0.619
35935	6.1.3	8	4	1,671	0.485	0.701
35935	6.1.3	8	5	1,671	0.345	0.507
35935	6.1.3	8	6	1,671	0.590	0.505
35935	6.1.3	8	7	1,671	0.264	0.565
35960	6.1.3	9	0	1,708	0.131	0.384
35960	6.1.3	9	1	1,708	0.189	0.532
35960	6.1.3	9	2	1,708	0.575	0.176
35960	6.1.3	9	3	1,708	0.647	0.180
35960	6.1.3	9	4	1,708	0.400	0.643
35960	6.1.3	9	5	1,708	0.365	0.833

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35960	6.1.3	9	6	1,708	0.588	0.426
35960	6.1.3	9	7	1,708	0.396	0.681
35960	6.1.3	9	8	1,708	0.460	0.633
34233	6.2.1	7	0	1,750	0.633	0.820
34233	6.2.1	7	1	1,750	0.628	0.830
34233	6.2.1	7	2	1,750	0.505	0.791
34233	6.2.1	7	3	1,750	0.491	0.722
34233	6.2.1	7	4	1,750	0.456	0.455
34233	6.2.1	7	5	1,750	0.272	0.429
34233	6.2.1	7	6	1,750	0.396	0.418
35982	6.2.4	7	0	1,760	0.548	0.649
35982	6.2.4	7	1	1,760	0.608	0.469
35982	6.2.4	7	2	1,760	0.408	0.236
35982	6.2.4	7	3	1,760	0.426	0.424
35982	6.2.4	7	4	1,760	0.585	0.510
35982	6.2.4	7	5	1,760	0.517	0.392
35982	6.2.4	7	6	1,760	0.498	0.315
36113	6.2.4	8	0	1,675	0.539	0.339
36113	6.2.4	8	1	1,675	0.478	0.657
36113	6.2.4	8	2	1,675	0.402	0.362
36113	6.2.4	8	4	1,675	0.432	0.570
36113	6.2.4	8	5	1,675	0.165	0.023
36113	6.2.4	8	6	1,675	0.526	0.554
36113	6.2.4	8	7	1,675	0.315	0.322
36113	6.2.4	8	8	1,675	0.289	0.338
35934	6.3.1	10	0	1,766	0.558	0.507
35934	6.3.1	10	1	1,766	0.232	0.491
35934	6.3.1	10	2	1,766	0.462	0.604
35934	6.3.1	10	3	1,766	0.515	0.279
35934	6.3.1	10	4	1,766	0.600	0.259
35934	6.3.1	10	5	1,766	0.519	0.890
35934	6.3.1	10	6	1,766	0.331	0.386
35934	6.3.1	10	7	1,766	-0.040	0.366
35934	6.3.1	10	8	1,766	0.376	0.579
35934	6.3.1	10	9	1,766	0.095	0.370
36063	6.3.1	10	0	1,687	0.634	0.471
36063	6.3.1	10	1	1,687	0.561	0.343
36063	6.3.1	10	2	1,687	0.582	0.222
36063	6.3.1	10	3	1,687	0.552	0.390
36063	6.3.1	10	4	1,687	0.559	0.288

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36063	6.3.1	10	5	1,687	0.514	0.611
36063	6.3.1	10	6	1,687	0.343	0.519
36063	6.3.1	10	7	1,687	0.313	0.512
36063	6.3.1	10	8	1,687	-0.055	0.278
36063	6.3.1	10	9	1,687	0.598	0.781
35957	6.3.3	9	0	1,749	0.473	0.711
35957	6.3.3	9	1	1,749	0.571	0.716
35957	6.3.3	9	2	1,749	0.105	0.276
35957	6.3.3	9	3	1,749	0.076	0.369
35957	6.3.3	9	4	1,749	0.247	0.473
35957	6.3.3	9	5	1,749	0.121	0.457
35957	6.3.3	9	6	1,749	0.311	0.513
35957	6.3.3	9	7	1,749	0.479	0.459
35957	6.3.3	9	8	1,749	0.489	0.177
35961	6.3.3	7	0	1,691	0.284	0.198
35961	6.3.3	7	1	1,691	0.279	0.402
35961	6.3.3	7	2	1,691	0.015	0.036
35961	6.3.3	7	3	1,691	0.095	0.025
35961	6.3.3	7	4	1,691	0.022	0.119
35961	6.3.3	7	5	1,691	0.207	0.406
35961	6.3.3	7	6	1,691	0.144	0.383
36156	6.3.3	12	0	1,738	0.719	0.574
36156	6.3.3	12	1	1,738	0.386	0.820
36156	6.3.3	12	10	1,738	-0.092	0.442
36156	6.3.3	12	11	1,738	0.404	0.628
36156	6.3.3	12	2	1,738	0.093	0.501
36156	6.3.3	12	3	1,738	0.419	0.696
36156	6.3.3	12	4	1,738	0.455	0.239
36156	6.3.3	12	5	1,738	0.519	0.312
36156	6.3.3	12	6	1,738	0.535	0.349
36156	6.3.3	12	7	1,738	0.614	0.270
36156	6.3.3	12	8	1,738	0.485	0.468
36156	6.3.3	12	9	1,738	0.282	0.387
36179	6.3.3	9	0	1,697	0.336	0.356
36179	6.3.3	9	1	1,697	0.424	0.164
36179	6.3.3	9	2	1,697	0.257	0.038
36179	6.3.3	9	3	1,697	0.359	0.519
36179	6.3.3	9	4	1,697	0.135	0.352
36179	6.3.3	9	5	1,697	0.302	0.301
36179	6.3.3	9	6	1,697	0.548	0.520

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36179	6.3.3	9	7	1,697	0.454	0.477
36179	6.3.3	9	8	1,697	0.522	0.676
35937	6.3.4	11	0	1,697	0.393	0.581
35937	6.3.4	11	1	1,697	0.509	0.458
35937	6.3.4	11	10	1,697	0.620	0.618
35937	6.3.4	11	2	1,697	0.277	0.268
35937	6.3.4	11	3	1,697	0.232	0.284
35937	6.3.4	11	4	1,697	0.246	0.395
35937	6.3.4	11	5	1,697	0.058	0.134
35937	6.3.4	11	6	1,697	0.057	0.177
35937	6.3.4	11	7	1,697	0.123	0.293
35937	6.3.4	11	8	1,697	0.463	0.626
35937	6.3.4	11	9	1,697	0.398	0.553
35943	6.3.4	8	0	1,671	0.638	0.747
35943	6.3.4	8	1	1,671	0.674	0.806
35943	6.3.4	8	2	1,671	0.592	0.753
35943	6.3.4	8	3	1,671	0.275	0.609
35943	6.3.4	8	4	1,671	0.223	0.502
35943	6.3.4	8	5	1,671	0.485	0.697
35943	6.3.4	8	6	1,671	0.472	0.666
35943	6.3.4	8	7	1,671	0.568	0.637
34230	6.4.1	8	0	1,745	0.141	0.424
34230	6.4.1	8	1	1,745	0.323	0.598
34230	6.4.1	8	2	1,745	0.046	0.327
34230	6.4.1	8	3	1,745	0.410	0.489
34230	6.4.1	8	4	1,745	0.503	0.642
34230	6.4.1	8	5	1,745	0.290	0.273
34230	6.4.1	8	6	1,745	0.351	0.257
34230	6.4.1	8	7	1,745	0.076	0.379
36139	6.4.5	8	0	1,812	0.649	0.358
36139	6.4.5	8	1	1,812	0.542	0.604
36139	6.4.5	8	2	1,812	0.444	0.566
36139	6.4.5	8	3	1,812	0.657	0.406
36139	6.4.5	8	4	1,812	0.694	0.432
36139	6.4.5	8	5	1,812	0.476	0.795
36139	6.4.5	8	6	1,812	0.444	0.530
36139	6.4.5	8	7	1,812	0.354	0.466

**Table 4-I–16a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 7 Science (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
				Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36145	7.1.1	10	1,573	0.526	0.011	0.374	0.697	0.488	0.020	0.175	0.643	11.7	0.855
34183	7.1.1	10	1,610	0.582	0.015	0.320	0.738	0.459	0.040	0.242	0.761	9.1	1.099
35942*	7.1.2	9	1,628	0.430	0.058	0.014	0.743	0.478	0.027	0.294	0.765	9.7	0.928
35955	7.2.3	7	1,590	0.457	0.013	0.284	0.574	0.674	0.025	0.464	0.819	7.6	0.921
35968	7.2.3	9	1,628	0.405	0.031	0.135	0.623	0.600	0.026	0.361	0.808	8.9	1.011
36059*	7.2.6	9	1,622	0.468	0.070	-0.019	0.721	0.404	0.023	0.223	0.689	15.2	0.592
35958	7.3.1	8	1,640	0.447	0.014	0.307	0.660	0.672	0.025	0.360	0.829	5.0	1.600
36092	7.4.1	8	1,575	0.574	0.018	0.336	0.700	0.517	0.015	0.276	0.667	9.1	0.879
35972	7.4.2	9	1,575	0.400	0.017	0.210	0.599	0.420	0.029	0.129	0.644	10.3	0.874
36057	7.4.2	7	1,577	0.439	0.030	0.100	0.656	0.387	0.020	0.174	0.521	9.8	0.714
36098	7.4.3	8	1,606	0.270	0.015	0.113	0.446	0.440	0.014	0.198	0.614	7.2	1.111
35936*	7.4.4	11	1,663	0.267	0.042	-0.008	0.532	0.275	0.027	0.059	0.654	13.7	0.803
36097	7.5.1	7	1,662	0.389	0.044	0.004	0.635	0.444	0.053	0.175	0.744	10.8	0.648
36060*	7.5.3	9	1,587	0.426	0.072	-0.206	0.683	0.452	0.010	0.256	0.558	12.3	0.732

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I–16b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 7 Science (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
34183	7.1.1	10	0	1,610	0.629	0.298
34183	7.1.1	10	1	1,610	0.561	0.242
34183	7.1.1	10	2	1,610	0.463	0.266
34183	7.1.1	10	3	1,610	0.566	0.611
34183	7.1.1	10	4	1,610	0.646	0.482
34183	7.1.1	10	5	1,610	0.720	0.253
34183	7.1.1	10	6	1,610	0.643	0.574
34183	7.1.1	10	7	1,610	0.534	0.728
34183	7.1.1	10	8	1,610	0.738	0.761
34183	7.1.1	10	9	1,610	0.320	0.376
36145	7.1.1	10	0	1,573	0.525	0.568
36145	7.1.1	10	1	1,573	0.568	0.568
36145	7.1.1	10	2	1,573	0.461	0.536
36145	7.1.1	10	3	1,573	0.697	0.175
36145	7.1.1	10	4	1,573	0.380	0.472
36145	7.1.1	10	5	1,573	0.654	0.634
36145	7.1.1	10	6	1,573	0.496	0.643
36145	7.1.1	10	7	1,573	0.374	0.374
36145	7.1.1	10	8	1,573	0.563	0.384
36145	7.1.1	10	9	1,573	0.538	0.520
35942	7.1.2	9	0	1,628	0.504	0.765
35942	7.1.2	9	1	1,628	0.014	0.294
35942	7.1.2	9	2	1,628	0.462	0.452
35942	7.1.2	9	3	1,628	0.533	0.504
35942	7.1.2	9	4	1,628	0.705	0.340
35942	7.1.2	9	5	1,628	0.743	0.340
35942	7.1.2	9	6	1,628	0.474	0.708
35942	7.1.2	9	7	1,628	0.164	0.417
35942	7.1.2	9	8	1,628	0.274	0.485
35955	7.2.3	7	0	1,590	0.552	0.792
35955	7.2.3	7	1	1,590	0.516	0.779
35955	7.2.3	7	2	1,590	0.518	0.819
35955	7.2.3	7	3	1,590	0.574	0.802
35955	7.2.3	7	4	1,590	0.284	0.464
35955	7.2.3	7	5	1,590	0.313	0.573
35955	7.2.3	7	7	1,590	0.445	0.487
35968	7.2.3	9	0	1,628	0.382	0.688
35968	7.2.3	9	1	1,628	0.142	0.361

ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35968	7.2.3	9	2	1,628	0.365	0.534
35968	7.2.3	9	3	1,628	0.405	0.583
35968	7.2.3	9	4	1,628	0.135	0.560
35968	7.2.3	9	5	1,628	0.559	0.808
35968	7.2.3	9	6	1,628	0.561	0.721
35968	7.2.3	9	7	1,628	0.623	0.373
35968	7.2.3	9	8	1,628	0.476	0.772
36059	7.2.6	9	0	1,622	0.677	0.355
36059	7.2.6	9	1	1,622	0.591	0.271
36059	7.2.6	9	2	1,622	0.721	0.223
36059	7.2.6	9	3	1,622	0.612	0.568
36059	7.2.6	9	4	1,622	0.608	0.689
36059	7.2.6	9	5	1,622	0.611	0.409
36059	7.2.6	9	6	1,622	0.194	0.474
36059	7.2.6	9	7	1,622	-0.019	0.311
36059	7.2.6	9	8	1,622	0.220	0.332
35958	7.3.1	8	0	1,640	0.459	0.829
35958	7.3.1	8	1	1,640	0.466	0.710
35958	7.3.1	8	2	1,640	0.382	0.360
35958	7.3.1	8	3	1,640	0.660	0.805
35958	7.3.1	8	4	1,640	0.562	0.719
35958	7.3.1	8	5	1,640	0.307	0.662
35958	7.3.1	8	6	1,640	0.361	0.526
35958	7.3.1	8	7	1,640	0.380	0.766
36092	7.4.1	8	0	1,575	0.691	0.276
36092	7.4.1	8	1	1,575	0.700	0.545
36092	7.4.1	8	2	1,575	0.552	0.509
36092	7.4.1	8	3	1,575	0.336	0.585
36092	7.4.1	8	4	1,575	0.608	0.631
36092	7.4.1	8	5	1,575	0.697	0.450
36092	7.4.1	8	6	1,575	0.581	0.667
36092	7.4.1	8	7	1,575	0.428	0.474
35972	7.4.2	9	0	1,575	0.599	0.549
35972	7.4.2	9	1	1,575	0.368	0.566
35972	7.4.2	9	2	1,575	0.319	0.430
35972	7.4.2	9	3	1,575	0.413	0.361
35972	7.4.2	9	4	1,575	0.459	0.477
35972	7.4.2	9	5	1,575	0.210	0.129
35972	7.4.2	9	6	1,575	0.284	0.196
35972	7.4.2	9	7	1,575	0.355	0.423

ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35972	7.4.2	9	8	1,575	0.593	0.644
36057	7.4.2	7	0	1,577	0.394	0.507
36057	7.4.2	7	1	1,577	0.533	0.432
36057	7.4.2	7	2	1,577	0.536	0.174
36057	7.4.2	7	3	1,577	0.432	0.201
36057	7.4.2	7	4	1,577	0.656	0.415
36057	7.4.2	7	5	1,577	0.100	0.456
36057	7.4.2	7	6	1,577	0.422	0.521
36098	7.4.3	8	0	1,606	0.275	0.198
36098	7.4.3	8	1	1,606	0.113	0.366
36098	7.4.3	8	2	1,606	0.213	0.455
36098	7.4.3	8	3	1,606	0.300	0.450
36098	7.4.3	8	4	1,606	0.193	0.478
36098	7.4.3	8	5	1,606	0.177	0.502
36098	7.4.3	8	6	1,606	0.444	0.459
36098	7.4.3	8	7	1,606	0.446	0.614
35936	7.4.4	11	1	1,663	0.532	0.220
35936	7.4.4	11	10	1,663	0.415	0.654
35936	7.4.4	11	11	1,663	0.215	0.441
35936	7.4.4	11	2	1,663	0.485	0.189
35936	7.4.4	11	3	1,663	0.003	0.256
35936	7.4.4	11	4	1,663	-0.005	0.227
35936	7.4.4	11	5	1,663	0.424	0.059
35936	7.4.4	11	6	1,663	0.439	0.326
35936	7.4.4	11	7	1,663	0.197	0.253
35936	7.4.4	11	8	1,663	-0.008	0.094
35936	7.4.4	11	9	1,663	0.237	0.301
36097	7.5.1	7	0	1,662	0.635	0.744
36097	7.5.1	7	1	1,662	0.503	0.304
36097	7.5.1	7	2	1,662	0.432	0.209
36097	7.5.1	7	3	1,662	0.439	0.634
36097	7.5.1	7	4	1,662	0.221	0.392
36097	7.5.1	7	6	1,662	0.489	0.650
36097	7.5.1	7	7	1,662	0.004	0.175
36060	7.5.3	9	0	1,587	0.509	0.442
36060	7.5.3	9	1	1,587	0.677	0.552
36060	7.5.3	9	2	1,587	0.683	0.544
36060	7.5.3	9	3	1,587	0.527	0.401
36060	7.5.3	9	4	1,587	-0.206	0.256
36060	7.5.3	9	5	1,587	0.279	0.475



ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36060	7.5.3	9	6	1,587	0.392	0.558
36060	7.5.3	9	7	1,587	0.483	0.481
36060	7.5.3	9	8	1,587	0.489	0.359

**Table 4-I–17a. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 8 Science (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial				Average Score				Percentile80	Number of Assertions per Minute
				Avg	Var	Min	Max	Avg	Var	Min	Max		
36107*	8.2.1	7	1,740	0.362	0.106	-0.228	0.746	0.373	0.009	0.214	0.532	14.3	0.490
36061*	8.2.2	8	1,768	0.545	0.027	0.162	0.702	0.567	0.043	0.299	0.804	10.3	0.777
34181	8.2.2	8	1,673	0.487	0.036	0.066	0.652	0.437	0.021	0.207	0.645	10.8	0.741
36159	8.2.3	8	1,770	0.552	0.011	0.361	0.685	0.567	0.072	0.207	0.906	6.6	1.212
36130	8.2.4	8	1,682	0.563	0.014	0.397	0.747	0.396	0.033	0.133	0.692	11.0	0.727
36109*	8.2.4	7	1,721	0.417	0.046	-0.001	0.642	0.408	0.041	0.105	0.621	11.0	0.636
36126*	8.2.5	6	1,770	0.369	0.041	0.190	0.682	0.398	0.040	0.101	0.650	7.9	0.759
36134	8.2.6	7	1,698	0.347	0.015	0.148	0.509	0.477	0.040	0.244	0.758	7.4	0.946
35954	8.3.1	7	1,707	0.616	0.010	0.445	0.772	0.590	0.030	0.378	0.772	6.2	1.129
36152*	8.3.2	9	1,698	0.377	0.023	0.062	0.564	0.337	0.016	0.111	0.515	8.9	1.011
35939	8.3.2	9	1,635	0.335	0.024	0.047	0.500	0.482	0.052	0.173	0.711	8.0	1.125
35956*	8.3.3	11	1,760	0.433	0.056	-0.063	0.748	0.556	0.018	0.297	0.731	9.9	1.111
36104	8.3.3	7	1,690	0.603	0.013	0.403	0.715	0.559	0.014	0.437	0.775	12.0	0.583
36091	8.4.1	9	1,698	0.456	0.029	0.172	0.676	0.526	0.016	0.333	0.716	9.1	0.989
36062*	8.4.1	9	1,649	0.230	0.016	0.082	0.496	0.339	0.037	0.068	0.651	11.3	0.796
36099	8.4.5	8	1,709	0.335	0.042	0.103	0.724	0.385	0.020	0.132	0.639	13.5	0.593
36110	8.4.5	7	1,682	0.569	0.025	0.354	0.752	0.547	0.018	0.360	0.735	10.8	0.648

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-I–17b. Field-Test Items: Classical Item Statistics Grade 8 Science (Assertions)**

ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/Biserial	Average Score
35970	8.1.1	8	0	1,689	0.332	0.234
35970	8.1.1	8	1	1,689	0.716	0.355
35970	8.1.1	8	3	1,689	0.018	0.119
35970	8.1.1	8	4	1,689	0.581	0.655
35970	8.1.1	8	5	1,689	0.504	0.625
35970	8.1.1	8	6	1,689	0.533	0.716
35970	8.1.1	8	7	1,689	0.485	0.693
35970	8.1.1	8	8	1,689	0.588	0.492
35975	8.1.2	9	0	1,757	0.657	0.488
35975	8.1.2	9	1	1,757	0.614	0.330
35975	8.1.2	9	2	1,757	0.146	0.109
35975	8.1.2	9	3	1,757	0.261	0.328
35975	8.1.2	9	4	1,757	0.417	0.240
35975	8.1.2	9	6	1,757	0.530	0.755
35975	8.1.2	9	7	1,757	0.391	0.526
35975	8.1.2	9	8	1,757	0.281	0.596
35975	8.1.2	9	9	1,757	0.428	0.452
36055	8.1.3	8	0	1,646	0.498	0.299
36055	8.1.3	8	1	1,646	0.481	0.384
36055	8.1.3	8	2	1,646	0.377	0.166
36055	8.1.3	8	3	1,646	0.540	0.469
36055	8.1.3	8	4	1,646	0.405	0.363
36055	8.1.3	8	5	1,646	0.365	0.481
36055	8.1.3	8	6	1,646	0.460	0.448
36055	8.1.3	8	7	1,646	0.485	0.346
36100	8.1.3	8	0	1,661	0.479	0.763
36100	8.1.3	8	1	1,661	0.677	0.739
36100	8.1.3	8	2	1,661	0.561	0.730
36100	8.1.3	8	3	1,661	0.273	0.612
36100	8.1.3	8	4	1,661	0.407	0.591
36100	8.1.3	8	5	1,661	0.627	0.657
36100	8.1.3	8	6	1,661	0.654	0.647
36100	8.1.3	8	7	1,661	0.346	0.547
36101	8.1.5	9	0	1,710	0.440	0.441
36101	8.1.5	9	1	1,710	0.509	0.890
36101	8.1.5	9	2	1,710	0.437	0.338
36101	8.1.5	9	3	1,710	0.430	0.582
36101	8.1.5	9	4	1,710	0.501	0.290
36101	8.1.5	9	5	1,710	0.524	0.235
36101	8.1.5	9	6	1,710	0.332	0.375

ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36101	8.1.5	9	7	1,710	0.533	0.653
36101	8.1.5	9	8	1,710	0.441	0.336
35973	8.1.7	7	0	1,619	0.448	0.185
35973	8.1.7	7	1	1,619	0.495	0.579
35973	8.1.7	7	2	1,619	0.579	0.362
35973	8.1.7	7	3	1,619	0.500	0.489
35973	8.1.7	7	4	1,619	0.352	0.332
35973	8.1.7	7	5	1,619	0.383	0.507
35973	8.1.7	7	6	1,619	0.436	0.447
34234	8.2.1	8	0	1,742	0.663	0.676
34234	8.2.1	8	1	1,742	0.676	0.526
34234	8.2.1	8	2	1,742	0.650	0.830
34234	8.2.1	8	3	1,742	0.525	0.626
34234	8.2.1	8	4	1,742	0.694	0.617
34234	8.2.1	8	5	1,742	0.073	0.176
34234	8.2.1	8	6	1,742	0.500	0.448
34234	8.2.1	8	7	1,742	0.609	0.523
36107	8.2.1	7	0	1,740	0.694	0.351
36107	8.2.1	7	1	1,740	0.283	0.390
36107	8.2.1	7	2	1,740	0.746	0.387
36107	8.2.1	7	3	1,740	0.465	0.332
36107	8.2.1	7	4	1,740	0.318	0.405
36107	8.2.1	7	5	1,740	-0.228	0.214
36107	8.2.1	7	6	1,740	0.258	0.532
34181	8.2.2	8	0	1,673	0.616	0.375
34181	8.2.2	8	1	1,673	0.652	0.357
34181	8.2.2	8	2	1,673	0.477	0.598
34181	8.2.2	8	3	1,673	0.477	0.645
34181	8.2.2	8	4	1,673	0.498	0.523
34181	8.2.2	8	5	1,673	0.650	0.351
34181	8.2.2	8	6	1,673	0.458	0.207
34181	8.2.2	8	7	1,673	0.066	0.435
36061	8.2.2	8	0	1,768	0.702	0.804
36061	8.2.2	8	1	1,768	0.561	0.630
36061	8.2.2	8	2	1,768	0.639	0.751
36061	8.2.2	8	3	1,768	0.526	0.747
36061	8.2.2	8	4	1,768	0.586	0.382
36061	8.2.2	8	5	1,768	0.558	0.305
36061	8.2.2	8	6	1,768	0.162	0.299
36061	8.2.2	8	7	1,768	0.626	0.622

ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36159	8.2.3	8	0	1,770	0.653	0.716
36159	8.2.3	8	1	1,770	0.552	0.851
36159	8.2.3	8	2	1,770	0.685	0.906
36159	8.2.3	8	3	1,770	0.501	0.207
36159	8.2.3	8	4	1,770	0.361	0.229
36159	8.2.3	8	5	1,770	0.482	0.375
36159	8.2.3	8	6	1,770	0.600	0.640
36159	8.2.3	8	7	1,770	0.583	0.607
36109	8.2.4	7	0	1,721	0.609	0.105
36109	8.2.4	7	1	1,721	0.461	0.270
36109	8.2.4	7	2	1,721	0.314	0.560
36109	8.2.4	7	3	1,721	0.449	0.621
36109	8.2.4	7	4	1,721	0.642	0.245
36109	8.2.4	7	5	1,721	-0.001	0.456
36109	8.2.4	7	6	1,721	0.446	0.601
36130	8.2.4	8	0	1,682	0.658	0.692
36130	8.2.4	8	1	1,682	0.747	0.353
36130	8.2.4	8	2	1,682	0.641	0.279
36130	8.2.4	8	3	1,682	0.397	0.632
36130	8.2.4	8	4	1,682	0.435	0.385
36130	8.2.4	8	5	1,682	0.555	0.332
36130	8.2.4	8	6	1,682	0.558	0.133
36130	8.2.4	8	7	1,682	0.516	0.359
36126	8.2.5	6	0	1,770	0.220	0.101
36126	8.2.5	6	3	1,770	0.510	0.417
36126	8.2.5	6	4	1,770	0.418	0.650
36126	8.2.5	6	5	1,770	0.190	0.321
36126	8.2.5	6	6	1,770	0.196	0.586
36126	8.2.5	6	7	1,770	0.682	0.311
36134	8.2.6	7	0	1,698	0.373	0.744
36134	8.2.6	7	1	1,698	0.509	0.758
36134	8.2.6	7	2	1,698	0.148	0.456
36134	8.2.6	7	3	1,698	0.440	0.424
36134	8.2.6	7	4	1,698	0.335	0.244
36134	8.2.6	7	5	1,698	0.386	0.304
36134	8.2.6	7	6	1,698	0.237	0.410
35954	8.3.1	7	0	1,707	0.594	0.418
35954	8.3.1	7	1	1,707	0.603	0.726
35954	8.3.1	7	2	1,707	0.661	0.732
35954	8.3.1	7	3	1,707	0.445	0.378

ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
35954	8.3.1	7	4	1,707	0.663	0.679
35954	8.3.1	7	5	1,707	0.772	0.772
35954	8.3.1	7	6	1,707	0.575	0.425
35939	8.3.2	9	0	1,635	0.338	0.629
35939	8.3.2	9	1	1,635	0.500	0.206
35939	8.3.2	9	2	1,635	0.384	0.173
35939	8.3.2	9	3	1,635	0.130	0.174
35939	8.3.2	9	4	1,635	0.450	0.580
35939	8.3.2	9	5	1,635	0.464	0.711
35939	8.3.2	9	6	1,635	0.047	0.560
35939	8.3.2	9	7	1,635	0.288	0.607
35939	8.3.2	9	8	1,635	0.412	0.697
36152	8.3.2	9	0	1,698	0.381	0.234
36152	8.3.2	9	1	1,698	0.320	0.111
36152	8.3.2	9	2	1,698	0.062	0.515
36152	8.3.2	9	3	1,698	0.239	0.325
36152	8.3.2	9	4	1,698	0.564	0.346
36152	8.3.2	9	5	1,698	0.470	0.251
36152	8.3.2	9	6	1,698	0.481	0.353
36152	8.3.2	9	7	1,698	0.443	0.482
36152	8.3.2	9	8	1,698	0.433	0.419
35956	8.3.3	11	0	1,760	0.497	0.731
35956	8.3.3	11	1	1,760	0.676	0.610
35956	8.3.3	11	10	1,760	0.390	0.319
35956	8.3.3	11	2	1,760	-0.063	0.297
35956	8.3.3	11	3	1,760	0.353	0.551
35956	8.3.3	11	4	1,760	0.491	0.591
35956	8.3.3	11	5	1,760	0.336	0.601
35956	8.3.3	11	6	1,760	0.740	0.669
35956	8.3.3	11	7	1,760	0.291	0.530
35956	8.3.3	11	8	1,760	0.305	0.584
35956	8.3.3	11	9	1,760	0.748	0.636
36104	8.3.3	7	0	1,690	0.564	0.437
36104	8.3.3	7	1	1,690	0.713	0.558
36104	8.3.3	7	2	1,690	0.696	0.601
36104	8.3.3	7	3	1,690	0.598	0.452
36104	8.3.3	7	4	1,690	0.533	0.609
36104	8.3.3	7	5	1,690	0.715	0.775
36104	8.3.3	7	6	1,690	0.403	0.479
36062	8.4.1	9	0	1,649	0.211	0.500

ITS ID	Standard	Points	Assertion Order	N	Adjusted Polyserial/ Biserial	Average Score
36062	8.4.1	9	1	1,649	0.206	0.389
36062	8.4.1	9	2	1,649	0.160	0.442
36062	8.4.1	9	3	1,649	0.236	0.261
36062	8.4.1	9	4	1,649	0.082	0.142
36062	8.4.1	9	5	1,649	0.090	0.159
36062	8.4.1	9	6	1,649	0.496	0.068
36062	8.4.1	9	7	1,649	0.247	0.443
36062	8.4.1	9	8	1,649	0.340	0.651
36091	8.4.1	9	0	1,698	0.566	0.716
36091	8.4.1	9	1	1,698	0.285	0.434
36091	8.4.1	9	2	1,698	0.534	0.509
36091	8.4.1	9	3	1,698	0.676	0.577
36091	8.4.1	9	4	1,698	0.172	0.422
36091	8.4.1	9	5	1,698	0.642	0.640
36091	8.4.1	9	6	1,698	0.326	0.333
36091	8.4.1	9	7	1,698	0.428	0.650
36091	8.4.1	9	8	1,698	0.476	0.454
36099	8.4.5	8	0	1,709	0.724	0.393
36099	8.4.5	8	1	1,709	0.169	0.453
36099	8.4.5	8	2	1,709	0.171	0.349
36099	8.4.5	8	3	1,709	0.103	0.350
36099	8.4.5	8	4	1,709	0.469	0.132
36099	8.4.5	8	5	1,709	0.435	0.420
36099	8.4.5	8	6	1,709	0.267	0.639
36099	8.4.5	8	7	1,709	0.343	0.343
36110	8.4.5	7	0	1,682	0.752	0.573
36110	8.4.5	7	1	1,682	0.467	0.393
36110	8.4.5	7	2	1,682	0.687	0.735
36110	8.4.5	7	3	1,682	0.751	0.615
36110	8.4.5	7	4	1,682	0.504	0.532
36110	8.4.5	7	5	1,682	0.469	0.624
36110	8.4.5	7	6	1,682	0.354	0.360
35970	8.1.1	8	0	1,689	0.332	0.234

# **APPENDIX 4-H**

## **SUMMARY OF REJECTED FIELD-TEST ITEMS FROM SY2023-2024**



## Appendix 4-H

### Summary of Rejected Field Test Items from SY2023-2024

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**Table 4-H-1. Rejected Field Test Items from ELA**

Grade	ITS ID	Standard	Rubric Validation Rejection	Item Data Review Rejection
3	36196	RI.3.3		x
3	36194	RI.3.8		x
4	36243	RI.4.2	x	
4	36246	RI.4.3	x	
4	36492	RI.4.8		x
4	36501	RI.4.9		x
5	36277	RI.5.1		x
5	36369	RI.5.4		x
5	36370	RI.5.8	x	
5	36550	RL.5.9	x	
5	36579	RL.5.9		x
6	36306	RI.6.2	x	
6	36605	RI.6.2	x	
6	36301	RI.6.3		x
6	36599	RI.6.8	x	
6	36600	RI.6.8	x	
7	36625	RI.7.1		x
7	36641	RI.7.2	x	
7	36658	RL.7.2	x	
7	36311	RI.7.3		x
7	36630	RI.7.4		x
7	36322	RI.7.6		x
7	36333	RI.7.8	x	
7	36638	RI.7.9		x
8	36700	RI.8.3	x	
8	36349	RL.8.4		x
8	36703	RI.8.5		x
8	36671	RI.8.6		x
8	36692	RI.8.6	x	

**Table 4-H-2. Rejected Field Test Items from Mathematics**

Grade	ITS ID	Standard	Rubric Validation Rejection	Item Data Review Rejection
3	36743	3.OA.2		x
3	36906	3.G.1		x
3	36923	3.G.2		x
5	36988	5.OA.1	x	
6	36426	6.RP.3c		x
6	36834	6.RP.3d		x
6	37004	6.G.2		x
6	37019	6.NS.7c		x
7	36827	7.NS.1c		x
7	36844	7.EE.1		x
7	36855	7.NS.1c		x
7	36857	7.NS.2a		x
7	36872	7.SP.7b		x
7	36849	7.G.1	x	
7	36874	7.SP.8c		x
7	37031	7.EE.2		x
7	37032	7.EE.2		x
7	37045	7.RP.3		x
7	37048	7.SP.1		x
7	37050	7.SP.6		x
7	37051	7.SP.6		x
7	37054	7.SP.8a	x	
8	36444	8.EE.6		x
8	36453	8.SP.4		x
8	36881	8.EE.5		x
8	36884	8.EE.6		x
8	37080	8.G.2		x

**Table 4-H-3. Rejected Field Test Items from Science**

Grade	ITS ID	Standard	Rubric Validation Rejection	Item Data Review Rejection
4	33306	4.1.3		x
4	34104	4.3.1		x
4	34112	4.1.1		
4	34256	4.3.2		
4	34267	4.3.2		
4	36064	4.3.1		x
4	36083	4.1.4		
4	36102	4.1.2		
4	36106	4.2.1		
4	36122	4.2.2		
4	36123	4.1.4		
4	36132	4.3.2		
4	36133	4.2.1		
4	36138	4.3.3		
4	36163	4.2.3		
4	36167	4.2.4		
4	36169	4.3.1		
4	36170	4.3.2		
4	36174	4.3.1		
4	36176	4.2.4		
4	36717	4.1.2		
4	36718	4.1.2		
5	34251	5.1.3		
5	35172	5.1.5		x
5	35173	5.2.4		
5	35706	5.1.1		
5	36056	5.3.2		
5	36068	5.3.3		
5	36072	5.2.4		
5	36076	5.1.1		
5	36077	5.3.4		
5	36096	5.2.3		
5	36108	5.1.3		
5	36136	5.1.5		x
5	36155	5.2.3		
5	36168	5.1.3		
5	36171	5.3.2		
5	36173	5.1.3		
5	36180	5.3.4		
6	34230	6.4.1		
6	34233	6.2.1		

6	35929	6.1.2		
6	35934	6.3.1		x
6	35935	6.1.3		
6	35937	6.3.4		
6	35941	6.1.2		
6	35943	6.3.4		
6	35953	6.1.1		
6	35957	6.3.3		
6	35960	6.1.3		
6	35961	6.3.3		x
6	35971	6.1.1		
6	35982	6.2.4		
6	35985	6.1.1		
6	36063	6.3.1		x
6	36093	6.1.2		
6	36113	6.2.4		
6	36139	6.4.5		
6	36140	6.1.2		x
6	36141	6.1.1		
6	36156	6.3.3		
6	36157	6.1.2		
6	36179	6.3.3		
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7	34183	7.1.1		
7	35936	7.4.4		x
7	35942	7.1.2		x
7	35955	7.2.3		
7	35958	7.3.1		
7	35968	7.2.3		
7	35972	7.4.2		
7	36057	7.4.2		
7	36059	7.2.6		x
7	36060	7.5.3		x
7	36092	7.4.1		
7	36094	7.1.4	x	
7	36097	7.5.1		
7	36098	7.4.3		
7	36103	7.2.6	x	
7	36145	7.1.1		
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8	34181	8.2.2		
8	34234	8.2.1		
8	35939	8.3.2		
8	35954	8.3.1		
8	35956	8.3.3		x
8	35970	8.1.1		
8	35973	8.1.7		

8	35975	8.1.2	
8	36055	8.1.3	
8	36061	8.2.2	x
8	36062	8.4.1	x
8	36091	8.4.1	
8	36099	8.4.5	
8	36100	8.1.3	
8	36101	8.1.5	
8	36104	8.3.3	
8	36107	8.2.1	x
8	36109	8.2.4	x
8	36110	8.4.5	
8	36126	8.2.5	x
8	36130	8.2.4	
8	36134	8.2.6	
8	36152	8.3.2	x
8	36159	8.2.3	

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## **APPENDIX 4-J**

### **FIELD-TEST ITEMS: ITEM PARAMETERS**

## APPENDIX 4-J

### Field-Test Items: Item Parameters

**Table 4–J–1. Field-Test MC Items: Item Parameters for Grade 3 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	A Param	B Param	C Param
36375	3.MD.3	MC	1	4,015	1.294201	-1.9226	0.212592
36377	3.MD.5a	MC	1	4,068	0.888596	-2.61446	0.237878
36378	3.MD.5b	MC	1	4,055	1.146921	-1.40261	0.169352
36379	3.NBT.1	MC	1	3,999	1.787011	-2.4557	0.259277
36380	3.NBT.1	MC	1	4,111	1.583066	-2.58431	0.172646
36386	3.OA.1	MC	1	3,857	1.83291	-1.8618	0.119484
36387	3.OA.7a	MC	1	3,991	2.216953	-2.98076	0.076308
36721	3.G.1	MC	1	4,091	1.212975	-2.35102	0.112452
36726	3.MD.5b	MC	1	3,960	1.044015	-2.57305	0.345968
36728	3.MD.7c	MC	1	4,014	1.099224	-2.74824	0.261764
36729	3.MD.8	MC	1	4,059	1.382032	-1.7921	0.083403
36730	3.NBT.1	MC	1	3,972	1.454553	-3.10002	0.186795
36731	3.NBT.1	MC	1	4,014	1.54597	-3.1951	0.272824
36734	3.NBT.3	MC	1	4,013	1.059647	-1.68376	0.342721
36735	3.NBT.3	MC	1	3,999	2.387622	-3.87671	0.250518
36737	3.NF.2a	MC	1	4,027	1.652315	-2.62705	0.281203
36738	3.NF.3a	MC	1	4,100	1.498049	-3.03208	0.337233
36739	3.NF.3c	MC	1	4,067	1.58673	-2.14068	0.160292
36740	3.NF.3c	MC	1	4,034	2.910739	-1.74928	0.155989
36741	3.OA.1	MC	1	4,063	1.211548	-3.86241	0.137293
36742	3.OA.1	MC	1	4,083	1.413335	-3.17162	0.149314
36744	3.OA.2	MC	1	4,072	1.602137	-2.5657	0.178518
36745	3.OA.4	MC	1	4,059	1.526118	-4.04212	0.134852
36747	3.OA.5	MC	1	3,994	1.270646	-3.33015	0.110162
36748	3.OA.6	MC	1	3,871	1.155401	-2.57046	0.431876
36749	3.OA.6	MC	1	3,958	1.617954	-2.77397	0.21281
36750	3.OA.9	MC	1	3,939	1.237253	-3.07941	0.206673
36907	3.G.1	MC	1	3,960	1.32099	-3.97622	0.240432
36908	3.G.1	MC	1	4,028	1.581307	-2.13617	0.311624
36909	3.G.1	MC	1	4,049	1.496368	-2.24402	0.285998
36910	3.G.1	MC	1	3,954	1.04463	-2.0837	0.261055
36911	3.G.1	MC	1	4,055	1.800943	-1.71264	0.121014
36912	3.G.1	MC	1	4,030	0.631122	-1.39639	0.139449
36914	3.G.1	MC	1	3,986	1.169548	-2.21224	0.283223
36915	3.G.1	MC	1	3,929	0.931349	-2.5429	0.079928
36919	3.G.2	MC	1	3,947	0.905381	-2.72933	0.168113

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	A Param	B Param	C Param
36921	3.G.2	MC	1	4,004	0.649528	-3.4753	0.274307
36922	3.G.2	MC	1	3,991	0.508872	-3.90058	0.222688
36925	3.MD.8	MC	1	4,030	1.413129	-3.29347	0.131082
36926	3.MD.8	MC	1	4,022	1.136604	-3.36214	0.107673
36927	3.NF.3a	MC	1	3,869	2.113412	-2.36484	0.273402
36929	3.NF.3d	MC	1	3,897	1.762909	-2.21973	0.140257
36931	3.NF.3d	MC	1	4,118	1.335909	-2.08408	0.197003
36933	3.NF.3d	MC	1	4,038	1.24032	-1.93349	0.24924
36935	3.OA.3	MC	1	4,070	1.329597	-1.93892	0.281317
36936	3.OA.4	MC	1	4,078	1.899032	-2.92651	0.191635



**Table 4–J–2. Field-Test MSCR Items: Item Parameters for Grade 3 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	Param 0	Param 1	Param 2
36376	3.MD.4	MSCR	1	4,116	1.037655	-4.0368	
36381	3.NBT.1	MSCR	1	4,044	1.706869	-1.4524	
36382	3.NBT.2	MSCR	1	3,881	1.727152	-1.33123	
36383	3.NBT.2	MSCR	1	3,914	1.02642	-2.55888	
36384	3.NBT.2	MSCR	1	3,964	1.614212	-2.18755	
36385	3.NF.2a	MSCR	1	4,024	1.648416	-2.58227	
36388	3.OA.7a	MSCR	1	4,020	1.653897	-2.86757	
36722	3.MD.1	MSCR	1	4,024	1.466727	-3.14766	
36723	3.MD.2	MSCR	1	4,012	1.137669	-2.43647	
36724	3.MD.4	MSCR	1	4,005	1.043526	-3.96376	
36725	3.MD.5a	MSCR	1	4,028	0.936791	-1.76184	
36727	3.MD.6	MSCR	1	4,091	0.748047	-3.4915	
36732	3.NBT.2	MSCR	1	3,998	1.094105	-2.2541	
36733	3.NBT.2	MSCR	1	4,036	0.982553	-2.88074	
36736	3.NF.2a	MSCR	1	3,971	1.236823	-3.0729	
36746	3.OA.4	MSCR	1	3,968	1.605585	-2.88996	
36913	3.G.1	MSCR	1	4,085	1.233228	-2.51623	
36916	3.G.2	MSCR	1	4,052	1.164018	-2.23034	
36917	3.G.2	MSCR	1	4,046	1.573677	-2.29504	
36918	3.G.2	MSCR	1	4,012	1.314395	-2.20772	
36920	3.G.2	MSCR	1	4,062	1.30274	-2.16182	
36924	3.MD.3	MSCR	1	4,082	1.842631	-1.42795	
36928	3.NF.3c	MSCR	1	3,971	1.506646	-1.86646	
36930	3.NF.3d	MSCR	1	4,010	1.294856	-2.46554	
36932	3.NF.3d	MSCR	1	3,919	1.296272	-2.49068	
36934	3.OA.1	MSCR	1	3,988	1.386624	-1.7156	

**Table 4–J–3. Field-Test MC Items: Item Parameters for Grade 4 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	A Param	B Param	C Param
36389	4.G.1	MC	1	4,005	1.204573	-2.95501	0.338416
36390	4.G.3	MC	1	4,084	1.095206	-1.6408	0.232978
36391	4.MD.2a	MC	1	4,140	1.15293	-1.41975	0.198337
36392	4.MD.6	MC	1	4,139	1.08672	-2.09684	0.206782
36395	4.NBT.4	MC	1	4,125	0.616988	-3.31558	0.03059
36396	4.NF.4a	MC	1	4,226	0.753686	-2.59303	0.169058
36398	4.OA.1	MC	1	4,108	1.640678	-2.40764	0.094612
36399	4.OA.2	MC	1	4,153	1.46556	-2.28661	0.324031
36752	4.G.1	MC	1	4,183	0.90685	-2.14114	0.117369
36753	4.G.2	MC	1	4,080	1.278216	-2.12963	0.305061
36755	4.G.2	MC	1	4,150	1.340788	-1.45142	0.233631
36756	4.G.2	MC	1	4,107	1.646783	-2.56978	0.604856
36757	4.MD.2a	MC	1	4,114	1.634841	-2.24731	0.167716
36758	4.MD.4	MC	1	4,022	1.735611	-1.8596	0.448179
36759	4.MD.4	MC	1	4,147	0.773062	-2.90475	0.040395
36764	4.NBT.1	MC	1	4,198	1.009779	-3.39882	0.074237
36777	4.OA.1	MC	1	4,141	1.036067	-2.84851	0.201332
36778	4.OA.1	MC	1	4,191	1.582179	-2.66878	0.182918
36779	4.OA.1	MC	1	4,118	1.59329	-2.28328	0.249232
36780	4.OA.1	MC	1	4,075	1.72813	-2.44663	0.075822
36781	4.OA.2	MC	1	4,108	1.098781	-2.13357	0.065167
36938	4.G.2	MC	1	4,134	1.019941	-2.58571	0.126873
36939	4.G.2	MC	1	4,107	1.342884	-2.75024	0.280218
36941	4.G.2	MC	1	4,162	0.818686	-2.03734	0.510356
36944	4.MD.1	MC	1	4,051	1.010831	-2.6206	0.250171
36945	4.MD.2a	MC	1	4,214	1.259924	-2.50568	0.312435
36946	4.MD.3	MC	1	4,030	1.418766	-1.15223	0.129661
36948	4.NBT.5	MC	1	4,133	1.118489	-2.40649	0.071423
36949	4.NF.1	MC	1	4,198	1.825626	-1.91278	0.137032
36950	4.NF.2	MC	1	4,121	1.334533	-1.27773	0.456337
36954	4.NF.4b	MC	1	4,014	0.747541	-2.33911	0.022721
36956	4.NF.6	MC	1	4,106	1.151586	-2.22782	0.152964
36958	4.NF.7	MC	1	4,157	1.935617	-1.72712	0.414423
36959	4.OA.1	MC	1	4,067	1.009708	-3.22635	0.278734
36963	4.OA.4	MC	1	4,156	0.791006	-2.58713	0.030188
36964	4.OA.4	MC	1	4,167	0.668631	-1.87485	0.11734
36965	4.OA.4	MC	1	4,128	1.178427	-0.65869	0.128741

**Table 4–J–4. Field-Test MSCR Items: Item Parameters for Grade 4 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	Param 0	Param 1	Param 2
36393	4.NBT.2	MSCR	1	4,124	1.269968	-3.30631	
36394	4.NBT.3	MSCR	1	4,066	1.055474	-2.68815	
36397	4.NF.6	MSCR	1	4,168	1.309961	-2.1702	
36400	4.OA.3a	MSCR	1	4,094	1.503648	-0.58704	
36751	4.G.1	MSCR	1	4,110	1.10166	-1.51757	
36754	4.G.2	MSCR	1	4,152	1.405424	-0.95341	
36760	4.MD.5a	MSCR	1	4,188	1.21203	-0.26961	
36761	4.MD.5b	MSCR	1	4,085	0.963799	-1.82609	
36762	4.MD.6	MSCR	1	4,080	1.205498	-0.31171	
36763	4.MD.6	MSCR	1	4,043	1.41527	-1.03384	
36765	4.NBT.1	MSCR	1	4,094	1.057435	-3.10529	
36766	4.NBT.1	MSCR	1	4,159	1.027193	-1.4836	
36767	4.NBT.1	MSCR	1	4,117	1.338693	-1.71078	
36768	4.NBT.1	MSCR	1	4,130	1.546409	-1.51137	
36769	4.NBT.3	MSCR	1	4,150	1.239417	-2.40581	
36770	4.NBT.3	MSCR	1	4,089	1.089702	-1.88478	
36771	4.NBT.4	MSCR	1	4,128	1.071813	-1.81118	
36772	4.NBT.4	MSCR	1	4,181	0.930559	-1.45054	
36773	4.NBT.4	MSCR	1	4,166	1.164121	-1.39938	
36774	4.NBT.4	MSCR	1	4,126	0.817935	-0.64685	
36775	4.NF.2	MSCR	1	4,173	1.16798	-1.98083	
36776	4.NF.5	MSCR	1	4,138	1.183204	-2.93352	
36782	4.OA.4	MSCR	1	4,048	1.054311	-1.0866	
36937	4.G.1	MSCR	1	4,164	1.369259	-0.91001	
36940	4.G.2	MSCR	1	4,144	0.74146	-2.48571	
36942	4.G.3	MSCR	1	4,201	0.785004	-1.36009	
36943	4.G.3	MSCR	1	4,156	0.670204	-1.78787	
36947	4.MD.6	MSCR	1	4,080	0.962684	-1.70624	
36951	4.NF.2	MSCR	1	4,124	0.65835	-1.09816	
36952	4.NF.3d	MSCR	1	4,053	1.201654	-3.19435	
36953	4.NF.3d	MSCR	1	4,111	1.455351	-2.37522	
36955	4.NF.5	MSCR	1	4,077	1.378361	-1.69283	
36957	4.NF.7	MSCR	1	4,093	1.071591	-2.83715	
36960	4.OA.2	MSCR	1	4,059	1.06252	-1.65169	
36961	4.OA.3a	MSCR	1	4,077	1.29885	-0.99229	
36962	4.OA.3a	MSCR	1	4,146	1.31174	-1.46269	
36966	4.OA.4	MSCR	1	4,204	0.608763	-2.05694	
36967	4.OA.5	MSCR	1	4,043	1.111664	-3.20026	

**Table 4–J–5. Field-Test MC Items: Item Parameters for Grade 5 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	A Param	B Param	C Param
36401	5.G.1a	MC	1	4,266	1.274519	0.114445	0.293821
36402	5.G.4	MC	1	4,215	0.847931	-1.20478	0.048865
36403	5.MD.2	MC	1	4,211	0.8698	-1.74278	0.381374
36404	5.MD.3a	MC	1	4,191	1.592392	-0.87298	0.343973
36406	5.NBT.1	MC	1	4,154	1.143491	-1.96831	0.410536
36408	5.NBT.3a	MC	1	4,255	1.134988	-1.285	0.294712
36409	5.NBT.4	MC	1	4,168	1.328832	-1.37245	0.197826
36411	5.NF.6	MC	1	4,187	1.156165	-1.30599	0.152284
36413	5.OA.3	MC	1	4,216	1.135051	-2.45282	0.180899
36785	5.MD.2	MC	1	4,300	1.371808	-2.04326	0.44489
36789	5.MD.5c	MC	1	4,282	1.396379	-1.1658	0.248909
36791	5.NBT.2	MC	1	4,347	0.641296	0.175622	0.277704
36792	5.NBT.2	MC	1	4,200	1.496454	-1.22072	0.184791
36793	5.NBT.3b	MC	1	4,072	1.065556	-1.75232	0.183297
36794	5.NBT.4	MC	1	4,307	1.265185	-1.26785	0.267848
36796	5.NBT.7	MC	1	4,251	1.156615	-3.26292	0.109944
36798	5.NF.2	MC	1	4,199	0.900899	-0.32031	0.435629
36799	5.NF.3	MC	1	4,223	1.341693	0.054173	0.326196
36800	5.NF.4a	MC	1	4,237	0.596019	-2.54955	0.159395
36801	5.NF.5a	MC	1	4,293	0.789897	-1.13339	0.185135
36803	5.OA.1	MC	1	4,218	1.112239	-2.4002	0.181292
36804	5.OA.1	MC	1	4,201	1.178027	-0.05583	0.171586
36805	5.OA.1	MC	1	4,267	0.930675	-0.613	0.183138
36807	5.OA.2a	MC	1	4,151	1.06548	-1.02025	0.126988
36808	5.OA.2a	MC	1	4,112	1.059257	-0.11928	0.351159
36811	5.OA.3	MC	1	4,237	0.904925	-1.38138	0.19825
36812	5.OA.3	MC	1	4,291	0.986332	-0.20124	0.31526
36970	5.G.3	MC	1	4,263	0.665327	-1.16868	0.174014
36974	5.MD.5c	MC	1	4,277	1.343286	-1.89943	0.149827
36975	5.NBT.3a	MC	1	4,154	1.103945	-1.39763	0.216868
36980	5.NF.5a	MC	1	4,192	1.655602	-0.87509	0.170576
36981	5.NF.7a	MC	1	4,195	1.105531	-1.17538	0.292054
36982	5.OA.1	MC	1	4,189	0.961933	-2.03541	0.269022
36983	5.OA.1	MC	1	4,235	0.460023	-3.37043	0.040178
36984	5.OA.1	MC	1	4,189	0.979049	-0.5993	0.359202
36985	5.OA.1	MC	1	4,290	0.776599	-0.78441	0.081351
36986	5.OA.1	MC	1	4,269	1.842391	-0.71028	0.148949
36991	5.OA.2a	MC	1	4,161	1.019246	-1.7269	0.300762
36992	5.OA.2a	MC	1	4,168	1.67885	-0.48475	0.284001
36993	5.OA.2a	MC	1	4,133	0.893741	-1.72859	0.282801
36994	5.OA.2a	MC	1	4,200	0.743006	-1.55428	0.049898

**Table 4–J–6. Field-Test MSCR Items: Item Parameters for Grade 5 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	Param 0	Param 1	Param 2
36405	5.MD.4	MSCR	1	4,137	1.015747	-1.64704	
36407	5.NBT.2	MSCR	1	4,271	0.586401	-1.42548	
36410	5.NF.3	MSCR	1	4,300	1.55155	-0.63974	
36412	5.OA.1	MSCR	1	4,217	0.571489	-2.25214	
36414	5.OA.3	MSCR	1	4,222	0.92509	-1.24197	
36783	5.G.2	MSCR	1	4,144	0.941852	-0.8712	
36786	5.MD.4	MSCR	1	4,211	1.07331	-1.74116	
36787	5.MD.4	MSCR	1	4,212	1.076449	-1.4866	
36788	5.MD.4	MSCR	1	4,204	1.024492	-1.39613	
36790	5.NBT.1	MSCR	1	4,264	0.846787	-1.09227	
36795	5.NBT.5	MSCR	1	4,249	0.72625	-0.98794	
36797	5.NF.1	MSCR	1	4,265	1.048163	-0.70335	
36802	5.NF.6	MSCR	1	4,290	0.954055	-0.616	
36806	5.OA.2a	MSCR	1	4,210	1.08518	0.133991	
36809	5.OA.2a	MSCR	1	4,225	0.808565	-0.86243	
36810	5.OA.3	MSCR	1	4,273	0.847106	-1.76888	
36971	5.MD.2	MSCR	1	4,231	1.655117	0.226835	
36972	5.MD.4	MSCR	1	4,259	1.116508	-1.41563	
36973	5.MD.4	MSCR	1	4,237	1.04993	-1.12602	
36976	5.NBT.6	MSCR	2	4,151	0.433074	-1.55017	1.465758
36977	5.NBT.6	MSCR	2	4,298	0.615484	-3.32612	-0.76476
36978	5.NBT.7	MSCR	1	4,173	0.966437	0.184203	
36979	5.NBT.7	MSCR	1	4,186	0.893838	-2.28554	
36987	5.OA.1	MSCR	1	4,182	0.519657	-2.76122	
36989	5.OA.1	MSCR	1	4,211	1.463401	-0.02459	
36990	5.OA.2a	MSCR	1	4,217	1.030846	-0.57423	
36995	5.OA.3	MSCR	1	4,218	1.117651	-1.8463	
36996	5.OA.3	MSCR	1	4,204	0.891995	-1.17267	
36997	5.OA.3	MSCR	1	4,186	1.097057	-1.65152	
36998	5.OA.3	MSCR	1	4,289	0.963499	-1.21868	

**Table 4–J–7. Field-Test MC Items: Item Parameters for Grade 6 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	A Param	B Param	C Param
36415	6.EE.4	MC	1	3,980	0.989914	-0.08735	0.172443
36416	6.EE.7	MC	1	3,802	1.007903	-0.58675	0.366034
36427	6.SP.1	MC	1	4,253	0.442003	-1.01392	0.059484
36428	6.SP.2	MC	1	4,355	0.646943	0.608164	0.277949
36813	6.EE.2b	MC	1	3,901	0.998151	0.589248	0.259961
36817	6.G.1	MC	1	4,397	1.605902	-0.36474	0.17946
36819	6.G.3	MC	1	4,484	0.799665	-0.86645	0.167387
36824	6.NS.3	MC	1	3,969	1.113763	-1.26099	0.168431
36825	6.NS.4	MC	1	3,953	1.264541	-1.11235	0.186305
36826	6.NS.5	MC	1	3,946	0.934506	-1.48607	0.048564
36829	6.NS.7c	MC	1	3,897	1.078615	-0.04884	0.320845
36836	6.SP.1	MC	1	4,308	0.502743	1.562562	0.273927
36837	6.SP.1	MC	1	4,342	0.782625	-1.05817	0.302372
36838	6.SP.2	MC	1	4,377	0.896925	-2.0769	0.234677
36839	6.SP.2	MC	1	4,369	0.912629	1.100669	0.217237
36840	6.SP.3	MC	1	4,319	0.906945	-1.02593	0.184482
36841	6.SP.4	MC	1	4,361	1.332081	1.205611	0.219482
37003	6.G.1	MC	1	4,323	1.649501	-0.48284	0.089052
37005	6.G.2	MC	1	4,315	1.043605	-0.23983	0.075272
37006	6.G.2	MC	1	4,273	1.422016	-0.32011	0.056898
37007	6.G.2	MC	1	4,346	0.682734	1.391589	0.059325
37010	6.G.3	MC	1	4,421	0.783728	-1.41057	0.169564
37012	6.NS.4	MC	1	3,906	0.979011	0.681133	0.189425
37015	6.NS.6a	MC	1	3,941	0.591331	-0.11666	0.127674
37016	6.NS.6b	MC	1	3,944	0.638891	-0.78997	0.256235
37017	6.NS.7a	MC	1	3,849	0.783519	-0.50001	0.247027
37018	6.NS.7b	MC	1	3,842	0.942313	-1.20633	0.085354
37020	6.NS.7d	MC	1	3,856	0.895976	-0.52249	0.131137
37023	6.SP.3	MC	1	4,357	0.59899	0.981003	0.235461
37024	6.SP.3	MC	1	4,357	0.78637	-0.65763	0.307017
37025	6.SP.5b	MC	1	4,397	0.387614	-1.06028	0.184458
37027	6.SP.5b	MC	1	4,383	0.886899	-2.13165	0.296129
37028	6.SP.5d	MC	1	4,462	1.19607	0.051886	0.26321

**Table 4–J–8. Field-Test MSCR Items: Item Parameters for Grade 6 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	Param 0	Param 1	Param 2
36417	6.G.1	MSCR	1	4,432	1.300929	0.277788	
36418	6.G.2	MSCR	1	4,432	1.024507	2.25286	
36419	6.G.3	MSCR	1	4,478	1.128328	0.933482	
36420	6.G.4	MSCR	1	4,393	1.937828	1.954783	
36421	6.NS.1a	MSCR	1	3,911	0.592339	1.858583	
36422	6.NS.4	MSCR	1	3,958	0.859922	-0.55849	
36423	6.NS.5	MSCR	1	3,910	0.860936	-1.95949	
36424	6.NS.5	MSCR	1	3,998	0.938126	-2.12215	
36425	6.NS.8	MSCR	1	3,994	0.63808	-1.41569	
36814	6.EE.6	MSCR	1	3,838	0.707641	-0.24414	
36815	6.EE.6	MSCR	1	3,850	1.360793	1.771724	
36816	6.G.1	MSCR	1	4,410	1.182466	0.918452	
36818	6.G.2	MSCR	1	4,388	1.129896	2.198843	
36820	6.G.4	MSCR	1	4,348	1.444627	1.036675	
36821	6.G.4	MSCR	1	4,501	1.599007	1.699411	
36822	6.NS.1b	MSCR	1	3,977	0.906975	0.044971	
36823	6.NS.2	MSCR	1	3,931	0.848757	-1.40833	
36828	6.NS.7a	MSCR	1	3,855	0.748509	-0.7628	
36830	6.NS.7d	MSCR	1	3,976	0.766915	-1.84514	
36831	6.NS.8	MSCR	1	3,890	0.629998	0.298282	
36832	6.NS.8	MSCR	1	3,931	0.681279	-1.73328	
36833	6.RP.3a	MSCR	1	3,906	0.835731	-0.93758	
36835	6.RP.3d	MSCR	1	3,889	1.155746	-0.14735	
36842	6.SP.5a	MSCR	1	4,298	0.543772	-0.959	
36843	6.SP.5d	MSCR	1	4,431	0.406718	1.342701	
36999	6.EE.2a	MSCR	1	3,901	0.641843	0.643029	
37000	6.EE.6	MSCR	1	3,910	1.026744	1.889601	
37001	6.EE.6	MSCR	1	3,939	0.695784	1.063244	
37002	6.G.1	MSCR	1	4,340	1.476852	1.484071	
37008	6.G.3	MSCR	1	4,328	1.329772	1.642524	
37009	6.G.3	MSCR	1	4,345	0.733139	1.835278	
37011	6.NS.4	MSCR	1	3,932	1.234469	-0.29369	
37013	6.NS.5	MSCR	1	4,034	1.063269	-1.85995	
37014	6.NS.5	MSCR	1	3,956	0.348077	-0.30567	
37021	6.NS.8	MSCR	1	4,036	0.749159	-0.7173	
37022	6.NS.8	MSCR	1	3,921	0.967303	-0.44097	
37026	6.SP.5b	MSCR	1	4,358	0.139207	3.044323	

**Table 4–J–9. Field-Test MC Items: Item Parameters for Grade 7 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	A Param	B Param	C Param
36430	7.EE.4a	MC	1	3,964	1.180445	-0.80102	0.336322
36434	7.G.5	MC	1	3,935	1.022729	-0.75904	0.184446
36435	7.NS.2d	MC	1	3,930	0.86135	-0.98462	0.309596
36437	7.NS.3	MC	1	3,944	0.626449	-0.57744	0.126294
36439	7.SP.1	MC	1	3,975	1.092985	-1.23514	0.022023
36440	7.SP.3	MC	1	3,961	0.590792	-0.70594	0.111054
36441	7.SP.5	MC	1	3,870	1.633669	1.485478	0.361902
36848	7.EE.4b	MC	1	3,896	0.918428	0.568064	0.258094
36859	7.NS.3	MC	1	3,862	0.900161	1.136694	0.323982
36860	7.RP.1	MC	1	3,911	0.913118	-0.14103	0.213036
36861	7.RP.1	MC	1	3,967	0.705614	0.524693	0.085333
36863	7.RP.3	MC	1	3,882	0.974326	1.511511	0.103331
36864	7.SP.1	MC	1	3,930	0.538282	-1.24311	0.017574
36865	7.SP.2	MC	1	3,898	0.665266	-0.22706	0.239603
36867	7.SP.3	MC	1	3,858	0.669636	-0.59976	0.080083
37029	7.EE.2	MC	1	3,834	0.823234	0.441103	0.148358
37035	7.EE.4b	MC	1	3,885	1.431334	1.739685	0.304561
37038	7.G.3	MC	1	3,829	0.732602	-1.56499	0.595543
37039	7.G.3	MC	1	3,735	0.395883	-0.71925	0.200375
37042	7.NS.3	MC	1	4,008	0.909753	-0.11895	0.310394
37047	7.SP.1	MC	1	3,933	0.583695	-1.14481	0.123712
37049	7.SP.4	MC	1	3,844	1.47493	1.655543	0.416283
37056	7.SP.8b	MC	1	3,838	1.381231	1.931441	0.329018
37057	7.SP.8b	MC	1	3,959	0.763142	-0.55817	0.165304
37059	7.SP.8c	MC	1	3,887	1.081197	0.40781	0.101002



**Table 4–J–10. Field-Test MSCR Items: Item Parameters for Grade 7 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	Param 0	Param 1	Param 2
36429	7.EE.1	MSCR	1	3,853	0.837242	0.257789	
36431	7.G.1	MSCR	1	3,887	1.164708	3.143631	
36433	7.G.3	MSCR	1	3,912	0.403833	-0.22039	
36436	7.NS.3	MSCR	1	3,999	0.613481	-0.21849	
36438	7.RP.3	MSCR	1	3,930	1.212644	0.683723	
36845	7.EE.2	MSCR	1	3,856	1.671861	2.612649	
36846	7.EE.3	MSCR	1	3,903	1.331403	1.704924	
36847	7.EE.4a	MSCR	1	3,995	0.70007	0.033937	
36850	7.G.1	MSCR	1	4,019	0.812158	0.232987	
36851	7.G.2	MSCR	1	3,901	0.340832	1.076385	
36852	7.G.5	MSCR	1	3,894	0.732397	0.078405	
36854	7.NS.1a	MSCR	1	3,892	0.837668	-0.25553	
36856	7.NS.1d	MSCR	1	3,935	0.456804	-1.74509	
36858	7.NS.2b	MSCR	1	3,929	0.470497	3.700996	
36862	7.RP.2d	MSCR	1	3,934	1.412583	-1.40787	
36866	7.SP.2	MSCR	1	3,967	1.066599	2.600776	
36869	7.SP.5	MSCR	1	3,899	0.783459	-0.10057	
36870	7.SP.6	MSCR	1	3,841	1.196159	1.781978	
36871	7.SP.7a	MSCR	1	3,903	0.814898	0.191962	
36873	7.SP.8a	MSCR	1	3,887	0.624878	2.441764	
37030	7.EE.2	MSCR	1	3,967	0.355991	-0.48173	
37033	7.EE.3	MSCR	1	3,948	1.383171	0.419812	
37034	7.EE.3	MSCR	1	3,830	1.00188	0.620887	
37036	7.G.2	MSCR	1	3,982	0.520203	0.367862	
37037	7.G.2	MSCR	1	3,978	0.646848	0.804268	
37040	7.G.3	MSCR	1	3,921	0.440868	0.031318	
37041	7.G.6	MSCR	1	3,942	0.839205	2.361014	
37043	7.NS.3	MSCR	1	3,901	0.789405	-0.03404	
37044	7.RP.1	MSCR	1	4,052	0.710649	-0.24412	
37046	7.RP.3	MSCR	1	3,858	0.970225	0.528697	
37052	7.SP.6	MSCR	1	3,906	1.16104	-0.8623	
37053	7.SP.7b	MSCR	1	3,941	1.16646	0.602529	
37058	7.SP.8c	MSCR	1	3,941	0.787197	3.257158	

**Table 4–J–11. Field-Test MC Items: Item Parameters for Grade 8 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	A Param	B Param	C Param
36442	8.EE.6	MC	1	4,330	0.742612	1.660683	0.044818
36445	8.EE.6	MC	1	4,243	0.660528	1.223502	0.234626
36447	8.G.7	MC	1	4,315	1.179046	0.778093	0.294398
36448	8.G.7	MC	1	4,302	1.167586	0.881193	0.28864
36450	8.SP.1	MC	1	4,276	0.442036	0.538949	0.048638
36451	8.SP.2	MC	1	4,222	0.216139	2.87427	0.164576
36452	8.SP.3	MC	1	4,301	1.322039	1.101456	0.203807
36875	8.EE.1	MC	1	4,268	0.404571	-0.82668	0.10142
36877	8.EE.3	MC	1	4,273	0.498661	-0.24517	0.160854
36878	8.EE.3	MC	1	4,271	0.650927	-0.48839	0.055172
36879	8.EE.4	MC	1	4,261	0.519647	3.013147	0.225568
36880	8.EE.4	MC	1	4,334	0.689602	2.582803	0.296934
36886	8.EE.6	MC	1	4,208	0.608002	1.016478	0.110197
36889	8.EE.8b	MC	1	4,387	0.669722	1.706731	0.078531
36890	8.F.5	MC	1	4,286	0.770657	-0.85114	0.22807
36891	8.G.2	MC	1	4,307	0.527977	0.212971	0.036955
36895	8.G.6	MC	1	4,088	0.699483	1.609784	0.379041
36896	8.G.7	MC	1	4,270	0.974676	0.712765	0.261094
36897	8.G.8	MC	1	4,277	1.12033	1.949121	0.191829
36899	8.G.8	MC	1	4,344	1.036381	2.535339	0.282043
36900	8.SP.2	MC	1	4,333	0.653641	1.228116	0.277495
36901	8.SP.2	MC	1	4,323	0.71592	-2.06176	0.028056
36905	8.SP.4	MC	1	4,279	0.456661	-2.10138	0.043386
37060	8.EE.1	MC	1	4,266	0.604174	0.00886	0.060382
37061	8.EE.2	MC	1	4,225	0.442838	0.156555	0.085044
37062	8.EE.2	MC	1	4,294	1.143545	1.134622	0.460403
37063	8.EE.2	MC	1	4,352	0.676922	1.610343	0.18728
37065	8.EE.3	MC	1	4,173	0.505781	1.272266	0.140446
37067	8.EE.3	MC	1	4,099	0.75127	0.989387	0.311628
37068	8.EE.4	MC	1	4,201	0.658455	1.320136	0.367599
37070	8.EE.4	MC	1	4,280	0.478444	-0.67486	0.071179
37073	8.EE.5	MC	1	4,179	0.896823	-0.58746	0.313022
37074	8.EE.6	MC	1	4,334	0.931803	2.295743	0.214536
37076	8.EE.7b	MC	1	4,248	0.876663	1.601431	0.197135
37078	8.G.1c	MC	1	4,316	0.650885	-0.17573	0.182522
37082	8.G.4	MC	1	4,119	0.763205	-0.43616	0.02161
37083	8.G.5	MC	1	4,345	0.617304	-0.00585	0.345088
37084	8.G.5	MC	1	4,315	0.981882	1.759829	0.339555
37085	8.G.5	MC	1	4,236	0.774376	1.838895	0.237733
37086	8.G.6	MC	1	4,220	0.95387	1.448213	0.404688
37087	8.G.7	MC	1	4,215	1.093637	0.833794	0.320562

**Table 4–J–12. Field-Test MSCR Items: Item Parameters for Grade 8 Math**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Points	N	Param 0	Param 1	Param 2
36443	8.EE.6	MSCR	1	4,278	0.726147	4.344828	
36446	8.G.1b	MSCR	1	4,185	1.058041	2.220623	
36449	8.G.8	MSCR	1	4,213	0.781999	3.489479	
36454	8.SP.4	MSCR	1	4,216	0.861806	1.979954	
36876	8.EE.1	MSCR	1	4,276	0.639718	0.719592	
36883	8.EE.5	MSCR	1	4,285	0.514306	1.138344	
36885	8.EE.6	MSCR	1	4,284	0.846204	1.92466	
36887	8.EE.7a	MSCR	1	4,197	0.286753	4.717761	
36888	8.EE.7a	MSCR	1	4,333	0.619131	1.927996	
36892	8.G.5	MSCR	1	4,320	0.800504	0.571753	
36893	8.G.5	MSCR	1	4,326	0.886625	1.133297	
36894	8.G.5	MSCR	1	4,187	0.955545	2.060879	
36898	8.G.8	MSCR	1	4,278	0.607793	3.559145	
36902	8.SP.3	MSCR	1	4,317	0.731716	0.335313	
36903	8.SP.4	MSCR	1	4,269	0.585133	-0.2143	
36904	8.SP.4	MSCR	1	4,237	0.758124	-0.27525	
37064	8.EE.2	MSCR	1	4,220	1.056371	-1.70877	
37066	8.EE.3	MSCR	1	4,363	0.659964	1.835736	
37069	8.EE.4	MSCR	1	4,385	0.677582	0.312583	
37071	8.EE.5	MSCR	1	4,228	0.741403	0.70832	
37072	8.EE.5	MSCR	1	4,231	0.843358	0.701822	
37075	8.EE.6	MSCR	1	4,352	0.559868	-0.1324	
37077	8.F.4	MSCR	1	4,199	0.762204	-0.73798	
37079	8.G.2	MSCR	1	4,306	0.292	2.379337	
37081	8.G.4	MSCR	1	4,329	0.468729	1.336095	
37088	8.SP.1	MSCR	1	4,291	0.346964	1.894862	
37089	8.SP.3	MSCR	1	4,291	1.004186	0.618652	

**Table 4–J–13. Field-Test Items: Item Parameters for Grade 4 Science**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
34112	4.1.1	8	0	1,672	1.657	Difficulty
34112	4.1.1	8	1	1,672	1.389	Difficulty
34112	4.1.1	8	2	1,672	-0.267	Difficulty
34112	4.1.1	8	3	1,672	-0.104	Difficulty
34112	4.1.1	8	4	1,672	1.275	Difficulty
34112	4.1.1	8	5	1,672	1.626	Difficulty
34112	4.1.1	8	6	1,672	-0.640	Difficulty
34112	4.1.1	8	7	1,672	-0.204	Difficulty
34112	4.1.1	8		1,672	0.451	Cluster variance
36102	4.1.2	6	0	1,700	-0.646	Difficulty
36102	4.1.2	6	1	1,700	-0.776	Difficulty
36102	4.1.2	6	2	1,700	-0.657	Difficulty
36102	4.1.2	6	3	1,700	-0.586	Difficulty
36102	4.1.2	6	4	1,700	-1.307	Difficulty
36102	4.1.2	6	5	1,700	-1.126	Difficulty
36102	4.1.2	6		1,700	0.868	Cluster variance
36717	4.1.2	7	0	1,709	0.917	Difficulty
36717	4.1.2	7	1	1,709	0.906	Difficulty
36717	4.1.2	7	2	1,709	1.327	Difficulty
36717	4.1.2	7	3	1,709	-0.792	Difficulty
36717	4.1.2	7	4	1,709	0.673	Difficulty
36717	4.1.2	7	5	1,709	0.774	Difficulty
36717	4.1.2	7	6	1,709	-0.545	Difficulty
36717	4.1.2	7		1,709	0.213	Cluster variance
36718	4.1.2	6	0	1,704	0.923	Difficulty
36718	4.1.2	6	1	1,704	1.362	Difficulty
36718	4.1.2	6	2	1,704	1.037	Difficulty
36718	4.1.2	6	3	1,704	-1.376	Difficulty
36718	4.1.2	6	4	1,704	-1.614	Difficulty
36718	4.1.2	6	5	1,704	-0.671	Difficulty
36718	4.1.2	6		1,704	0.379	Cluster variance
33306	4.1.3	9	0	1,762	0.444	Difficulty
33306	4.1.3	9	1	1,762	0.024	Difficulty
33306	4.1.3	9	10	1,762	-0.458	Difficulty
33306	4.1.3	9	2	1,762	0.002	Difficulty
33306	4.1.3	9	3	1,762	0.109	Difficulty
33306	4.1.3	9	4	1,762	0.449	Difficulty
33306	4.1.3	9	5	1,762	0.584	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
33306	4.1.3	9	8	1,762	1.639	Difficulty
33306	4.1.3	9	9	1,762	-0.755	Difficulty
33306	4.1.3	9		1,762	0.154	Cluster variance
36083	4.1.4	8	0	1,690	-0.175	Difficulty
36083	4.1.4	8	1	1,690	-0.991	Difficulty
36083	4.1.4	8	2	1,690	-1.078	Difficulty
36083	4.1.4	8	3	1,690	-0.325	Difficulty
36083	4.1.4	8	4	1,690	-0.637	Difficulty
36083	4.1.4	8	5	1,690	-0.320	Difficulty
36083	4.1.4	8	6	1,690	2.253	Difficulty
36083	4.1.4	8	7	1,690	1.479	Difficulty
36083	4.1.4	8		1,690	0.572	Cluster variance
36123	4.1.4	6	0	1,758	-0.295	Difficulty
36123	4.1.4	6	1	1,758	1.444	Difficulty
36123	4.1.4	6	2	1,758	-0.613	Difficulty
36123	4.1.4	6	3	1,758	0.167	Difficulty
36123	4.1.4	6	4	1,758	-0.004	Difficulty
36123	4.1.4	6	5	1,758	1.503	Difficulty
36123	4.1.4	6		1,758	0.168	Cluster variance
36106	4.2.1	6	0	1,725	-0.992	Difficulty
36106	4.2.1	6	1	1,725	-0.916	Difficulty
36106	4.2.1	6	2	1,725	-1.118	Difficulty
36106	4.2.1	6	3	1,725	-0.792	Difficulty
36106	4.2.1	6	4	1,725	-2.747	Difficulty
36106	4.2.1	6	5	1,725	-0.775	Difficulty
36106	4.2.1	6		1,725	0.252	Cluster variance
36133	4.2.1	7	0	1,642	-1.744	Difficulty
36133	4.2.1	7	1	1,642	0.158	Difficulty
36133	4.2.1	7	2	1,642	-0.714	Difficulty
36133	4.2.1	7	3	1,642	-1.593	Difficulty
36133	4.2.1	7	4	1,642	0.300	Difficulty
36133	4.2.1	7	5	1,642	0.469	Difficulty
36133	4.2.1	7	6	1,642	-0.462	Difficulty
36133	4.2.1	7		1,642	0.129	Cluster variance
36122	4.2.2	6	0	1,717	-0.484	Difficulty
36122	4.2.2	6	1	1,717	-0.904	Difficulty
36122	4.2.2	6	2	1,717	-0.866	Difficulty
36122	4.2.2	6	3	1,717	-1.725	Difficulty
36122	4.2.2	6	4	1,717	-0.248	Difficulty
36122	4.2.2	6	5	1,717	-0.795	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36122	4.2.2	6		1,717	0.161	Cluster variance
36163	4.2.3	6	0	1,691	-0.730	Difficulty
36163	4.2.3	6	1	1,691	-0.304	Difficulty
36163	4.2.3	6	2	1,691	-1.589	Difficulty
36163	4.2.3	6	3	1,691	-1.032	Difficulty
36163	4.2.3	6	5	1,691	0.474	Difficulty
36163	4.2.3	6	6	1,691	-0.240	Difficulty
36163	4.2.3	6		1,691	0.278	Cluster variance
36167	4.2.4	7	0	1,671	0.348	Difficulty
36167	4.2.4	7	1	1,671	2.918	Difficulty
36167	4.2.4	7	2	1,671	-3.288	Difficulty
36167	4.2.4	7	3	1,671	-0.333	Difficulty
36167	4.2.4	7	4	1,671	-1.528	Difficulty
36167	4.2.4	7	5	1,671	1.256	Difficulty
36167	4.2.4	7	6	1,671	1.532	Difficulty
36167	4.2.4	7		1,671	0.298	Cluster variance
36176	4.2.4	8	0	1,675	-0.006	Difficulty
36176	4.2.4	8	1	1,675	-0.193	Difficulty
36176	4.2.4	8	2	1,675	-0.092	Difficulty
36176	4.2.4	8	3	1,675	-0.891	Difficulty
36176	4.2.4	8	4	1,675	-0.316	Difficulty
36176	4.2.4	8	5	1,675	0.730	Difficulty
36176	4.2.4	8	6	1,675	0.420	Difficulty
36176	4.2.4	8	7	1,675	1.125	Difficulty
36176	4.2.4	8		1,675	0.533	Cluster variance
34104	4.3.1	8	0	1,735	0.102	Difficulty
34104	4.3.1	8	1	1,735	-0.911	Difficulty
34104	4.3.1	8	2	1,735	1.191	Difficulty
34104	4.3.1	8	3	1,735	-0.146	Difficulty
34104	4.3.1	8	4	1,735	4.109	Difficulty
34104	4.3.1	8	5	1,735	1.717	Difficulty
34104	4.3.1	8	6	1,735	2.752	Difficulty
34104	4.3.1	8	7	1,735	2.602	Difficulty
34104	4.3.1	8		1,735	0.069	Cluster variance
36064	4.3.1	8	0	1,627	0.899	Difficulty
36064	4.3.1	8	1	1,627	0.653	Difficulty
36064	4.3.1	8	2	1,627	0.932	Difficulty
36064	4.3.1	8	3	1,627	1.093	Difficulty
36064	4.3.1	8	4	1,627	1.349	Difficulty
36064	4.3.1	8	5	1,627	1.393	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36064	4.3.1	8	6	1,627	0.630	Difficulty
36064	4.3.1	8	7	1,627	0.656	Difficulty
36064	4.3.1	8		1,627	0.417	Cluster variance
36169	4.3.1	6	0	1,731	-0.103	Difficulty
36169	4.3.1	6	1	1,731	0.525	Difficulty
36169	4.3.1	6	2	1,731	-0.424	Difficulty
36169	4.3.1	6	3	1,731	0.366	Difficulty
36169	4.3.1	6	5	1,731	2.077	Difficulty
36169	4.3.1	6	6	1,731	-0.118	Difficulty
36169	4.3.1	6		1,731	0.167	Cluster variance
36174	4.3.1	6	0	1,689	0.964	Difficulty
36174	4.3.1	6	1	1,689	-0.174	Difficulty
36174	4.3.1	6	2	1,689	-1.281	Difficulty
36174	4.3.1	6	3	1,689	0.387	Difficulty
36174	4.3.1	6	4	1,689	-1.217	Difficulty
36174	4.3.1	6	5	1,689	-0.338	Difficulty
36174	4.3.1	6		1,689	0.103	Cluster variance
34256	4.3.2	8	0	1,698	1.867	Difficulty
34256	4.3.2	8	1	1,698	2.421	Difficulty
34256	4.3.2	8	2	1,698	-0.111	Difficulty
34256	4.3.2	8	3	1,698	0.699	Difficulty
34256	4.3.2	8	4	1,698	1.005	Difficulty
34256	4.3.2	8	5	1,698	-1.312	Difficulty
34256	4.3.2	8	6	1,698	-0.360	Difficulty
34256	4.3.2	8	7	1,698	-0.670	Difficulty
34256	4.3.2	8		1,698	0.324	Cluster variance
34267	4.3.2	7	0	1,692	0.585	Difficulty
34267	4.3.2	7	1	1,692	-0.964	Difficulty
34267	4.3.2	7	2	1,692	2.778	Difficulty
34267	4.3.2	7	3	1,692	3.518	Difficulty
34267	4.3.2	7	4	1,692	2.179	Difficulty
34267	4.3.2	7	5	1,692	-1.853	Difficulty
34267	4.3.2	7	6	1,692	-1.246	Difficulty
34267	4.3.2	7		1,692	0.632	Cluster variance
36132	4.3.2	6	0	1,719	-0.719	Difficulty
36132	4.3.2	6	1	1,719	3.212	Difficulty
36132	4.3.2	6	2	1,719	-0.782	Difficulty
36132	4.3.2	6	3	1,719	-0.363	Difficulty
36132	4.3.2	6	4	1,719	-0.504	Difficulty
36132	4.3.2	6	5	1,719	-0.729	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36132	4.3.2	6		1,719	0.322	Cluster variance
36170	4.3.2	10	0	1,732	1.668	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	1	1,732	2.176	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	2	1,732	0.599	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	3	1,732	0.316	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	4	1,732	-0.237	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	5	1,732	-1.018	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	6	1,732	0.838	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	7	1,732	-1.335	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	8	1,732	-1.643	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10	9	1,732	-2.312	Difficulty
36170	4.3.2	10		1,732	0.399	Cluster variance
36138	4.3.3	5	0	1,715	-0.063	Difficulty
36138	4.3.3	5	1	1,715	-0.882	Difficulty
36138	4.3.3	5	2	1,715	-0.087	Difficulty
36138	4.3.3	5	3	1,715	1.735	Difficulty
36138	4.3.3	5	4	1,715	-0.338	Difficulty
36138	4.3.3	5		1,715	0.217	Cluster variance



**Table 4–J–14. Field-Test Items: Item Parameters for Grade 5 Science**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35706	5.1.1	8	0	1,826	-1.151	Difficulty
35706	5.1.1	8	1	1,826	-0.424	Difficulty
35706	5.1.1	8	2	1,826	-2.007	Difficulty
35706	5.1.1	8	3	1,826	0.262	Difficulty
35706	5.1.1	8	4	1,826	-0.614	Difficulty
35706	5.1.1	8	5	1,826	-0.561	Difficulty
35706	5.1.1	8	6	1,826	-0.170	Difficulty
35706	5.1.1	8	7	1,826	-0.109	Difficulty
35706	5.1.1	8		1,826	0.609	Cluster variance
36076	5.1.1	7	0	1,796	-0.477	Difficulty
36076	5.1.1	7	1	1,796	-0.967	Difficulty
36076	5.1.1	7	2	1,796	-1.495	Difficulty
36076	5.1.1	7	3	1,796	-0.483	Difficulty
36076	5.1.1	7	4	1,796	-1.478	Difficulty
36076	5.1.1	7	5	1,796	1.008	Difficulty
36076	5.1.1	7	6	1,796	-0.762	Difficulty
36076	5.1.1	7		1,796	0.108	Cluster variance
34251	5.1.3	7	0	1,822	0.345	Difficulty
34251	5.1.3	7	2	1,822	0.921	Difficulty
34251	5.1.3	7	3	1,822	1.250	Difficulty
34251	5.1.3	7	4	1,822	1.223	Difficulty
34251	5.1.3	7	5	1,822	-0.050	Difficulty
34251	5.1.3	7	6	1,822	-0.732	Difficulty
34251	5.1.3	7	7	1,822	-0.467	Difficulty
34251	5.1.3	7		1,822	0.579	Cluster variance
36108	5.1.3	6	0	1,819	-0.845	Difficulty
36108	5.1.3	6	1	1,819	-0.464	Difficulty
36108	5.1.3	6	2	1,819	-0.957	Difficulty
36108	5.1.3	6	3	1,819	-0.890	Difficulty
36108	5.1.3	6	4	1,819	-0.357	Difficulty
36108	5.1.3	6	5	1,819	0.908	Difficulty
36108	5.1.3	6		1,819	0.143	Cluster variance
36168	5.1.3	8	0	1,779	-0.505	Difficulty
36168	5.1.3	8	1	1,779	-0.999	Difficulty
36168	5.1.3	8	2	1,779	-1.298	Difficulty
36168	5.1.3	8	3	1,779	-0.184	Difficulty
36168	5.1.3	8	4	1,779	-0.535	Difficulty
36168	5.1.3	8	5	1,779	0.005	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36168	5.1.3	8	6	1,779	0.673	Difficulty
36168	5.1.3	8	7	1,779	-0.186	Difficulty
36168	5.1.3	8		1,779	0.126	Cluster variance
36173	5.1.3	9	0	1,776	-1.359	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9	1	1,776	-1.043	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9	2	1,776	-0.813	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9	3	1,776	-0.724	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9	4	1,776	1.162	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9	5	1,776	1.092	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9	6	1,776	1.199	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9	7	1,776	-1.130	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9	8	1,776	-1.626	Difficulty
36173	5.1.3	9		1,776	0.259	Cluster variance
35172	5.1.5	4	0	1,818	2.019	Difficulty
35172	5.1.5	4	2	1,818	-0.027	Difficulty
35172	5.1.5	4	3	1,818	2.789	Difficulty
35172	5.1.5	4	4	1,818	-1.500	Difficulty
35172	5.1.5	4		1,818	0.336	Cluster variance
36136	5.1.5	7	0	1,781	0.107	Difficulty
36136	5.1.5	7	1	1,781	1.173	Difficulty
36136	5.1.5	7	2	1,781	0.298	Difficulty
36136	5.1.5	7	3	1,781	0.205	Difficulty
36136	5.1.5	7	4	1,781	1.432	Difficulty
36136	5.1.5	7	5	1,781	-1.210	Difficulty
36136	5.1.5	7	6	1,781	-1.247	Difficulty
36136	5.1.5	7		1,781	0.076	Cluster variance
36096	5.2.3	7	0	1,758	-0.459	Difficulty
36096	5.2.3	7	1	1,758	-0.988	Difficulty
36096	5.2.3	7	2	1,758	1.016	Difficulty
36096	5.2.3	7	3	1,758	2.244	Difficulty
36096	5.2.3	7	4	1,758	0.425	Difficulty
36096	5.2.3	7	5	1,758	0.834	Difficulty
36096	5.2.3	7	6	1,758	2.001	Difficulty
36096	5.2.3	7		1,758	0.234	Cluster variance
36155	5.2.3	5	0	1,801	-0.085	Difficulty
36155	5.2.3	5	1	1,801	1.653	Difficulty
36155	5.2.3	5	2	1,801	2.903	Difficulty
36155	5.2.3	5	3	1,801	0.326	Difficulty
36155	5.2.3	5	4	1,801	1.393	Difficulty
36155	5.2.3	5		1,801	0.080	Cluster variance

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35173	5.2.4	7	0	1,864	0.294	Difficulty
35173	5.2.4	7	1	1,864	0.437	Difficulty
35173	5.2.4	7	2	1,864	0.719	Difficulty
35173	5.2.4	7	3	1,864	1.108	Difficulty
35173	5.2.4	7	4	1,864	2.842	Difficulty
35173	5.2.4	7	5	1,864	0.422	Difficulty
35173	5.2.4	7	6	1,864	2.521	Difficulty
35173	5.2.4	7		1,864	0.684	Cluster variance
36072	5.2.4	9	0	1,792	-0.396	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9	1	1,792	-0.352	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9	2	1,792	0.328	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9	3	1,792	1.561	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9	4	1,792	0.005	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9	5	1,792	1.064	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9	6	1,792	0.650	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9	7	1,792	1.968	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9	8	1,792	1.747	Difficulty
36072	5.2.4	9		1,792	0.348	Cluster variance
36056	5.3.2	7	0	1,826	2.087	Difficulty
36056	5.3.2	7	1	1,826	-0.615	Difficulty
36056	5.3.2	7	2	1,826	0.724	Difficulty
36056	5.3.2	7	3	1,826	-0.235	Difficulty
36056	5.3.2	7	4	1,826	1.323	Difficulty
36056	5.3.2	7	5	1,826	3.116	Difficulty
36056	5.3.2	7	6	1,826	0.364	Difficulty
36056	5.3.2	7		1,826	0.136	Cluster variance
36171	5.3.2	6	0	1,774	-0.339	Difficulty
36171	5.3.2	6	1	1,774	-0.068	Difficulty
36171	5.3.2	6	2	1,774	0.132	Difficulty
36171	5.3.2	6	3	1,774	-0.244	Difficulty
36171	5.3.2	6	4	1,774	-0.251	Difficulty
36171	5.3.2	6	5	1,774	1.007	Difficulty
36171	5.3.2	6		1,774	1.116	Cluster variance
36068	5.3.3	6	0	1,795	0.867	Difficulty
36068	5.3.3	6	1	1,795	-0.518	Difficulty
36068	5.3.3	6	2	1,795	0.044	Difficulty
36068	5.3.3	6	3	1,795	0.190	Difficulty
36068	5.3.3	6	4	1,795	-1.100	Difficulty
36068	5.3.3	6	5	1,795	-0.304	Difficulty
36068	5.3.3	6		1,795	0.161	Cluster variance

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36077	5.3.4	7	0	1,770	-0.128	Difficulty
36077	5.3.4	7	1	1,770	-0.975	Difficulty
36077	5.3.4	7	2	1,770	-0.940	Difficulty
36077	5.3.4	7	3	1,770	-1.136	Difficulty
36077	5.3.4	7	4	1,770	-0.651	Difficulty
36077	5.3.4	7	5	1,770	0.031	Difficulty
36077	5.3.4	7	6	1,770	-0.438	Difficulty
36077	5.3.4	7		1,770	0.162	Cluster variance
36180	5.3.4	7	0	1,777	0.197	Difficulty
36180	5.3.4	7	1	1,777	0.649	Difficulty
36180	5.3.4	7	2	1,777	0.051	Difficulty
36180	5.3.4	7	3	1,777	0.386	Difficulty
36180	5.3.4	7	4	1,777	0.559	Difficulty
36180	5.3.4	7	5	1,777	0.061	Difficulty
36180	5.3.4	7	6	1,777	0.743	Difficulty
36180	5.3.4	7		1,777	0.168	Cluster variance

**Table 4–J–15. Field-Test Items: Item Parameters for Grade 6 Science**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35953	6.1.1	8	0	1,730	0.241	Difficulty
35953	6.1.1	8	1	1,730	-0.277	Difficulty
35953	6.1.1	8	2	1,730	-0.896	Difficulty
35953	6.1.1	8	3	1,730	-0.587	Difficulty
35953	6.1.1	8	4	1,730	-1.812	Difficulty
35953	6.1.1	8	5	1,730	-0.012	Difficulty
35953	6.1.1	8	6	1,730	-0.515	Difficulty
35953	6.1.1	8	7	1,730	0.669	Difficulty
35953	6.1.1	8		1,730	0.074	Cluster variance
35971	6.1.1	7	0	1,681	0.186	Difficulty
35971	6.1.1	7	1	1,681	-0.937	Difficulty
35971	6.1.1	7	2	1,681	-1.623	Difficulty
35971	6.1.1	7	3	1,681	-0.091	Difficulty
35971	6.1.1	7	4	1,681	-1.751	Difficulty
35971	6.1.1	7	5	1,681	0.509	Difficulty
35971	6.1.1	7	6	1,681	-0.805	Difficulty
35971	6.1.1	7		1,681	0.138	Cluster variance
35985	6.1.1	8	0	1,660	0.181	Difficulty
35985	6.1.1	8	1	1,660	0.775	Difficulty
35985	6.1.1	8	2	1,660	0.421	Difficulty
35985	6.1.1	8	3	1,660	-0.665	Difficulty
35985	6.1.1	8	4	1,660	0.043	Difficulty
35985	6.1.1	8	5	1,660	0.955	Difficulty
35985	6.1.1	8	6	1,660	-0.338	Difficulty
35985	6.1.1	8	7	1,660	1.296	Difficulty
35985	6.1.1	8		1,660	0.171	Cluster variance
36141	6.1.1	7	0	1,753	-0.090	Difficulty
36141	6.1.1	7	1	1,753	-1.475	Difficulty
36141	6.1.1	7	2	1,753	-0.101	Difficulty
36141	6.1.1	7	3	1,753	0.432	Difficulty
36141	6.1.1	7	4	1,753	-0.007	Difficulty
36141	6.1.1	7	5	1,753	-0.054	Difficulty
36141	6.1.1	7	6	1,753	-0.003	Difficulty
36141	6.1.1	7		1,753	0.957	Cluster variance
35929	6.1.2	8	0	1,743	2.371	Difficulty
35929	6.1.2	8	1	1,743	-0.093	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35929	6.1.2	8	2	1,743	0.443	Difficulty
35929	6.1.2	8	3	1,743	1.395	Difficulty
35929	6.1.2	8	4	1,743	0.207	Difficulty
35929	6.1.2	8	5	1,743	1.163	Difficulty
35929	6.1.2	8	6	1,743	0.256	Difficulty
35929	6.1.2	8	7	1,743	0.355	Difficulty
35929	6.1.2	8		1,743	0.167	Cluster variance
35941	6.1.2	8	0	1,808	-0.113	Difficulty
35941	6.1.2	8	1	1,808	-0.821	Difficulty
35941	6.1.2	8	2	1,808	0.635	Difficulty
35941	6.1.2	8	3	1,808	-1.047	Difficulty
35941	6.1.2	8	4	1,808	-0.070	Difficulty
35941	6.1.2	8	5	1,808	-0.215	Difficulty
35941	6.1.2	8	6	1,808	0.040	Difficulty
35941	6.1.2	8	7	1,808	0.966	Difficulty
35941	6.1.2	8		1,808	0.000	Cluster variance
36093	6.1.2	7	0	1,750	0.156	Difficulty
36093	6.1.2	7	1	1,750	1.552	Difficulty
36093	6.1.2	7	2	1,750	-0.628	Difficulty
36093	6.1.2	7	3	1,750	-0.329	Difficulty
36093	6.1.2	7	4	1,750	-0.482	Difficulty
36093	6.1.2	7	5	1,750	0.132	Difficulty
36093	6.1.2	7	6	1,750	1.089	Difficulty
36093	6.1.2	7		1,750	0.164	Cluster variance
36140	6.1.2	6	0	1,789	1.396	Difficulty
36140	6.1.2	6	1	1,789	0.967	Difficulty
36140	6.1.2	6	2	1,789	-0.203	Difficulty
36140	6.1.2	6	3	1,789	-0.400	Difficulty
36140	6.1.2	6	5	1,789	-0.666	Difficulty
36140	6.1.2	6	6	1,789	0.259	Difficulty
36140	6.1.2	6		1,789	0.220	Cluster variance
36157	6.1.2	7	0	1,752	3.158	Difficulty
36157	6.1.2	7	1	1,752	-0.557	Difficulty
36157	6.1.2	7	2	1,752	-0.634	Difficulty
36157	6.1.2	7	3	1,752	0.829	Difficulty
36157	6.1.2	7	4	1,752	-0.836	Difficulty
36157	6.1.2	7	5	1,752	-0.572	Difficulty
36157	6.1.2	7	6	1,752	-1.021	Difficulty
36157	6.1.2	7		1,752	0.000	Cluster variance
35935	6.1.3	8	0	1,671	-0.426	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35935	6.1.3	8	1	1,671	-0.575	Difficulty
35935	6.1.3	8	2	1,671	0.127	Difficulty
35935	6.1.3	8	3	1,671	-0.489	Difficulty
35935	6.1.3	8	4	1,671	-0.879	Difficulty
35935	6.1.3	8	5	1,671	-0.236	Difficulty
35935	6.1.3	8	6	1,671	0.092	Difficulty
35935	6.1.3	8	7	1,671	-0.473	Difficulty
35935	6.1.3	8		1,671	0.124	Cluster variance
35960	6.1.3	9	0	1,708	0.213	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9	1	1,708	-0.271	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9	2	1,708	1.589	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9	3	1,708	1.728	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9	4	1,708	-0.714	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9	5	1,708	-1.883	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9	6	1,708	0.470	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9	7	1,708	-0.958	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9	8	1,708	-0.689	Difficulty
35960	6.1.3	9		1,708	0.008	Cluster variance
34233	6.2.1	7	0	1,750	-1.922	Difficulty
34233	6.2.1	7	1	1,750	-2.009	Difficulty
34233	6.2.1	7	2	1,750	-1.695	Difficulty
34233	6.2.1	7	3	1,750	-1.217	Difficulty
34233	6.2.1	7	4	1,750	0.259	Difficulty
34233	6.2.1	7	5	1,750	0.394	Difficulty
34233	6.2.1	7	6	1,750	0.452	Difficulty
34233	6.2.1	7		1,750	0.639	Cluster variance
35982	6.2.4	7	0	1,760	-0.573	Difficulty
35982	6.2.4	7	1	1,760	0.446	Difficulty
35982	6.2.4	7	2	1,760	1.580	Difficulty
35982	6.2.4	7	3	1,760	0.359	Difficulty
35982	6.2.4	7	4	1,760	0.012	Difficulty
35982	6.2.4	7	5	1,760	0.683	Difficulty
35982	6.2.4	7	6	1,760	1.121	Difficulty
35982	6.2.4	7		1,760	0.841	Cluster variance
36113	6.2.4	8	0	1,675	0.774	Difficulty
36113	6.2.4	8	1	1,675	-0.911	Difficulty
36113	6.2.4	8	2	1,675	0.454	Difficulty
36113	6.2.4	8	4	1,675	-0.382	Difficulty
36113	6.2.4	8	5	1,675	3.568	Difficulty
36113	6.2.4	8	6	1,675	-0.184	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36113	6.2.4	8	7	1,675	0.951	Difficulty
36113	6.2.4	8	8	1,675	0.953	Difficulty
36113	6.2.4	8		1,675	0.181	Cluster variance
35934	6.3.1	10	0	1,766	0.238	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	1	1,766	-0.070	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	2	1,766	-0.376	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	3	1,766	1.176	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	4	1,766	1.445	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	5	1,766	-2.098	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	6	1,766	0.456	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	7	1,766	0.263	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	8	1,766	-0.449	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10	9	1,766	0.361	Difficulty
35934	6.3.1	10		1,766	0.052	Cluster variance
36063	6.3.1	10	0	1,687	0.430	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	1	1,687	0.833	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	2	1,687	1.622	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	3	1,687	0.550	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	4	1,687	1.220	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	5	1,687	-0.373	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	6	1,687	-0.367	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	7	1,687	-0.049	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	8	1,687	0.815	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10	9	1,687	-1.444	Difficulty
36063	6.3.1	10		1,687	0.121	Cluster variance
35957	6.3.3	9	0	1,749	-0.947	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9	1	1,749	-0.950	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9	2	1,749	0.721	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9	3	1,749	0.325	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9	4	1,749	-0.010	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9	5	1,749	-0.007	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9	6	1,749	-0.143	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9	7	1,749	0.277	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9	8	1,749	1.826	Difficulty
35957	6.3.3	9		1,749	0.000	Cluster variance
35961	6.3.3	7	0	1,691	1.657	Difficulty
35961	6.3.3	7	1	1,691	0.477	Difficulty
35961	6.3.3	7	2	1,691	3.720	Difficulty
35961	6.3.3	7	3	1,691	4.121	Difficulty
35961	6.3.3	7	4	1,691	2.330	Difficulty



ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35961	6.3.3	7	5	1,691	0.457	Difficulty
35961	6.3.3	7	6	1,691	0.575	Difficulty
35961	6.3.3	7		1,691	0.375	Cluster variance
36156	6.3.3	12	0	1,738	-0.292	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	1	1,738	-1.779	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	10	1,738	-0.015	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	11	1,738	-0.740	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	2	1,738	-0.171	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	3	1,738	-0.981	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	4	1,738	1.256	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	5	1,738	0.846	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	6	1,738	0.697	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	7	1,738	1.387	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	8	1,738	0.065	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12	9	1,738	0.398	Difficulty
36156	6.3.3	12		1,738	0.073	Cluster variance
36179	6.3.3	9	0	1,697	0.777	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9	1	1,697	1.853	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9	2	1,697	3.472	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9	3	1,697	0.031	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9	4	1,697	0.729	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9	5	1,697	0.841	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9	6	1,697	-0.140	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9	7	1,697	0.248	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9	8	1,697	-0.735	Difficulty
36179	6.3.3	9		1,697	0.124	Cluster variance
35937	6.3.4	11	0	1,697	-0.483	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	1	1,697	0.325	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	10	1,697	-0.405	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	2	1,697	1.147	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	3	1,697	0.980	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	4	1,697	0.501	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	5	1,697	1.894	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	6	1,697	1.592	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	7	1,697	1.034	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	8	1,697	-0.370	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11	9	1,697	-0.246	Difficulty
35937	6.3.4	11		1,697	0.248	Cluster variance
35943	6.3.4	8	0	1,671	-1.088	Difficulty
35943	6.3.4	8	1	1,671	-1.373	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35943	6.3.4	8	2	1,671	-1.068	Difficulty
35943	6.3.4	8	3	1,671	-0.537	Difficulty
35943	6.3.4	8	4	1,671	-0.038	Difficulty
35943	6.3.4	8	5	1,671	-0.750	Difficulty
35943	6.3.4	8	6	1,671	-0.761	Difficulty
35943	6.3.4	8	7	1,671	-0.558	Difficulty
35943	6.3.4	8		1,671	0.174	Cluster variance
34230	6.4.1	8	0	1,745	0.338	Difficulty
34230	6.4.1	8	1	1,745	-0.483	Difficulty
34230	6.4.1	8	2	1,745	0.823	Difficulty
34230	6.4.1	8	3	1,745	0.032	Difficulty
34230	6.4.1	8	4	1,745	-0.703	Difficulty
34230	6.4.1	8	5	1,745	1.124	Difficulty
34230	6.4.1	8	6	1,745	1.219	Difficulty
34230	6.4.1	8	7	1,745	0.556	Difficulty
34230	6.4.1	8		1,745	0.207	Cluster variance
36139	6.4.5	8	0	1,812	0.818	Difficulty
36139	6.4.5	8	1	1,812	-0.485	Difficulty
36139	6.4.5	8	2	1,812	-0.463	Difficulty
36139	6.4.5	8	3	1,812	0.748	Difficulty
36139	6.4.5	8	4	1,812	0.558	Difficulty
36139	6.4.5	8	5	1,812	-1.681	Difficulty
36139	6.4.5	8	6	1,812	-0.209	Difficulty
36139	6.4.5	8	7	1,812	0.073	Difficulty
36139	6.4.5	8		1,812	0.374	Cluster variance

**Table 4–J–16. Field-Test Items: Item Parameters for Grade 7 Science**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
34183	7.1.1	10	0	1,610	1.260	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	1	1,610	1.612	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	2	1,610	1.328	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	3	1,610	-0.573	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	4	1,610	0.040	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	5	1,610	1.665	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	6	1,610	-0.322	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	7	1,610	-1.369	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	8	1,610	-1.581	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10	9	1,610	0.682	Difficulty
34183	7.1.1	10		1,610	1.352	Cluster variance
36145	7.1.1	10	0	1,573	-0.100	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	1	1,573	-0.034	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	2	1,573	0.150	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	3	1,573	1.996	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	4	1,573	0.072	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	5	1,573	-0.516	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	6	1,573	-0.666	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	7	1,573	0.677	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	8	1,573	0.647	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10	9	1,573	0.058	Difficulty
36145	7.1.1	10		1,573	0.362	Cluster variance
35942	7.1.2	9	0	1,628	-1.408	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9	1	1,628	0.888	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9	2	1,628	0.263	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9	3	1,628	0.035	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9	4	1,628	0.965	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9	5	1,628	0.934	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9	6	1,628	-1.039	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9	7	1,628	0.292	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9	8	1,628	0.017	Difficulty
35942	7.1.2	9		1,628	0.106	Cluster variance
35955	7.2.3	7	0	1,590	-1.566	Difficulty
35955	7.2.3	7	1	1,590	-1.467	Difficulty
35955	7.2.3	7	2	1,590	-1.772	Difficulty
35955	7.2.3	7	3	1,590	-1.636	Difficulty
35955	7.2.3	7	4	1,590	0.273	Difficulty
35955	7.2.3	7	5	1,590	-0.276	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35955	7.2.3	7	7	1,590	0.156	Difficulty
35955	7.2.3	7		1,590	0.278	Cluster variance
35968	7.2.3	9	0	1,628	-0.898	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9	1	1,628	0.727	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9	2	1,628	-0.119	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9	3	1,628	-0.355	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9	4	1,628	-0.244	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9	5	1,628	-1.649	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9	6	1,628	-1.085	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9	7	1,628	0.667	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9	8	1,628	-1.399	Difficulty
35968	7.2.3	9		1,628	0.036	Cluster variance
36059	7.2.6	9	0	1,622	0.906	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9	1	1,622	1.345	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9	2	1,622	1.661	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9	3	1,622	-0.272	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9	4	1,622	-0.945	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9	5	1,622	0.485	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9	6	1,622	-0.028	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9	7	1,622	0.572	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9	8	1,622	0.768	Difficulty
36059	7.2.6	9		1,622	0.171	Cluster variance
35958	7.3.1	8	0	1,640	-1.754	Difficulty
35958	7.3.1	8	1	1,640	-1.096	Difficulty
35958	7.3.1	8	2	1,640	0.681	Difficulty
35958	7.3.1	8	3	1,640	-1.355	Difficulty
35958	7.3.1	8	4	1,640	-0.995	Difficulty
35958	7.3.1	8	5	1,640	-0.845	Difficulty
35958	7.3.1	8	6	1,640	-0.242	Difficulty
35958	7.3.1	8	7	1,640	-1.307	Difficulty
35958	7.3.1	8		1,640	0.044	Cluster variance
36092	7.4.1	8	0	1,575	1.539	Difficulty
36092	7.4.1	8	1	1,575	0.385	Difficulty
36092	7.4.1	8	2	1,575	0.110	Difficulty
36092	7.4.1	8	3	1,575	-0.477	Difficulty
36092	7.4.1	8	4	1,575	-0.430	Difficulty
36092	7.4.1	8	5	1,575	0.595	Difficulty
36092	7.4.1	8	6	1,575	-0.722	Difficulty
36092	7.4.1	8	7	1,575	0.173	Difficulty
36092	7.4.1	8		1,575	0.318	Cluster variance

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35972	7.4.2	9	0	1,575	0.101	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9	1	1,575	-0.212	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9	2	1,575	0.271	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9	3	1,575	0.823	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9	4	1,575	0.393	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9	5	1,575	2.204	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9	6	1,575	1.837	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9	7	1,575	0.354	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9	8	1,575	-0.514	Difficulty
35972	7.4.2	9		1,575	0.143	Cluster variance
36057	7.4.2	7	0	1,577	-0.131	Difficulty
36057	7.4.2	7	1	1,577	0.266	Difficulty
36057	7.4.2	7	2	1,577	1.945	Difficulty
36057	7.4.2	7	3	1,577	1.527	Difficulty
36057	7.4.2	7	4	1,577	0.580	Difficulty
36057	7.4.2	7	5	1,577	-0.007	Difficulty
36057	7.4.2	7	6	1,577	-0.101	Difficulty
36057	7.4.2	7		1,577	0.156	Cluster variance
36098	7.4.3	8	0	1,606	1.539	Difficulty
36098	7.4.3	8	1	1,606	0.629	Difficulty
36098	7.4.3	8	2	1,606	0.210	Difficulty
36098	7.4.3	8	3	1,606	0.056	Difficulty
36098	7.4.3	8	4	1,606	-0.052	Difficulty
36098	7.4.3	8	5	1,606	-0.132	Difficulty
36098	7.4.3	8	6	1,606	0.128	Difficulty
36098	7.4.3	8	7	1,606	-0.468	Difficulty
36098	7.4.3	8		1,606	0.347	Cluster variance
35936	7.4.4	11	1	1,663	1.492	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	10	1,663	-0.845	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	11	1,663	0.146	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	2	1,663	1.688	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	3	1,663	1.026	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	4	1,663	1.137	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	5	1,663	3.062	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	6	1,663	0.841	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	7	1,663	1.044	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	8	1,663	2.380	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11	9	1,663	0.903	Difficulty
35936	7.4.4	11		1,663	0.236	Cluster variance
36097	7.5.1	7	0	1,662	-1.320	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36097	7.5.1	7	1	1,662	0.876	Difficulty
36097	7.5.1	7	2	1,662	1.545	Difficulty
36097	7.5.1	7	3	1,662	-0.604	Difficulty
36097	7.5.1	7	4	1,662	0.429	Difficulty
36097	7.5.1	7	6	1,662	-0.751	Difficulty
36097	7.5.1	7	7	1,662	1.758	Difficulty
36097	7.5.1	7		1,662	0.176	Cluster variance
36060	7.5.3	9	0	1,587	0.435	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9	1	1,587	-0.022	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9	2	1,587	-0.045	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9	3	1,587	0.549	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9	4	1,587	0.866	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9	5	1,587	-0.024	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9	6	1,587	-0.325	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9	7	1,587	0.186	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9	8	1,587	0.714	Difficulty
36060	7.5.3	9		1,587	0.111	Cluster variance

**Table 4–J–17. Field-Test Items: Item Parameters for Grade 8 Science**

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
35970	8.1.1	8	0	1,689	1.817	Difficulty
35970	8.1.1	8	1	1,689	1.374	Difficulty
35970	8.1.1	8	3	1,689	2.536	Difficulty
35970	8.1.1	8	4	1,689	-0.354	Difficulty
35970	8.1.1	8	5	1,689	-0.311	Difficulty
35970	8.1.1	8	6	1,689	-0.845	Difficulty
35970	8.1.1	8	7	1,689	-0.789	Difficulty
35970	8.1.1	8	8	1,689	0.447	Difficulty
35970	8.1.1	8		1,689	0.680	Cluster variance
35975	8.1.2	9	0	1,757	0.324	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9	1	1,757	1.160	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9	2	1,757	2.834	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9	3	1,757	1.173	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9	4	1,757	1.713	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9	6	1,757	-1.147	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9	7	1,757	0.133	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9	8	1,757	-0.229	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9	9	1,757	0.510	Difficulty
35975	8.1.2	9		1,757	0.116	Cluster variance
36055	8.1.3	8	0	1,646	1.338	Difficulty
36055	8.1.3	8	1	1,646	0.900	Difficulty
36055	8.1.3	8	2	1,646	2.092	Difficulty
36055	8.1.3	8	3	1,646	0.519	Difficulty
36055	8.1.3	8	4	1,646	0.952	Difficulty
36055	8.1.3	8	5	1,646	0.087	Difficulty
36055	8.1.3	8	6	1,646	0.355	Difficulty
36055	8.1.3	8	7	1,646	0.974	Difficulty
36055	8.1.3	8		1,646	0.293	Cluster variance
36100	8.1.3	8	0	1,661	-1.268	Difficulty
36100	8.1.3	8	1	1,661	-1.069	Difficulty
36100	8.1.3	8	2	1,661	-1.030	Difficulty
36100	8.1.3	8	3	1,661	-0.417	Difficulty
36100	8.1.3	8	4	1,661	-0.356	Difficulty
36100	8.1.3	8	5	1,661	-0.502	Difficulty
36100	8.1.3	8	6	1,661	-0.481	Difficulty
36100	8.1.3	8	7	1,661	0.180	Difficulty
36100	8.1.3	8		1,661	0.514	Cluster variance
36101	8.1.5	9	0	1,710	0.253	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36101	8.1.5	9	1	1,710	-2.029	Difficulty
36101	8.1.5	9	2	1,710	0.662	Difficulty
36101	8.1.5	9	3	1,710	-0.528	Difficulty
36101	8.1.5	9	4	1,710	0.791	Difficulty
36101	8.1.5	9	5	1,710	1.112	Difficulty
36101	8.1.5	9	6	1,710	0.880	Difficulty
36101	8.1.5	9	7	1,710	-0.781	Difficulty
36101	8.1.5	9	8	1,710	0.827	Difficulty
36101	8.1.5	9		1,710	0.258	Cluster variance
35973	8.1.7	7	0	1,619	2.136	Difficulty
35973	8.1.7	7	1	1,619	-0.185	Difficulty
35973	8.1.7	7	2	1,619	0.968	Difficulty
35973	8.1.7	7	3	1,619	0.285	Difficulty
35973	8.1.7	7	4	1,619	1.138	Difficulty
35973	8.1.7	7	5	1,619	0.192	Difficulty
35973	8.1.7	7	6	1,619	0.509	Difficulty
35973	8.1.7	7		1,619	0.338	Cluster variance
34234	8.2.1	8	0	1,742	-0.630	Difficulty
34234	8.2.1	8	1	1,742	0.312	Difficulty
34234	8.2.1	8	2	1,742	-1.767	Difficulty
34234	8.2.1	8	3	1,742	-0.491	Difficulty
34234	8.2.1	8	4	1,742	-0.217	Difficulty
34234	8.2.1	8	5	1,742	2.060	Difficulty
34234	8.2.1	8	6	1,742	0.620	Difficulty
34234	8.2.1	8	7	1,742	0.226	Difficulty
34234	8.2.1	8		1,742	0.469	Cluster variance
36107	8.2.1	7	0	1,740	0.990	Difficulty
36107	8.2.1	7	1	1,740	0.800	Difficulty
36107	8.2.1	7	2	1,740	0.780	Difficulty
36107	8.2.1	7	3	1,740	1.005	Difficulty
36107	8.2.1	7	4	1,740	0.559	Difficulty
36107	8.2.1	7	5	1,740	1.618	Difficulty
36107	8.2.1	7	6	1,740	0.179	Difficulty
36107	8.2.1	7		1,740	0.172	Cluster variance
34181	8.2.2	8	0	1,673	1.138	Difficulty
34181	8.2.2	8	1	1,673	1.201	Difficulty
34181	8.2.2	8	2	1,673	-0.149	Difficulty
34181	8.2.2	8	3	1,673	-0.462	Difficulty
34181	8.2.2	8	4	1,673	0.374	Difficulty
34181	8.2.2	8	5	1,673	1.111	Difficulty



ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
34181	8.2.2	8	6	1,673	1.993	Difficulty
34181	8.2.2	8	7	1,673	0.461	Difficulty
34181	8.2.2	8		1,673	0.462	Cluster variance
36061	8.2.2	8	0	1,768	-1.456	Difficulty
36061	8.2.2	8	1	1,768	-0.135	Difficulty
36061	8.2.2	8	2	1,768	-0.990	Difficulty
36061	8.2.2	8	3	1,768	-0.980	Difficulty
36061	8.2.2	8	4	1,768	1.027	Difficulty
36061	8.2.2	8	5	1,768	1.404	Difficulty
36061	8.2.2	8	6	1,768	1.117	Difficulty
36061	8.2.2	8	7	1,768	-0.381	Difficulty
36061	8.2.2	8		1,768	0.105	Cluster variance
36159	8.2.3	8	0	1,770	-0.606	Difficulty
36159	8.2.3	8	1	1,770	-1.844	Difficulty
36159	8.2.3	8	2	1,770	-2.236	Difficulty
36159	8.2.3	8	3	1,770	2.073	Difficulty
36159	8.2.3	8	4	1,770	1.723	Difficulty
36159	8.2.3	8	5	1,770	0.864	Difficulty
36159	8.2.3	8	6	1,770	-0.301	Difficulty
36159	8.2.3	8	7	1,770	-0.238	Difficulty
36159	8.2.3	8		1,770	0.229	Cluster variance
36109	8.2.4	7	0	1,721	2.877	Difficulty
36109	8.2.4	7	1	1,721	1.515	Difficulty
36109	8.2.4	7	2	1,721	-0.162	Difficulty
36109	8.2.4	7	3	1,721	-0.457	Difficulty
36109	8.2.4	7	4	1,721	1.619	Difficulty
36109	8.2.4	7	5	1,721	0.247	Difficulty
36109	8.2.4	7	6	1,721	-0.206	Difficulty
36109	8.2.4	7		1,721	0.378	Cluster variance
36130	8.2.4	8	0	1,682	-0.459	Difficulty
36130	8.2.4	8	1	1,682	1.458	Difficulty
36130	8.2.4	8	2	1,682	1.792	Difficulty
36130	8.2.4	8	3	1,682	-0.474	Difficulty
36130	8.2.4	8	4	1,682	0.722	Difficulty
36130	8.2.4	8	5	1,682	1.304	Difficulty
36130	8.2.4	8	6	1,682	2.874	Difficulty
36130	8.2.4	8	7	1,682	1.229	Difficulty
36130	8.2.4	8		1,682	0.350	Cluster variance
36126	8.2.5	6	0	1,770	2.515	Difficulty
36126	8.2.5	6	3	1,770	0.771	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36126	8.2.5	6	4	1,770	-0.508	Difficulty
36126	8.2.5	6	5	1,770	0.763	Difficulty
36126	8.2.5	6	6	1,770	-0.395	Difficulty
36126	8.2.5	6	7	1,770	1.325	Difficulty
36126	8.2.5	6		1,770	0.088	Cluster variance
36134	8.2.6	7	0	1,698	-1.146	Difficulty
36134	8.2.6	7	1	1,698	-1.105	Difficulty
36134	8.2.6	7	2	1,698	0.107	Difficulty
36134	8.2.6	7	3	1,698	0.575	Difficulty
36134	8.2.6	7	4	1,698	1.607	Difficulty
36134	8.2.6	7	5	1,698	0.956	Difficulty
36134	8.2.6	7	6	1,698	0.397	Difficulty
36134	8.2.6	7		1,698	0.120	Cluster variance
35954	8.3.1	7	0	1,707	1.199	Difficulty
35954	8.3.1	7	1	1,707	-0.798	Difficulty
35954	8.3.1	7	2	1,707	-0.866	Difficulty
35954	8.3.1	7	3	1,707	0.918	Difficulty
35954	8.3.1	7	4	1,707	-0.602	Difficulty
35954	8.3.1	7	5	1,707	-1.250	Difficulty
35954	8.3.1	7	6	1,707	1.001	Difficulty
35954	8.3.1	7		1,707	0.265	Cluster variance
35939	8.3.2	9	0	1,635	-0.421	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9	1	1,635	2.019	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9	2	1,635	2.106	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9	3	1,635	1.950	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9	4	1,635	-0.118	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9	5	1,635	-0.889	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9	6	1,635	-0.421	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9	7	1,635	-0.329	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9	8	1,635	-0.611	Difficulty
35939	8.3.2	9		1,635	0.230	Cluster variance
36152	8.3.2	9	0	1,698	1.651	Difficulty
36152	8.3.2	9	1	1,698	2.735	Difficulty
36152	8.3.2	9	2	1,698	-0.052	Difficulty
36152	8.3.2	9	3	1,698	0.959	Difficulty
36152	8.3.2	9	4	1,698	1.065	Difficulty
36152	8.3.2	9	5	1,698	1.483	Difficulty
36152	8.3.2	9	6	1,698	0.923	Difficulty
36152	8.3.2	9	7	1,698	0.351	Difficulty
36152	8.3.2	9	8	1,698	0.576	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36152	8.3.2	9		1,698	0.383	Cluster variance
35956	8.3.3	11	0	1,760	-0.958	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	1	1,760	-0.188	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	10	1,760	1.165	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	2	1,760	0.733	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	3	1,760	-0.262	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	4	1,760	-0.216	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	5	1,760	-0.487	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	6	1,760	-0.451	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	7	1,760	-0.135	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	8	1,760	-0.467	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11	9	1,760	-0.194	Difficulty
35956	8.3.3	11		1,760	0.032	Cluster variance
36104	8.3.3	7	0	1,690	0.995	Difficulty
36104	8.3.3	7	1	1,690	0.301	Difficulty
36104	8.3.3	7	2	1,690	-0.171	Difficulty
36104	8.3.3	7	3	1,690	0.500	Difficulty
36104	8.3.3	7	4	1,690	-0.342	Difficulty
36104	8.3.3	7	5	1,690	-1.344	Difficulty
36104	8.3.3	7	6	1,690	0.313	Difficulty
36104	8.3.3	7		1,690	0.340	Cluster variance
36062	8.4.1	9	0	1,649	0.054	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9	1	1,649	0.493	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9	2	1,649	0.228	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9	3	1,649	1.257	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9	4	1,649	2.079	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9	5	1,649	1.828	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9	6	1,649	3.331	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9	7	1,649	0.311	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9	8	1,649	-0.568	Difficulty
36062	8.4.1	9		1,649	0.478	Cluster variance
36091	8.4.1	9	0	1,698	-1.010	Difficulty
36091	8.4.1	9	1	1,698	0.428	Difficulty
36091	8.4.1	9	2	1,698	0.155	Difficulty
36091	8.4.1	9	3	1,698	-0.286	Difficulty
36091	8.4.1	9	4	1,698	0.479	Difficulty
36091	8.4.1	9	5	1,698	-0.533	Difficulty
36091	8.4.1	9	6	1,698	0.974	Difficulty
36091	8.4.1	9	7	1,698	-0.593	Difficulty
36091	8.4.1	9	8	1,698	0.466	Difficulty

ITS ID	Standard	Number of Assertions	Assertion Order	N	Parameter	Statistics
36091	8.4.1	9		1,698	0.235	Cluster variance
36099	8.4.5	8	0	1,709	0.778	Difficulty
36099	8.4.5	8	1	1,709	0.305	Difficulty
36099	8.4.5	8	2	1,709	0.780	Difficulty
36099	8.4.5	8	3	1,709	0.760	Difficulty
36099	8.4.5	8	4	1,709	2.467	Difficulty
36099	8.4.5	8	5	1,709	0.480	Difficulty
36099	8.4.5	8	6	1,709	-0.579	Difficulty
36099	8.4.5	8	7	1,709	0.949	Difficulty
36099	8.4.5	8		1,709	0.289	Cluster variance
36110	8.4.5	7	0	1,682	-0.316	Difficulty
36110	8.4.5	7	1	1,682	0.617	Difficulty
36110	8.4.5	7	2	1,682	-1.180	Difficulty
36110	8.4.5	7	3	1,682	-0.545	Difficulty
36110	8.4.5	7	4	1,682	-0.053	Difficulty
36110	8.4.5	7	5	1,682	-0.681	Difficulty
36110	8.4.5	7	6	1,682	0.937	Difficulty
36110	8.4.5	7		1,682	0.558	Cluster variance

## **APPENDIX 4-K**

### **FIELD-TEST ITEMS: DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING CLASSIFICATIONS**

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## APPENDIX 4-K

### Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications

**Table 4-K–1a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 3 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
35978	0	0	0	0				0		
35980	0	0	0	0				0		
35988	0	0	0	0				0		
35993	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–1b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 3 ELA (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36184	RI.3.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36185	RI.3.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36186	RI.3.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36187	RI.3.4	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36188	RI.3.5	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36189	RI.3.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36192	RI.3.8	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36193	RI.3.1	MSCR	B-	A-	A-	A-			B-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36194*	RI.3.8	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36195	L.3.4a	MC	B-	A-	A+	B-			A-			
36196*	RI.3.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36197	RI.3.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36198	RI.3.9	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36199	RI.3.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	B-			A-			
36210	RL.3.3	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36211	RL.3.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36212	RL.3.1	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36213	RL.3.3	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36214	RL.3.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36215	L.3.4a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36216	RL.3.5	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36217	RL.3.7	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36220	RL.3.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36221	RL.3.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36222	RL.3.3	MSCR	A-	A+	B-	A+			A-			
36223	RL.3.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36224	RL.3.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36225	RL.3.2	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36226	RL.3.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36227	RL.3.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36228	RL.3.4	MC	A-	A-	B-	A+			A+			
36229	RL.3.5	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36230	L.3.4a	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36233	RL.3.3	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36234	RL.3.5	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36235	RL.3.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36455	L.3.5a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36456	RI.3.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36457	RI.3.9	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36458	RI.3.9	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36459	RI.3.9	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36461	RI.3.8	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36462	RI.3.5	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36463	RI.3.5	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36466	RI.3.3	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36467	RI.3.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36468	RI.3.2	MC	A+	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36469	RI.3.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36470	RI.3.1	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36471	RI.3.2	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36473	RI.3.3	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36474	RI.3.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36475	RI.3.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36476	RI.3.1	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36477	RI.3.8	MC	A+	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36478	RI.3.8	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36479	L.3.4a	MC	A-	A-	A+	B-			A-			
36480	RI.3.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36481	RI.3.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36483	L.3.4b	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36484	RI.3.9	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36485	RI.3.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			



\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–2a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 4 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
36036	0	0	0	0				0		
36042	0	0	0	0				0		
36720	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–2b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 4 ELA (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36236	RI.4.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	B-			A-			
36237	RI.4.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36238	RI.4.3	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36239	RI.4.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36240	RI.4.9	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36241	RI.4.5	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36242	RI.4.5	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36244	RI.4.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36245	RI.4.3	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36247	RI.4.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36248	RI.4.8	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36249	RI.4.8	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36250	L.4.5b	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36251	RI.4.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36252	RL.4.7	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36253	RL.4.7	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36254	RL.4.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36255	RL.4.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36256	RL.4.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36257	L.4.5b	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36258	RL.4.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36259	RL.4.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36260	RL.4.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36261	RL.4.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36263	RL.4.5	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36264	RL.4.3	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36487	RI.4.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36488	RI.4.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36489	RI.4.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36491	RI.4.5	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36492*	RI.4.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36493	RI.4.1	MC	A+	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36494	RI.4.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36495	RI.4.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36496	RI.4.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36497	RI.4.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36498	RI.4.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36499	RI.4.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36500	L.4.5b	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36501	RI.4.9	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36502	RI.4.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36503	RL.4.1	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36504	RL.4.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36505	RL.4.2	MC	A-	A-	B+	A+			A-			
36506	RL.4.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36507	RL.4.3	MC	A-	A+	A-	B+			A-			
36508	RL.4.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	B+			A-			
36509	RL.4.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36510	RL.4.4	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36511	RL.4.4	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36512	RL.4.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36513	RL.4.6	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36514	L.4.4a	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36515	RL.4.9	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36517	RL.4.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36518	RL.4.9	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36519	RL.4.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36520	RL.4.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36521	RL.4.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36522	RL.4.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36523	RL.4.3	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36524	RL.4.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36525	RL.4.3	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36526	RL.4.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36527	RL.4.4	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36528	RL.4.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36529	RL.4.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36530	RL.4.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	B+			A-			
36531	L.4.4a	MC	A-	A-	B-	A-			A-			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–3a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 5 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
35977	0	0	0	0				0		
35987	0	0	0	0				0		
35992	0	0	0	0				0		
36039	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–3b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 5 ELA (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36265	RI.5.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36266	RI.5.8	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36267	RI.5.4	MC	B-	A-	A-	A-			B-			
36268	RI.5.8	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36269	L.5.4b	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36270	RI.5.2	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36271	RI.5.3	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36272	RI.5.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36273	L.5.4a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36274	RI.5.3	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36275	RI.5.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36276	RI.5.8	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36277	RI.5.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36362	RI.5.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36363	RI.5.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36364	RI.5.2	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36365	RI.5.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36366	RI.5.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36367	RI.5.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36368	L.5.5a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36369*	RI.5.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	C-			A-			
36371	RI.5.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36372	RI.5.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36373	RI.5.3	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36374	RI.5.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36532	RL.5.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36533	RL.5.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36534	L.5.4a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36535	L.5.5b	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36536	RL.5.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36537	RL.5.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36538	RL.5.9	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36539	RL.5.1	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36540	RL.5.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36541	RL.5.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36542	RL.5.6	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36543	RL.5.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36544	RL.5.2	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36545	RL.5.5	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36546	RL.5.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36547	RL.5.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36548	RL.5.9	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36549	RL.5.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36551	RL.5.4	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			B-			
36552	L.5.4a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36553	RL.5.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36554	L.5.5b	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36555	RL.5.2	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36556	RL.5.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36557	RL.5.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36558	RL.5.3	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36559	RL.5.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36560	RL.5.6	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36561	RL.5.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36562	RL.5.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36563	RL.5.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36564	RL.5.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36565	RL.5.6	MC	A-	A-	B-	A+			A-			
36566	RL.5.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36567	RL.5.4	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36568	L.5.4a	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36569	RL.5.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36570	RL.5.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36571	RL.5.6	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36572	RL.5.2	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36573	L.5.4b	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36574	RL.5.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36575	RL.5.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	B-			A-			



ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36576	RL.5.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36577	L.5.4b	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36578	RL.5.9	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36579*	RL.5.9	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–4a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 6 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
35990	0	0	0	0				0		
35991	0	0	0	0				0		
36044	0	0	0	0				0		
36049	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–4b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 6 ELA (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36278	L.6.4b	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36279	L.6.5a	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36281	RI.6.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36282	RI.6.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36283	RI.6.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36284	RI.6.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36285	RI.6.3	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36286	RI.6.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36287	RI.6.5	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36288	RI.6.6	MC	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36290	RI.6.8	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36291	RI.6.8	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36292	RI.6.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36294	RI.6.2	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36295	RI.6.4	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36296	RI.6.5	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36297	RI.6.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36298	RI.6.3	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36299	RI.6.5	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36301	RI.6.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36303	RI.6.8	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36304	RI.6.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36305	RI.6.1	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36580	L.6.4a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36581	RI.6.4	MSCR	C-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36582	L.6.5a	MC	C-	A-	A-	A+			B-			
36583	RI.6.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36584	RI.6.9	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36585	RI.6.8	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36586	RI.6.8	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36587	RI.6.6	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36589	RI.6.5	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36590	RI.6.5	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36591	RI.6.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36592	RI.6.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36593	RI.6.3	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36594	RI.6.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	B-			A-			
36595	RI.6.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36596	L.6.5a	MC	B-	A-	B-	A-			A+			
36597	RI.6.4	MC	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36598	RI.6.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36601	RI.6.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36603	RI.6.5	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36604	RI.6.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36606	RI.6.2	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36607	RI.6.3	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36608	RI.6.3	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36609	L.6.4a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36610	RL.6.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36611	L.6.5a	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36612	RL.6.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36613	RL.6.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36614	RL.6.9	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36615	RL.6.9	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36617	RL.6.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36618	RL.6.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36619	RL.6.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36620	RL.6.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36621	RL.6.4	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36622	RL.6.3	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36623	RL.6.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36624	RL.6.6	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–5a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 7 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
35996	0	0	0	0				0		
35997	0	0	0	0				0		
36002	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–5b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 7 ELA (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36307	RI.7.1	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36308	RI.7.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36309	RI.7.2	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36310	RI.7.3	MC	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36311*	RI.7.3	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36313	RI.7.5	MC	B-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36314	RI.7.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36315	RI.7.6	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36316	RI.7.8	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36317	RI.7.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36318	RI.7.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36319	RI.7.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36320	L.7.4a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36321	RI.7.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36322	RI.7.6	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36323	RI.7.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36324	RI.7.2	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36325	RI.7.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36326	RI.7.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36327	RI.7.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36328	RI.7.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36329	RI.7.5	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36330	RI.7.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36331	RI.7.6	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36332	RI.7.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36334	RI.7.8	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36335	L.7.5a	MC	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36625*	RI.7.1	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36626	RI.7.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36627	RI.7.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36628	RI.7.3	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36629	RI.7.3	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36630*	RI.7.4	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36631	RI.7.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36632	RI.7.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36633	RI.7.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36634	RI.7.6	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36635	RI.7.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36636	RI.7.8	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36637	RI.7.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36638*	RI.7.9	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36639	L.7.4b	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36640	RI.7.1	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36642	RI.7.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36643	RI.7.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36644	RI.7.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36645	RI.7.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36646	RI.7.5	MC	B+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36647	RI.7.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36648	RI.7.6	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36649	RI.7.6	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36650	RI.7.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36651	RI.7.8	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36652	RI.7.9	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36653	RI.7.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36654	L.7.4a	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36655	L.7.5a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36656	L.7.4b	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36657	RL.7.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36659	RL.7.4	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36660	RL.7.3	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36661	RL.7.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36662	RL.7.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36663	RL.7.2	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36664	RL.7.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36665	RL.7.6	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36666	RL.7.1	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36667	RL.7.4	MC	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36668	RL.7.3	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review



**Table 4-K–6a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 8 ELA (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
35986	0	0	0	0				0		
36041	0	0	0	0				0		
36142	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–6b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 8 ELA (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36349*	RL.8.4	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36350	L.8.4a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36351	RL.8.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36352	RL.8.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36353	RL.8.6	MC	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36354	RL.8.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36355	RL.8.4	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36356	RL.8.1	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36357	RL.8.3	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36358	RL.8.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36359	RL.8.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36360	RL.8.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36361	RL.8.3	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36669	L.8.4b	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36670	RI.8.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36671*	RI.8.6	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36672	RI.8.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36674	RI.8.1	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36675	RI.8.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36676	RI.8.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36677	RI.8.3	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36678	RI.8.3	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36679	RI.8.5	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36680	RI.8.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36681	RI.8.9	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36682	RI.8.9	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36683	RI.8.6	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36684	RI.8.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36685	L.8.4b	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36686	L.8.4a	MC	B-	A-	A-	C-			B-			
36687	RI.8.4	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36688	RI.8.9	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36689	RI.8.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36690	RI.8.8	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36691	RI.8.8	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36693	RI.8.6	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36694	RI.8.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36695	RI.8.5	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36696	RI.8.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	B-			A+			
36697	RI.8.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36698	RI.8.1	MC	B-	A-	A-	B-			B-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36699	RI.8.3	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36701	L.8.4a	MC	A-	A-	A+	B-			A-			
36703*	RI.8.5	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36704	RI.8.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36705	RI.8.3	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36706	RI.8.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36707	RI.8.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36708	RI.8.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36709	RI.8.8	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36710	RI.8.3	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36711	RI.8.8	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36712	RI.8.6	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36713	RI.8.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36714	RI.8.9	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36715	RI.8.9	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36716	RI.8.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–7a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 3 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
35994	0	0	0	0				0		
35995	0	0	0	0				0		
35999	0	0	0	0				0		
36000	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–7b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 3 Mathematics (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36375	3.MD.3	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36376	3.MD.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36377	3.MD.5a	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36378	3.MD.5b	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36379	3.NBT.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36380	3.NBT.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36381	3.NBT.1	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36382	3.NBT.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36383	3.NBT.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36384	3.NBT.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36385	3.NF.2a	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36386	3.OA.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36387	3.OA.7a	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36388	3.OA.7a	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36721	3.G.1	MC	C-	A-	A-	A-			C-			
36722	3.MD.1	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36723	3.MD.2	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	C-			A-			
36724	3.MD.4	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36725	3.MD.5a	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36726	3.MD.5b	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36727	3.MD.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36728	3.MD.7c	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36729	3.MD.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36730	3.NBT.1	MC	A-	A+	A-	C-			A-			
36731	3.NBT.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36732	3.NBT.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36733	3.NBT.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36734	3.NBT.3	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36735	3.NBT.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36736	3.NF.2a	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36737	3.NF.2a	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36738	3.NF.3a	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36739	3.NF.3c	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36740	3.NF.3c	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36741	3.OA.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36742	3.OA.1	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36743*	3.OA.2	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36744	3.OA.2	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36745	3.OA.4	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36746	3.OA.4	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36747	3.OA.5	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36748	3.OA.6	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36749	3.OA.6	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36750	3.OA.9	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36906*	3.G.1	MC	C-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36907	3.G.1	MC	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36908	3.G.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36909	3.G.1	MC	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36910	3.G.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36911	3.G.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36912	3.G.1	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36913	3.G.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36914	3.G.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36915	3.G.1	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			B-			
36916	3.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36917	3.G.2	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36918	3.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36919	3.G.2	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36920	3.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36921	3.G.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36922	3.G.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36923*	3.G.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36924	3.MD.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36925	3.MD.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36926	3.MD.8	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36927	3.NF.3a	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36928	3.NF.3c	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36929	3.NF.3d	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36930	3.NF.3d	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36931	3.NF.3d	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36932	3.NF.3d	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36933	3.NF.3d	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36934	3.OA.1	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36935	3.OA.3	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36936	3.OA.4	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–8a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 4 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
36004	0	0	0	0				0		
36005	0	0	0	0				0		
36007	0	0	0	0				0		
36008	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–8b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 4 Mathematics (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36389	4.G.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36390	4.G.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36391	4.MD.2a	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36392	4.MD.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36393	4.NBT.2	MSCR	B-	A-	C-	A+			A-			
36394	4.NBT.3	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36395	4.NBT.4	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36396	4.NF.4a	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36397	4.NF.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36398	4.OA.1	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36399	4.OA.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			B-			
36400	4.OA.3a	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			



ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36751	4.G.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36752	4.G.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36753	4.G.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36754	4.G.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36755	4.G.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36756	4.G.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36757	4.MD.2a	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36758	4.MD.4	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36759	4.MD.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36760	4.MD.5a	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36761	4.MD.5b	MSCR	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36762	4.MD.6	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36763	4.MD.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36764	4.NBT.1	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36765	4.NBT.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36766	4.NBT.1	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36767	4.NBT.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36768	4.NBT.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36769	4.NBT.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36770	4.NBT.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36771	4.NBT.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36772	4.NBT.4	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	B+			A+			
36773	4.NBT.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36774	4.NBT.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36775	4.NF.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36776	4.NF.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36777	4.OA.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36778	4.OA.1	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36779	4.OA.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36780	4.OA.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36781	4.OA.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36782	4.OA.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36937	4.G.1	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36938	4.G.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36939	4.G.2	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36940	4.G.2	MSCR	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36941	4.G.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			B-			
36942	4.G.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36943	4.G.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36944	4.MD.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36945	4.MD.2a	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36946	4.MD.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36947	4.MD.6	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36948	4.NBT.5	MC	B+	A+	A-	B+			A+			
36949	4.NF.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36950	4.NF.2	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36951	4.NF.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36952	4.NF.3d	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36953	4.NF.3d	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36954	4.NF.4b	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36955	4.NF.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36956	4.NF.6	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36957	4.NF.7	MSCR	C-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36958	4.NF.7	MC	A+	A+	A-	B-			A+			
36959	4.OA.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36960	4.OA.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36961	4.OA.3a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36962	4.OA.3a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36963	4.OA.4	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36964	4.OA.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36965	4.OA.4	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36966	4.OA.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36967	4.OA.5	MSCR	A-	A+	B-	A+			A+			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–9a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 5 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
36010	0	0	0	0				0		
36011	0	0	0	0				0		
36013	0	0	0	0				0		
36014	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–9b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 5 Mathematics (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36401	5.G.1a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36402	5.G.4	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36403	5.MD.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36404	5.MD.3a	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36405	5.MD.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36406	5.NBT.1	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36407	5.NBT.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36408	5.NBT.3a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36409	5.NBT.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36410	5.NF.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36411	5.NF.6	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36412	5.OA.1	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36413	5.OA.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36414	5.OA.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36783	5.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36785	5.MD.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36786	5.MD.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36787	5.MD.4	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36788	5.MD.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36789	5.MD.5c	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36790	5.NBT.1	MSCR	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36791	5.NBT.2	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36792	5.NBT.2	MC	A+	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36793	5.NBT.3b	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36794	5.NBT.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36795	5.NBT.5	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36796	5.NBT.7	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36797	5.NF.1	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36798	5.NF.2	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36799	5.NF.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36800	5.NF.4a	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36801	5.NF.5a	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36802	5.NF.6	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36803	5.OA.1	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36804	5.OA.1	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36805	5.OA.1	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36806	5.OA.2a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36807	5.OA.2a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36808	5.OA.2a	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
36809	5.OA.2a	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36810	5.OA.3	MSCR	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36811	5.OA.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36812	5.OA.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36970	5.G.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36971	5.MD.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36972	5.MD.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36973	5.MD.4	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36974	5.MD.5c	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36975	5.NBT.3a	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36976	5.NBT.6	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36977	5.NBT.6	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36978	5.NBT.7	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36979	5.NBT.7	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36980	5.NF.5a	MC	A-	A-	A-	B-			A-			
36981	5.NF.7a	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36982	5.OA.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36983	5.OA.1	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36984	5.OA.1	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36985	5.OA.1	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36986	5.OA.1	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36987	5.OA.1	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36988	5.OA.1	MSCR										
36989	5.OA.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36990	5.OA.2a	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36991	5.OA.2a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36992	5.OA.2a	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36993	5.OA.2a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36994	5.OA.2a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36995	5.OA.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36996	5.OA.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36997	5.OA.3	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36998	5.OA.3	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–10a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 6 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
36015	0	0	0	0				0		
36016	0	0	0	0				0		
36020	0	0	0	0				0		
36034	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–10b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 6 Mathematics (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36415	6.EE.4	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36416	6.EE.7	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36417	6.G.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36418	6.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36419	6.G.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36420	6.G.4	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36421	6.NS.1a	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36422	6.NS.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36423	6.NS.5	MSCR	C-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36424	6.NS.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36425	6.NS.8	MSCR	A+	A-	B-	A-			A-			
36426*	6.RP.3c	MC	A-	A+	A+	B-			A-			



ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36427	6.SP.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36428	6.SP.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36813	6.EE.2b	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36814	6.EE.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	B+			A-			
36815	6.EE.6	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
36816	6.G.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36817	6.G.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			A+
36818	6.G.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36819	6.G.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36820	6.G.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36821	6.G.4	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36822	6.NS.1b	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36823	6.NS.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36824	6.NS.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36825	6.NS.4	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36826	6.NS.5	MC	C-	A-	A+	B-			B-			
36828	6.NS.7a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36829	6.NS.7c	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36830	6.NS.7d	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36831	6.NS.8	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36832	6.NS.8	MSCR	B-	A-	B-	A-			A-			
36833	6.RP.3a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	B-			A-			
36834*	6.RP.3d	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36835	6.RP.3d	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36836	6.SP.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36837	6.SP.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36838	6.SP.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36839	6.SP.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36840	6.SP.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36841	6.SP.4	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36842	6.SP.5a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36843	6.SP.5d	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36999	6.EE.2a	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37000	6.EE.6	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A+			A+			
37001	6.EE.6	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A+			A-			
37002	6.G.1	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
37003	6.G.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			B-			
37004*	6.G.2	MC	A-	A-	B+	A+			A-			
37005	6.G.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37006	6.G.2	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
37007	6.G.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
37008	6.G.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
37009	6.G.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
37010	6.G.3	MC	A-	A-	B-	A+			A-			
37011	6.NS.4	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
37012	6.NS.4	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
37013	6.NS.5	MSCR	C-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37014	6.NS.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37015	6.NS.6a	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37016	6.NS.6b	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
37017	6.NS.7a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37018	6.NS.7b	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
37019*	6.NS.7c	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37020	6.NS.7d	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
37021	6.NS.8	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	B-			A-			
37022	6.NS.8	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
37023	6.SP.3	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
37024	6.SP.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
37025	6.SP.5b	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
37026	6.SP.5b	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37027	6.SP.5b	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37028	6.SP.5d	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–11a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 7 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
36021	0	0	0	0				0		
36023	0	0	0	0				0		
36024	0	0	0	0				0		
36026	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–11b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 7 Mathematics (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36429	7.EE.1	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36430	7.EE.4a	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36431	7.G.1	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36433	7.G.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36434	7.G.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36435	7.NS.2d	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36436	7.NS.3	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36437	7.NS.3	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36438	7.RP.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36439	7.SP.1	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			B-			
36440	7.SP.3	MC	C-	A-	A+	A+			B-			
36441	7.SP.5	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36827*	7.NS.1c	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36844*	7.EE.1	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36845	7.EE.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36846	7.EE.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36847	7.EE.4a	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36848	7.EE.4b	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36849	7.G.1	MSCR										
36850	7.G.1	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36851	7.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36852	7.G.5	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36854	7.NS.1a	MSCR	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36855*	7.NS.1c	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36856	7.NS.1d	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	B+			A-			
36857*	7.NS.2a	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36858	7.NS.2b	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36859	7.NS.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36860	7.RP.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36861	7.RP.1	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36862	7.RP.2d	MSCR	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36863	7.RP.3	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A-			
36864	7.SP.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36865	7.SP.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36866	7.SP.2	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36867	7.SP.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36869	7.SP.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	C-			A-			
36870	7.SP.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36871	7.SP.7a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36872*	7.SP.7b	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36873	7.SP.8a	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36874*	7.SP.8c	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A+			
37029	7.EE.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37030	7.EE.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A+			A-			
37031*	7.EE.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A-			
37032*	7.EE.2	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
37033	7.EE.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
37034	7.EE.3	MSCR	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
37035	7.EE.4b	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
37036	7.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A+			
37037	7.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37038	7.G.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
37039	7.G.3	MC	A-	A+	A+	A+			A+			
37040	7.G.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
37041	7.G.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37042	7.NS.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37043	7.NS.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
37044	7.RP.1	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37045*	7.RP.3	MC	A+	A+	A+	B-			A+			
37046	7.RP.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
37047	7.SP.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37048*	7.SP.1	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37049	7.SP.4	MC	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
37050*	7.SP.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37051*	7.SP.6	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
37052	7.SP.6	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37053	7.SP.7b	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
37056	7.SP.8b	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
37057	7.SP.8b	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
37058	7.SP.8c	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
37059	7.SP.8c	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–12a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 8 Mathematics (Clusters)**

ITS ID	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White
36027	0	0	0	0				0		
36031	0	0	0	0				0		
36032	0	0	0	0				0		

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–12b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 8 Mathematics (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non-LEP	SPED/ No-SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36442	8.EE.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	B-			A-			
36443	8.EE.6	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A+			A+			
36444*	8.EE.6	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36445	8.EE.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36446	8.G.1b	MSCR	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36447	8.G.7	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36448	8.G.7	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
36449	8.G.8	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36450	8.SP.1	MC	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36451	8.SP.2	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36452	8.SP.3	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36453*	8.SP.4	MC	A+	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36454	8.SP.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			



ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36875	8.EE.1	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36876	8.EE.1	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A+			
36877	8.EE.3	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A+			
36878	8.EE.3	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
36879	8.EE.4	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36880	8.EE.4	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36881*	8.EE.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36882	8.EE.5	MSCR										
36883	8.EE.5	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
36884*	8.EE.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36885	8.EE.6	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	B-			A-			
36886	8.EE.6	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36887	8.EE.7a	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36888	8.EE.7a	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36889	8.EE.8b	MC	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36890	8.F.5	MC	B-	A-	B-	A-			A-			
36891	8.G.2	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
36892	8.G.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A-			A-			
36893	8.G.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36894	8.G.5	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36895	8.G.6	MC	A-	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36896	8.G.7	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36897	8.G.8	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36898	8.G.8	MSCR	A+	A+	A+	A-			A-			
36899	8.G.8	MC	A+	A-	A-	A+			A+			
36900	8.SP.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
36901	8.SP.2	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
36902	8.SP.3	MSCR	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
36903	8.SP.4	MSCR	A-	A-	B-	A+			A-			
36904	8.SP.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
36905	8.SP.4	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
37060	8.EE.1	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			
37061	8.EE.2	MC	A-	A-	A+	A+			A+			
37062	8.EE.2	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37063	8.EE.2	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37064	8.EE.2	MSCR	A+	A-	A+	A+			A+			
37065	8.EE.3	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
37066	8.EE.3	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
37067	8.EE.3	MC	A+	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37068	8.EE.4	MC	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37069	8.EE.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
37070	8.EE.4	MC	A+	A+	A-	A+			A+			
37071	8.EE.5	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37072	8.EE.5	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A+			A+			
37073	8.EE.5	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
37074	8.EE.6	MC	A+	A+	A-	A-			A-			
37075	8.EE.6	MSCR	B-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37076	8.EE.7b	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A+			
37077	8.F.4	MSCR	A-	A-	B-	A-			A-			
37078	8.G.1c	MC	A-	A+	A-	A+			A-			
37079	8.G.2	MSCR	A-	A-	A-	A-			A-			
37080*	8.G.2	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
37081	8.G.4	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			
37082	8.G.4	MC	B-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37083	8.G.5	MC	A-	A+	A-	A-			A-			
37084	8.G.5	MC	A+	A+	A+	A+			A+			

ITS ID	Standard	MC vs. MSCR	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	Female/ Male	LEP/ Non- LEP	SPED/ No- SPED	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- Ethnic/ White
37085	8.G.5	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37086	8.G.6	MC	A-	A-	A-	A+			A-			
37087	8.G.7	MC	A+	A+	A+	A-			A+			
37088	8.SP.1	MSCR	A-	A+	A-	A-			A+			
37089	8.SP.3	MSCR	A-	A-	A+	A+			A-			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36136	5.1.5	5	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			+A
36136	5.1.5	6	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			+A
36096	5.2.3	0		-A	-A	+A						
36096	5.2.3	1		+A	-A	+A						
36096	5.2.3	2		-A	-A	-A						
36096	5.2.3	3		-A	-A	-A						
36096	5.2.3	4		-A	-A	-A						
36096	5.2.3	5		-A	+A	+A						
36096	5.2.3	6		-A	-A	+A						
36155	5.2.3	0	-A	-A	-B	+A		+A	+A			
36155	5.2.3	1	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36155	5.2.3	2	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36155	5.2.3	3	+A	+A	-B	+A		-A	+A			
36155	5.2.3	4	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	-A			
35173	5.2.4	0	+A	-A	+A	+A			+A			+A
35173	5.2.4	1	-A	-A	-A	+A			-A			-A
35173	5.2.4	2	-A	-A	-A	+A			-A			-A
35173	5.2.4	3	+A	-A	-A	-A			-A			+A
35173	5.2.4	4	+A	-A	-A	-A			-A			-A
35173	5.2.4	5	+A	-A	-A	+A			+A			-A
35173	5.2.4	6	-A	-A	+A	-A			-A			+A
36072	5.2.4	0	+A	-A	-A	+A			+A			-A
36072	5.2.4	1	+A	-A	-A	+A			+A			-A
36072	5.2.4	2	+A	-A	-A	-A			+A			-A
36072	5.2.4	3	-A	-A	+A	-A			-A			+A
36072	5.2.4	4	-A	+A	-A	+A			+A			-A
36072	5.2.4	5	-A	-A	+A	-A			-A			-A
36072	5.2.4	6	+A	+A	-A	+A			+A			+A

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36072	5.2.4	7	-A	-A	+A	-A			-A			-A
36072	5.2.4	8	+A	-A	+A	-A			-A			-A
36056	5.3.2	0		-A	-A	-A			-A			
36056	5.3.2	1		-A	-A	-A			+A			
36056	5.3.2	2		+A	-A	+A			-A			
36056	5.3.2	3		-A	-A	-A			-A			
36056	5.3.2	4		-A	-A	-A			+A			
36056	5.3.2	5		-A	+A	+A			-A			
36056	5.3.2	6		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36171	5.3.2	0	+A	-A	+A	-A			-A			+A
36171	5.3.2	1	-A	-A	+A	-A			-A			-A
36171	5.3.2	2	-A	-A	+A	-A			-A			+A
36171	5.3.2	3	-A	-A	-A	-A			-A			-A
36171	5.3.2	4	-A	-A	+A	+A			-A			-B
36171	5.3.2	5	-A	-A	-A	+A			-A			+A
36068	5.3.3	0		-A	-A	-A			+A			
36068	5.3.3	1		-A	-A	-A			-A			
36068	5.3.3	2		+A	+A	+A			-A			
36068	5.3.3	3		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36068	5.3.3	4		+A	-A	-A			+A			
36068	5.3.3	5		+A	+A	-A			-A			
36077	5.3.4	0	-A	-A	-A	-A			-A			-A
36077	5.3.4	1	+A	+A	-A	+A			+A			+A
36077	5.3.4	2	+A	-A	-A	+A			-A			-A
36077	5.3.4	3	-A	-A	-A	-A			-A			-A
36077	5.3.4	4	+A	+A	+A	+A			-A			+A
36077	5.3.4	5	-A	-A	+A	+A			-A			+A
36077	5.3.4	6	-A	-A	-A	+A			-A			-A

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36180	5.3.4	0	+A	+A	-A	+A						
36180	5.3.4	1	-A	+A	-A	+A						
36180	5.3.4	2	-B	-A	+A	-A						
36180	5.3.4	3	-A	-A	+A	-A						
36180	5.3.4	4	-A	-A	-A	+A						
36180	5.3.4	5	+A	+A	+A	-A						
36180	5.3.4	6	+A	+A	+A	-A						

**Table 4-K–15a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 6 Science (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Standard	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35953	6.1.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35971	6.1.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
35985	6.1.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
36141	6.1.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
35929	6.1.2	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
35941	6.1.2	0	0	0	-1		0	0			0
36093	6.1.2		0		0						
36140*	6.1.2	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
36157	6.1.2	0	0	-1	0		0	0			
35935	6.1.3	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
35960	6.1.3	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
34233	6.2.1		0	0	0			0			
35982	6.2.4	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36113	6.2.4	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35934*	6.3.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36063*	6.3.1		0	0	0			0			
35957	6.3.3	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35961*	6.3.3		0	0	0			0			
36156	6.3.3	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36179	6.3.3		0		0						
35937	6.3.4	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35943	6.3.4	0	0	0	0		-1	0			
34230	6.4.1		0	0	0			0			
36139	6.4.5	0	0	0	0		0	0			0

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–15b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 6 Science (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35953	6.1.1	0	-A	+A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
35953	6.1.1	1	+A	-A	-A	-A		-B	-A			
35953	6.1.1	2	-A	+A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35953	6.1.1	3	-B	+A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35953	6.1.1	4	-A	-A	-B	+A		-A	-A			
35953	6.1.1	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
35953	6.1.1	6	+A	+A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35953	6.1.1	7	+A	+A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
35971	6.1.1	0	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
35971	6.1.1	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			-A
35971	6.1.1	2	-A	-A	-A	-A		-B	-A			-A
35971	6.1.1	3	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			-A
35971	6.1.1	4	-B	-A	-A	+A		-B	-A			-A
35971	6.1.1	5	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
35971	6.1.1	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A
35985	6.1.1	0	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A
35985	6.1.1	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A
35985	6.1.1	2	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			-A
35985	6.1.1	3	-B	-A	-B	-A		-A	-A			-A
35985	6.1.1	4	-A	-A	-A	+A		-B	-A			-A
35985	6.1.1	5	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	-A			-A
35985	6.1.1	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			-A
35985	6.1.1	7	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			-A
36141	6.1.1	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
36141	6.1.1	1	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	+A			-A
36141	6.1.1	2	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			+A



ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36141	6.1.1	3	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
36141	6.1.1	4	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
36141	6.1.1	5	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
36141	6.1.1	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
35929	6.1.2	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35929	6.1.2	1	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+B
35929	6.1.2	2	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
35929	6.1.2	3	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	+A			-A
35929	6.1.2	4	+A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			-A
35929	6.1.2	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			-A
35929	6.1.2	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35929	6.1.2	7	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35941	6.1.2	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35941	6.1.2	1	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
35941	6.1.2	2	-A	+A	-A	-C		+A	+A			+A
35941	6.1.2	3	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
35941	6.1.2	4	+A	-A	-A	-A		+A	+A			+A
35941	6.1.2	5	-A	+A	+A	+A		-A	-A			-B
35941	6.1.2	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35941	6.1.2	7	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			+A
36093	6.1.2	0		-A		-A						
36093	6.1.2	1		-A		-A						
36093	6.1.2	2		+A		+A						
36093	6.1.2	3		-A		+A						
36093	6.1.2	4		-A		+A						
36093	6.1.2	5		-A		-B						
36093	6.1.2	6		+A		+A						
36140	6.1.2	0	-A	-A	+A	-B		-A	-A			-A

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36140	6.1.2	1	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
36140	6.1.2	2	-A	+A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
36140	6.1.2	3	-A	-A	-A	-B		-A	-A			-A
36140	6.1.2	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
36140	6.1.2	6	+A	+A	-A	-A		-A	+A			-A
36157	6.1.2	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
36157	6.1.2	1	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
36157	6.1.2	2	+A	+A	+A	+A		-A	+A			
36157	6.1.2	3	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36157	6.1.2	4	-A	-A	-C	-A		+A	+A			
36157	6.1.2	5	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
36157	6.1.2	6	-A	+A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35935	6.1.3	0	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35935	6.1.3	1	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			-A
35935	6.1.3	2	+A	+A	+A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35935	6.1.3	3	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35935	6.1.3	4	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			-A
35935	6.1.3	5	-A	+A	+A	-A		-A	-A			+A
35935	6.1.3	6	+A	-A	-A	-A		+A	+A			-A
35935	6.1.3	7	-A	+A	+A	-A		-A	+A			+A
35960	6.1.3	0	-A	+A	-A	-A		+A	-A			-A
35960	6.1.3	1	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
35960	6.1.3	2	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	-A			+A
35960	6.1.3	3	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
35960	6.1.3	4	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35960	6.1.3	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
35960	6.1.3	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
35960	6.1.3	7	-A	+A	+A	-A		-A	-A			-A

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35960	6.1.3	8	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A
34233	6.2.1	0		-A	-B	+A			-A			
34233	6.2.1	1		-A	-A	+A			+A			
34233	6.2.1	2		-A	-A	+A			-A			
34233	6.2.1	3		-A	-A	+A			+A			
34233	6.2.1	4		-A	-A	+A			-A			
34233	6.2.1	5		-A	-B	+A			+A			
34233	6.2.1	6		-A	-B	+A			-A			
35982	6.2.4	0	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35982	6.2.4	1	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35982	6.2.4	2	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35982	6.2.4	3	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35982	6.2.4	4	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35982	6.2.4	5	+A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35982	6.2.4	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36113	6.2.4	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36113	6.2.4	1	-B	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36113	6.2.4	2	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
36113	6.2.4	4	-A	-A	-A	-A		-B	-A			
36113	6.2.4	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
36113	6.2.4	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36113	6.2.4	7	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36113	6.2.4	8	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35934	6.3.1	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		-B	-A			
35934	6.3.1	1	+A	+A	+A	-A		+A	+A			
35934	6.3.1	2	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35934	6.3.1	3	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35934	6.3.1	4	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35934	6.3.1	5	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			
35934	6.3.1	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35934	6.3.1	7	-A	+A	+A	-A		-A	+A			
35934	6.3.1	8	+A	-A	+A	-A		-A	+A			
35934	6.3.1	9	+A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36063	6.3.1	0		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	1		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	2		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	3		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	4		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	5		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	6		-A	-A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	7		-A	+A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	8		-A	+A	+A			-A			
36063	6.3.1	9		-A	-A	-A			-A			
35957	6.3.3	0	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35957	6.3.3	1	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35957	6.3.3	2	+A	+A	+A	+A		-A	+A			
35957	6.3.3	3	+A	+A	-A	-A		+A	+A			
35957	6.3.3	4	+A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
35957	6.3.3	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
35957	6.3.3	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35957	6.3.3	7	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35957	6.3.3	8	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35961	6.3.3	0		+A	-A	+A			+A			
35961	6.3.3	1		+A	+A	-A			+A			
35961	6.3.3	2		+A	+A	-A			-A			
35961	6.3.3	3		+A	-A	+A			+A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35961	6.3.3	4		+A	-A	+A			+A			
35961	6.3.3	5		+A	-A	+A			-A			
35961	6.3.3	6		+A	+A	-A			+A			
36156	6.3.3	0	-B	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36156	6.3.3	1	-B	-A	-B	+A		+A	-A			
36156	6.3.3	10	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36156	6.3.3	11	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36156	6.3.3	2	-A	-A	+A	+A		-A	+A			
36156	6.3.3	3	+A	-A	-B	-A		-A	+A			
36156	6.3.3	4	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36156	6.3.3	5	-A	+A	-A	+A		+A	-A			
36156	6.3.3	6	+A	-A	-A	+A		+A	-A			
36156	6.3.3	7	+A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36156	6.3.3	8	-A	+A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36156	6.3.3	9	+A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36179	6.3.3	0		-A		-A						
36179	6.3.3	1		-A		-A						
36179	6.3.3	2		-A		-A						
36179	6.3.3	3		-A		-A						
36179	6.3.3	4		-A		-A						
36179	6.3.3	5		-A		+A						
36179	6.3.3	6		-A		+A						
36179	6.3.3	7		-A		-A						
36179	6.3.3	8		-A		-A						
35937	6.3.4	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35937	6.3.4	1	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35937	6.3.4	10	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35937	6.3.4	2	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35937	6.3.4	3	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
35937	6.3.4	4	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35937	6.3.4	5	+A	+A	+A	-A		-A	+A			
35937	6.3.4	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35937	6.3.4	7	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
35937	6.3.4	8	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35937	6.3.4	9	+A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35943	6.3.4	0	-B	-A	-A	-A		-B	-A			
35943	6.3.4	1	-A	-A	-B	+A		-B	-A			
35943	6.3.4	2	-B	-A	-A	+A		-C	-A			
35943	6.3.4	3	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35943	6.3.4	4	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35943	6.3.4	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35943	6.3.4	6	+A	-A	-A	-A		-B	+A			
35943	6.3.4	7	-A	+A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
34230	6.4.1	0		+A	+A	-A			+A			
34230	6.4.1	1		+A	-A	+A			+A			
34230	6.4.1	2		-A	+A	-A			-A			
34230	6.4.1	3		-A	-A	+A			-A			
34230	6.4.1	4		-A	-A	+A			+A			
34230	6.4.1	5		-A	+A	+A			-A			
34230	6.4.1	6		-A	+A	-A			-A			
34230	6.4.1	7		-A	-A	-A			-A			
36139	6.4.5	0	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			+A
36139	6.4.5	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A
36139	6.4.5	2	+A	+A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
36139	6.4.5	3	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	-A			-A
36139	6.4.5	4	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36139	6.4.5	5	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A
36139	6.4.5	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			-A
36139	6.4.5	7	-A	+A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A

**Table 4-K–16a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 7 Science (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Standard	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
34183	7.1.1		0		0						
36145	7.1.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35942*	7.1.2	-1	0	0	-1		0	0			
35955	7.2.3		0		0			0			
35968	7.2.3		0		0			0			
36059*	7.2.6		0		0			0			
35958	7.3.1	0	0	-1	0		0	0			
36092*	7.4.1	0	0	0	0			0			
35972	7.4.2	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36057	7.4.2		0		0			0			
36098	7.4.3		0		0						
35936*	7.4.4	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36097	7.5.1		0		0						
36060	7.5.3		0		0			0			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review



**Table 4-K–14b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 7 Science (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
34183	7.1.1	0		-A		+A						
34183	7.1.1	1		-A		+A						
34183	7.1.1	2		-A		+A						
34183	7.1.1	3		+A		+A						
34183	7.1.1	4		-A		+A						
34183	7.1.1	5		-A		+A						
34183	7.1.1	6		-A		-A						
34183	7.1.1	7		+A		+A						
34183	7.1.1	8		+A		+A						
34183	7.1.1	9		+A		+A						
36145	7.1.1	0	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36145	7.1.1	1	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36145	7.1.1	2	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	+A			
36145	7.1.1	3	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36145	7.1.1	4	-B	-A	+A	+A		-A	-A			
36145	7.1.1	5	-A	+A	-A	-A		-A	+A			
36145	7.1.1	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36145	7.1.1	7	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
36145	7.1.1	8	-A	-A	-A	-B		-A	-A			
36145	7.1.1	9	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35942	7.1.2	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
35942	7.1.2	1	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35942	7.1.2	2	+A	+A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
35942	7.1.2	3	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	-A			
35942	7.1.2	4	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35942	7.1.2	5	-A	+A	-A	-A		+A	+A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35942	7.1.2	6	-C	-A	-A	-A		-A	-B			
35942	7.1.2	7	-A	-A	+A	+A		-A	-A			
35942	7.1.2	8	-A	-A	+A	-C		-A	-A			
35955	7.2.3	0		-A		-A			-A			
35955	7.2.3	1		-A		+A			-A			
35955	7.2.3	2		+A		+A			+A			
35955	7.2.3	3		-A		-A			-B			
35955	7.2.3	4		-A		+A			-A			
35955	7.2.3	5		-A		+A			-A			
35955	7.2.3	7		-A		+A			-A			
35968	7.2.3	0		-A		+A			-A			
35968	7.2.3	1		-A		-A			-A			
35968	7.2.3	2		-A		+A			+A			
35968	7.2.3	3		-A		-A			-A			
35968	7.2.3	4		-A		+A			+A			
35968	7.2.3	5		-A		+A			-A			
35968	7.2.3	6		-A		+A			+A			
35968	7.2.3	7		-A		+A			-A			
35968	7.2.3	8		+A		+A			+A			
36059	7.2.6	0		+A		-A			-A			
36059	7.2.6	1		+A		+A			+A			
36059	7.2.6	2		-A		-A			+A			
36059	7.2.6	3		+A		+A			-A			
36059	7.2.6	4		-A		+A			-A			
36059	7.2.6	5		+A		+A			-A			
36059	7.2.6	6		+A		-A			-A			
36059	7.2.6	7		-A		-A			-A			
36059	7.2.6	8		+A		+A			+A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35958	7.3.1	0	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35958	7.3.1	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35958	7.3.1	2	-A	-A	-A	-A		-B	-A			
35958	7.3.1	3	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35958	7.3.1	4	+A	-A	-C	+A		+A	+A			
35958	7.3.1	5	-A	+A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
35958	7.3.1	6	+A	-A	+A	-A		+A	-A			
35958	7.3.1	7	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36092	7.4.1	0	-A	+A	-A	-A			-A			
36092	7.4.1	1	-A	-A	+A	+A			-A			
36092	7.4.1	2	+A	-A	+A	+A			+A			
36092	7.4.1	3	-A	-A	+A	+A			-A			
36092	7.4.1	4	-A	-A	-A	+A			-A			
36092	7.4.1	5	-A	-A	-A	-A			-A			
36092	7.4.1	6	-A	-A	-A	+A			-A			
36092	7.4.1	7	-A	-A	-A	+A			+A			
35972	7.4.2	0	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35972	7.4.2	1	-A	-A	+A	+A		-A	-A			
35972	7.4.2	2	-A	+A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35972	7.4.2	3	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35972	7.4.2	4	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-B			
35972	7.4.2	5	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35972	7.4.2	6	+A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35972	7.4.2	7	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35972	7.4.2	8	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36057	7.4.2	0		-A		-A			-B			
36057	7.4.2	1		-A		-A			-A			
36057	7.4.2	2		+A		+A			-A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36057	7.4.2	3		-A		-A			-A			
36057	7.4.2	4		+A		+A			-A			
36057	7.4.2	5		-A		+A			-A			
36057	7.4.2	6		+A		+A			+A			
36098	7.4.3	0		+A		-A						
36098	7.4.3	1		-A		-A						
36098	7.4.3	2		+A		-A						
36098	7.4.3	3		+A		+A						
36098	7.4.3	4		+A		+A						
36098	7.4.3	5		-A		+A						
36098	7.4.3	6		-A		-A						
36098	7.4.3	7		-A		-A						
35936	7.4.4	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35936	7.4.4	10	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35936	7.4.4	11	+A	+A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35936	7.4.4	2	-A	-A	+A	+A		-A	-A			
35936	7.4.4	3	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	+A			
35936	7.4.4	4	+A	+A	-A	-A		+A	+A			
35936	7.4.4	5	+A	+A	+A	-A		-A	+A			
35936	7.4.4	6	-A	-A	+A	+A		-A	+A			
35936	7.4.4	7	+A	+A	+A	-A		+A	+A			
35936	7.4.4	8	+A	+A	+A	+A		+A	+A			
35936	7.4.4	9	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36097	7.5.1	0		+A		-A						
36097	7.5.1	1		-A		+A						
36097	7.5.1	2		-A		+A						
36097	7.5.1	3		+A		+A						
36097	7.5.1	4		+A		+A						

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36097	7.5.1	6		-A		+A						
36097	7.5.1	7		+A		-A						
36060	7.5.3	0		-A		+A			+A			
36060	7.5.3	1		-A		-A			-A			
36060	7.5.3	2		-A		+A			-A			
36060	7.5.3	3		-A		+A			-A			
36060	7.5.3	4		-A		-A			-A			
36060	7.5.3	5		+A		+A			+A			
36060	7.5.3	6		-A		+A			-A			
36060	7.5.3	7		-A		+A			+A			
36060	7.5.3	8		+A		-A			-A			

**Table 4-K–17a. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 8 Science (Clusters)**

ITS ID	Standard	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35970	8.1.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35975	8.1.2		0		0			0			
36055	8.1.3		0		0			0			
36100	8.1.3		0		0						
36101	8.1.5	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35973	8.1.7		0		0			0			
34234	8.2.1	0	0	0	0			0			
36107*	8.2.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			
34181	8.2.2	0	0	0	-2		0	0			
36061*	8.2.2		0		0			0			
36159	8.2.3	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36109*	8.2.4	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36130	8.2.4	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36126*	8.2.5	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
36134	8.2.6	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
35954	8.3.1	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35939	8.3.2	0	0	0	0		0	0			
36152*	8.3.2	0	0	0	0		0	0			
35956	8.3.3	0	0	0	0		0	0			0
36104	8.3.3	0	0	0	0		-1	0			
36062*	8.4.1		0		0			0			
36091	8.4.1	0	0	0	0			0			
36099	8.4.5		0		0						
36110	8.4.5	0	0	0	0		0	0			

\*Rejected at Item Data Review

**Table 4-K–17b. Operational Field-Test Items: Differential Item Functioning Classifications for Grade 8 Science (Assertion)**

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
35970	8.1.1	0	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
35970	8.1.1	1	+A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35970	8.1.1	3	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35970	8.1.1	4	-A	-A	+A	-A		-B	-A			
35970	8.1.1	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35970	8.1.1	6	+A	+A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35970	8.1.1	7	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			
35970	8.1.1	8	+A	-A	+A	+A		-A	-A			
35975	8.1.2	0		-A		+A			-A			
35975	8.1.2	1		+A		+A			+A			
35975	8.1.2	2		-A		+A			-A			
35975	8.1.2	3		-A		+A			-A			
35975	8.1.2	4		-A		-A			-A			
35975	8.1.2	6		-A		-A			-A			
35975	8.1.2	7		-A		+A			-A			
35975	8.1.2	8		-A		+A			-A			
35975	8.1.2	9		+A		+A			+A			
36055	8.1.3	0		+A		+A			-A			
36055	8.1.3	1		+A		+A			+A			
36055	8.1.3	2		-A		+A			-A			
36055	8.1.3	3		+A		+A			+A			
36055	8.1.3	4		+A		+A			+A			
36055	8.1.3	5		+A		+A			-A			
36055	8.1.3	6		-A		+A			+A			
36055	8.1.3	7		+A		+A			+A			
36100	8.1.3	0		-A		+A						

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36100	8.1.3	1		-A		+A						
36100	8.1.3	2		-A		+A						
36100	8.1.3	3		-A		+A						
36100	8.1.3	4		-A		-A						
36100	8.1.3	5		+A		+A						
36100	8.1.3	6		-A		+A						
36100	8.1.3	7		+A		-A						
36101	8.1.5	0	+A	+A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36101	8.1.5	1	-A	-A	-B	+A		-B	-B			
36101	8.1.5	2	-A	+A	-A	-A		+A	+A			
36101	8.1.5	3	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	-A			
36101	8.1.5	4	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36101	8.1.5	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36101	8.1.5	6	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	-A			
36101	8.1.5	7	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36101	8.1.5	8	-A	+A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35973	8.1.7	0		+A		-A			-A			
35973	8.1.7	1		-A		+A			-A			
35973	8.1.7	2		-A		-A			-A			
35973	8.1.7	3		-A		+A			-A			
35973	8.1.7	4		+A		-A			+A			
35973	8.1.7	5		-A		+A			-A			
35973	8.1.7	6		+A		+A			-A			
34234	8.2.1	0	+A	-A	-A	-A			+A			
34234	8.2.1	1	-A	-A	-A	+B			-A			
34234	8.2.1	2	-A	-A	-A	-A			-A			
34234	8.2.1	3	-A	-A	-A	-A			-A			
34234	8.2.1	4	+A	-A	-A	+A			+A			



ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
34234	8.2.1	5	-A	-A	+A	+A			-A			
34234	8.2.1	6	-A	-A	-A	+A			+A			
34234	8.2.1	7	+A	-A	-A	+A			+A			
36107	8.2.1	0	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36107	8.2.1	1	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
36107	8.2.1	2	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36107	8.2.1	3	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36107	8.2.1	4	+A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
36107	8.2.1	5	+A	+A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
36107	8.2.1	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		-B	-A			
34181	8.2.2	0	-A	-A	-A	-C		-A	-A			
34181	8.2.2	1	-A	-A	+A	-C		-A	-A			
34181	8.2.2	2	-A	-A	-A	-B		-A	-A			
34181	8.2.2	3	+A	+A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
34181	8.2.2	4	-A	-A	+A	-A		-B	-A			
34181	8.2.2	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			
34181	8.2.2	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
34181	8.2.2	7	-A	-A	-B	+A		-B	-A			
36061	8.2.2	0		-A		+A			-A			
36061	8.2.2	1		-A		+A			+B			
36061	8.2.2	2		-A		+A			+A			
36061	8.2.2	3		-A		-A			+A			
36061	8.2.2	4		-A		-B			+A			
36061	8.2.2	5		-A		+A			-A			
36061	8.2.2	6		+A		-A			+A			
36061	8.2.2	7		-A		-A			-A			
36159	8.2.3	0	-B	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36159	8.2.3	1	-A	-A	-B	+A		-A	-A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36159	8.2.3	2	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36159	8.2.3	3	-A	+A	-A	-A		-A	+A			
36159	8.2.3	4	+A	+A	+A	+A		-A	+A			
36159	8.2.3	5	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36159	8.2.3	6	-B	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
36159	8.2.3	7	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36109	8.2.4	0	+A	-A	+A	+A		-A	+A			
36109	8.2.4	1	+A	+A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36109	8.2.4	2	+A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36109	8.2.4	3	-A	+A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36109	8.2.4	4	-A	-A	+A	+A		-A	-A			
36109	8.2.4	5	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	-A			
36109	8.2.4	6	-B	-A	-A	-A		-B	-A			
36130	8.2.4	0	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36130	8.2.4	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36130	8.2.4	2	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	+A			
36130	8.2.4	3	+A	-A	-A	-A		+A	+A			
36130	8.2.4	4	-A	+A	+A	-A		+A	+A			
36130	8.2.4	5	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	+A			
36130	8.2.4	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	+A			
36130	8.2.4	7	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36126	8.2.5	0	-A	+A	+A	+A		-A	-A			-A
36126	8.2.5	3	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
36126	8.2.5	4	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			-A
36126	8.2.5	5	+A	+A	-A	+A		+A	+A			+A
36126	8.2.5	6	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A
36126	8.2.5	7	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			-A
36134	8.2.6	0	+A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			-A

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36134	8.2.6	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
36134	8.2.6	2	-A	+A	-A	-A		+A	+A			+A
36134	8.2.6	3	+A	+A	-A	+A		-A	+A			-A
36134	8.2.6	4	+A	+A	+A	-A		-A	-A			+A
36134	8.2.6	5	-A	+A	+A	-A		-A	-A			+A
36134	8.2.6	6	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A
35954	8.3.1	0	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35954	8.3.1	1	+A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35954	8.3.1	2	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	+A			
35954	8.3.1	3	-A	-A	+A	+A		+A	-A			
35954	8.3.1	4	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35954	8.3.1	5	-A	-A	-A	+A		-B	-A			
35954	8.3.1	6	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
35939	8.3.2	0	-B	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35939	8.3.2	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35939	8.3.2	2	-A	-A	+A	+A		+A	-A			
35939	8.3.2	3	+A	-A	+A	-A		+A	+A			
35939	8.3.2	4	-B	-A	-A	-A		+A	-A			
35939	8.3.2	5	+A	+A	+A	-A		-A	+A			
35939	8.3.2	6	+A	+A	-A	+A		-A	-A			
35939	8.3.2	7	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	-A			
35939	8.3.2	8	-A	-A	+A	+A		-B	-A			
36152	8.3.2	0	-A	-A	+A	+A		+A	-A			
36152	8.3.2	1	-A	-A	+A	-A		+A	-A			
36152	8.3.2	2	+A	+A	+A	+A		-A	+A			
36152	8.3.2	3	-A	-A	-A	-A		+A	+A			
36152	8.3.2	4	-A	+A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36152	8.3.2	5	-A	+A	-A	+A		+A	+A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36152	8.3.2	6	-A	+A	-A	+A		+A	-A			
36152	8.3.2	7	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
36152	8.3.2	8	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
35956	8.3.3	0	-B	-A	-A	-A		-A	-A			+A
35956	8.3.3	1	+A	+A	-A	+A		+A	+A			+A
35956	8.3.3	10	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			+A
35956	8.3.3	2	-A	+A	+A	-A		+A	-A			+A
35956	8.3.3	3	-A	+A	+A	+A		-A	-A			-A
35956	8.3.3	4	+A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			-A
35956	8.3.3	5	+A	+A	+A	+A		+A	+A			+A
35956	8.3.3	6	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	+A			-A
35956	8.3.3	7	-A	-A	-A	-A		-A	+A			-A
35956	8.3.3	8	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			+A
35956	8.3.3	9	-A	-A	-A	+A		-A	-A			-A
36104	8.3.3	0	-A	-A	-A	+A		-B	-A			
36104	8.3.3	1	-A	-A	-A	+A		-C	-A			
36104	8.3.3	2	+A	-A	-A	+A		-B	-A			
36104	8.3.3	3	+A	+A	-A	+A		-A	+A			
36104	8.3.3	4	-A	+A	-A	-A		-A	-A			
36104	8.3.3	5	-A	-A	+A	-A		-A	-A			
36104	8.3.3	6	+A	+A	-A	-A		+A	+A			
36062	8.4.1	0		-A		-A			-A			
36062	8.4.1	1		+A		+A			-A			
36062	8.4.1	2		-A		+A			-A			
36062	8.4.1	3		-A		+A			-A			
36062	8.4.1	4		+A		-A			-A			
36062	8.4.1	5		-A		-A			-A			
36062	8.4.1	6		+A		+A			+A			

ITS ID	Standard	Assertion Order	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low Income	SPED/ No-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic/ White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-Ethnic/ White
36062	8.4.1	7		-A		+A			-A			
36062	8.4.1	8		-A		+A			-A			
36091	8.4.1	0	-A	-A	-A	-A			-A			
36091	8.4.1	1	+A	-A	-A	+A			-A			
36091	8.4.1	2	+A	-A	+A	+A			+A			
36091	8.4.1	3	-B	-A	-A	-A			-B			
36091	8.4.1	4	+A	-A	-A	-A			-A			
36091	8.4.1	5	-A	-A	-B	+A			-A			
36091	8.4.1	6	-A	-A	-A	-A			-A			
36091	8.4.1	7	-A	+A	+A	-A			-A			
36091	8.4.1	8	-A	+A	-A	-A			-A			
36099	8.4.5	0		-A		-A						
36099	8.4.5	1		+A		-A						
36099	8.4.5	2		-A		+A						
36099	8.4.5	3		-A		+A						
36099	8.4.5	4		-A		+A						
36099	8.4.5	5		-A		-A						
36099	8.4.5	6		-A		-A						
36099	8.4.5	7		+A		+A						
36110	8.4.5	0	-A	-A	-A	+A		+A	-A			
36110	8.4.5	1	-A	-A	-A	-A		-B	-A			
36110	8.4.5	2	+A	-A	-A	+A		+A	-A			
36110	8.4.5	3	-A	-A	-B	+A		+A	-A			
36110	8.4.5	4	-A	+A	-A	+A		+B	-A			
36110	8.4.5	5	+A	+A	-A	+A		+A	-A			
36110	8.4.5	6	+A	-A	-A	+A		+A	-A			

## **APPENDIX 4-L**

### **DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING FLAG RESULTS**

## APPENDIX 4-L

### Differential Item Functioning Flag Results

Table 4-L–1. SY2023–2024 DIF Flags

Grade	+C	+B	+A	-A	-B	-C
<b>ELA</b>						
<b>3</b>			128	173	9	
<b>4</b>		4	128	211	2	
<b>5</b>			103	249	7	1
<b>6</b>			97	205	6	2
<b>7</b>		1	122	219	3	
<b>8</b>			105	172	7	1
<b>Mathematics</b>						
<b>3</b>			139	226	5	5
<b>4</b>		3	131	232	7	2
<b>5</b>			159	192	4	
<b>6</b>		2	106	249	11	3
<b>7</b>		1	129	212	6	2
<b>8</b>			120	236	9	

**Table 4-L-2. SY2023–2024 Items Flagged for High DIF in ELA**

Grade	Cluster	Total	Item Type					
			MC			MSCR		
			DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3	DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3
5	5.B	1	1					
6	6.B	1				1		
6	6.C	1	1					
8	8.C	1	1					
<b>Total</b>		4	3			1		



**Table 4-L-3. SY2023–2024 Items Flagged for High DIF in Mathematics**

Grade	Cluster	Total	Item Type					
			MC			MSCR		
			DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3	DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3
<b>3</b>	3.1-2	3	2			1	0	
<b>3</b>	3.1-3	1	1					
<b>4</b>	4.1-3	1				1	0	
<b>4</b>	4.5-7	1				1	0	
<b>6</b>	6.5-8	3	1			0	2	
<b>7</b>	7.3-4	1	1					
<b>7</b>	7.5-8	1				1	0	
<b>Total</b>		11	5			4	2	

**Table 4-L-4a. SY2023–2024 ELA DIF Flags (Clusters)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non- Low income	SPED/ Non- SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic / White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- ethnic / White	Filipino/H awaiian	White/ Filipino	White/Ha waiian
Clusters Evaluated	21	21	21	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clusters Flagged C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Clusters Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 4-L-4b. SY2023–2024 Grade 3 ELA DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non- LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- ethnic/ White
+C										
+B										
+A	25	21	25	34			23			
-A	34	41	35	25			38			
-B	3		2	3			1			
-C										
Items Evaluated	62	62	62	62	0	0	62	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L-5. SY2023–2024 Grade 4 ELA DIF Flags (Assertion)**

<b>DIF Flag</b>	<b>LEP/ Non-LEP</b>	<b>Low Income/ Non-Low income</b>	<b>SPED/ Non-SPED</b>	<b>Female/ Male</b>	<b>Asian/ White</b>	<b>African American/ White</b>	<b>Hispanic/ White</b>	<b>Native American/ White</b>	<b>Pacific Islander/ White</b>	<b>Multi-ethnic/ White</b>
<b>+C</b>										
<b>+B</b>			1	3						
<b>+A</b>	18	22	17	48			23			
<b>-A</b>	51	47	50	17			46			
<b>-B</b>			1	1						
<b>-C</b>										
<b>Items Evaluated</b>	69	69	69	69	0	0	69	0	0	0
<b>% Items Flagged C</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L-6. SY2023–2024 Grade 5 ELA DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-ethnic/ White
+C										
+B										
+A	9	24	18	37			15			
-A	60	48	53	33			55			
-B	3		1	1			2			
-C				1						
Items Evaluated	72	72	72	72	0	0	72	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L-7. SY2023–2024 Grade 6 ELA DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-ethnic/ White
+C										
+B										
+A	15	19	18	23			22			
-A	42	43	43	38			39			
-B	3		1	1			1			
-C	2									
Items Evaluated	62	62	62	62	0	0	62	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L-8. SY2023–2024 Grade 7 ELA DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-ethnic/ White
+C										
+B	1									
+A	18	23	26	36			19			
-A	47	46	43	33			50			
-B	3									
-C										
Items Evaluated	69	69	69	69	0	0	69	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L-9. SY2023–2024 Grade 8 ELA DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-ethnic/ White
+C										
+B										
+A	24	19	23	15			24			
-A	31	38	34	38			31			
-B	2			3			2			
-C				1						
Items Evaluated	57	57	57	57	0	0	57	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–10a. SY2023–2024 Mathematics DIF Flags (Clusters)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non- Low income	SPED/ Non- SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic / White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- ethnic / White	Filipino/H awaiian	White/ Filipino	White/Ha waiian
Clusters Evaluated	23	23	23	23	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clusters Flagged C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Clusters Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 4-L–10b. SY2023–2024 Grade 3 Math DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non- LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- ethnic/ White
+C										
+B										
+A	34	20	18	40			27			
-A	35	55	57	33			46			
-B	4						1			
-C	2			2			1			
Items Evaluated	75	75	75	75	0	0	75	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–11. SY2023–2024 Grade 4 Math DIF Flags (Assertion)**

<b>DIF Flag</b>	<b>LEP/ Non-LEP</b>	<b>Low Income/ Non-Low income</b>	<b>SPED/ Non-SPED</b>	<b>Female/ Male</b>	<b>Asian/ White</b>	<b>African American/ White</b>	<b>Hispanic/ White</b>	<b>Native American/ White</b>	<b>Pacific Islander/ White</b>	<b>Multi-ethnic/ White</b>
<b>+C</b>										
<b>+B</b>	1			2						
<b>+A</b>	19	25	21	40			26			
<b>-A</b>	51	50	52	32			47			
<b>-B</b>	3		1	1			2			
<b>-C</b>	1		1							
<b>Items Evaluated</b>	75	75	75	75	0	0	75	0	0	0
<b>% Items Flagged C</b>	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–12. SY2023–2024 Grade 5 Math DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-ethnic/ White
+C										
+B										
+A	35	25	16	49			34			
-A	33	46	55	21			37			
-B	3			1						
-C										
Items Evaluated	71	71	71	71	0	0	71	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–13. SY2023–2024 Grade 6 Math DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-ethnic/ White
+C										
+B			1	1						
+A	15	17	30	29			14			1
-A	54	57	40	40			58			
-B	2		3	4			2			
-C	3									
Items Evaluated	74	74	74	74	0	0	74	0	0	1
% Items Flagged C	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



**Table 4-L–14. SY2023–2024 Grade 7 Math DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-ethnic/ White
+C										
+B				1						
+A	25	24	22	37			21			
-A	41	46	48	30			47			
-B	3			1			2			
-C	1			1						
Items Evaluated	70	70	70	70	0	0	70	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–15. SY2023–2024 Grade 8 Math DIF Flags (Assertion)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non-Low income	SPED/ Non-SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic/ White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi-ethnic/ White
+C										
+B										
+A	22	25	20	29			24			
-A	47	48	50	42			49			
-B	4		3	2						
-C										
Items Evaluated	73	73	73	73	0	0	73	0	0	0
% Items Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–18a. SY2022–2023 Grade 6 Science DIF Flags (Clusters)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non- Low income	SPED/ Non- SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic / White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- ethnic / White	Filipino/H awaiian	White/ Filipino	White/Ha waiian
Clusters Evaluated	18	24	22	24	0	18	22	0	0	9	2	2	2
Clusters Flagged C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Clusters Flagged C	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–18b. SY2022–2023 Grade 6 Science DIF Flags (Assertions)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non- Low income	SPED/ Non- SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic / White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander / White	Multi- ethnic/ White	Filipino/ Hawaii an	White/Fi lipino	White/H awaiian
+A	47	37	30	86	0	30	52	0	0	22	6	4	5
+B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
+C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-A	94	160	142	107	0	109	129	0	0	45	9	9	10
-B	8	0	8	3	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
-C	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assertions Evaluated	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assertions Flagged C	149	197	181	197	0	149	181	0	0	69	16	16	16
% Assertions Flagged C	0%	0%	1%	1%	-	1%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–19a. SY2022–2023 Grade 7 Science DIF Flags (Clusters)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non- Low income	SPED/ Non- SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic / White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- ethnic / White	Filipino/H awaiian	White/ Filipino	White/Ha waiian
<b>Clusters Evaluated</b>	6	14	6	14	0	5	11	0	0	0	3	3	3
<b>Clusters Flagged C</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>% Clusters Flagged C</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–19b. SY2022–2023 Grade 7 Science DIF Flags (Assertions)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non- Low income	SPED/ Non- SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic / White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander / White	Multi- ethnic/ White	Filipino/ Hawaiian	White/Fi lipino	White/H awaiian
<b>+A</b>	14	36	20	74	0	12	32	0	0	0	8	16	13
<b>+B</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>+C</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>-A</b>	39	85	34	45	0	34	60	0	0	0	15	8	12
<b>-B</b>	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>-C</b>	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Assertions Evaluated</b>	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Assertions Flagged C</b>	55	121	55	121	0	47	96	0	0	0	25	25	25
<b>% Assertions Flagged C</b>	2%	0%	2%	1%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–20a. SY2022–2023 Grade 8 Science DIF Flags (Clusters)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non- Low income	SPED/ Non- SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American/ White	Hispanic / White	Native American/ White	Pacific Islander/ White	Multi- ethnic / White	Filipino/H awaiian	White/ Filipino	White/Ha waiian
<b>Clusters Evaluated</b>	17	24	17	24	0	15	22	0	0	3	2	2	2
<b>Clusters Flagged C</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>% Clusters Flagged C</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 4-L–20b. SY2022–2023 Grade 8 Science DIF Flags (Assertions)**

DIF Flag	LEP/ Non-LEP	Low Income/ Non- Low income	SPED/ Non- SPED	Female/ Male	Asian/ White	African American / White	Hispanic / White	Native American / White	Pacific Islander / White	Multi- ethnic/ White	Filipino/ Hawaii an	White/Fi lipino	White/H awaiian
<b>+A</b>	45	53	40	106	0	38	55	0	0	12	4	5	4
<b>+B</b>	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>+C</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>-A</b>	83	139	90	81	0	67	118	0	0	12	10	8	9
<b>-B</b>	7	0	5	2	0	11	2	0	0	0	2	3	2
<b>-C</b>	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Assertions Evaluated</b>	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Assertions Flagged C</b>	135	192	135	192	0	118	176	0	0	24	16	16	16
<b>% Assertions Flagged C</b>	0%	0%	0%	1%	-	1%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	6%

## **APPENDIX 4-M**

### **SUMMARY OF SUBSTRAND ITEMS BY ITEM TYPE AND DOK**

## APPENDIX 4-M

### Summary of Substrand Items by Item Type and DOK for SY2023-2024

**Table 4-M-1. SY2023-2024 Substrand Level Test Items by Item Type and DOK for ELA**

Grade	Cluster	Total	Item Type					
			MC			MSCR		
			DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3	DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3
3	3.A	363	45	110	14	92	69	33
	3.B	174	15	113	15	3	18	10
	3.C	155	14	73	29	1	21	17
4	4.A	340	35	109	20	74	66	36
	4.B	155	9	115	4	2	19	6
	4.C	167	6	83	31	4	13	30
5	5.A	327	30	104	13	68	86	26
	5.B	167	10	99	14	4	27	13
	5.C	166	13	75	26	3	29	20
6	6.A	328	23	97	18	85	71	34
	6.B	196	4	107	23	3	33	26
	6.C	143	7	65	18	2	32	19
7	7.A	325	8	75	22	76	93	51
	7.B	190	7	100	20	1	34	28
	7.C	135	12	60	15	3	27	18
8	8.A	343	20	124	21	69	61	48
	8.B	183	4	113	13		17	36
	8.C	150	8	66	21	1	28	26
Total		4,007	270	1,688	337	491	744	477

**Table 4-M-2. SY2023-2024 Depth of Knowledge Items by Item Type for ELA**

Grade	Depth of Knowledge	Total	Item Type	
			MC	MSCR
3	DOK 1	170	74	96
	DOK 2	404	296	108
	DOK 3	118	58	60
4	DOK 1	130	50	80
	DOK 2	405	307	98
	DOK 3	127	55	72
5	DOK 1	128	53	75
	DOK 2	420	278	142
	DOK 3	112	53	59
6	DOK 1	124	34	90
	DOK 2	405	269	136
	DOK 3	138	59	79
7	DOK 1	107	27	80
	DOK 2	389	235	154
	DOK 3	154	57	97
8	DOK 1	102	32	70
	DOK 2	409	303	106
	DOK 3	165	55	110

**Table 4-M-3. SY2023-2024 Substrand Level Test Items by Item Type and Depth of Knowledge for Mathematics**

Grade	Cluster	Total	Item Type					
			MC			MSCR		
			DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3	DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3
3	3.1-2	68	24	10		12	12	10
	3.1-3	345	70	50	5	61	137	22
	3.1-4and7	132	34	21	1	19	49	8
	3.3-4	43	4	12		4	18	5
	3.5-6	64	8	22		5	25	4
	3.5-7	67	15	16		8	16	12
	3.8	7	1	1	1		2	2
	3.8-9	78	4	28	3	2	29	12
4	4.1-2	78	5	20	8	5	31	9
	4.1-3	350	103	70	5	47	106	19
	4.3	13		1	2		2	8
	4.3-4	95	13	19	1	18	36	8
	4.4	57	16	10		7	20	4
	4.4-6	102	25	22		16	33	6
	4.5	56	1	20		2	31	2
	4.5-7	154	25	35	1	17	60	16
5	5.1	22	3	9		1	9	
	5.1-2	248	48	92	2	23	56	27
	5.1-4	157	43	21		36	54	3
	5.2	27	3	3		2	16	3
	5.3	33	1	10	3		15	4
	5.3-4	28	4	9		3	8	4
	5.3-5	70	10	22	1	10	20	7
	5.3-7	210	14	88	3	8	75	22
	5.5-7	102	15	33		11	35	8
6	6.1	31	2	9		6	11	3
	6.1-3	239	50	43		41	88	17
	6.1-4	193	31	56	4	21	63	18
	6.2-4	64	16	17		12	16	3
	6.4-5	98	21	18		21	27	11
	6.5-8	191	22	39	2	36	78	14
	6.9	22	3	5		1	9	4
7	7.1-2	65	17	14	1	10	20	3



Grade	Cluster	Total	Item Type					
			MC			MSCR		
			DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3	DOK 1	DOK 2	DOK 3
	7.1-3	443	59	70	11	56	187	60
	7.3-4	71	9	17	2	7	30	6
	7.4-6	85	8	16	3	8	40	10
	7.5-8	110	26	33	3	10	30	8
8	8.1-3	192	51	24	4	53	50	10
	8.1-4	212	55	26	2	36	73	20
	8.1-5	120	21	29	1	16	40	13
	8.4-5	70	26	16		5	17	6
	8.5-6	61	9	17		8	8	19
	8.6-8	53	5	13	1	3	22	9
	8.7-8	93	17	9		20	23	24
	8.9	27		4		2	10	11
SMI	BF	32	5	5	1	1	18	2
	CED	73	2	16	1	7	37	10
	CO	91	9	31	1	6	38	6
	GPE	41	1	9	3	2	24	2
	ID	54	5	17	6	3	15	8
	IF	79	28	16		3	27	5
	LE	42	5	15	1	1	15	5
	Q	12	2	2			7	1
	REI	93	9	32	2	6	27	17
	SSE	13	1	6		1	2	3
Total		5,576	1004	1268	85	719	1947	553

**Table 4-M-4. SY2023-2024 Depth of Knowledge Items by Item Type for Mathematics**

Grade	Depth of Knowledge	Total	Item Type	
			MC	MSCR
3	DOK 1	271	160	111
	DOK 2	448	160	288
	DOK 3	85	10	75
4	DOK 1	300	188	112
	DOK 2	516	197	319
	DOK 3	89	17	72
5	DOK 1	235	141	94
	DOK 2	575	287	288
	DOK 3	87	9	78
6	DOK 1	283	145	138
	DOK 2	479	187	292
	DOK 3	76	6	70
7	DOK 1	210	119	91
	DOK 2	457	150	307
	DOK 3	107	20	87
8	DOK 1	327	184	143
	DOK 2	381	138	243
	DOK 3	120	8	112
SMI	DOK 1	97	67	30
	DOK 2	359	149	210
	DOK 3	74	15	59

## **APPENDIX 4-N**

### **AVERAGE ITEM DIFFICULTY BY CLUSTER AND AFFINITY GROUP**

## APPENDIX 4-N

### Average Item Difficulty by Cluster and Affinity Group from SY2023-2024

Table 4-N-1. Average Item Difficulty by Cluster for ELA

Grade	Cluster	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
3	3.A	-0.97	0.87	-3.36	2.52
	3.B	-0.99	0.75	-2.61	3.53
	3.C	-0.85	0.78	-2.41	1.90
4	4.A	-0.70	0.97	-2.85	6.04
	4.B	-0.56	0.96	-2.24	1.73
	4.C	-0.54	0.91	-2.29	3.37
5	5.A	-0.25	1.02	-2.98	4.70
	5.B	-0.33	0.89	-2.03	2.86
	5.C	-0.20	1.01	-2.10	5.11
6	6.A	-0.13	1.01	-2.87	4.17
	6.B	0.19	0.89	-1.91	3.57
	6.C	0.24	0.93	-2.12	3.23
7	7.A	0.44	0.98	-1.86	4.50
	7.B	0.44	0.83	-1.43	4.04
	7.C	0.46	0.95	-1.34	3.81
8	8.A	0.36	1.12	-3.48	4.93
	8.B	0.55	1.09	-1.49	6.93
	8.C	0.64	1.25	-1.91	4.85

**Table 4-N-2. Average Item Difficulty by Affinity Group for ELA**

Grade	Cluster	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
<b>3</b>	DOK 1	-1.34	0.81	-3.36	1.87
	DOK 2	-0.88	0.78	-2.54	3.53
	DOK 3	-0.62	0.79	-2.23	1.90
<b>4</b>	DOK 1	-0.98	1.09	-2.74	6.04
	DOK 2	-0.63	0.88	-2.85	1.98
	DOK 3	-0.25	0.90	-1.84	3.37
<b>5</b>	DOK 1	-0.71	0.86	-2.98	2.06
	DOK 2	-0.22	0.98	-2.03	5.11
	DOK 3	0.13	0.92	-2.10	3.59
<b>6</b>	DOK 1	-0.55	0.91	-2.87	1.53
	DOK 2	0.10	0.91	-1.91	3.57
	DOK 3	0.39	0.97	-2.12	4.17
<b>7</b>	DOK 1	0.00	0.88	-1.86	2.76
	DOK 2	0.46	0.89	-1.43	3.81
	DOK 3	0.70	0.96	-1.17	4.50
<b>8</b>	DOK 1	-0.04	1.39	-3.48	4.76
	DOK 2	0.44	0.97	-1.91	6.93
	DOK 3	0.87	1.22	-0.77	5.74

**Table 4-N-3. Average Item Difficulty by Cluster for Mathematics**

Grade	Cluster	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
<b>3</b>	3.1-2	-2.62	0.84	-4.44	-0.91
	3.1-3	-2.40	0.58	-4.21	-0.80
	3.1-4and7	-2.69	0.47	-3.81	-1.17
	3.3-4	-2.38	0.60	-4.46	-1.39
	3.5-6	-2.37	0.51	-3.52	-1.14
	3.5-7	-2.35	0.78	-4.06	-1.05
	3.8	-1.85	0.43	-2.48	-1.39
	3.8-9	-2.21	0.61	-3.59	-0.76
<b>4</b>	4.1-2	-1.62	0.70	-3.20	0.57
	4.1-3	-1.91	0.82	-4.19	-0.01
	4.3	-0.95	0.47	-1.82	-0.43
	4.3-4	-1.92	0.96	-3.35	2.85
	4.4	-1.63	0.75	-3.52	-0.07
	4.4-6	-1.88	0.62	-3.84	0.24
	4.5	-2.06	0.77	-3.49	0.59
	4.5-7	-1.88	0.64	-3.53	-0.38
<b>5</b>	5.1	-0.84	0.42	-1.54	-0.03
	5.1-2	-1.26	0.79	-3.20	1.17
	5.1-4	-1.13	0.75	-3.83	1.41
	5.2	-0.62	0.78	-2.39	0.97
	5.3	-1.57	0.99	-3.23	1.25
	5.3-4	-0.36	1.24	-2.22	3.82
	5.3-5	-1.33	0.79	-3.21	0.47
	5.3-7	-0.69	0.84	-3.04	2.11
<b>6</b>	5.5-7	-1.48	0.93	-3.39	1.17
	6.1	-0.19	0.65	-1.18	1.50
	6.1-3	-0.37	1.16	-3.82	3.76
	6.1-4	0.08	1.24	-3.46	4.61
	6.2-4	-0.54	0.90	-2.17	3.14
	6.4-5	-0.35	1.29	-2.65	5.58
	6.5-8	-0.63	1.11	-4.07	1.79
	6.9	-0.39	0.92	-2.20	0.90
<b>7</b>	7.1-2	0.79	1.32	-1.59	4.64
	7.1-3	0.50	1.25	-2.47	8.34
	7.3-4	0.88	1.22	-2.21	3.33
	7.4-6	1.05	0.96	-1.55	3.67
	7.5-8	0.28	1.43	-4.55	4.15
<b>8</b>	8.1-3	1.60	1.33	-1.70	7.30
	8.1-4	0.84	1.54	-3.51	6.05
	8.1-5	1.34	1.42	-2.38	6.54
	8.4-5	1.14	1.22	-1.44	3.30
	8.5-6	1.63	1.18	-1.65	4.50
	8.6-8	2.14	1.16	-0.82	5.99
	8.7-8	1.84	1.32	-1.47	6.08
	8.9	2.98	0.82	1.72	5.69
<b>SMI</b>	BF	3.04	1.64	-1.12	6.22
	CED	2.63	1.14	0.50	4.92

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>
	CO	2.46	1.43	-0.86	7.46
	GPE	2.69	1.21	-0.53	4.89
	ID	2.22	1.47	-1.38	5.62
	IF	2.30	1.27	-0.71	4.92
	LE	2.61	1.31	-2.10	5.17
	Q	3.04	1.53	-0.26	5.16
	REI	2.50	1.08	-1.13	4.65
	SSE	2.97	0.81	1.99	4.52

**Table 4-N-4. Average Item Difficulty by Affinity Group for Mathematics**

<b>Grade</b>	<b>DOK</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>
<b>3</b>	DOK 1	-2.77	0.58	-4.46	-0.80
	DOK 2	-2.35	0.54	-3.97	-0.91
	DOK 3	-1.80	0.51	-3.02	-0.76
<b>4</b>	DOK 1	-2.25	0.65	-3.84	-0.69
	DOK 2	-1.77	0.72	-4.19	2.85
	DOK 3	-1.04	0.73	-2.77	1.02
<b>5</b>	DOK 1	-1.49	0.80	-3.83	0.32
	DOK 2	-1.06	0.83	-3.37	3.82
	DOK 3	-0.23	0.85	-2.28	2.11
<b>6</b>	DOK 1	-0.74	1.31	-4.07	5.58
	DOK 2	-0.25	0.99	-3.10	3.19
	DOK 3	0.71	0.89	-1.03	4.61
<b>7</b>	DOK 1	-0.09	1.24	-2.47	4.64
	DOK 2	0.69	1.14	-4.55	8.34
	DOK 3	1.49	1.13	-1.05	5.21
<b>8</b>	DOK 1	0.82	1.36	-2.38	4.57
	DOK 2	1.56	1.27	-3.51	7.30
	DOK 3	2.73	1.19	-0.36	6.08
<b>SMI</b>	DOK 1	1.89	1.19	-1.13	4.49
	DOK 2	2.58	1.29	-2.10	7.46
	DOK 3	3.13	1.15	0.52	6.03



# **APPENDIX 5-B**

## **CONFIGURATION, TROUBLESHOOTING, AND ADVANCED SECURE BROWSER INSTALLATION GUIDES**



# Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guide for Windows

For Technology Coordinators

2023-2024

Published June 28, 2023

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



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# Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Windows

This document contains configurations, troubleshooting, and advanced Secure Browser installation instructions for your network and Windows workstations.

## How to Configure Windows Workstations for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for Windows.

### How to Disable Fast User Switching

Fast User Switching is a feature all supported versions of Windows that allows for more than one user to be logged in at the same time. If Fast User Switching is not disabled and students try to access it during a test, the Secure Browser will pause the test. The following sections describe how to disable Fast User Switching for different versions of Windows.

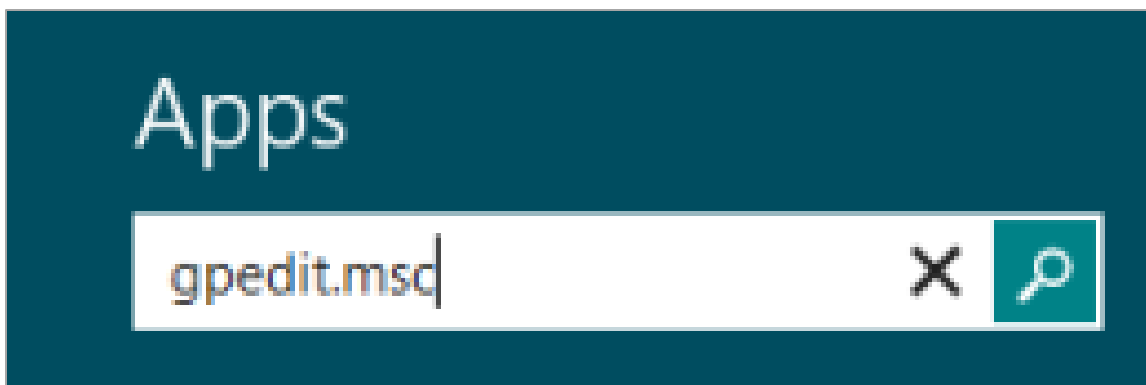
If you plan to use the Take a Test app on a dedicated test account on a Windows 10 device, do not disable fast user switching, as it causes the machine to enter an infinite loop when rebooted.

#### How to Disable Fast User Switching using the Local Group Policy Editor

The following procedure describes how to disable Fast User Switching using The Local Group Policy Editor.

1. In the Search charm, type `gpedit.msc`. Double-click the `gpedit` icon in the Apps pane. The Local Group Policy Editor window opens.

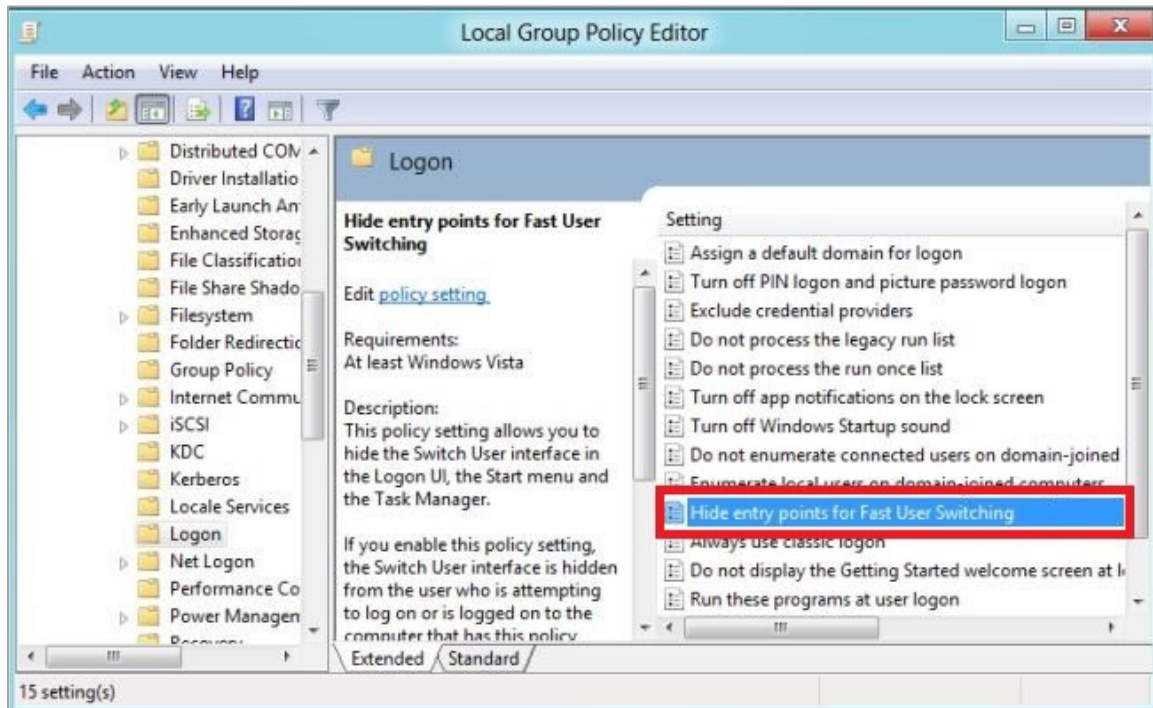
Figure 1. Search Charm



2. Navigate to Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > System > Logon.

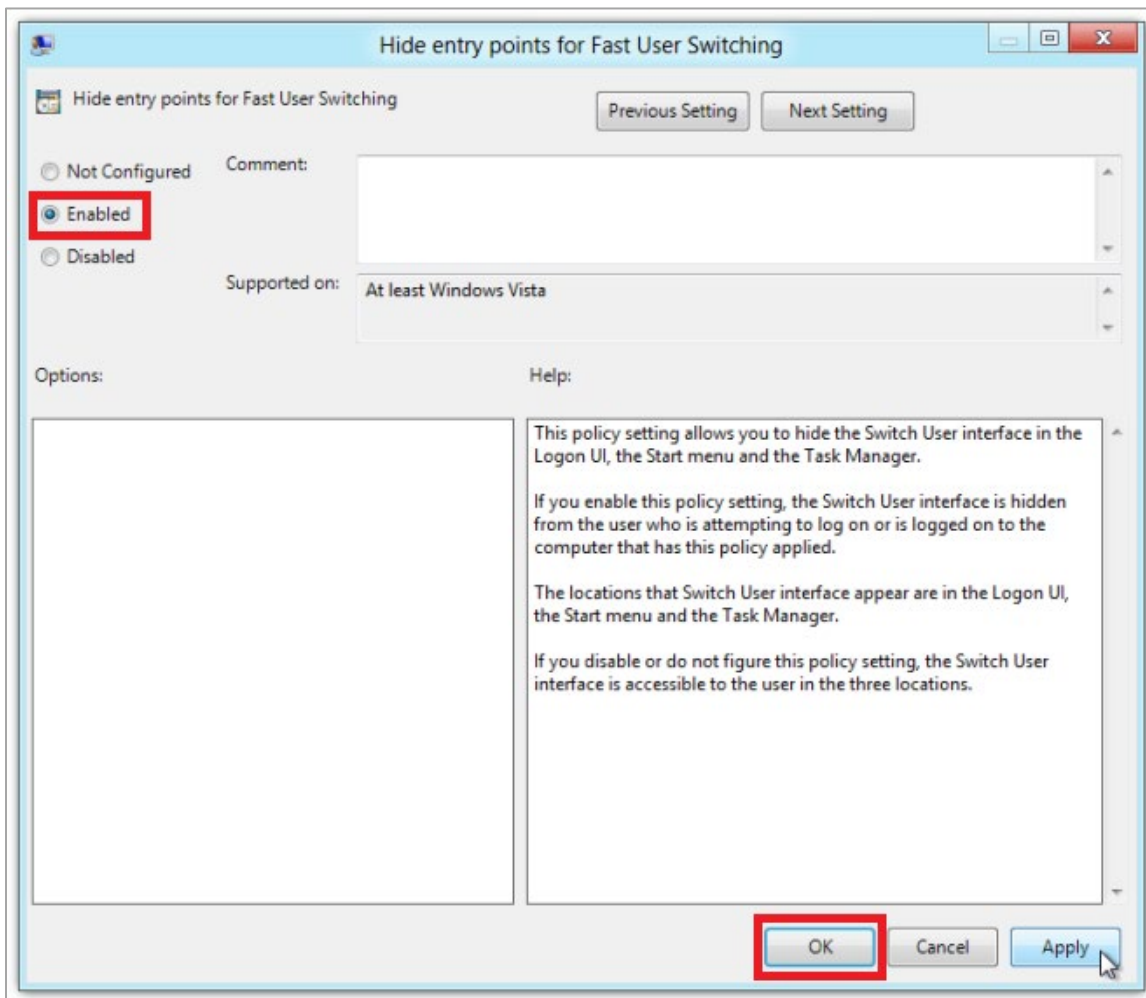
3. In the Setting pane, double-click **Hide entry points for Fast User Switching**.

Figure 2. Local Group Policy Editor



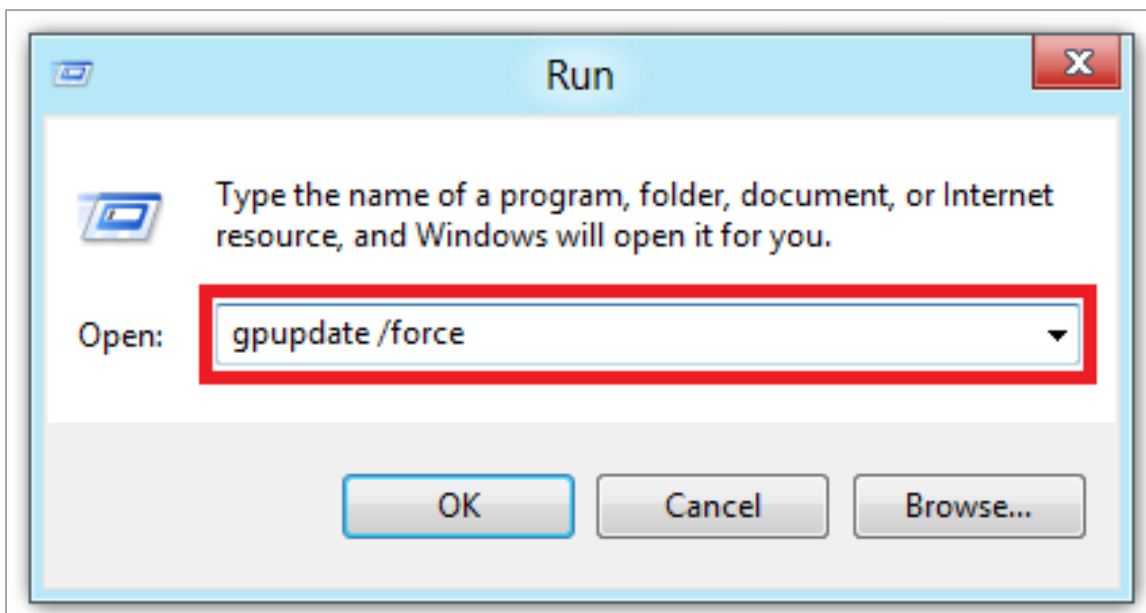
4. Select **Enabled** and then click **OK**.

Figure 3. Hide entry points for Fast User Switching



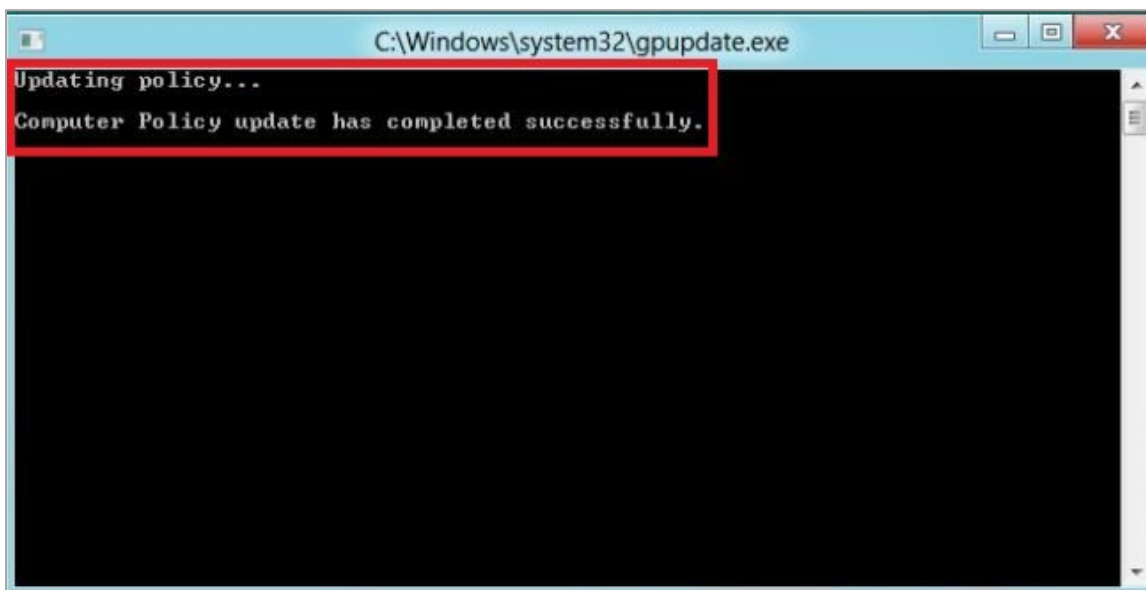
5. In the Search charm, type **run**. The **Run** dialog box opens.
6. Enter the command `gpupdate /force` into the text box and then click **OK**. (Note the space before the forward slash.)

Figure 4. Run



7. The command window opens. When you see the message Computer Policy update has completed successfully, this will be your notification that Windows has successfully disabled Fast User Switching.

Figure 5. Command Window





## How to Disable Screen Edge Swipe on Windows 10 Touchscreen Devices

Swiping inward from the edge of the display on Windows 10 touchscreen devices opens the Windows notification center. If this swiping gesture is not disabled and students taking a test in the Secure Browser on a Windows 10 touchscreen device swipe from the edge of the screen during a test, the notification center will open, displaying any notifications that might appear there and pausing the test. This affects all Windows 10 touchscreen devices. The following section describes how to disable Screen Edge Swipe using the Local Group Policy Editor.

You can also roll this change out to multiple devices at once using the Registry Editor. To make this change via the Registry Editor, you must have administrator privileges on the device.

### How to Disable Screen Edge Swipe Using the Local Group Policy Editor

The following procedure describes how to disable Screen Edge Swipe using the Local Group Policy Editor.

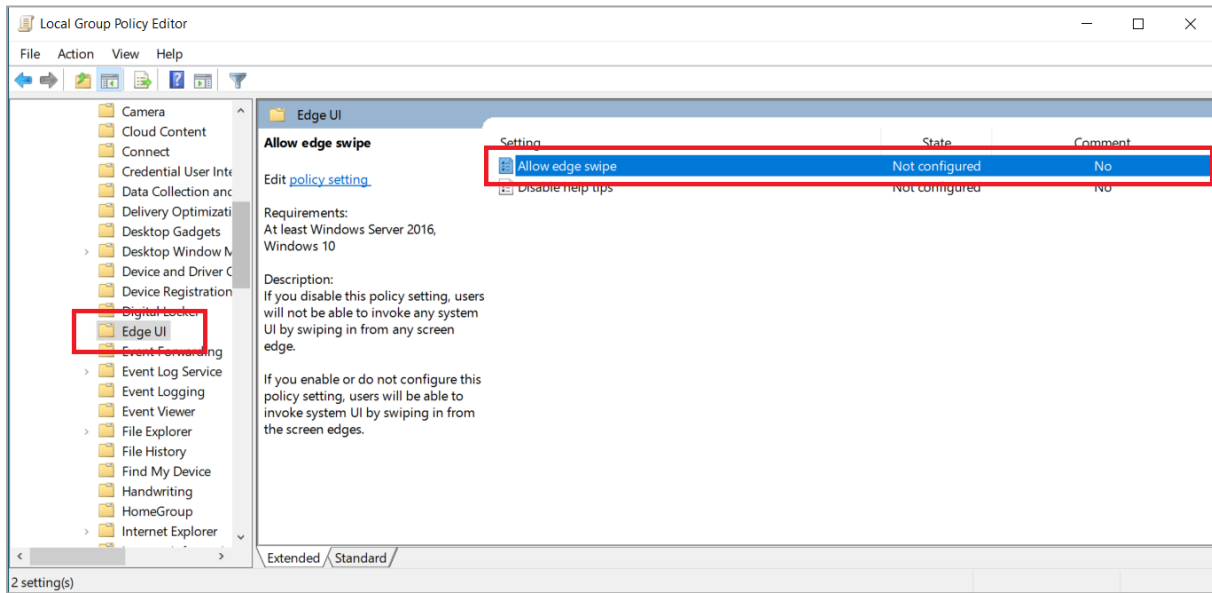
1. In the Search charm, type `gpedit.msc`. Select the `gpedit` icon in the Apps pane. The **Local Group Policy Editor** window opens.

Figure 6. Search Charm



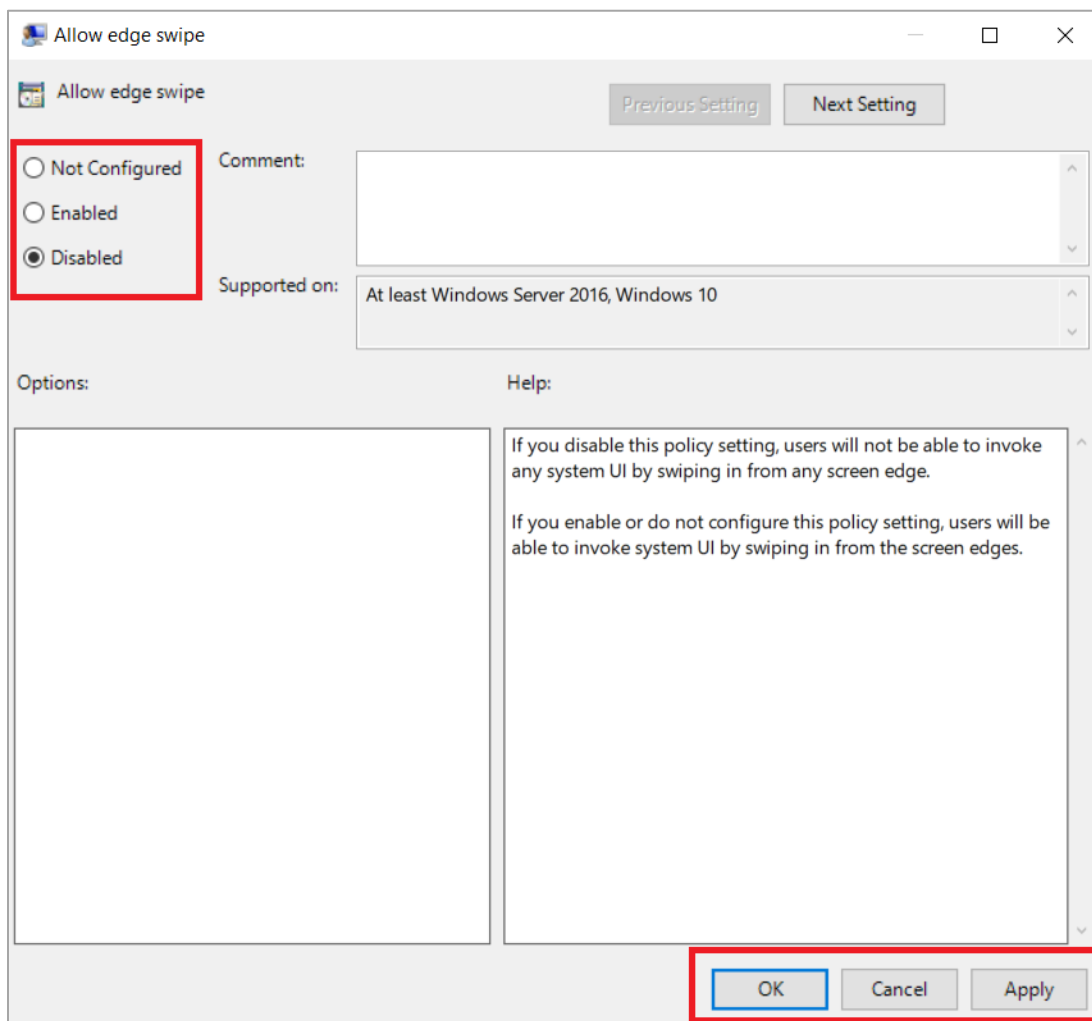
2. Navigate to Computer Configuration > Administrative Templates > Windows Components > Edge UI.

Figure 7. Local Group Policy Editor – Edge UI



3. In the right pane, double-click/tap **Allow edge swipe**. The **Allow Edge Swipe** window opens.

Figure 8. Allow Edge Swipe Window



4. Select **Disabled**.
5. Select **Apply**.
6. Select **OK**.
7. Close the **Local Group Policy Editor** window.
8. Restart your computer or tablet for the change to take effect.

## How to Install the Secure Browser for Windows Using Advanced Methods

This document contains additional installation instructions for installing the Secure Browser for Windows under a variety of deployment scenarios. One scenario describes installing the Secure Browser on a shared network drive, from which students would then run the Browser. However, there are significant drawbacks in this method. Running the Secure Browser from a shared network drive creates contention among the students' client machines for two resources: LAN bandwidth and shared drive I/O. This performance impact can be avoided by installing the Secure Browser locally on each machine. **CAI strongly discourages the use of network shared drive installation for the Secure Browser, as this setup can compromise the stability and performance of the browser, especially during peak testing times.**

### How to Install the Secure Browser via the Command Line

In this scenario, a user with administrator rights installs the Secure Browser from the command line. If you do not have administrator rights, refer to the “How to Install the Secure Browser Without Administrator Rights” section below.

If you are not signed on to the computer as an administrator, obtain the administrator password.

1. Navigate to the **Download Secure Browsers** page of the Utah RISE Assessment portal at <https://utahrise.org/>. Click the **Windows** tab, then click **Download Browser**. A dialog window opens.
2. Save the file on the computer (this step may vary depending on the browser you are using):
  - a. If presented with a choice to **Run** or **Save** the file, click **Save**, and save the file to a convenient location.
  - b. If presented only with the option to **Save**, save the file to a convenient location.
3. Note the full path and filename of the downloaded file, such as `c:\temp\UTSecureBrowser-Win.msi`.
4. Open a command prompt as the administrator by doing the following:
  - a. Click **Start**, and locate the Command Prompt application. (In some versions of Windows, the application is under **All Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt**.)
  - b. Right-click **Command Prompt**, and select **Run as Administrator**.
  - c. As necessary, type the administrator password for the computer. The command prompt opens.

(You need to do step 4 only once for the current login. The next time you open the command prompt, Windows retains the administrator role.)

5. Run the command `msiexec /I <Source> [/quiet] [INSTALLDIR=<Target>]`  
 <Source> Path to the installation file, such as `C:\temp\UTSecureBrowser-Win.msi`.

<Target> Path to the location where you want to install the Secure Browser. If absent, installs to the directory described in step 7. The installation program creates the directory if it does not exist.

/I Perform an install.

[/quiet] Quiet mode, no interaction.

For example, the command

```
msiexec /I c:\temp\UTSecureBrowser-Win.msi /quiet
INSTALLDIR=C:\AssessmentTesting\BrowserInstallDirectory
```

installs the Secure Browser from the installation package at C:\temp\UTSecureBrowser-Win.msi into the directory C:\AssessmentTesting\BrowserInstallDirectory using quiet mode.

6. Follow the instructions in the setup wizard. When prompted for setup type, click **Install**.
7. Click **Finish** to exit the setup wizard. The following items are installed:
  - a. The Secure Browser to the default location C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser\.
  - b. A shortcut UTSecureBrowser to the desktop.
8. Ensure all background jobs, such as virus scans or software updates, are scheduled outside of test windows. For example, if your testing takes place between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., schedule background jobs outside of these hours.
9. Run the browser by double-clicking the UTSecureBrowser shortcut on the desktop. The Secure Browser opens displaying the student login screen. The browser fills the entire screen and hides the task bar.
10. To exit the browser, click **CLOSE SECURE BROWSER** in the upper-right corner of the screen.

## How to Install the Secure Browser Without Administrator Rights

In this scenario, you copy the Secure Browser from one machine where it is installed onto another machine on which you do not have administrator rights.

1. Log on to a machine on which the Secure Browser is installed.
2. Copy the entire folder where the browser was installed (usually C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser) to a removable drive or shared network location.
3. Copy the entire directory from the shared location or removable drive to any directory on the target computer.
4. In the folder where you copied the Secure Browser, right-click UTSecureBrowser.exe and select **Send To > Desktop (create shortcut)**.
5. Ensure all background jobs, such as virus scans or software updates, are scheduled outside of test windows. For example, if your testing takes place between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., schedule background jobs outside of these hours.
6. Double-click the desktop shortcut to run the Secure Browser.

## How to Copy the Secure Browser Installation Directory to Testing Computers

In this scenario, a network administrator installs the Secure Browser on one machine, and copies the entire installation directory to testing computers.

1. On the computer from where you will copy the installation directory, install the Secure Browser following the directions on your portal. Note the path of the installation directory, such as C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser.
2. Identify the directory on the local testing computers to which you will copy the browser file (it should be the same directory on all computers). For example, you may want to copy the directory to c:\AssessmentTesting\. Ensure you select a directory in which the students can run executables.
3. On each local testing computer, do the following:
  - a. Ensure all background jobs, such as virus scans or software updates, are scheduled outside of test windows. For example, if your testing takes place between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., schedule background jobs outside of these hours.
  - b. Copy the installation directory used in step 17 from the remote machine to the directory you selected in step 18. For example, if the target directory is c:\AssessmentTesting\, you are creating a new folder c:\AssessmentTesting\UTSecureBrowser.
  - c. Copy the shortcut c:\AssessmentTesting\UTSecureBrowser\UTSecureBrowser.exe - Shortcut.lnk to the desktop.

- d. Run the browser by double-clicking the UTSecureBrowser shortcut on the desktop. The Secure Browser opens displaying the student login screen. The browser fills the entire screen and hides the task bar.
- e. To exit the browser, click **CLOSE SECURE BROWSER** in the upper-right corner of the screen.

## How to Install the Secure Browser for Use with an NComputing Terminal

In this scenario, a network administrator installs the Secure Browser on a Windows server accessed through an NComputing terminal. Prior to testing day, the testing coordinator connects consoles to the NComputing terminal, logs in from each to the Windows server, and starts the Secure Browser so that it is ready for the students.


This procedure assumes that you already have a working NComputing topology with consoles able to reach the Windows server.

1. Log in to the machine running the Windows server.
2. Install the Secure Browser following the directions on your portal.
3. Open Notepad and type the following command (no line breaks):

```
"C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser\UTSecureBrowser.exe" -CreateProfile  
%SESSIONNAME%
```

If you used a different installation path on the Windows server, use that in the above command.

4. Save the file to the desktop as logon.bat.
5. Create a group policy object that runs the file logon.bat each time a user logs in. For details, see [How to Create Group Policy Objects](#).

 *Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

6. On each NComputing console, create a new UTSecureBrowser desktop shortcut by doing the following (this step is necessary because the default shortcut created by the installation program has an incorrect target):
  - a. Connect to the NComputing terminal.
  - b. Log in to the Windows server with administrator privileges.
  - c. Delete the Secure Browser's shortcut appearing on the desktop.

- d. Navigate to the Secure Browser's installation directory, usually C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser\.
- e. Right-click the file UTSecureBrowser.exe and select **Send To > Desktop (create shortcut)**.
- f. On the desktop, right-click the new shortcut and select **Properties**. The Shortcut Properties dialog box appears.
- g. Under the **Shortcut** tab, in the **Target** field, type the following command:

```
"C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser\UTSecureBrowser.exe" -P
%SESSIONNAME%
```

If you used a different installation path on the Windows server, use that in the above command.

- h. Click **OK** to close the Properties dialog box.

7. Verify the installation by double-clicking the shortcut to start the Secure Browser.

## How to Install the Secure Browser on a Terminal Server or Windows Server

In this scenario, a network administrator installs the Secure Browser on a server—either a terminal server or a Windows server. Testing machines then connect to the server's desktop and run the Secure Browser remotely. This scenario is supported on Windows Server 2012 R2 and 2016 R2.

**CAUTION: Testing Quality with Servers** Launching a Secure Browser from a terminal or Windows server is typically not a secure test environment, because students can use their local machines to search for answers. Therefore, CAI does not recommend this installation scenario for testing.

1. Log in to the server, and install the Secure Browser by following the directions on your portal. Note the path of the installation directory.
2. Copy and paste the line below into Notepad (no line breaks):

```
"C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser\UTSecureBrowser" -CreateProfile
%SESSIONNAME%
```

If you used a different installation path, use that in the above command.

3. Save the file to the desktop as logon.bat.
4. Create a group policy object that runs the file logon.bat each time a user connects to the server's desktop. For details, see [How to Create Group Policy Objects](#).

*Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note*



*that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

5. On each client, create a new UTSecureBrowser desktop shortcut by doing the following (this step is necessary because the default shortcut created by the installation program has an incorrect target):
  - a. Connect from the client to the server.
  - b. On the desktop provided by the server, delete the Secure Browser's shortcut.
  - c. Navigate to the Secure Browser's installation directory, usually C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser\.
  - d. Right-click the file UTSecureBrowser.exe and select **Send To > Desktop (create shortcut)**.
  - e. On the desktop, right-click the new shortcut and select **Properties**. The Shortcut Properties dialog box appears.
  - f. Under the **Shortcut** tab, in the **Target** field, type the following command:
 

```
"C:\Program Files\UTSecureBrowser\UTSecureBrowser.exe" -P
%SESSIONNAME%
```

If you used a different installation path on the server, use that in the above command.
  - g. Click **OK** to close the Properties dialog box.
6. Verify the installation by double-clicking the shortcut to start the Secure Browser.

## How to Share the Secure Browser over a Network

While the Secure Browser can be installed on a server's shared drive and then shared to each testing computer's desktop via a shortcut, CAI strongly discourages this setup as it can compromise the stability and performance of the browser, especially during peak testing times.

### How to Uninstall the Secure Browser on Windows

The following sections describe how to uninstall the Secure Browser from Windows or from the command line.

#### How to Uninstall the Secure Browser via the User Interface

The following instructions may vary depending on your version of Windows.

1. Navigate to **Settings > System > Apps & features** (Windows 10) or **Control Panel > Add or Remove Programs** or **Uninstall a Program** (previous versions of Windows).
2. Select the Secure Browser program UTSecureBrowser and click **Remove** or **Uninstall**.
3. Follow the instructions in the uninstall wizard.

## How to Uninstall the Secure Browser via the Command Line

1. Open a command prompt.
2. Run the command `msiexec /X <Source> /quiet`

<Source> Path to the executable file, such as `C:\MSI\UTSecureBrowser.exe`.

`/X` Perform an uninstall.

`[/quiet]` Quiet mode, no interaction.

For example, the command

```
msiexec /X C:\AssessmentTesting\UTSecureBrowser.exe /quiet
```

uninstalls the Secure Browser installed at `C:\AssessmentTesting\` using quiet mode.

## How to Install the Secure Browser on Windows Mobile Devices

The procedure for installing the Secure Browser on Windows mobile devices is the same for installing it on desktops. See your portal for details.

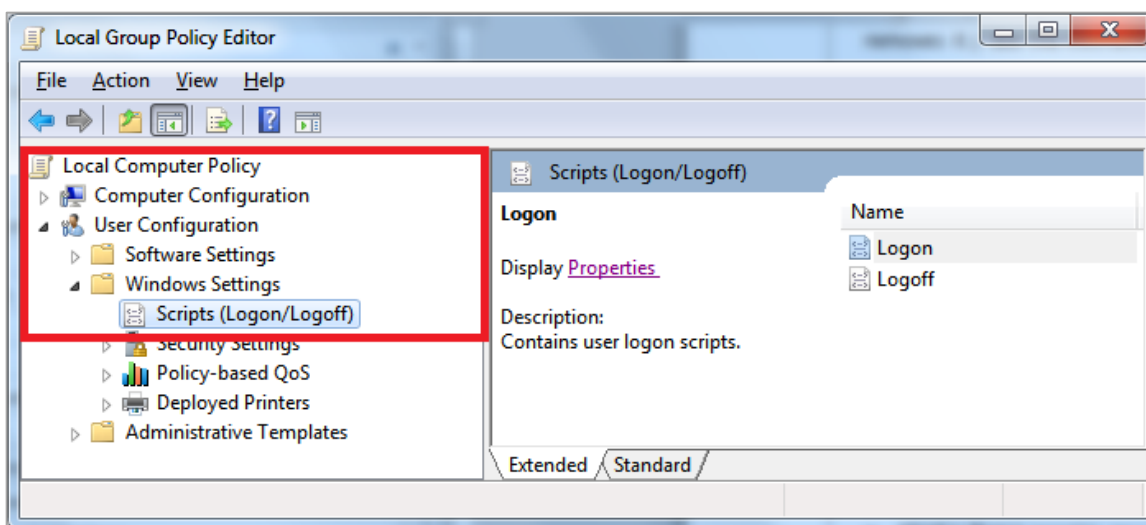
## How to Create Group Policy Objects

Many of the procedures listed above refer to creating a group policy object. These are objects that Windows executes upon certain events. The following procedure explains how to create a group policy object that runs a script when a user logs in. The script itself is saved in a file `logon.bat`.

For additional information about creating group policy objects, see [https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754740\(v=ws.11\).aspx](https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc754740(v=ws.11).aspx).

1. In the task bar (Windows 10), or in **Start > Run** (previous versions of Windows), enter `gpedit.msc`. The Local Group Policy Editor appears.

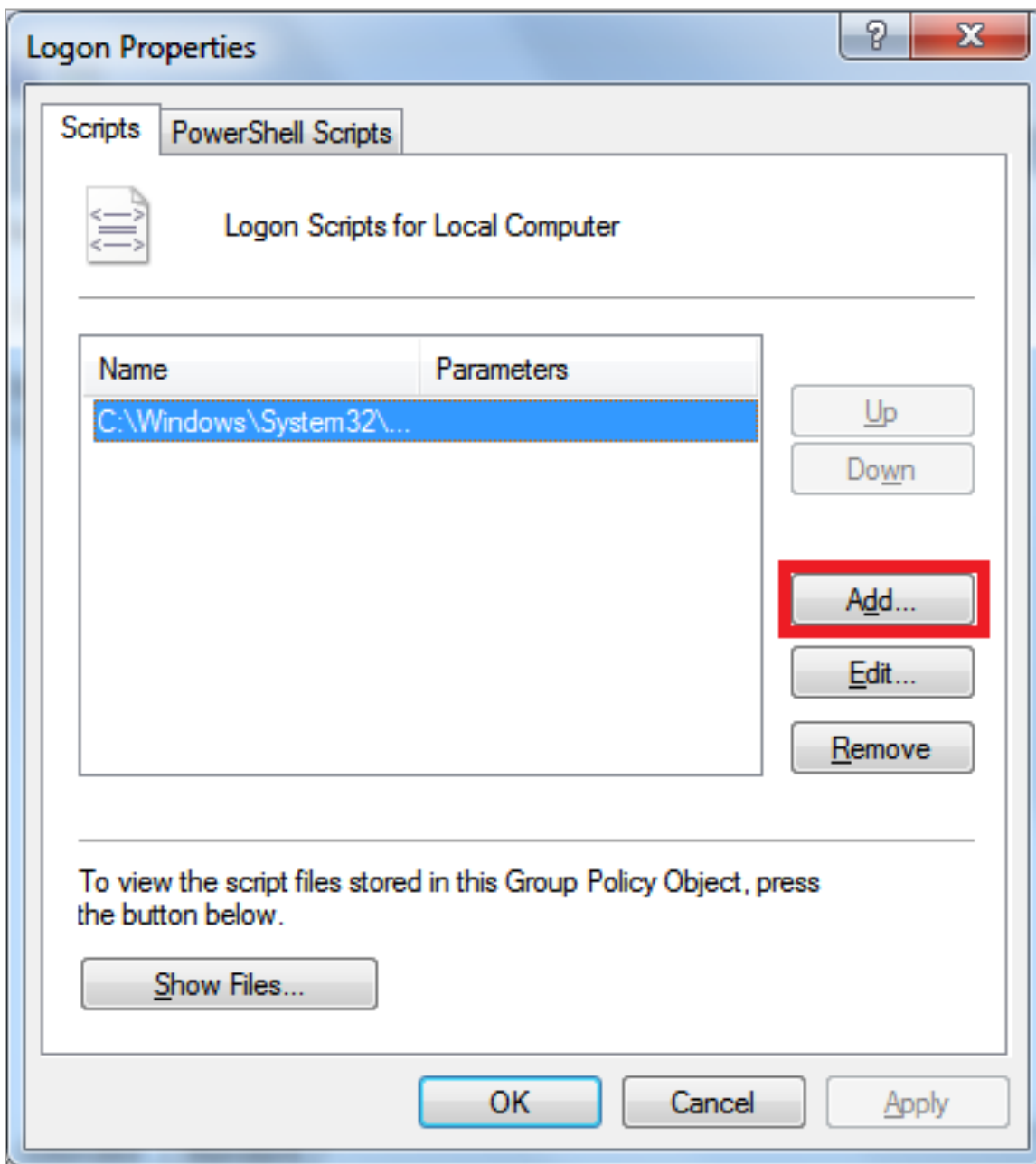
Figure 9. Local Group Policy Editor



2. Expand **Local Computer Policy > User Configuration > Windows Settings > Scripts (Logon/Logoff)**.

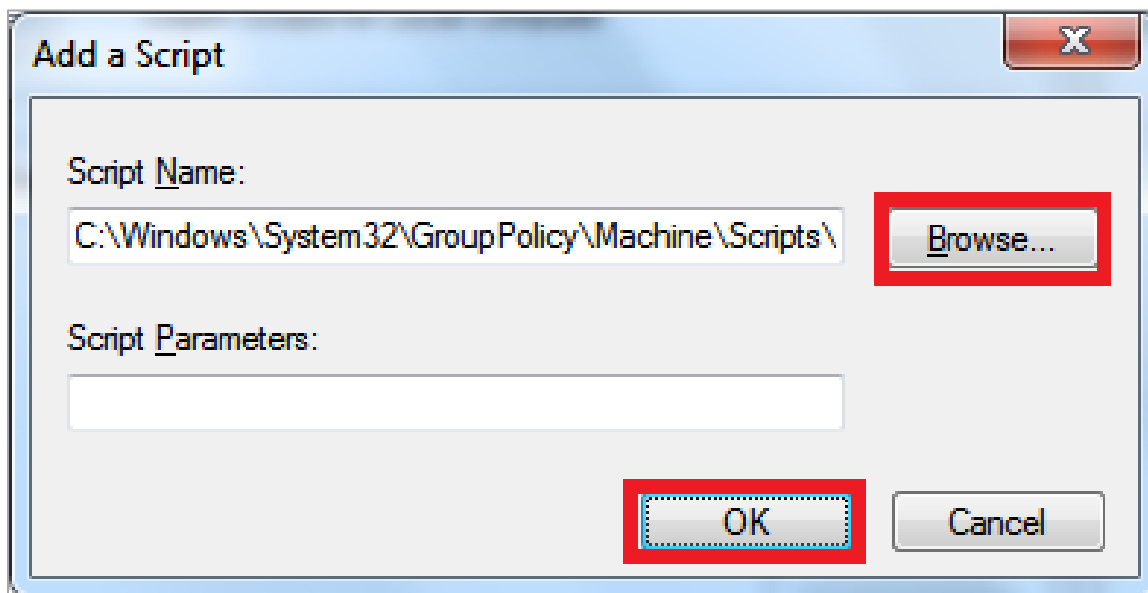
3. Select **Logon** and click **Properties**. The **Logon Properties** dialog box appears.

Figure 10. Logon Properties



4. Click **Add**. The **Add a Script** dialog box appears.

Figure 11. Add a Script



5. Click **Browse...**, and navigate to the logon.bat you want to run.
6. Click **OK**. You return to the **Logon Properties** dialog box.
7. Click **OK**. You return to the Local Group Policy Editor.
8. Close the Local Group Policy Editor.

## How to Troubleshoot Windows Workstations

This section contains troubleshooting tips for Windows.

### How to Reset Secure Browser Profiles on Windows

If the Helpdesk advises you to reset the Secure Browser profile, use the instructions in this section.

1. Log on as an admin user or as the user who installed the Secure Browser, and close any open Secure Browsers.
2. Delete the contents of the following folders:

`C:\Users\username\AppData\Local\CAI\`

`C:\Users\username\AppData\Roaming\CAI\`

where username is the Windows user account where the Secure Browser is installed. (Keep the CAI\ folders, just delete their contents.)

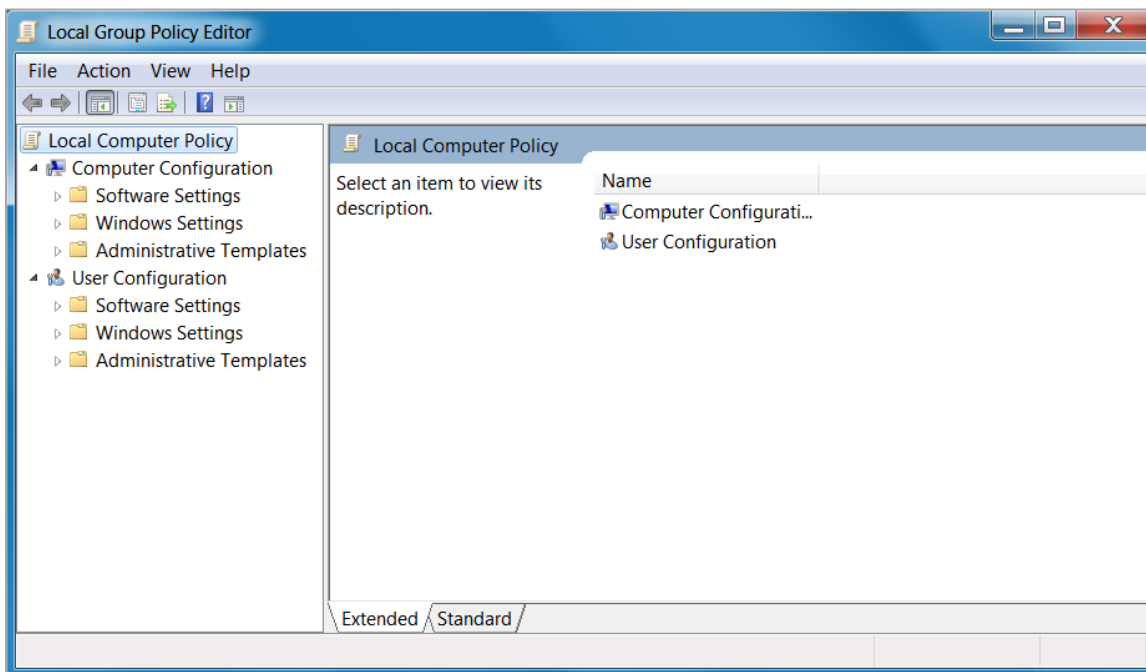
3. Start the Secure Browser.

## How to Block Device Touch Input Using the Group Policy Editor

Some tablets and devices have Touch features that may need to be disabled before testing. The following procedure describes how to disable the Touch feature on these devices using the Group Policy Editor:

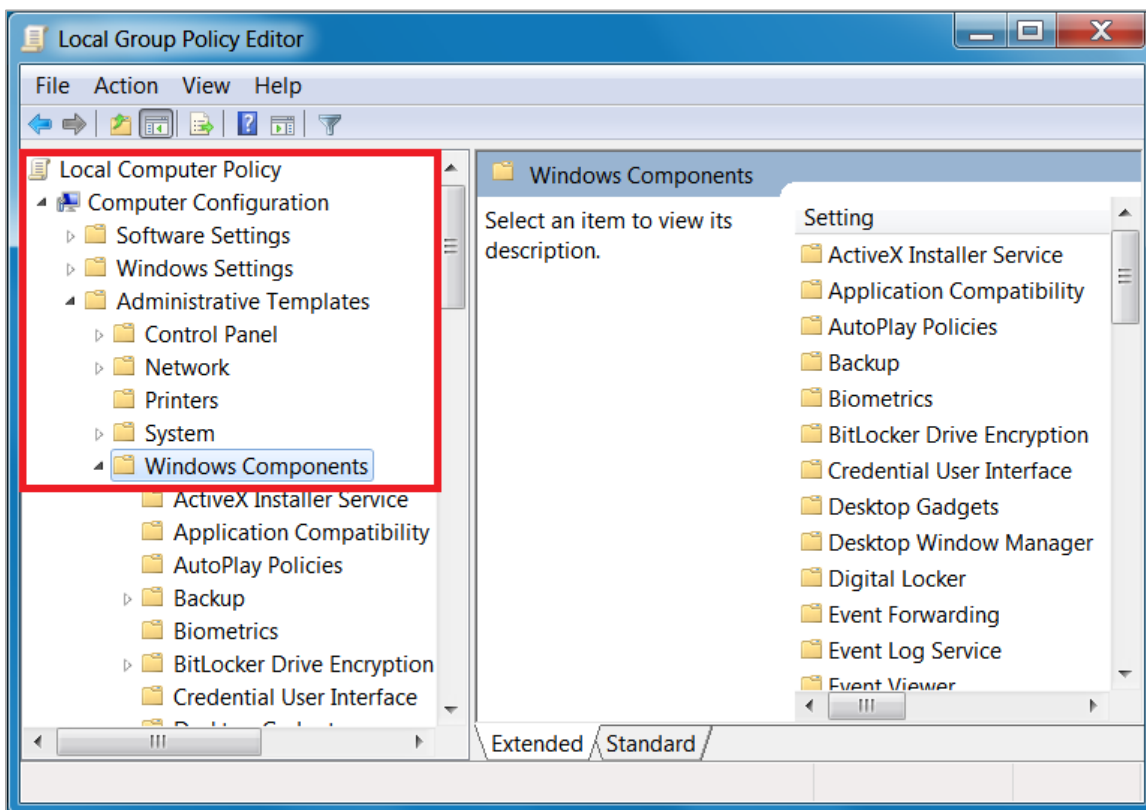
1. Type `gpedit.msc` in the *Search* box on the **Start** menu. The **Local Group Policy Editor** window appears.

Figure 12. Local Group Policy Editor



2. Navigate to **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components**.

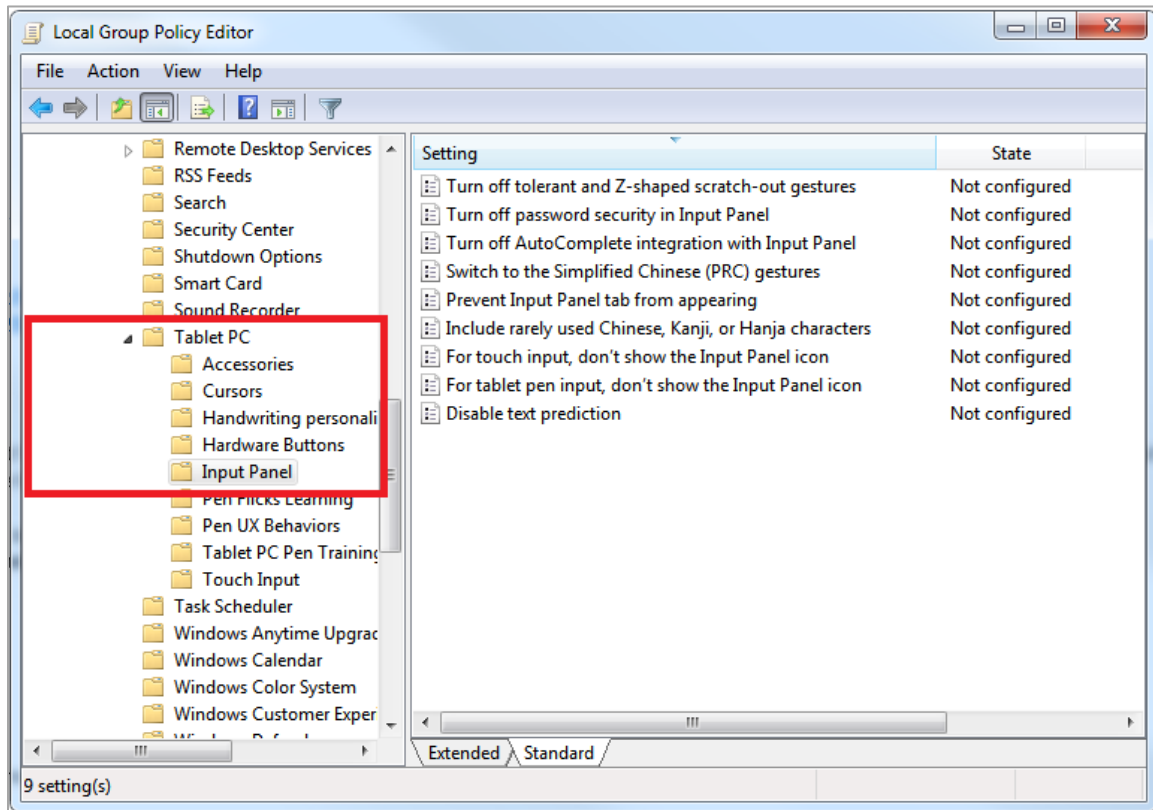
Figure 13. Windows Components





3. Scroll down to the **Tablet PC** folder, then select **Input Panel**. The following screen displays.

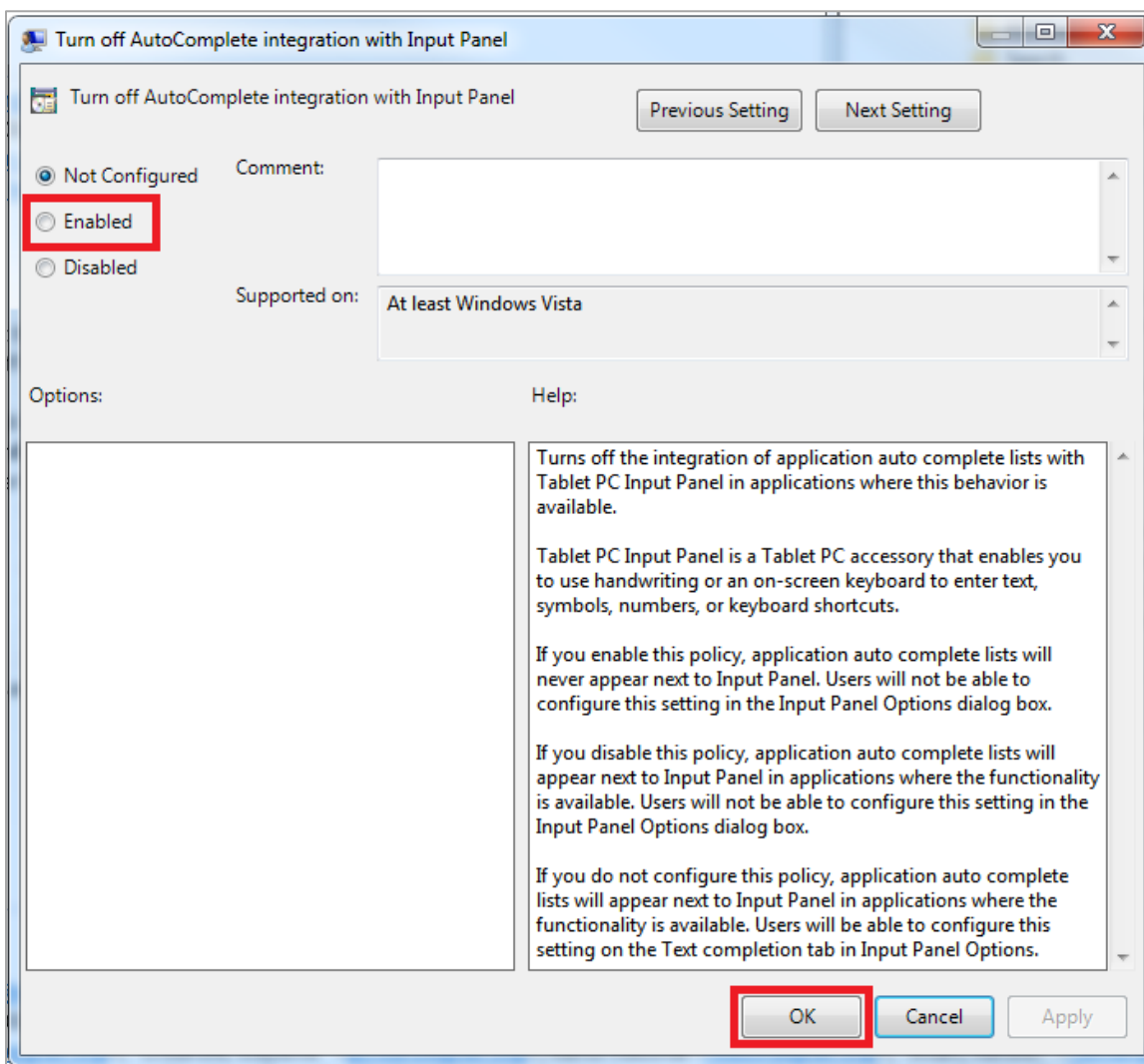
Figure 14. Input Panel



4. Enable the following items in the *Setting* column:
  - a. Turn off AutoComplete integration with Input Panel
  - b. Prevent Input Panel tab from appearing
  - c. For tablet pen input, don't show the Input Panel icon
  - d. For touch input, don't show the Input Panel icon
  - e. Disable text prediction

5. To enable an item in the *Setting* column, double-click on that item. The following screen will display that will allow you to enable or disable your selected item as required.

Figure 15. Turn off AutoComplete integration with Input Panel



6. Select **Enabled**, and click **OK**.
7. Close the **Local Group Policy Editor** window.

## How to Configure ZoomText to Recognize the Secure Browser

When displaying a test with a print-size accommodation above 4× magnification, the Secure Browser automatically enters streamlined mode. If you want to retain the standard layout of a test but display it with a print magnification above 4×, then consider using ZoomText—a magnification and screen-reading software that you can use with the Secure Browser. Use the following procedure to ensure ZoomText recognizes the Secure Browser.

1. If ZoomText is running, close it.
2. In the Windows Explorer, go to the installation directory for your version of ZoomText. For example, if you have ZoomText version 10.1:

Go to C:\Program Files\ZoomText 10.1\).

3. In a text editor, open the file ZoomTextConfig.xml.
4. Search for line containing the D2DPatch property, similar to the following:

```
<Property name="D2DPatch" value="*,~dwm,~firefox,~thunderbird"/>
```

5. In the value attribute, add the prefix for your state's Secure Browser:

```
<Property name="D2DPatch" value="*,~dwm,~firefox,~ UTsecurebrowser,~thunderbird"/>
```

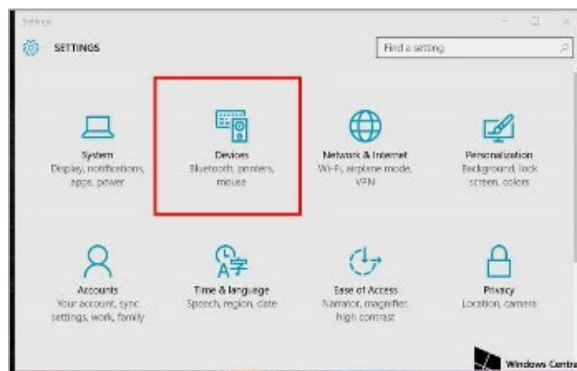
6. Save the file, and restart ZoomText.

## How to Set the Touch Keyboard on Microsoft Surface Pro Tablet to Appear

Some Surface Pro users accessing the touch keyboard are seeing the touch keyboard disappear when they click outside a text box or when they type an answer into a text box and then click next. The keyboard fails to reappear when users click back inside the next text box. To avoid these issues, users must set the touch keyboard to automatically show up.

1. Go to **Settings** (keyboard shortcut: **Windows + I**)

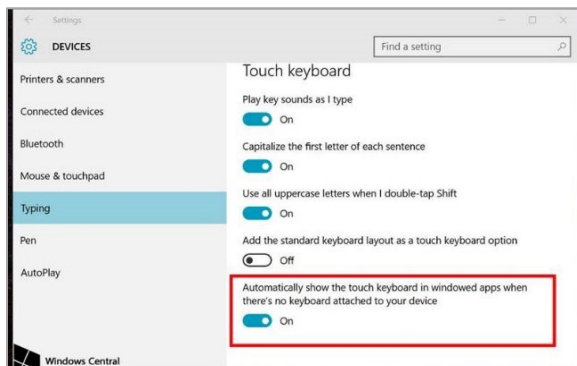
Figure 16. Settings



2. Go to **Devices > Typing**.

3. Scroll down and toggle on: *Automatically show the touch keyboard in windowed apps when there's no keyboard attached to your device.*

Figure 17. Typing

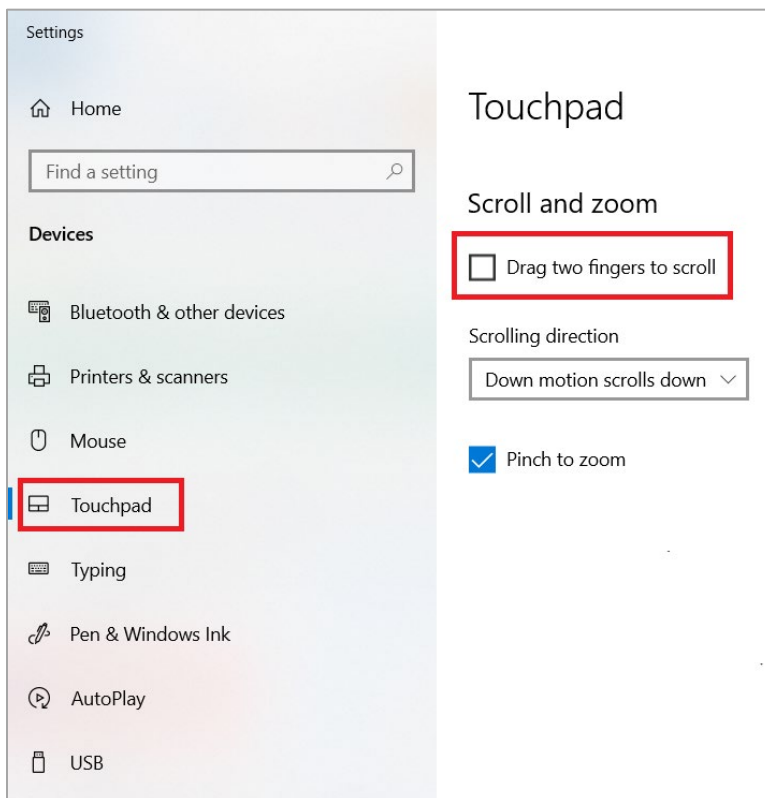


## How to Disable Two-finger Scrolling in HP Notebooks with Synaptics TouchPad

The trackpad software on the HP stream notebooks can cause the Secure Browser to close and display an “environment not secure” error. This can occur when a student tries to use the advanced trackpad features such as scrolling gesture with the trackpad. The Synaptics Touchpad driver is the driver that allows full use of all features of the trackpad. To avoid this error and the closing of the Secure Browser, disable the Touchpad two-finger scrolling Feature.

1. Open the **Start** menu (🌐), and then type **mouse settings** in the search field.
2. Select **Mouse settings** from the list of options.
3. Select **Touchpad**.
4. In the *Scroll and zoom* section, clear the *Drag two fingers to scroll* checkbox.

Figure 18. Touchpad Settings



## How to Disable Automatic Volume Reduction

A feature in Windows automatically lowers or mutes the volume of some apps if Windows detects audio recording. This section describes how to disable automatic volume reduction.

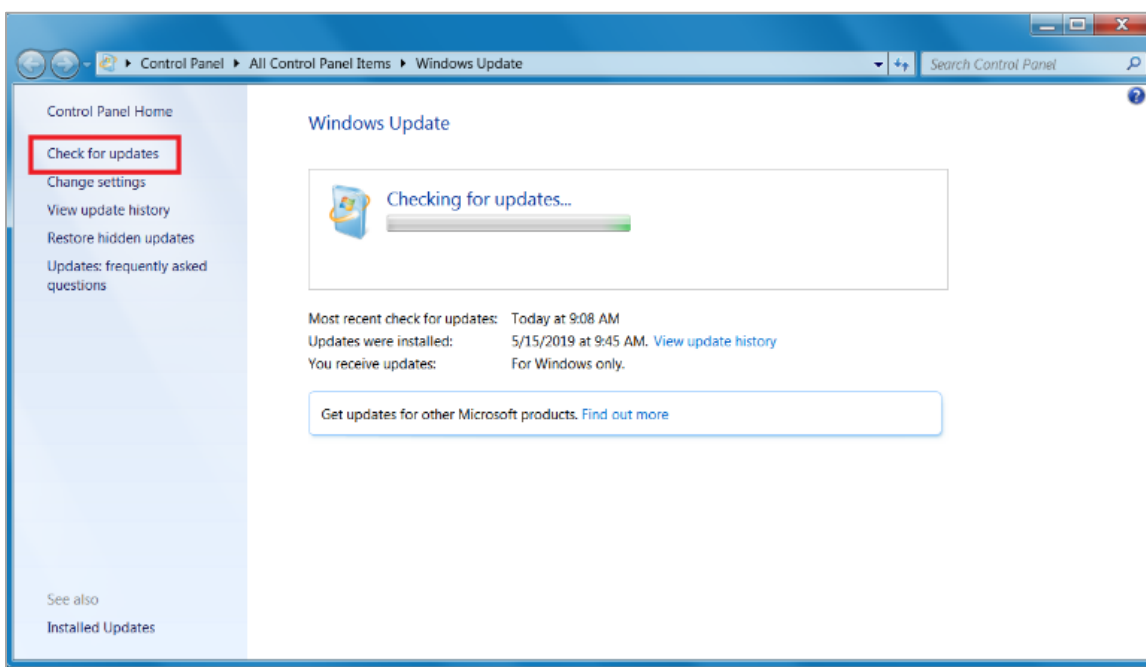
1. Open the **Start Menu**.
2. Open the **Control Panel**.
3. Select **Sound**. The **Sound** window will open.
4. Select the **Communications** tab.
5. By default, the option to “Reduce the volume of other sounds by 80%” is selected. Change this to **Do nothing**.
6. Select **OK**.

## How to Run NVDA Screen Reader 2018.1.1 with Take a Test App

Users running the Take a Test app and NVDA screen reader version 2018.1.1 at the same time on Windows 10 and 10 in S Mode with RS v1709 and v1803 are experiencing the Take a Test app crashing before a test is started. To keep the Take a Test app from crashing while running the NVDA screen reader 2018.1.1, you should update Windows 10 and 10 in S Mode to at least RS v1809. Windows Updates can be accessed through the Control Panel.

1. Open the **Start Menu**.
2. Type **Windows Update** in the search charm and hit enter. The **Windows Update** window appears.
3. Select **Check for Updates**.
4. Select **Install Updates** to install all available updates.

Figure 19. Windows Update



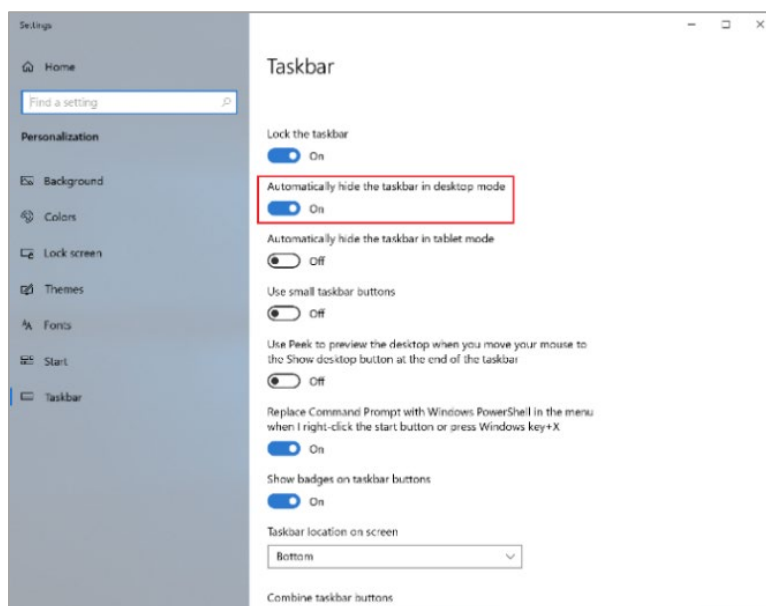
## How to View the Windows Taskbar in Permissive Mode

In Permissive Mode, the Windows taskbar should appear when a user hovers their mouse pointer near the bottom of the screen. In Windows 10, the taskbar does not appear as intended. The following sections describe how to view the Windows taskbar in Permissive Mode by turning off the auto-hide feature in the Taskbar Properties. These instructions differ slightly depending on your version of Windows. This procedure must be completed before the Secure Browser is launched on the student workstation.

### How to View the Taskbar in Permissive Mode on Windows 10

1. Right-click on the taskbar.
2. Click **Properties**. The *Taskbar* window appears. (See Figure .)
3. Toggle **Automatically hide the taskbar in desktop mode** to **Off**.
4. Close the *Taskbar* window.

Figure 19. Taskbar





## How to Configure Networks for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for your network.

### Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing

This section presents information about the URLs that CAI provides. Ensure your network’s firewalls are open for these URLs. If your testing network includes devices that perform traffic shaping, packet prioritization, or Quality of Service, ensure these URLs have high priority.

#### URLs for Non-Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Table 1 lists URLs for non-testing sites, such as Test Information Distribution Engine and Online Reporting System.

Table 1. CAI URLs for Non-Testing Sites

System	URL
Portal and Secure Browser installation files	<a href="https://utahrise.org/">https://utahrise.org/</a>
Single Sign-On System	<a href="https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account">https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account</a>
Test Information Distribution Engine	<a href="https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/</a>
Reporting System	<a href="https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/</a>

## URLs for TA and Student Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Testing servers and satellites may be added or modified during the school year to ensure an optimal testing experience. As a result, CAI strongly encourages you to add these URLs to your allowlist at the root level. This requires using a wildcard. CAI strongly encourages adding domains (and not IP addresses) and using wildcards when adding these URLs to your allowlist, as servers may be added or removed from the field without notice.

Table 2. CAI URLs for Testing Sites

System	URL
TA and Student Testing Sites	*.cambiumtds.com
Assessment Viewing Application	*.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cloud1.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cloud2.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cdn.cambiumtds.com
	*.cdn2.cambiumtds.com
	*.static.cambiumtds.com
	*.resources.cambiumtds.com
	*.cambiumast.com
	*.tds.cambiumast.com
	*.cloud1.tds.cambiumast.com
	*.cloud2.tds.cambiumast.com

## URLs for Online Dictionary and Thesaurus to Add to your Allowlist

Some online assessments contain an embedded dictionary and thesaurus provided by Merriam-Webster. The Merriam-Webster URLs listed in Table 3 should be added to your allowlist to ensure that students can use them during testing.

Table 3. CAI URLs for Online Dictionaries and Thesauruses

Domain Name	IP Address
media.merriam-webster.com	64.124.231.250
www.dictionaryapi.com	64.124.231.250

## Domains for Email Exchange Server and Single Sign-On System

CAI systems send emails for password resets and login codes for the single sign-on system from cambiumast.com and from cambiumassessment.com. Add both domains to your allowlist to ensure you receive these emails.

## Ports and Protocols Required for Online Testing

Table 4 lists the ports and protocols used by the Test Delivery System. Ensure that all content filters, firewalls, and proxy servers are open accordingly.

Table 4. Ports and Protocols for Test Delivery System

Port/Protocol	Purpose
80/TCP	HTTP (initial connection only)
443/TCP	HTTPS (secure connection)

## How to Configure Filtering Systems

If the school’s filtering system has both internal and external filtering, the URLs for the testing sites (see Table 2) must be added to allowlists in both filters. Ensure your filtering system is not configured to perform packet inspection on traffic to CAI servers. Please see your vendor’s documentation for specific instructions. Also, be sure to add these URLs to your allowlist in any multilayer filtering system (such as local and global layers). Ensure all items that handle traffic to \*.cambiumtds.com and \*.tds.cambiumast.com have the entire certificate chain and are using the latest TLS 1.2 protocol.

## How to Configure for Domain Name Resolution

Table 1 and Table 2 list the domain names for CAI’s testing and non-testing applications. Ensure the testing machines have access to a server that can resolve those names.

## How to Configure Network Settings for Online Testing

Local Area Network (LAN) settings on testing machines should be set to automatically detect network settings.

1. Open **Control Panel**.
2. Open **Internet Options**.
3. Open **Connections** tab.
4. Open **LAN Settings**.
5. Mark the **Automatically detect settings** checkbox.
6. Click **OK** to close the **Local Area Network (LAN) Settings** window.
7. Click **OK** to close the **Internet Properties** window.
8. Close the **Control Panel**.

## How to Configure the Secure Browser for Proxy Servers

By default, the Secure Browser attempts to detect the settings for your network’s web proxy server. However, users of web proxies should execute a proxy command once from the command prompt. This command does not need to be added to the Secure Browser shortcut. Table 5 lists the form of the command for different settings and operating systems. To execute these commands from the command line, change to the directory containing the Secure Browser’s executable file.

**Note: Domain names in commands** The commands in Table 5 use the domain proxy.com. When configuring for a proxy server, use your actual proxy server hostname.

Table 5. Specifying proxy settings using the command line

Description	System	Command
Use the browser without any proxy	Windows	UTSecureBrowser.exe -proxy 0 https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student
Set the proxy for HTTP requests only	Windows	UTSecureBrowser.exe -proxy 1:http:proxy.com:8080 https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student
Set the proxy for all protocols to mimic the “Use this proxy server for all protocols” of Firefox	Windows	UTSecureBrowser.exe -proxy 1:*:proxy.com:8080 https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student
Specify the URL of the PAC file	Windows	UTSecureBrowser.exe -proxy 2:proxy.com https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student
Auto-detect proxy settings	Windows	UTSecureBrowser.exe -proxy 4 https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student
Use the system proxy setting (default)	Windows	UTSecureBrowser.exe -proxy 5 https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student



# Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guide for Mac

For Technology Coordinators

2023-2024

Published June 28, 2023

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



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# Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Mac

This document contains configurations, troubleshooting, and advanced Secure Browser installation instructions for your network and Mac workstations.

## About Assessment Mode

A feature in macOS 11.4 and higher called Assessment Mode (AM) works with CAI's Secure Browser to lock down Mac workstations for online testing. AM requires no setup. Once the Secure Browser is launched on a Mac workstation running macOS 11.4 or higher, AM kicks in automatically. Workstations running macOS 11.4 or higher require no further configuration prior to testing.

For more information about AM, including a list of features it disables, please visit <https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT204775>.

## How to Install Rosetta 2

If you are running the Secure Browser on Apple silicon devices, you must first install Rosetta 2.

Rosetta 2 may already be installed on your Apple silicon device if you needed it to run another Intel-based application. If it not already installed, a prompt to install it will appear the first time you launch the Secure Browser.

Rosetta 2 can also be deployed to multiple devices at once through scripting or mobile device management (MDM).

For more information about Rosetta 2, including instructions to install it, please see <https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT211861>.

## How to Install the Secure Browser for Mac Using Advanced Methods

This section contains additional installation instructions for installing the Secure Browser for Mac.

### How to Clone the Secure Browser Installation to Other Macs

Depending on your networking and permissions, it may be faster to install the Secure Browser onto a single Mac, take an image of the disk, and copy the image to other Macs.

1. On the computer from where you will clone the installation, install the Secure Browser following the directions on your portal. Be sure to run and then close the Secure Browser after the installation.
2. Clone the image.
3. Deploy the image to the target Macs.

### How to Uninstall the Secure Browser on Mac

To uninstall a Mac Secure Browser, drag its folder to the Trash.

## How to Troubleshoot Mac Workstations

This section contains troubleshooting tips for Mac.

### How to Reset Secure Browser Profiles on Mac

If the Helpdesk advises you to reset the Secure Browser profile, use the instructions in this section.

1. Log on as an admin user or as the user who installed the Secure Browser and close any open Secure Browsers.
2. Start **Finder**.
3. While pressing **Option**, select **Go > Library**. The contents of the Library folder appear.
4. Returning to the Library, open the **Caches** folder, and delete the Secure Browser's folder.
5. Restart the Secure Browser.

### Setting MacBook Touch Bar to Show Function Keys

MacBook touch bars may allow students to access features on a device that should not be accessible while a student is testing. If students try to access these features while taking a test, the Secure Browser will pause the test. To prevent students from getting kicked out a test if they try to use the touch bar to access unwanted features, you can configure the touch bar to show only function keys.

1. From the Apple menu, select System Preferences.
2. Select Keyboard.
3. Select the Keyboard tab.
4. In the Touch Bar shows field, select F1, F2, etc. Keys.



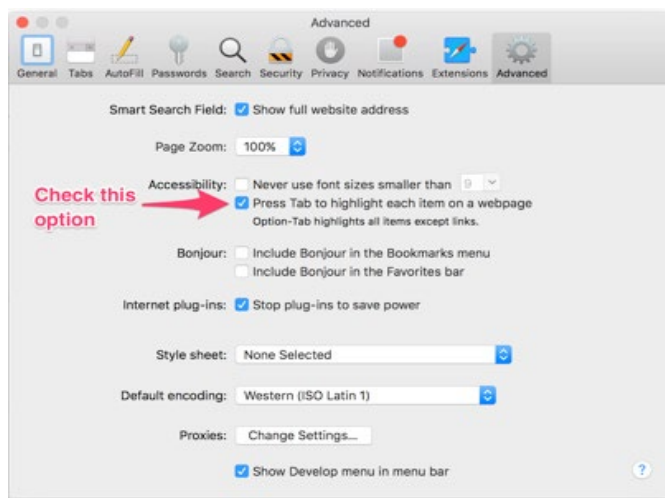
## How to Navigate to the Tool Menu with the Keyboard Using a Safari Browser

Students can use any supported public browser for training tests, and navigate to the Tool menu using standard methods, with the exception of Safari. To access the Tool menu using Safari, enable the "Press tab to highlight each item on a webpage" option in Safari Preferences, as shown below.

NOTE: Students who have text-to-speech (TTS) accommodation enabled for training tests will need to use the Secure Browser.

1. Open Safari, and from the Safari menu, click **Preferences**.
2. Click **Advanced**.
3. Mark the checkbox **Press tab to highlight each item on a webpage**.

Figure 1. Advanced Safari Preferences



## How to Disable Text-to-Speech Keyboard Shortcut

A feature in macOS 10.12 and later allows users to have any text on the screen read aloud by selecting the text and hitting a preset key or set of keys on the keyboard. By default, this feature is disabled and must remain disabled so as not to compromise test security. This section describes how to toggle this feature.

1. From the Apple menu, select **System Preferences**.
2. Select **Accessibility**.
3. Select **Speech**. Note: In macOS 12+, this feature is called **Spoken Text**.
4. To enable this feature, check the **Speak selected text when the key is pressed** checkbox. To disable, deselect the checkbox.

## How to Configure Networks for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for your network.

### Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing

This section presents information about the URLs that CAI provides. Ensure your network’s firewalls are open for these URLs. If your testing network includes devices that perform traffic shaping, packet prioritization, or Quality of Service, ensure these URLs have high priority.

#### URLs for Non-Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Table 1 lists URLs for non-testing sites, such as Test Information Distribution Engine and Online Reporting System.

Table 1. CAI URLs for Non-Testing Sites

System	URL
Portal and Secure Browser installation files	<a href="https://utahrise.org/">https://utahrise.org/</a>
Single Sign-On System	<a href="https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account">https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account</a>
Test Information Distribution Engine	<a href="https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/</a>
Reporting System	<a href="https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/</a>

## URLs for TA and Student Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Testing servers and satellites may be added or modified during the school year to ensure an optimal testing experience. As a result, CAI strongly encourages you to add these URLs to your allowlist at the root level. This requires using a wildcard. CAI strongly encourages adding domains (and not IP addresses) and using wildcards when adding these URLs to your allowlist, as servers may be added or removed from the field without notice.

Table 2. CAI URLs for Testing Sites

System	URL
TA and Student Testing Sites	*.cambiumtds.com
Assessment Viewing Application	*.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cloud1.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cloud2.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cdn.cambiumtds.com
	*.cdn2.cambiumtds.com
	*.static.cambiumtds.com
	*.resources.cambiumtds.com
	*.cambiumast.com
	*.tds.cambiumast.com
	*.cloud1.tds.cambiumast.com
	*.cloud2.tds.cambiumast.com

## URLs for Online Dictionary and Thesaurus to Add to your Allowlist

Some online assessments contain an embedded dictionary and thesaurus provided by Merriam-Webster. The Merriam-Webster URLs listed in Table 3 should be added to your allowlist to ensure that students can use them during testing.

Table 3. CAI URLs for Online Dictionaries and Thesauruses

Domain Name	IP Address
media.merriam-webster.com	64.124.231.250
<a href="http://www.dictionaryapi.com">www.dictionaryapi.com</a>	64.124.231.250

## Domains for Email Exchange Server and Single Sign-On System

CAI systems send emails for password resets and login codes for the single sign-on system from cambiumast.com and from cambiumassessment.com. Add both domains to your allowlist to ensure you receive these emails.

## Ports and Protocols Required for Online Testing

Table 4 lists the ports and protocols used by the Test Delivery System. Ensure that all content filters, firewalls, and proxy servers are open accordingly.

Table 4. Ports and Protocols for Test Delivery System

Port/Protocol	Purpose
80/TCP	HTTP (initial connection only)
443/TCP	HTTPS (secure connection)

## How to Configure Filtering Systems

If the school’s filtering system has both internal and external filtering, the URLs for the testing sites (see Table 2) must be added to your allowlist in both filters. Ensure your filtering system is not configured to perform packet inspection on traffic to CAI servers. Please see your vendor’s documentation for specific instructions. Also, be sure to add these URLs to your allowlist in any multilayer filtering system (such as local and global layers). Ensure all items that handle traffic to \*.cambiumtds.com and \*.tds.cambiumast.com have the entire certificate chain and are using the latest TLS 1.2 protocol.

## How to Configure for Domain Name Resolution

Table 1 and Table 2 list the domain names for CAI’s testing and non-testing applications. Ensure the testing machines have access to a server that can resolve those names.

## How to Configure Network Settings for Online Testing

Local Area Network (LAN) settings on testing machines should be set to automatically detect network settings.

1. Open **System Preferences**.
2. Open **Network**.
3. Select **Ethernet** for wired connections or **WiFi** for wireless connections.
4. Click **Advanced**.
5. Click **Proxies** tab.
6. Click **Auto Proxy Discovery** checkbox.
7. Click **OK** to close window.
8. Click **Apply** to close **Network** window.
9. Close **System Preferences**.

## How to Configure the Secure Browser for Proxy Servers

By default, the Secure Browser attempts to detect the settings for your network’s web proxy server. However, users of web proxies should execute a proxy command once from the command prompt. This command does not need to be added to the Secure Browser shortcut. Table 5 lists the form of the command for different settings and operating systems. To execute these commands from the command line, change to the directory containing the Secure Browser’s executable file.

**Note: Domain names in commands** The commands in Table 5 use the domain proxy.com. When configuring for a proxy server, use your actual proxy server hostname.

Table 5. Specifying proxy settings using the command line

Description	System	Command
Use the browser without any proxy	Mac	<code>./UTSecureBrowser -proxy 0</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student</code>
Set the proxy for HTTP requests only	Mac	<code>./UTSecureBrowser -proxy 1:http:proxy.com:8080</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student</code>
Set the proxy for all protocols to mimic the “Use this proxy server for all protocols” of Firefox	Mac	<code>./UTSecureBrowser -proxy 1:*.proxy.com:8080</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student</code>
Specify the URL of the PAC file	Mac	<code>./UTSecureBrowser -proxy 2:proxy.com</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student</code>
Auto-detect proxy settings	Mac	<code>./UTSecureBrowser -proxy 4</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student</code>
Use the system proxy setting (default)	Mac	<code>./UTSecureBrowser -proxy 5</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student</code>



# Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guide for Chrome OS For Technology Coordinators

2023-2024

Published June 28, 2023

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



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# Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Chrome OS

This document contains configurations, troubleshooting, and advanced Secure Browser installation instructions for your network and Chrome OS workstations.

## How to Configure Chrome OS Workstations for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for Chrome OS.

### How to Manage Chrome OS Auto-Updates

This section describes how to manage Chrome OS auto-updates. CAI recommends disabling Chrome OS auto-updates or limiting updates to a specific version used successfully before summative testing begins.

### How to Disable Auto-Updates for Chrome OS

This section describes how to disable auto-updates for Chrome OS.

1. Display the Device Settings page by following the procedure in **Manage device settings**, <https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/1375678>. The steps in that procedure assume that your Chromebooks are managed through the admin console.
2. From the *Automatic Updates* list, select **Stop auto-updates**.
3. Select **Save**.

### How to Limit Chrome OS Updates to a Specific Version

This section describes how to limit Chrome OS updates to a specific version.

1. Display the Device Settings page by following the procedure in **Manage device settings**, <https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/1375678>. The steps in that procedure assume that your Chromebooks are managed through the admin console.
2. From the *Automatic Updates* list, select **Allow auto-updates**.
3. From the *Restrict Google Chrome version to at most* list, select the required version.
4. Select **Save**.

### How to Disable On-Screen Keyboard through Google Admin Console

This section describes how to disable the on-screen keyboard through the Google Admin Console.

1. Sign in to the Google Admin account.
2. On the Admin console home screen, click Devices on the left-hand menu. A list of available options appears.



3. Click Chrome in the list of options.
4. Under Chrome, click Apps & Extensions. A list of apps that your Admin account manages appears.

## How to Install the Secure Browser for Chrome OS Using Advanced Methods

This document contains additional installation instructions for installing the Secure Browser for Chrome OS.

**Note:** Chromebooks manufactured in 2017 or later must have an Enterprise or Education license to run in kiosk mode, which is necessary to run the Secure Browser.

## How to Update SecureTestBrowser for a New School Year

If an update to SecureTestBrowser is released to the Chrome Web Store, the app will automatically update on all devices to which it is installed. Users do not need to take any action to manually update SecureTestBrowser after it is installed on a device.

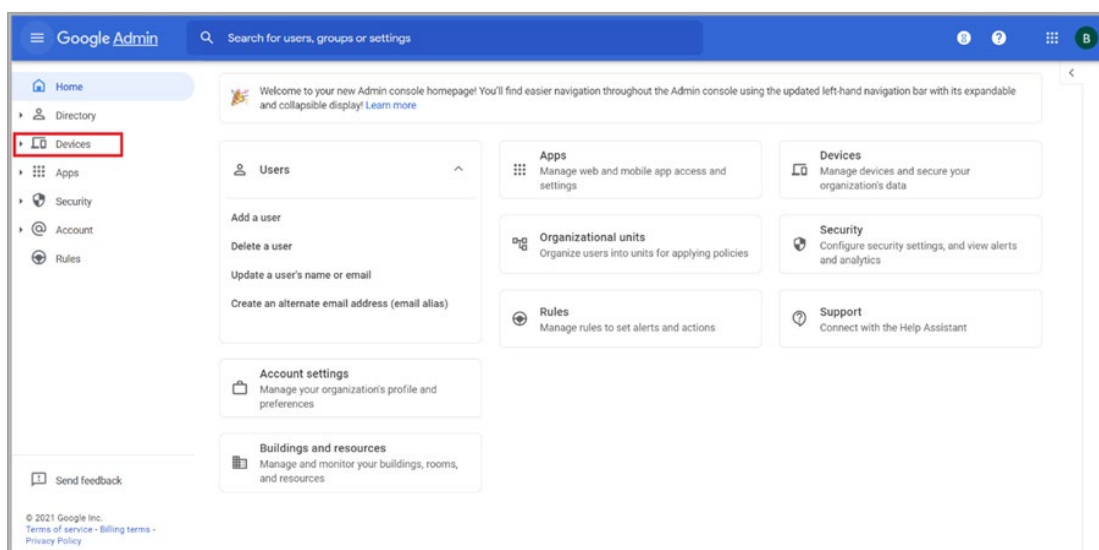
## How to Install SecureTestBrowser as a Kiosk App on Managed Chromebooks

These instructions are for installing the SecureTestBrowser Secure Browser as a kiosk app on domain-managed Chromebook devices. The steps in this procedure assume that your Chromebooks are already managed through the admin console.

SecureTestBrowser is not compatible with public sessions.

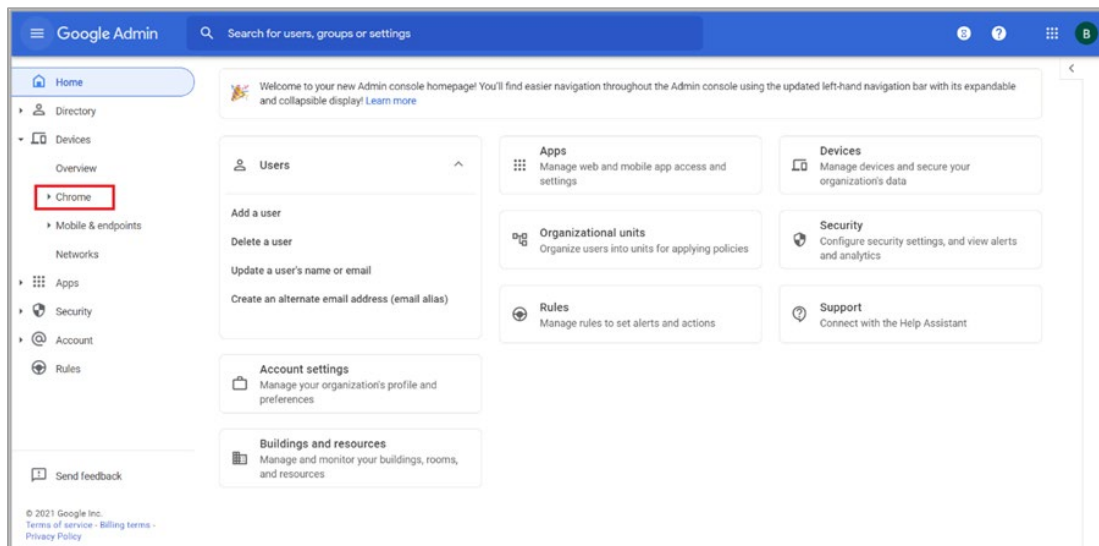
1. As the Chromebook administrator, log in to your admin console (<https://admin.google.com>)

Figure 1. Google Admin Console



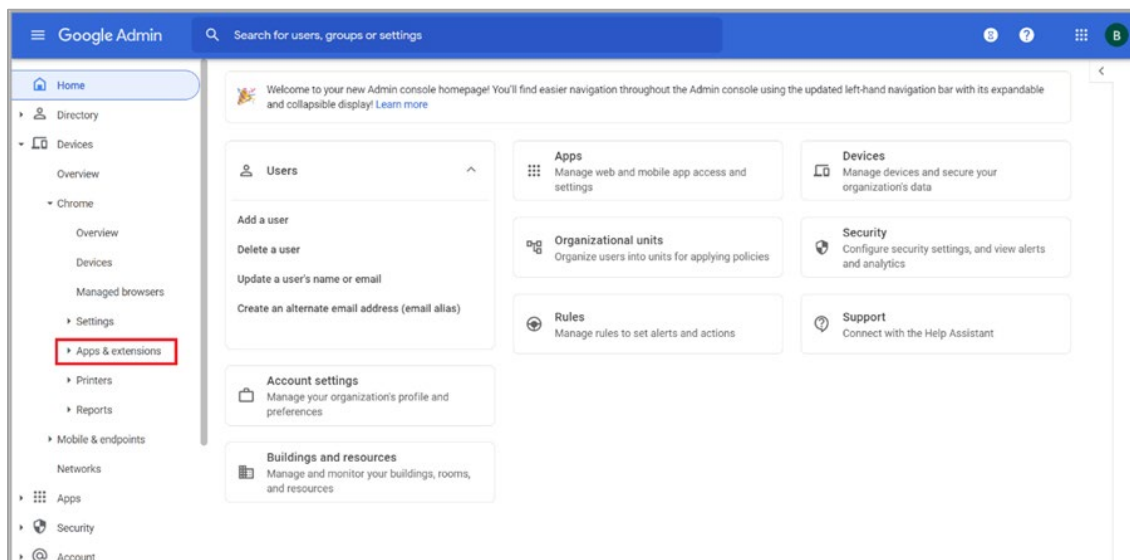
2. Select **Devices**. The **Devices** drop-down list opens.

Figure 2. Devices Drop-down List



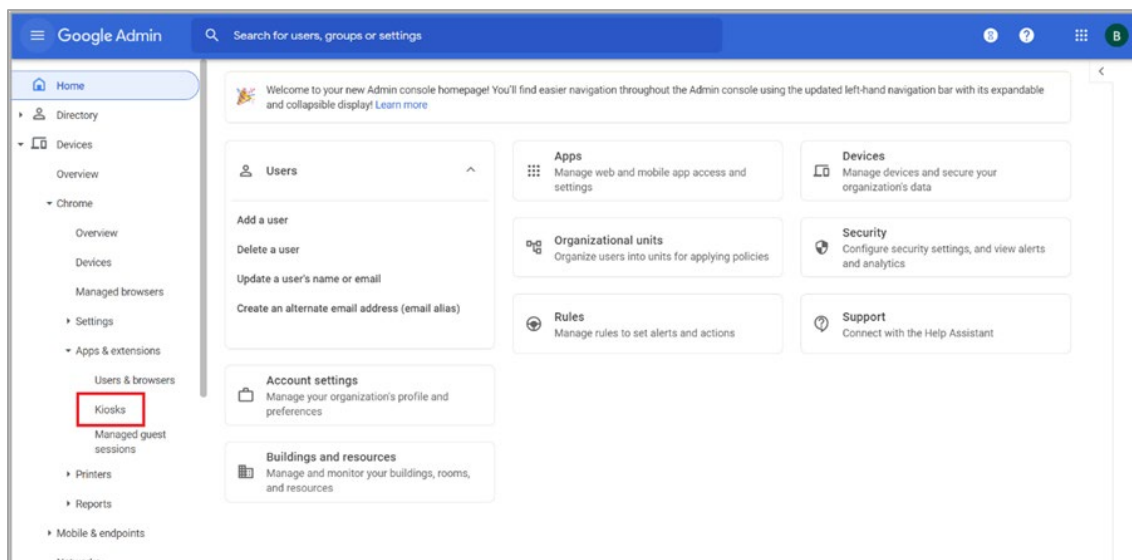
3. From the devices drop-down list, select **Chrome**. The **Chrome** drop-down list appears.

Figure 3. Chrome Drop-down List



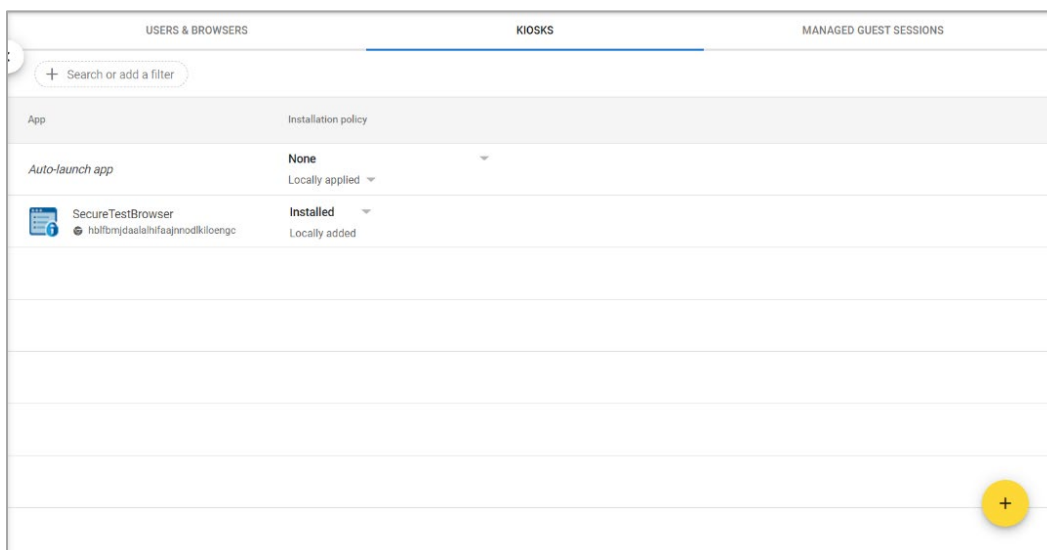
- From the *Chrome* drop-down list, select **Apps & extensions**. The *Apps & extensions* drop-down list appears.

Figure 4. Apps & extensions Drop-down List



- From the *Apps & extensions* drop-down list, select **Kiosks**. The *Apps & Extensions* page appears, displaying the *Kiosks* tab.

Figure 5. Apps & extensions page – Kiosks tab



- Hover over  to display options to add a new app.


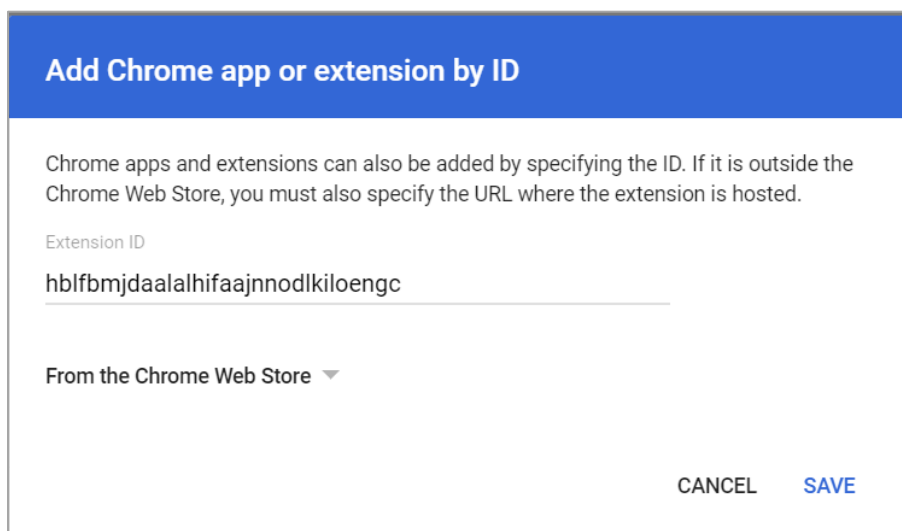
7. Select  to add a Chrome app or extension by ID. The **Add Chrome app or extension by ID** window appears.
8. Enter hblfbmjdaalalhifaajnnodlkiloengc in the *Extension ID* field.
9. Ensure **From the Chrome Web Store** is selected from the drop-down list.

Figure 6. Add Chrome app or extension by ID



**Add Chrome app or extension by ID**

Chrome apps and extensions can also be added by specifying the ID. If it is outside the Chrome Web Store, you must also specify the URL where the extension is hosted.

Extension ID

hblfbmjdaalalhifaajnnodlkiloengc

From the Chrome Web Store ▼

CANCEL SAVE

10. Select **Save**. The SecureTestBrowser app appears in the app list.
11. Ensure **Installed** is selected from the *Installation Policy* drop-down list.

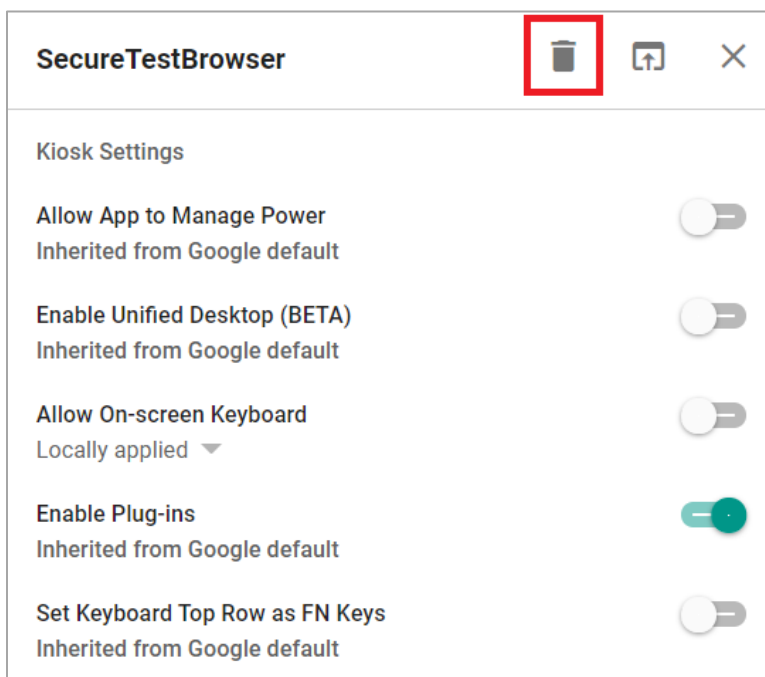
The SecureTestBrowser app will be installed on all managed devices the next time each managed device is turned on.

## How to Remove SecureTestBrowser from Managed Chromebooks

If SecureTestBrowser must be removed from multiple managed Chromebooks for troubleshooting or other reasons, it can be removed using the Google Admin Console.

1. To access a list of all kiosk applications installed on your managed Chromebooks, follow steps [1-5](#) in the section [How to Install SecureTestBrowser as a Kiosk App on Managed Chromebooks](#).
2. To remove SecureTestBrowser from all managed Chromebooks, select its app name from the list. The **Kiosk Settings** pane appears.

Figure 7. SecureTestBrowser Kiosk Settings



3. Select .
4. To close the **Kiosk Settings** pane, select **X**.

The SecureTestBrowser app will be removed from all managed devices the next time each managed device is turned on.

## How to Configure Networks for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for your network.

### Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing

This section presents information about the URLs that CAI provides. Ensure your network’s firewalls are open for these URLs. If your testing network includes devices that perform traffic shaping, packet prioritization, or Quality of Service, ensure these URLs have high priority.

### URLs for Non-Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Table 1 lists URLs for non-testing sites, such as Test Information Distribution Engine and Online Reporting System.

Table 1. CAI URLs for Non-Testing Sites

System	URL
Portal and Secure Browser installation files	<a href="https://utahrise.org/">https://utahrise.org/</a>
Single Sign-On System	<a href="https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account">https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account</a>
Test Information Distribution Engine	<a href="https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/</a>
Reporting System	<a href="https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/</a>

## URLs for TA and Student Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Testing servers and satellites may be added or modified during the school year to ensure an optimal testing experience. As a result, CAI strongly encourages you to add these URLs to your allowlist at the root level. This requires using a wildcard. CAI strongly encourages adding domains (and not IP addresses) and using wildcards when adding these URLs to your allowlist, as servers may be added or removed from the field without notice.

Table 2. CAI URLs for Testing Sites

System	URL
TA and Student Testing Sites Assessment Viewing Application	*.cambiumtds.com *.tds.cambiumtds.com *.cloud1.tds.cambiumtds.com *.cloud2.tds.cambiumtds.com *.cdn.cambiumtds.com *.cdn2.cambiumtds.com *.static.cambiumtds.com *.resources.cambiumtds.com *.cambiumast.com *.tds.cambiumast.com *.cloud1.tds.cambiumast.com *.cloud2.tds.cambiumast.com

## URLs for Online Dictionary and Thesaurus to Add to your Allowlist

Some online assessments contain an embedded dictionary and thesaurus provided by Merriam-Webster. The Merriam-Webster URLs listed in Table 3 should be added to your allowlist to ensure that students can use them during testing.

Table 3. CAI URLs for Online Dictionaries and Thesauruses

Domain Name	IP Address
media.merriam-webster.com	64.124.231.250
www.dictionaryapi.com	64.124.231.250

## Domains for Email Exchange Server and Single Sign-On System

CAI systems send emails for password resets and login codes for the single sign-on system from cambiumast.com and from cambiumassessment.com. Add both domains to your allowlist to ensure you receive these emails.

## Required Ports and Protocols for Online Testing

Table 4 lists the ports and protocols used by the Test Delivery System. Ensure that all content filters, firewalls, and proxy servers are open accordingly.

Table 4. Ports and Protocols for Test Delivery System

Port/Protocol	Purpose
80/TCP	HTTP (initial connection only)
443/TCP	HTTPS (secure connection)

## How to Configure Filtering Systems

If the school’s filtering system has both internal and external filtering, the URLs for the testing sites (see Table 1) must be added to your allowlist in both filters. Ensure your filtering system is not configured to perform packet inspection on traffic to CAI servers. Please see your vendor’s documentation for specific instructions. Also, be sure to add these URLs to your allowlist in any multilayer filtering system (such as local and global layers). Ensure all items that handle traffic to \*.cambiumtds.com and \*.tds.cambiumast.com have the entire certificate chain and are using the latest TLS 1.2 protocol.

## How to Configure for Domain Name Resolution

Table 1 and Table 2 list the domain names for CAI’s testing and non-testing applications. Ensure the testing machines have access to a server that can resolve those names.



*Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*





# Configurations for iPads

## For Technology Coordinators

2023–2024

Published June 28, 2023

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



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# Configurations for iPads

This document contains configurations for your network and iPads.

## How to Configure iPads for Online Testing

This section contains configurations for iPads.

### About Assessment Mode

A feature in iPadOS called Assessment Mode (AM) (formerly known as Automatic Assessment Configuration (AAC)) works with CAI's Secure Browser to lock down an iPad for online testing. Users in the field need to do nothing to set up AM. Once the Secure Browser is launched on an iPad, AM kicks in automatically.

For more information about AM, including a list of features it disables, please visit <https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT204775>.

In addition to AM disabling features listed at the URL above, there are a few additional features in iPadOS that must be disabled prior to the administration of online testing. These features, which are listed below, should not be available to students without an accommodation and AM does not currently block them.

### About Mobile Device Management (MDM) Software

Some configurations listed below may be possible through third-party mobile device management (MDM) software. If you use MDM software and your MDM software is capable of these configurations, you are welcome to use it to configure iPads that will be used to administer online testing. For more information, please consult the documentation for your specific MDM software.

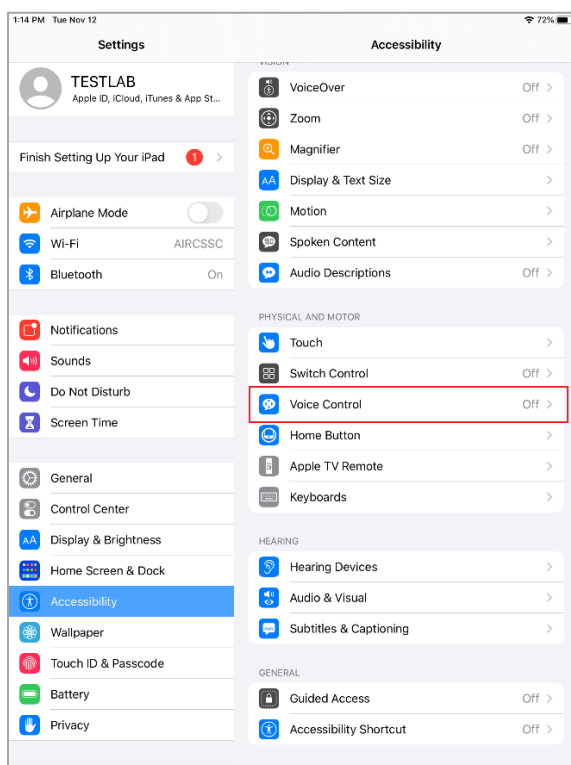
## How to Disable Voice Control

iPads have access to a feature called Voice Control that is not automatically disabled by Assessment Mode (AM) (formerly known as Automatic Assessment Configuration (AAC)). Voice Control allows iPad users to control an iPad using voice commands. If this feature is enabled on iPads that are used for testing, students may be able to access unwanted apps, such as web browsers, during a test.

**Voice Control is disabled by default. If it has never been enabled on an iPad, you have nothing to do. If it has been enabled, you must disable it before a student takes a test.**

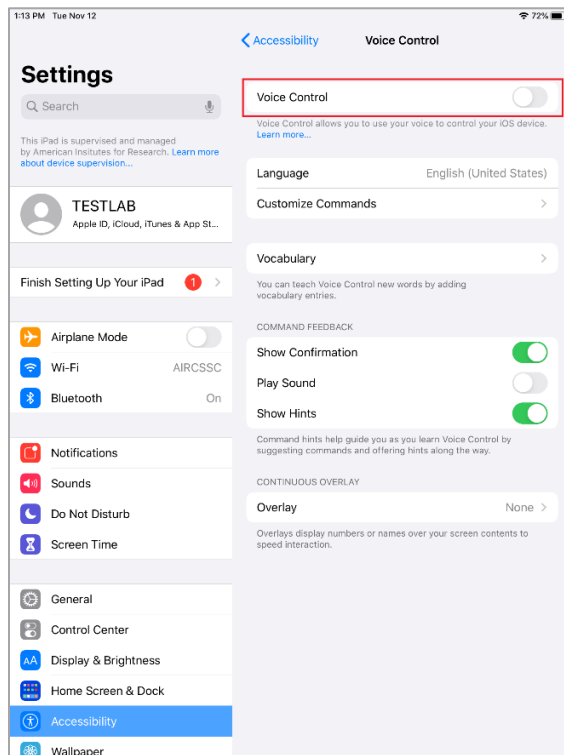
1. Select **Settings**.
2. Select **Accessibility**.
3. Select **Voice Control**.

Figure 1. Accessibility Settings – Voice Control



4. Toggle the **Voice Control** switch to the left to disable Voice Control.

Figure 2. Voice Control Settings



## How to Disable VoiceOver

iPads have access to a feature called VoiceOver that is not automatically disabled by Assessment Mode (AM) (formerly known as Automatic Assessment Configuration (AAC)). VoiceOver is a gesture-based screen reader that allows users to receive audible descriptions of what is on the screen of their iPad. VoiceOver also changes touchscreen gestures to have different effects and adds additional gestures that allow users to move around the screen and control their iPads. If VoiceOver is not disabled on iPads that are used for testing, students may be able to access unwanted apps during a test. This feature should not be available to students without an accommodation.

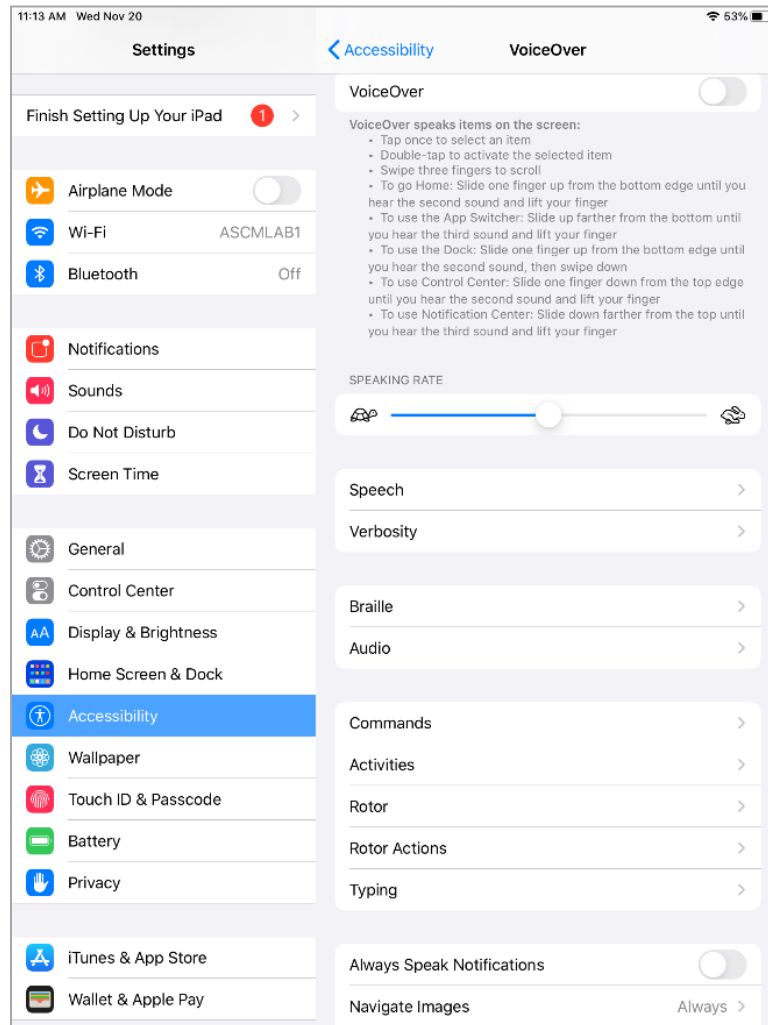
1. Select **Settings**.
2. Select **Accessibility**.
3. Select **VoiceOver**.

Figure 3. Accessibility Settings - VoiceOver



4. Toggle the **VoiceOver** switch to the left to disable VoiceOver.

Figure 4. VoiceOver Settings

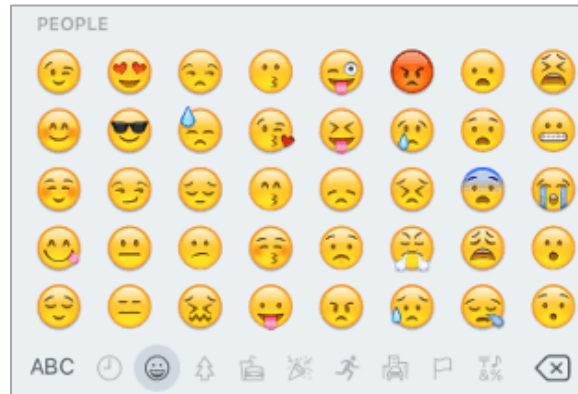


## How to Disable the Emoji Keyboard

Emoticons are characters that express an emotion or represent a facial expression, such as a smile or a frown. Some text messaging apps replace sequences of characters with an emoticon, such as replacing :- ) with ☺.

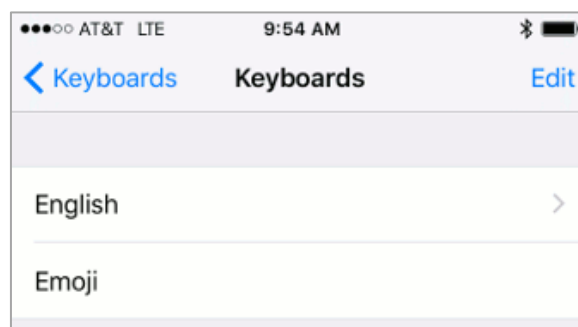
iPadOS has an Emoji keyboard that contains emoticons. This keyboard, if activated, can be confusing for test-takers or scorers. Use the following procedure to remove the emoji keyboard from an iPad.

Figure 5. Emoji Keyboard



1. Select **Settings**.
2. Navigate to **General > Keyboard**.
3. Select **Keyboards**.
4. Delete Emoji from the list by sliding it to the left and selecting **Delete**.

Figure 6. Keyboards





## How to Manage iPadOS Automatic Updates

This section describes how to manage iPadOS automatic updates. CAI recommends disabling iPadOS automatic updates so your iPads are not updated to a version that is not yet supported. To disable automatic updates on individual iPads, see Apple's instructions at <https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT202180#automatic>. You can also use MDM software to disable updates on multiple iPads at once. For more information, see the section *About Mobile Device Management (MDM) Software*.

## How to Configure Networks for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for your network.

## Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing

This section presents information about the URLs that CAI provides. Ensure your network's firewalls are open for these URLs. If your testing network includes devices that perform traffic shaping, packet prioritization, or Quality of Service, ensure these URLs have high priority.

### URLs for Non-Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Table 1 lists URLs for non-testing sites, such as Test Information Distribution Engine and Online Reporting System.

Table 1. CAI URLs for Non-Testing Sites

System	URL
Portal and Secure Browser installation files	<a href="https://utahrise.org/">https://utahrise.org/</a>
Single Sign-On System	<a href="https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account">https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account</a>
Test Information Distribution Engine	<a href="https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/</a>
Reporting System	<a href="https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/</a>

## URLs for TA and Student Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Testing servers and satellites may be added or modified during the school year to ensure an optimal testing experience. As a result, CAI strongly encourages you to add these URLs to your allowlist at the root level. This requires using a wildcard. CAI strongly encourages adding domains (and not IP addresses) and using wildcards when adding these URLs to your allowlist, as servers may be added or removed from the field without notice.

Table 2. CAI and AIR URLs for Testing Sites

System	URL
TA and Student Testing Sites Assessment Viewing Application	*.cambiumtds.com *.tds.cambiumtds.com *.cloud1.tds.cambiumtds.com *.cloud2.tds.cambiumtds.com *.cdn.cambiumtds.com *.cdn2.cambiumtds.com *.static.cambiumtds.com *.resources.cambiumtds.com *.cambiumast.com *.tds.cambiumast.com *.cloud1.tds.cambiumast.com *.cloud2.tds.cambiumast.com

## URLs for Online Dictionary and Thesaurus to Add to your Allowlist

Some online assessments contain an embedded dictionary and thesaurus provided by Merriam-Webster. The Merriam-Webster URLs listed in Table 3 should be added to your allowlist to ensure that students can use them during testing.

Table 3. CAI URLs for Online Dictionaries and Thesauruses

Domain Name	IP Address
media.merriam-webster.com	64.124.231.250
<a href="http://www.dictionaryapi.com">www.dictionaryapi.com</a>	64.124.231.250

## Domains for Email Exchange Server and Single Sign-On System

CAI systems send emails for password resets and login codes for the single sign-on system from cambiumast.com and from cambiumassessment.com. Add both domains to your allowlist to ensure you receive these emails.

## Ports and Protocols Required for Online Testing

Table 4 lists the ports and protocols used by the Test Delivery System. Ensure that all content filters, firewalls, and proxy servers are open accordingly.

Table 4. Ports and Protocols for Test Delivery System

Port/Protocol	Purpose
80/TCP	HTTP (initial connection only)
443/TCP	HTTPS (secure connection)

## How to Configure Filtering Systems

If the school's filtering system has both internal and external filtering, the URLs for the testing sites (see Table 1) must be added to your allowlist in both filters. Ensure your filtering system is not configured to perform packet inspection on traffic to CAI servers. Please see your vendor's documentation for specific instructions. Also, be sure to add these URLs to your allowlist in any multilayer filtering system (such as local and global layers). Ensure all items that handle traffic to \*.cambiumtds.com and \*.tds.cambiumast.com have the entire certificate chain and are using the latest TLS 1.2 protocol.

## How to Configure for Domain Name Resolution

Table 1 and Table 2 list the domain names for CAI's testing and non-testing applications. Ensure the testing machines have access to a server that can resolve those names.



*Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*



# Configurations and Troubleshooting for Linux

## For Technology Coordinators

2023-2024

Published June 28, 2023 *Prepared by*

*Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



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# Configurations and Troubleshooting for Linux

This document contains configurations and troubleshooting for your network and Linux workstations.

## How to Configure Linux Workstations for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for Linux.

### Linux Basic Secure Browser Installation

These procedures install the Secure Browser on desktop and laptop computers running one of the supported versions of Fedora or Ubuntu. Be sure to download the correct Secure Browser for your version of Linux. These instructions may vary for your individual Linux version.

After installing, ensure all background jobs, such as virus scans or software updates, are scheduled outside of test windows. For example, if your testing takes place between 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., schedule background jobs outside of these hours.

### Installing the Secure Browser for Fedora

This procedure installs the Secure Browser on desktop or laptop computers running one of the supported Fedora distributions using a .rpm package. These instructions may vary for your individual Fedora version.

1. Uninstall any previous versions of the Secure Browser by completing the following steps:
  - a. Open the terminal.
  - b. Enter `sudo apt remove -y UTSecureBrowser` and hit enter.
  - c. Enter the sudo password and hit enter.
2. Obtain the root or super-user password for the computer on which you are installing the Secure Browser.
3. From the Linux tab on your Secure Browser page, click **Download Secure Browser 15 for all supported versions of Fedora**. Be sure to click the link for Fedora. A dialog window opens. If prompted for a download location, select the Downloads folder.
4. Ensure the Universe and Multiverse repositories are enabled and updated by performing either of the following procedures. This will allow the correct information for the dependencies to be installed. After the repository information is updated, continue with the installation process.
  - a. Using the built-in Software updater, update the system as needed.

OR

- b. Update repository information through the terminal:

- i. Open the terminal.
  - ii. Enter `sudo yum update` and hit enter.
  - iii. Enter the administrator password and hit enter.
5. After the Secure Browser installation package downloads and the Universe and Multiverse repositories are updated, select one of the following installation techniques:

#### Installing through the built-in Package Manager:

- a. Open the Downloads folder, right-click on the Secure Browser installation package, and select **Open with Software Install**.
- b. It may take a few moments for the system to examine the package. When the installation window opens, do the following to install the package:
  - i. Select **Install**.
  - ii. Enter the administrator password.
  - iii. Select **Authenticate**.
- c. Restart the device to ensure all packages are active.
- d. *Optional:* If the icon is not present in the Taskbar, open the terminal and run `/usr/lib/UTSecureBrowser/install-icon.sh -i`. This will install the icon to the Taskbar.

#### Installing through the Terminal:

1. Open the Downloads folder, right-click on the Secure Browser installation package, and select **Open in Terminal**. The terminal window opens.
2. Enter `sudo yum install ./UTSecureBrowser.rpm` and hit enter.
3. Enter the sudo password and hit enter.
4. When prompted *Is it ok?*, select **Y**.
5. The Secure Browser and dependencies will install.
6. Restart the device to ensure all packages are active.

### Installing the Secure Browser for Ubuntu

This procedure installs the Secure Browser on desktop computers running one of the supported Ubuntu distributions using a .deb package. These instructions may vary for your individual Ubuntu version.

1. Uninstall any previous versions of the Secure Browser by completing the following steps:

- a. Open the terminal.
  - b. Enter `sudo apt remove -y UTSecureBrowser` and hit enter.
  - c. Enter the sudo password and hit enter.
2. Obtain the root or super-user password for the computer on which you are installing the Secure Browser.
3. From the Linux tab on your Secure Browser page, click **Download Secure Browser 15 for all supported versions of Ubuntu**. Be sure to click the link for Ubuntu. A dialog window opens. If prompted for a download location, select the Downloads folder.
4. Ensure the Universe and Multiverse repositories are enabled and updated by performing either of the following procedures. This will allow the correct information for the dependencies to be installed. After the repository information is updated, continue with the installation process.
  - a. Using the built-in Software updater, update the system as needed.

OR

- b. Update repository information through the terminal:
    - i. Open the terminal.
    - ii. Enter `sudo apt update` and hit enter.
    - iii. Enter the administrator password and hit enter.
5. After the Secure Browser installation package downloads and the Universe and Multiverse repositories are updated, select one of the following installation techniques:

**Installing through the built-in Package Manager:**

- a. Open the Downloads folder and right-click on the Secure Browser installation package. If the top line displays **Open with Archive Manager**, select **Open with Other Application** and choose **Software Install**. If the first line displays **Open with Software Install**, select that option.
  - b. It may take a few moments for the system to examine the package. When the installation window opens, do the following to install the package:
    - i. Select **Install**.
    - ii. Enter the administrator password.
    - iii. Select **Authenticate**. The package will install.
  - c. Restart the device to ensure all packages are active.



- d. *Optional:* If the icon is not present in the Favorites bar, open the terminal and run `/usr/lib/UTSecureBrowser/install-icon.sh -i`. This will install the icon to the Favorites bar. Note you do not need to use `sudo` for this.

### Installing through the Terminal:

1. Open the Downloads folder, right-click on the Secure Browser installation package, and select **Open in Terminal**. The terminal opens.
2. Enter `sudo apt install ./UTSecureBrowser.deb` and hit enter.
3. Enter the `sudo` password and hit enter.
4. When prompted *Do you want to continue?*, select **Y**. The Secure Browser and dependencies will install.
5. Restart the device to ensure all packages are active.
6. *Optional:* If the icon is not present in the Favorites bar, open the terminal and run `/usr/lib/<SecureBrowser>/install-icon.sh -i`. This will install the icon to the Favorites bar. Note you do not need to use `sudo` for this.

### Troubleshooting:

If the installation fails, please try the following steps:

7. Open the terminal.
8. Enter `sudo apt-add-repository multiverse` and hit enter.
9. Enter the `sudo` password and hit enter.
10. Enter `sudo apt install ./UTSecureBrowser.deb` and hit enter.

## Required Libraries & Packages to Install

The following libraries and packages are required to be installed on all Linux workstations:

- GTK+ 3.14 or higher
- X.Org 1.0 or higher (1.7+ recommended)
- libstdc++ 4.8.1 or higher
- glibc 2.17 or higher

The following libraries and packages are recommended to be installed on all Linux workstations:

- NetworkManager 0.7 or higher
- Dbus 1.0 or higher
- GNOME 2.16 or higher

- PulseAudio

## How to Add Verdana Font

Some tests have content that requires the Verdana TrueType font. Therefore, ensure that Verdana is installed on Linux machines used for testing. The easiest way to do this is to install the Microsoft core fonts package for your distribution.

- Fedora—Follow the steps in the “How to Install” section of the following website:  
<http://corefonts.sourceforge.net/>.
- Ubuntu—In a terminal window, enter the following command to install the msttcorefonts package:

```
sudo apt-get install msttcorefonts
```

## How to Disable the On-Screen Keyboard

Fedora and Ubuntu feature an on-screen keyboard that should be disabled before online testing. This section describes how to disable the on-screen keyboard.

1. Open **System Settings**.
2. Select **Universal Access**.
3. In the *Typing* section, toggle **Screen Keyboard** to **Off**.

## **How to Uninstall the Secure Browser on Linux**

This section contains instructions to uninstall the Secure Browser for Linux.

### **How to Uninstall the Secure Browser on Linux**

To uninstall a Secure Browser, delete the folder from the installation directory.

## How to Troubleshoot Linux Workstations

This section contains troubleshooting tips for Linux.

### How to Reset Secure Browser Profiles on Linux

If the Helpdesk advises you to reset the Secure Browser profile, use the instructions in this section.

1. Log on as a superuser or as the user who installed the Secure Browser, and close any open Secure Browsers.
2. Open a terminal, and delete the contents of the following directories:

```
/home/username/.cai
```

```
/home/username/.cache/cai
```

where username is the user account where the Secure Browser is installed. (Keep the directories, just delete their contents.)

3. Restart the Secure Browser.

## How to Configure Networks for Online Testing

This section contains additional configurations for your network.

### Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing

This section presents information about the URLs that CAI provides. Ensure your network's firewalls are open for these URLs. If your testing network includes devices that perform traffic shaping, packet prioritization, or Quality of Service, ensure these URLs have high priority.

#### URLs for Non-Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Table 1 lists URLs for non-testing sites, such as Test Information Distribution Engine and Online Reporting System.

Table 1. CAI URLs for Non-Testing Sites

System	URL
Portal and Secure Browser installation files	<a href="https://utahrise.org/">https://utahrise.org/</a>
Single Sign-On System	<a href="https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account">https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account</a>
Test Information Distribution Engine	<a href="https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/</a>
Reporting System	<a href="https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/</a>

#### URLs for TA and Student Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Testing servers and satellites may be added or modified during the school year to ensure an optimal testing experience. As a result, CAI strongly encourages you to add these URLs to your allowlist at the root level. This requires using a wildcard. CAI strongly encourages adding domains (and not IP addresses) and using wildcards when adding these URLs to your allowlist, as servers may be added or removed from the field without notice.

Table 2. CAI and AIR URLs for Testing Sites

System	URL
TA and Student Testing Sites	*.cambiumtds.com
Assessment Viewing Application	*.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cloud1.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cloud2.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cambiumast.com
	*.tds.cambiumast.com
	*.cloud1.tds.cambiumast.com
	*.cloud2.tds.cambiumast.com

## URLs for Online Dictionary and Thesaurus to Add to your Allowlist

Some online assessments contain an embedded dictionary and thesaurus provided by Merriam-Webster. The Merriam-Webster URLs listed in Table 3 should be added to your allowlist to ensure that students can use them during testing.

Table 3. CAI URLs for Online Dictionaries and Thesauruses

Domain Name	IP Address
media.merriam-webster.com	64.124.231.250
www.dictionaryapi.com	64.124.231.250

## Domains for Email Exchange Server and Single Sign-On System

CAI systems send emails for password resets and login codes for the single sign-on system from cambiumast.com and from cambiumassessment.com. Add both domains to your allowlist to ensure you receive these emails.

## Ports and Protocols Required for Online Testing

Table 4 lists the ports and protocols used by the Test Delivery System. Ensure that all content filters, firewalls, and proxy servers are open accordingly.

Table 4. Ports and Protocols for Test Delivery System

Port/Protocol	Purpose
80/TCP	HTTP (initial connection only)
443/TCP	HTTPS (secure connection)

## How to Configure Filtering Systems

If the school's filtering system has both internal and external filtering, the URLs for the testing sites (see Table 1) must be added to your allowlist in both filters. Ensure your filtering system is not configured to perform packet inspection on traffic to CAI servers. Please see your vendor's documentation for specific instructions. Also, be sure to add these URLs to your allowlist in any multilayer filtering system (such as local and global layers). Ensure all items that handle traffic to \*.cambiumtds.com and \*.tds.cambiumast.com have the entire certificate chain and are using the latest TLS 1.2 protocol.

## How to Configure for Domain Name Resolution

Table 1 and Table 2 list the domain names for CAI's testing and non-testing applications. Ensure the testing machines have access to a server that can resolve those names.

## How to Configure Network Settings for Online Testing

Local Area Network (LAN) settings on testing machines should be set to automatically detect network settings.

To set LAN settings to auto-detect on Linux machines:

1. Open **System Settings**.
2. Open **Network**.
3. Select **Network Proxy**.
4. From the **Method** dropdown, select **None**.
5. Close the **Network** window.

## How to Configure the Secure Browser for Proxy Servers

By default, the Secure Browser attempts to detect the settings for your network's web proxy server. However, users of web proxies should execute a proxy command once from the command prompt. This command does not need to be added to the Secure Browser shortcut. Table 5 lists the form of the command for different settings and operating systems. To execute these commands from the command line, change to the directory containing the Secure Browser's executable file.

**Note: Domain names in commands** The commands in Table 5 use the domain proxy.com. When configuring for a proxy server, use your actual proxy server hostname.

Table 5. Specifying proxy settings using the command line

Description	System	Command
Use the browser without any proxy	Linux	<code>./UTSecureBrowser.sh -proxy 0</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student==</code>
Set the proxy for HTTP requests only	Linux	<code>./UTSecureBrowser.sh -proxy 1:http:proxy.com:8080</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student==</code>
Set the proxy for all protocols to mimic the "Use this proxy server for all protocols" of Firefox	Linux	<code>./UTSecureBrowser.sh -proxy 1:*:proxy.com:8080</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student==</code>
Specify the URL of the PAC file	Linux	<code>./UTSecureBrowser.sh -proxy 2:proxy.com</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student==</code>
Auto-detect proxy settings	Linux	<code>./UTSecureBrowser.sh -proxy 4</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student==</code>
Use the system proxy setting (default)	Linux	<code>./UTSecureBrowser.sh -proxy 5</code> <code>https://ut.tds.cambiumtds.com/student==</code>

# **APPENDIX 5-A**

## **TEST ADMINISTRATION MANUAL**





READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPOWERMENT

# Test Administration Manual

## User Guide and Scripts

2023-2024

Published March 22, 2024

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



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# Utah RISE Assessments

## Introduction

Teachers and test administrators (TAs) play a key role in ensuring that students are provided with the directions they need to participate fully in a secure, standardized test administration process. This manual provides resources to assist educators in establishing and managing a positive student experience in the RISE test administration environment. Details about the benchmark modules, the remote administration of benchmark modules, interim and summative assessments, including checklists for test days, instructions for navigating the platform, suggestions for active classroom monitoring, and the required standardized testing scripts are included in the pages that follow. The manual is arranged to provide complete information about administering each type of RISE assessment—the training tests; the benchmark modules; interim assessments; and summative assessments.


As required by Board Rule R277-404, all staff members involved in the administration of the RISE assessments must follow the directions for administering the tests as outlined in this document. For questions concerning the information presented in this manual or about the administration of the RISE assessments, please contact your school administrator or local education agency (LEA) (school district or charter school) assessment director.

## Organization of the Test Administration (TA) Manual

This manual includes the following sections:

- **How TAs Proctor Test Sessions in the TA Site**
  - Provides instructions for accessing and proctoring all RISE assessments
- **How Students Sign in to the Student Testing Site and Complete Tests**
  - Provides information about how students access and complete all RISE assessments
- **How to Administer the Training Tests, the Benchmark Modules, the Interim assessments and RISE Summative assessments**
- **Note: Users are prohibited from logging in to the RISE and Secure Browser systems using any credentials other than those specifically assigned to their role.**

There is also an [Appendix](#) with additional information and instructions.

 *Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*



## Understanding the Online Testing System's Sites

The Online Testing System delivers Utah's online tests and consists of training sites and operational testing sites. The training site functions identically to the operational testing sites.

### Training Site

- **TA Training Site:** Allows TAs to practice administering tests
- **Student Training Site:** Allows students to practice taking tests online and using test resources/tools. Students can sign into the testing site with their name and ID or as guests. They can either take proctored tests in sessions created by TAs in the TA Training Site or they can take non-proctored tests.

### Operational Testing Sites

- **TA Interface:** Allows TAs to administer operational tests
- **Student Testing Site:** Allows students to take operational tests

Throughout the rest of this manual, "TA Site" refers to both the TA Interface and TA Training Site.

# How TAs Proctor Test Sessions in the Test Administration Site

Administering online tests in the Test Delivery System (TDS) is a straightforward process, and the basic workflow is as follows:

1. The TA selects tests and starts a test session in the TA Site.
2. Students sign in to the Student Testing Site and request approval for tests.
3. The TA reads the appropriate script to the students.
4. The TA reviews students' requests and accommodations.
5. The TA approves students for testing.
6. Students review and use, as necessary, online tools in the TDS.
7. Students complete and submit their tests.
8. The TA stops the test session and logs out.

This section describes the following tasks that TAs must perform to successfully administer any RISE online tests:

- Selecting Tests and Starting a Test Session
- Approving Students for Testing
- Managing a Test Session

For information about the testing process from a student's perspective, see the section *How Students Sign into the Student Testing Site and Complete Tests*.

## Selecting Tests and Starting a Test Session

The first step in administering online tests is to select the tests that you wish to administer and start a test session. You can select tests and start a test session from the **Test Selection** window that opens automatically when you sign into the TA Site.

Only the tests that you select will be available to students who join your session. You can have only one session open at a time. You cannot reopen closed sessions, but students can resume a test in a new session.

## How to Create a New Test Session

1. If the **Test Selection** window is not open, click **Select Tests** in the upper-left corner of the TA Site (see Figure 1); otherwise, skip to Step 2.
2. To select tests for the session, do one of the following:
  - To select individual tests, mark the checkbox for each test you want to include.
  - To select all the tests in a test group, mark the checkbox for that group.
  - An alert message will appear when adding summative tests to the session. Please review the message and select ok to proceed.
  - ***The best practice is to select the specific test(s) to be delivered to prevent students from starting an incorrect test.***

Figure 1. Select Tests Button

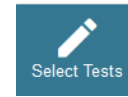
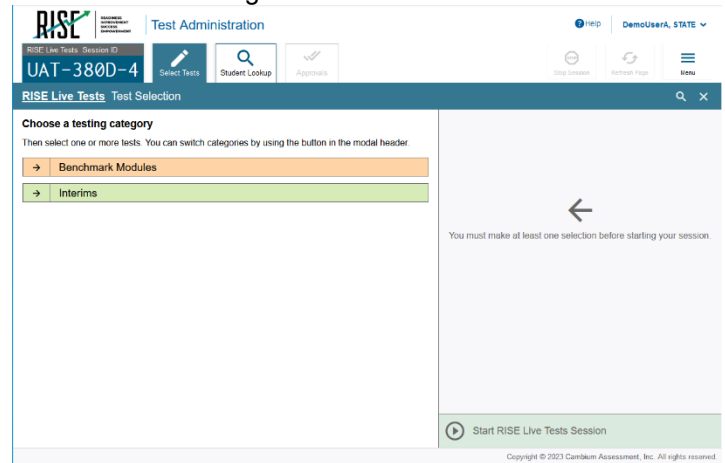


Figure 2. Test Selection Window



Please note, the **Test Selection** window color-codes tests and groups them into various categories. A test group may include one or more sub-groups. All test groups and sub-groups appear collapsed by default, and you may have to expand the test group to view individual tests. See Figure 2.

- To expand a test group, click **+**. To collapse an expanded test group, click **–**.

3. Under **Session Settings**, there will be a drop-down menu where you will select your test reason. Specifying a test reason is required for each session. TAs will select the appropriate test reason for the session from the drop-down menu (see Figure 3) and then click “OK” to proceed.

Figure 3. Session Attributes Pop-Up

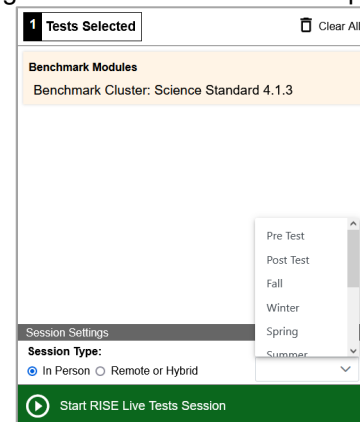
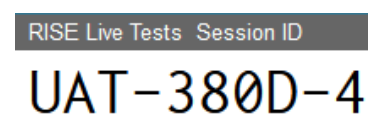


Figure 4. Test Session ID



4. The Session ID will appear on the TA Site. See Figure 4. Provide the Session ID to your students. Please remember to write down the Session ID in case you accidentally close the browser window and need to return to the active test session.

Note: Session IDs include three parts: the first part will be 'LIVE' for operational tests or 'TRAIN' for training tests.

- Click the Menu box in the upper right-hand corner of the screen (see Figure 5) to activate the screensaver (see Figure 6). The screensaver makes the Session ID easy to see as well as hides the TA Interface.

Figure 5. Session ID Screensaver Icon

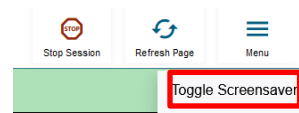
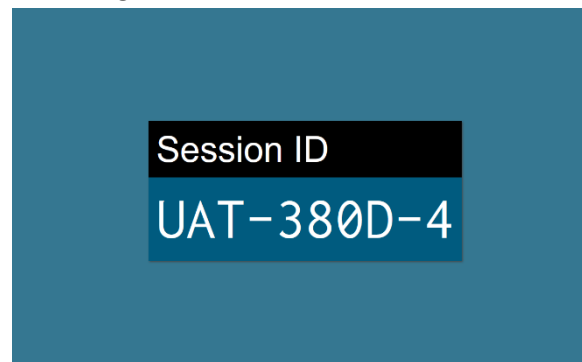


Figure 6. TA Interface Screensaver



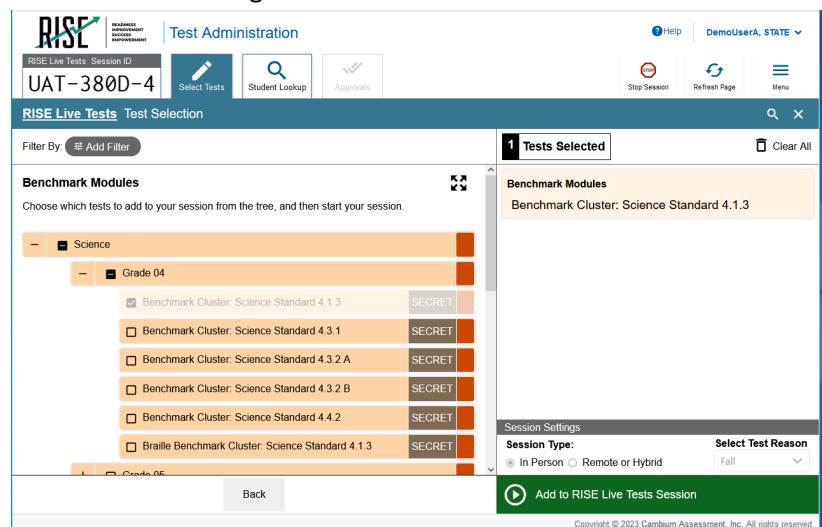
## How to Add Tests to an Active Test Session

If necessary, you can add additional tests to an ongoing test session.

While you can add tests to an active test session, you cannot remove tests from an active test session.

- In the upper-left corner of the TA Site, click **Select Tests**.
- In the **Test Selection** window (see Figure 7), mark the checkbox for the test(s) you wish to add and click **Add to RISE Live Tests Session** in the lower-right corner. (If you are on the Training Test site, this will say **Add to Training Session**).

Figure 7. Add to Session Button



3. In the confirmation message that appears (see Figure 8), click **OK**.

Figure 8. Confirm Test Addition

Important!	
Do you want to add the selected test(s) to your test session?	
OK	Cancel

## Approving Students for Testing

After students sign into the Student Testing Site and select tests, you must verify that their settings and accommodations are correct **before** approving them for testing. Additionally, the grade 6 mathematics tests include segments requiring TA approval. You must follow the same procedure you do for approving students to enter whole tests when approving students' entry to test segments. See [Grade 6 mathematics instructions](#) for more guidance on approving test segments.


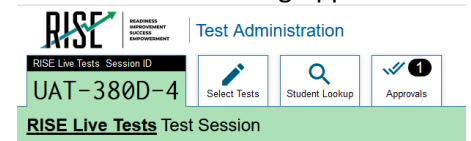
When students are awaiting approval, the **Approvals** button next to the Session ID becomes active and shows you how many students are awaiting approval (see Figure 9). The **Approvals** notification updates regularly, but you can also click  in the upper-right corner to update it manually.

Figure 9. Students Awaiting Approval



## How to Approve Students for Testing


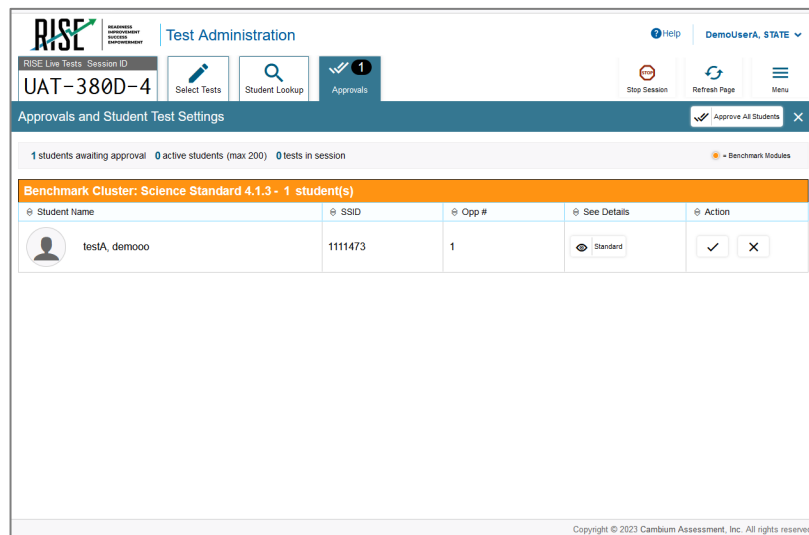
1. Click **Approvals**. The **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window appears, displaying a list of students grouped by test (and test segment, if applicable). See Figure 10.
2. To check a student's test settings and accommodations, click  for that student. The student's information appears in the Test Settings window (see Figure 11 on the next page). This window groups test settings by their test.
  - a. If any settings are incorrect, update them as required. Students should not begin testing until their settings are correct.

Figure 10. Approvals and Student Test Settings Window





- Editable settings must be updated in this window, while non-editable settings must be updated in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE). For more information on editable vs. non-editable test settings, see the [Accommodations section](#) of this manual and the *TIDE User Guide*.

b. Do one of the following:

- To confirm the settings, click **Set**. With this option, you must then separately approve the student for testing (see Step 5).
- To confirm the settings and approve the student simultaneously, click **Set & Approve**.
- To return to the **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window without confirming settings, click **Cancel**.

Figure 11. Test Settings Window for a Selected Student

- Repeat Step 2 for each student in the **Approvals and Student Test Settings** list. Since the **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window does not automatically refresh, click **Refresh** at the top of the window to update the list of students awaiting approval. See Figure 10.
- If you need to deny a student access to testing, do the following (otherwise skip to Step 5):
  - Click  for that student.
  - Optional:* In the window that appears, enter a brief reason for denying the student.
  - Click **Deny**. The student receives a message explaining the reason for the denial and is logged out. The student can request access to the test again.
- If you wish to approve students directly from the **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window, do the following:
  - To approve individual students, click  for each student.
  - To approve all students for a given test or segment, click **Approve All Students** for that test or segment.

## Managing a Test Session

After you approve students for testing, you can monitor the testing progress for each student logged in to your session, approve a student’s print request for an accommodated test, and pause a student’s test if necessary.

### How to Monitor Students’ Test Progress

You can monitor the testing progress for each student logged in to your session from the table(s) displayed on the TA Site.

At the start of the test, all your students will be listed in the **Tests without issue** table. If TDS detects that a student requires assistance, such as a student with a pending print request, or if a student’s test has been paused due to an environment security breach or due to the launching of a forbidden application, the **Tests with potential issues** table appears at the top. See Figure 12 on the next page. The top table lists the students who need intervention, and the bottom table lists the other students in your session.


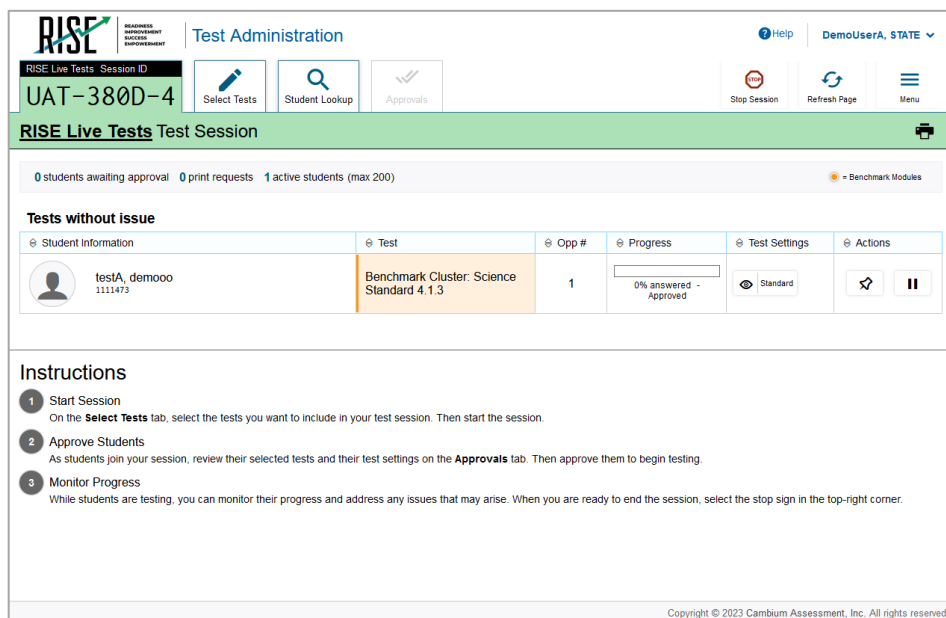



The table(s) refresh at regular intervals, but you can also refresh them manually by clicking  in the upper-right corner of the TA Site. You can also sort the tables by a given column by clicking the column header. See Table 1 below.

Figure 12. Table(s) for Monitoring Students’ Test Progress



The screenshot shows the 'RISE Live Tests Test Session' interface. At the top, there's a header with the RISE logo, 'Test Administration' title, and user information 'DemoUserA, STATE'. Below the header, there's a green bar with 'RISE Live Tests Test Session'. A status bar shows '0 students awaiting approval', '0 print requests', and '1 active students (max 200)'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Tests without issue' and 'Instructions'.

**Tests without issue**

Student Information	Test	Opp #	Progress	Test Settings	Actions
 testA, demo00 1111473	Benchmark Cluster: Science Standard 4.1.3	1	0% answered Approved	Standard	 

**Instructions**

- 1 Start Session**  
On the **Select Tests** tab, select the tests you want to include in your test session. Then start the session.
- 2 Approve Students**  
As students join your session, review their selected tests and their test settings on the **Approvals** tab. Then approve them to begin testing.
- 3 Monitor Progress**  
While students are testing, you can monitor their progress and address any issues that may arise. When you are ready to end the session, select the stop sign in the top-right corner.

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Table 1 on the next page, describes each column in the tables for monitoring students’ test progress.

Table 1. Columns in the Table(s) for Monitoring Students' Test Progress



Column	Description
Student Information	Name and SSID of the student in the session
Opp #	Opportunity number for the student's selected test
Test	Name of the test the student selected. For segmented tests, this column also displays the name of the test segment that the student is currently testing.
Progress	<p>Indicates the student's test progress. It will display a progress bar to indicate how far the student has progressed in the test.</p> <p>The progress bar indicates the percentage of questions the students have answered out of the total number of questions.</p>
Test Status	<p>Current status for each student in the session. For more information about the statuses in this column, see Table 2.</p> <p>If TDS detects that a student may be experiencing technical difficulties or requires assistance (e.g., if the student is experiencing connection issues, has a pending print request, has paused his test), a "more information" icon  is displayed in this column. When you hover over the icon, a message is displayed providing details about the issue.</p>
Test Settings	<p>This column displays one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Standard:</b> Default test settings are applied for this test opportunity.</li> <li>• <b>Custom:</b> One or more of the student's test settings or accommodations differ from the default settings.</li> </ul> <p>To view the student's settings for the current test opportunity, click .</p>
Actions	<p>Allows you to perform any available actions for an individual student's test.</p> <p>The Pause button in this column pauses the student's test. When a test pauses, this column displays an information button that opens a pop-up message explaining how the test became paused. However, the information button is not displayed if the TA pauses a student's test.</p> <p>A Printer button appears in this column when the student requests a printout of test material; this option is available to students with the Print-on-Request accommodation. For information on how to approve students' print requests, see the following section, "How to Approve a Student's Print Request."</p>

Table 2 below describes the codes in the Test Status column of the table(s) for monitoring students' test progress.

Table 2. Student Testing Statuses

Column	Description
Approved	You approved the student, but the student did not yet start or resume the test.
Started	Student has started the test and is actively testing.
Review	Student has visited all questions and is currently reviewing answers before completing the test.
Completed	Student has submitted the test. The student can take no additional action at this point.
Submitted	Test was submitted for quality assurance review and validation.
Reported	Test passed quality assurance and is undergoing further processing.
Paused*	Student's test is paused. The time listed indicates how long the test has been paused.
Expired*	Test was not completed by the end of the testing window, and the opportunity expired.
Pending*	Student is awaiting approval for a new test opportunity.
Suspended*	Student is awaiting approval to resume a test opportunity.


\*Appears when the student is not actively testing. The student's row grays out in such cases.



## How to Approve a Student's Print Request for Print-on-Request Accommodation

One of the available accommodations students can have is Print-on-Request, which allows them to print test content on demand. To do this, students with this accommodation request printouts of test passages and questions in the Test Delivery System (TDS). These requests appear in the TA Site. You must view and approve these print requests. When students send print requests, the request notification appears in the **Tests with potential issues** table (see Figure 13).

You can also view a list of every print request you approved during the current session. For more information, please refer to the "Print Approved Requests Information" section in the appendix of this manual.

 Please note: To return to this page after following this link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.


1. Click  in the Actions column of the **Tests with potential issues** table for a student. The request notification appears for students who have sent print requests.

Figure 13. Print Request Notification

Tests with potential issues					
Student Information	Test	Opp #	Progress	Test Settings	Actions
 testA, demooo 1111473	Braille Benchmark Cluster: Science Standard 5.1.2	1	0% answered - Started	Custom	 

2. Review the request in the **Student Print Request(s)** window (see Figure 14) and do one of the following:

Figure 14. Student Print Request Window



Student Print Request(s) For:

Name: testA, demooo SSID: 1111473

This page displays a request for each passage that a student would like printed. Select [Approve] if you approve the print request, or [Deny] if you do not.

Note: Selecting [Approve] brings up a Print Preview page based on the browser you are using. Select [Print] from that page to send this request to your print station.


New Requests	Date and Time	Action
Print Passage - Passage for Item 1 (PRN)	07/19/23 10:25 AM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Print Passage - Item 1 (PRN)	07/19/23 10:25 AM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

- a. To approve the request, click . A cover sheet appears in a new browser window.
  - b. To deny the request, click . In the window that appears, enter a brief reason for denying the request and click **Deny**. Do not proceed to Step 3.
3. In the new window, click **Print** to open the printer dialog box.
  4. Click **OK** to print the requested test elements.

For more information on how to administer and print braille tests (including how many items for which a TA can print braille at once), see the [Assistive Technology Manual](#).

## How to Pause a Student's Test

You can pause a student's test if necessary.

1. In the Actions column of the table(s) for monitoring students' test progress, click  for the student whose test you wish to pause.
2. Click **Yes** to confirm. The Online Testing System logs the student out.

### Pause Rules

TAs and students can pause a test to temporarily log the student out of the test session. Students cannot review or modify answered questions after their test pauses for more than 20 minutes, even if they marked questions for review.

However, in the specific case where a student begins a multi-part item or a science cluster but does not respond to all sections of the item or cluster and then pauses their test, the system will reopen on that multi-part item or cluster on test resumption to allow completion of that specific item or cluster before progressing. In this case the student still will not be able to return to previously answered items if pause time has exceeded 20 minutes.

The only exceptions to this pause rule are if a student pauses the test before answering all the questions/parts of the cluster on the current page for that specific incomplete item, if this is a writing test, or if the school administrator submits a grace period extension appeal in TIDE.

These pause rules apply regardless of whether the student or the TA pauses the test or a technical issue logs the student out.

### Test Timeout Rules

A warning message displays after 20 minutes of test inactivity. Students who do not click **OK** within 30 seconds after this message appears are logged out. This timeout automatically pauses the test.

## How to Stop a Test Session

When students finish testing, or the current testing time has ended, you should stop the test session. Stopping a session automatically logs out all the students in the session and pauses their tests.

Once you stop a test session, you cannot resume it. To resume testing students, you must start a new session. Please note, the Online Testing System automatically logs you out after 20 minutes of both user and student inactivity in the session. This action automatically stops the test session.


In the upper-right corner of the TA Site, click  (see Figure 15), then click **OK** in the confirmation message that appears. The test session stops.

Figure 15. Stop Test Session Button



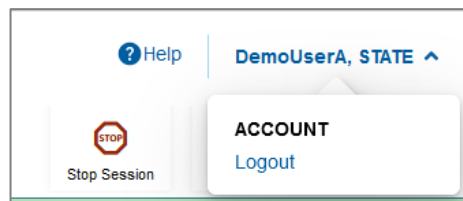
## How to Log Out of the Test Administration Site

You should log out of the TA Site only after stopping a test session to prevent stopping a test session that is in progress. Please note that navigating away from the TA Site also logs you out. If you need to access another application while administering tests, open it in a separate browser window.

If you log out from another RISE system, such as TIDE, you will also log out of the TA Site.

1. In the banner, click your username (see Figure 16).

Figure 16. Log Out Button



2. In the dropdown, click Logout.

# How Students Sign in to the Student Testing Site and Complete Tests

This section describes the student sign-in process for the Student Testing Site that students follow when starting a new test or when resuming a paused test. It also describes how students can view stimuli, respond to questions, pause a test, review previously answered questions, and submit a test. It is highly recommended that teachers and students review the assessment process, including sign in procedures, reviewing testing tools, accommodations, and item types by using the RISE TA-proctored training tests prior to any assessment. The RISE TA-proctored training tests can be accessed via the RISE portal [here](#).

## How Students Sign in and Select Tests

When testing, students must sign into the appropriate testing site. For sessions created in the TA Interface, students sign in

to the Student Testing Site on the Secure Browser



or Take a Test app



Students may also take training tests in the Student Training Site to familiarize themselves with the online testing process. Aside from the sign-in process, the Student Training Site has the same appearance and functionality as the Student Testing Site. For information on how students sign in to the Student Training Site, please see the following sections.

## How Students Sign in to the Secure Browser or Take a Test App

1. Launch the Secure Browser or Take a Test app on the student's testing device. The **Student Sign-In** page appears (see Figure 17). Users are prohibited from logging in to the RISE and Secure Browser systems using any credentials other than those specifically assigned to their role.
2. Next, students enter the following information:
  - a. In the *First Name* and *SSID* fields, students enter their first name and SSID as they appear in TIDE.
  - b. In the *Session ID* field, students enter the Session ID as it appears on the TA Site. The first part of the three-part session ID that indicates whether a student is on the Student Testing Site or the Student Training Site is pre-filled.
3. Students select **Sign In**. The **Is This You?** page appears.

Figure 17. Student Testing Site Student Sign-In Page

## How Students Verify Their Information

After signing in to the Student Testing Site, students must verify their personal information on the **Is This You?** page (see Figure 18).

If all the information on the **Is This You?** page is correct, the student selects **Yes** to proceed. If any of the information is incorrect, the student must select **No**.

You must notify the appropriate school personnel that the student's information is incorrect. Incorrect student demographic information must be updated before the student begins testing

Figure 18. Is This You? Page

## How Students Select a Test

Students can select their tests from the **Your Tests** page that appears after students verify their personal information (see Figure 19). The **Your Tests** page displays all the tests that a student is eligible to take. Students can select only tests that are included in the session and still need to be completed. It is highly recommended that teachers and students review the assessment process, including sign in procedures, reviewing testing tools, accommodations, and item types by using the RISE TA-proctored training tests prior to any assessment. The RISE TA-proctored training tests can be accessed via the RISE portal [here](#).

If a student is eligible for only one test, the **Your Tests** page is skipped. The test is automatically selected, and the student is taken directly to the **Waiting for Approvals** page. It is highly recommended that teachers assign students one assessment at a time this procedure helps eliminate student confusion and reduces the chance that students will select and begin an incorrect test.

1. From the **Your Tests** page that lists a student's eligible tests in color-coded categories, the student selects the name of the test.

- If a student's required test is inactive or not displayed, the student should log out. You should verify the test session includes the correct tests and add additional tests, if necessary.

Figure 19. Your Tests Page (Training Tests)

- The student's request is sent to the TA for approval, and the student is taken to the **Waiting for Approval** page (see Figure 20). After you approve the student for testing, the student can proceed to the next step:

- If starting a new test, a student must complete the login process before beginning testing.
- If resuming a paused test, the student will be taken directly to the test page where the student stopped the test based on the applicable pause rules.

Figure 20. Waiting for Approval Page

First Name	Last Name	Session ID	Test
GUEST	GUEST	TRAIN-7FE1-1	Math Grades 3-4

## How Students Check Device Functionality

Depending on the test content and the specified test settings, students may need to verify that their testing device is functioning properly from the **Audio/Video Checks** page (see Figure 21). If a test does not require functionality checks, this page is skipped.

- From the **Audio/Video Checks** page that displays each required functionality check in its own panel, the student verifies each functionality as explained below.
- Once all functionality checks have been verified, the student selects **Continue** to proceed to the **Instructions and Help** page.

To proceed without verifying any functionality, the student selects **Skip TTS Checks** (if available) at the bottom of the page, and then selects **Yes** in the affirmation message that appears.

Figure 21. Audio/Video Checks Page


**Audio Playback Check**  
 Make sure audio playback is working.  
 To play the sample sound, press the speaker button.  
**Next Step:**  
 If you heard the sound, choose **I heard the sound**. If not, choose **I did not hear the sound**.  
 I heard the sound I did not hear the sound

**Text-to-Speech Sound Check**  
 Make sure text-to-speech is working.  
 Press the speaker button. You should hear a voice speak the following sentence: "This text is being read aloud."  
**Sound Settings**

## How Students Check Text-to-Speech Functionality

The **Text-to-Speech Sound Check** panel appears for all students (see Figure 22). Students can use TTS only within the Secure Browser, a supported Chrome or Firefox browser, or the Take a Test app.

Please note: If TTS does not work, students should log out. You can work with students to adjust their audio or headset settings or move them to another device.

From the **Text-to-Speech Sound Check** panel, students select  and listen to the audio.


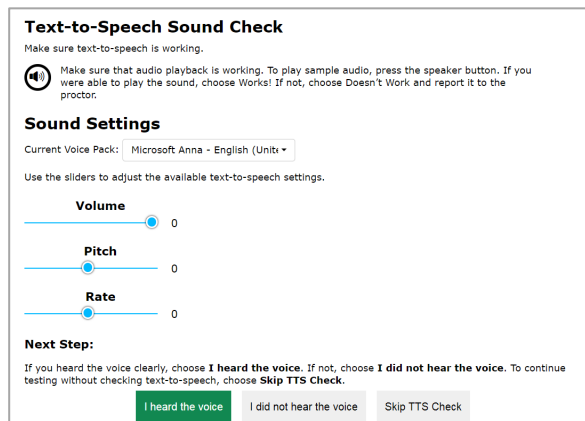

- If the voice is clearly audible, students select **I heard the voice**. A green check appears at the upper-right corner of the panel, and students can proceed to the next functionality check.
- If the voice is not clearly audible, students adjust the settings using the sliders and select  to listen to the audio again.

Figure 22. Text-to-Speech Sound Check Panel



**Text-to-Speech Sound Check**  
 Make sure text-to-speech is working.

 Make sure that audio playback is working. To play sample audio, press the speaker button. If you were able to play the sound, choose **Works!** If not, choose **Doesn't Work** and report it to the proctor.

**Sound Settings**  
 Current Voice Pack: Microsoft Anna - English (Unit)

Use the sliders to adjust the available text-to-speech settings.

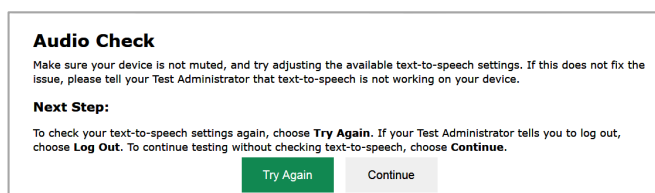
**Volume** 0  
**Pitch** 0  
**Rate** 0

**Next Step:**  
 If you heard the voice clearly, choose **I heard the voice**. If not, choose **I did not hear the voice**. To continue testing without checking text-to-speech, choose **Skip TTS Check**.

**I heard the voice** **I did not hear the voice** **Skip TTS Check**

- If students still cannot hear the voice clearly, they select **I did not hear the voice** to open the **Audio Check** panel (see Figure 23).

Figure 23. Audio Check Panel



**Audio Check**  
 Make sure your device is not muted, and try adjusting the available text-to-speech settings. If this does not fix the issue, please tell your Test Administrator that text-to-speech is not working on your device.

**Next Step:**  
 To check your text-to-speech settings again, choose **Try Again**. If your Test Administrator tells you to log out, choose **Log Out**. To continue testing without checking text-to-speech, choose **Continue**.


**Try Again** **Continue**

- Students can select **Try Again** to return to the **Text-to-Speech Sound Check** panel and retry.
- Students can select **Continue** to skip verifying the TTS functionality. Students can also do this from the **Text-to-Speech Sound Check** panel by selecting **Skip TTS Check**.

## How Students Check Audio Playback Functionality

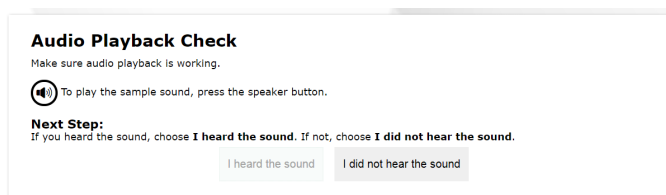
The **Audio Playback Check** panel appears for tests with listening questions and allows students to verify that they can hear the sample audio.

Please note: If the audio does not work, students should log out. You should troubleshoot the device and headphones or move the student to another device with working audio.


From the **Audio Playback Check** panel (see Figure 24), students select  and listen to the audio.

- If the sound is clearly audible, students select **I heard the sound**. A green check appears at the upper-right corner of the panel, and students can proceed to the next functionality check.

Figure 24. Audio Playback Check Panel



**Audio Playback Check**  
 Make sure audio playback is working.

 To play the sample sound, press the speaker button.

**Next Step:**  
 If you heard the sound, choose **I heard the sound**. If not, choose **I did not hear the sound**.

**I heard the sound** **I did not hear the sound**

- If the sound is not clearly audible, students select **I did not hear the sound** to open the **Sound Check: Audio Problem** panel.
- Students can select **Try Again** to return to the **Audio Playback Check** panel and retry.

## How Students Check Sound and Video Playback Functionality

The **Sound and Video Playback Check** panel appears for tests where the American Sign Language accommodation is applied and allows students to verify that they can view the sample video and hear its associated sound.

Please note: If the video or audio does not work, students should log out. You should troubleshoot the device and headphones or move the student to another device with working audio and video.


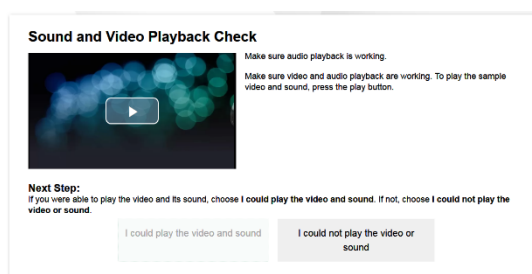
From the **Sound and Video Playback Check** panel (see Figure 25), students select  to play the video and sound.

Figure 25. Sound and Video Playback Check Panel



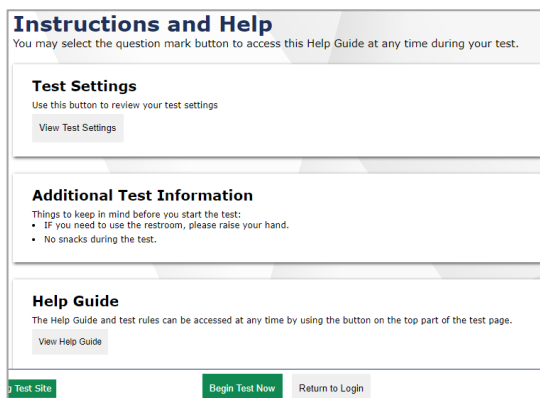
- If the video can be played and the sound is clearly audible, students select **I could play the video and sound**. A green check appears at the upper-right corner of the panel and students can proceed to the next functionality check.
- If students are not able to play the video or hear the sound, students select **I could not play the video or sound** to open the **Video Playback Problem** panel.
- Students can select **Try Again** to return to the **Sound and Video Playback Check** panel.

## How Students View Online Instructions and Begin Testing

The **Instructions and Help** page (see Figure 26) is the last step of the sign-in process. Students should review this page to understand how to navigate the test and use test resources/tools. Students may also review their test settings from this page. The TA needs to read aloud all scripting prior to approving students for testing. Scripting is provided in this manual for all RISE Benchmark Modules, Interim and Summative assessments.

1. *Optional:* To view the help guide, students select **View Help Guide**. To close the window, students select **Back**.
2. *Optional:* To review their test settings, students select **View Test Settings**. To close the window, students select **OK**.
3. To start the test, students select **Begin Test Now**.

Figure 26. Instructions and Help Page





## How Students Navigate the Student Testing Site

A test page (see Figure 27) can include the following sections:

The *Global Menu* section displays the global navigation and tool buttons. It also includes the **Questions** menu, test information, help button, pause button, system settings button, and timer (if available).

The *Stimulus* section, which appears only for questions associated with a stimulus, contains the stimulus content, context menu, and the reading mode button.

The *Question* section contains one or more test questions (also known as “items”). Each question includes a number, context menu, stem, and response area. Each question also displays the student’s name and the question’s most recent save date.

The following sections provide details about how to navigate the Student Testing Site.

### How to Navigate Between Items

Some test pages may have only one question and others may have more or may consist of multiple parts that students must answer.

- After students respond to all the questions on a page, they select **Next** in the upper-left corner to proceed to the next page (see Figure 28).
- NOTE: Students must respond to all parts of a question, or all questions when applicable, on a page before they can proceed to the next page. Students must respond to a question, even if marking it to review later.
- To navigate to a previous question in a test, students select **Back** (see Figure 28).

To jump directly to an item, select an item number from the pop-up window that appears when you select the **Questions** menu (see Figure 29).

Figure 27. Test Layout

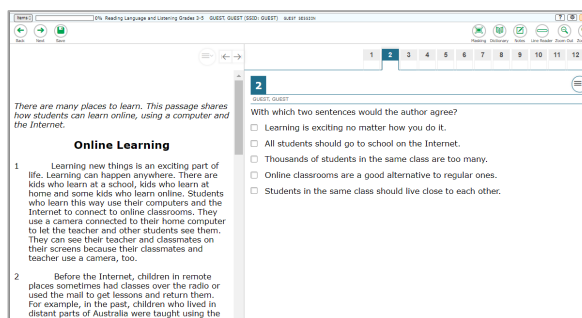


Figure 28. Navigation Buttons

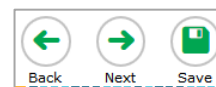
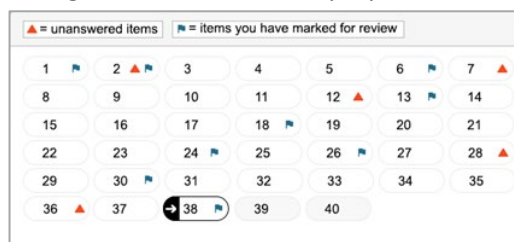




Figure 29. Questions Pop-up Window



- Students can mark answered items to come back to later for review (see the [How to Use Context Menu Resources/Tools](#) section for more information). If an item has been marked for review,  is displayed next to the item.
- If an item has not been answered,  is displayed next to the item.

## Pause Rules

TAs and students can pause a test to temporarily log the student out of the test session. Students cannot review or modify answered questions after their test pauses for more than 20 minutes, even if they marked questions for review.

However, in the specific case where a student begins a multi-part item or a science cluster but does not respond to all sections of the item or cluster and then pauses their test, the system will reopen on that multi-part item or cluster on test resumption to allow completion of that specific item or cluster before progressing. In this case the student still will not be able to return to previously answered items if pause time has exceeded 20 minutes.

The only exceptions to this pause rule are if a student pauses the test before answering all the questions/parts of the cluster on the current page for that specific incomplete item, if this is a writing test, or if the school administrator submits a grace period extension appeal in TIDE.

These pause rules apply regardless of whether the student or the TA pauses the test or a technical issue logs the student out.

## Test Timeout Rules

A warning message displays after 20 minutes of test inactivity. Students who do not click **OK** within 30 seconds after this message appears are logged out. This timeout automatically pauses the test.

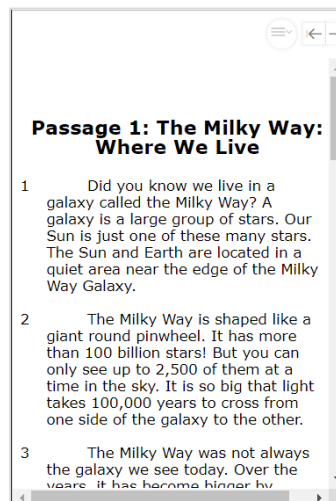
## How to View Stimuli

When a test question is associated with a stimulus, students should review that stimulus before responding to the question. A stimulus is a reading passage or other testing material (such as a video or graphic) that students review in order to answer associated questions.

**Reading Passages:** When the stimulus is a reading passage (see Figure 30), the content is paginated.

- To expand or contract the reading passage, students can click on the right and left arrows in the upper right-hand corner of the passage.
- Students can use the passage scroll bar to view the entire passage or multiple passages.

Figure 30. Reading Passage



**Videos:** When the stimulus is a video (see Figure 31), students can use standard video features to control the playback.






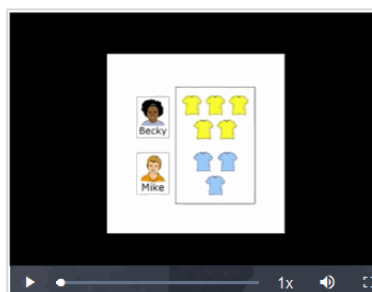
- To play a video, select  in the lower-left corner.
- To jump to a different point in the video, drag the slider to the required location.
- To adjust the speed at which the video plays, select , and then select the required speed from the menu that appears.
- To mute or unmute the video, select  in the lower-right corner.
- To expand the video to full screen mode, select  in the lower-right corner. To exit full screen mode, select  again.

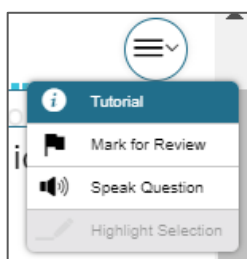
Figure 31. Video Playback Features



## How to Respond to Test Questions

The items presented in TDS are of various types, and students may need to respond to them differently. Students should use the Student Training Site to familiarize themselves with the question types that may appear on their operational tests. Additionally, there are tutorials for each item type for students to access in TDS. The figure below shows how students can access these tutorials in the context menu of TDS, but please see the [How to Use Context Menu Resources/Tools](#) section for more information on how students can access these tutorials. The tutorials are also available on the RISE portal [here](#).

Item Tutorial in Context Menu



All responses are saved automatically. Students can also manually save their responses to questions by selecting **Save** in the upper-left corner.

Test questions may require students to do any of the following tasks:

Select one or more choices from a list of answer options.

- For multiple-choice items, students can re-click a selected radio button to deselect the response option (provided this feature is enabled).


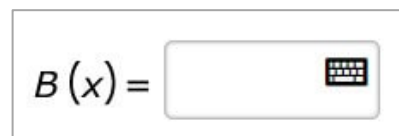
Use an on-screen keypad (see Figure 32) to generate an answer. Students can select  in the answer space to open the keypad.

Figure 32. Answer Space with Keypad Button



Select graphic objects or text excerpts.

Place points, lines, or bars on a graph.

Drag and drop text or graphic objects.

Enter text in a text box or table.

Match answer options together.

Modify a highlighted word or phrase in a reading selection.

Enter input parameters to run an on-screen simulation.

Copy content from a passage to a text box.

Expand categories and select options within them.

## How to Pause Tests

Students can pause the test at any time. Pausing a test logs out the student. To resume testing, students must repeat the sign-in process.

- To pause a test, students select **Pause** in the global menu and then select **Yes** in the confirmation message that appears.

Please note: If students are testing on Chromebooks, please ensure that they pause the test before closing the lid of the Chromebook. If the lid is closed before the test pauses, whomever opens the Chromebook next will be able to see the last question that the student was viewing (and any response they entered).

## Pause Rules

TAs and students can pause a test in order to temporarily log the student out of the test session. Students cannot review or modify answered questions after their test pauses for more than 20 minutes, even if they marked questions for review. The only exceptions to this rule are if a student pauses the test before answering all of the questions on the current page, if this is a writing test, or if a School-level user submits a grace period extension appeal in TIDE.

These pause rules apply regardless of whether the student or the TA pauses the test or a technical issue logs the student out.

## Test Timeout Rules

A warning message displays after 20 minutes of test inactivity. Students who do not click **OK** within 30 seconds after this message appears are logged out. This timeout automatically pauses the test.

## How Students Use Testing Resources/Tools


A number of testing resources/tools are available for students in TDS. Some resources/tools are available for all tests, while others are available only for a particular subject, accommodation, or type of question. There are primarily three types of test resources/tools available:

**Resources/Tools Set for the Student:** These resources/tools are set by users in TIDE or in the TA interface when approving the test and will be applied to all test screens.

**Global resources/tools:** These resources/tools appear in the global menu at the top of the test page and are available to all students for all items in a test.

**Context Menu resources/tools:** These resources/tools are specific to the passage or question being viewed.

Students can access resources/tools using a mouse or keyboard commands. For information about keyboard commands, please see the relevant “Keyboard Commands in the Student Testing Site” section in the appendix of this manual.

 *Please note: To return to this page after following this link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

## How to Set Resources/Tools for the Student

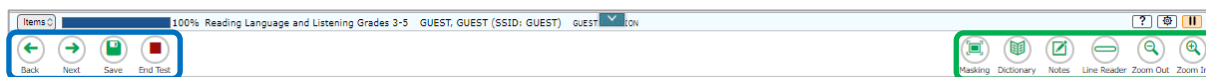
A number of resources/tools can be set in TIDE or in the TA interface when approving the test. Best practice is to have the students use the training tests to determine their preferences and then set all resources/tools and accommodations in TIDE before students take any operational tests.

Tool Name	Instructions
Mouse Pointer	<p>Sets the size and color of the mouse pointer.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>If a student needs the mouse pointer accommodation for testing, the changes should be made to the TDS settings in TIDE as well as to the settings of the device used for testing.</p> <p>For iPads with iOS, TDS does not have the ability to apply mouse pointer settings to change the gray dot cursor; however, there are options for accessibility on iOS, which can be found here: <a href="https://support.apple.com/guide/iphone/pointer-control-iphec6e1e60b/ios">https://support.apple.com/guide/iphone/pointer-control-iphec6e1e60b/ios</a></p>
Color Choices	Sets the color of the text and the background.
Streamlined Mode	Streamlined mode removes frames from the item and stimulus formatting and is required for any tests using a screen reader or for students with a visual impairment when a high magnification (print size) is set.
Print Size	<p>Sets the zoom level for all test content. Zoom levels of 5X or more require streamlined mode to be turned on.</p> <p>NOTE: Certain Chromebooks may have difficulty rendering the highest levels of zoom onscreen. It is recommended that those needing high levels of magnification be placed on an alternative supported operating system with a large screen.</p>

## How to Use Global Resources/Tools





















The global menu (see Figure 33) consists of navigation buttons on the left and tool buttons on the right. Table 3, seen on the next page, lists the resources/tools available in the global menu.

Figure 33. Global Menu



To use a global test tool, select the button for the tool. The selected test tool activates.

Table 3. Global resources/tools

Tool Name	Instructions
Calculator 	To use the on-screen calculator, select <b>Calculator</b> in the global menu.
Change Language 	To toggle a student's view between Spanish and English content, when a student's Language setting is set to Spanish for RISE Math and Science assessments. Note: Spanish Adaptive is not an allowable accommodation on ELA or Writing because it invalidates the construct of the test.
Dictionary 	To look up definitions and synonyms in the Merriam-Webster dictionary or thesaurus, select <b>Dictionary</b> in the global menu. NOTE: Students should use the singular form of a word when looking it up in the dictionary (e.g., search "mineral" for "minerals," "decompose" for "decomposed," "trial" for "trials.")
Help 	To view the on-screen <b>Help Guide</b> window, select the question mark  button in the upper-right corner.
Line Reader 	To highlight an individual line of text in a passage or question, select <b>Line Reader</b> in the global menu. This tool is not available while the Highlighter tool is in use.
Masking 	The Masking tool temporarily covers a distracting area of the test page. To use this tool: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Select <b>Masking</b> in the global menu.</li> <li>• Click and drag across the distracting area.</li> <li>• To close the Masking tool, select <b>Masking</b> again. To remove a masked area, select <b>X</b> in the upper-right corner of that area.</li> </ul>
Notes 	To enter notes in an on-screen notepad, select <b>Notes</b> in the global menu. The text entered in this tool cannot be copied and pasted into an item's response area.
Pause 	To pause a test, select  . If you pause the test, you will be logged out.
Print Page 	For students with the Print-on-Request accommodation, to print the entire test page, select <b>Print Page</b> in the global menu.
Print Item	For students with the Print-on-Request accommodation, to send a print request for an individual question, select <b>Print Item</b> from the context menu. After sending the request, a printer icon  appears next to the question number on the test page.
Print Passage 	For students with the Print-on-Request accommodation, to print a reading passage, select <b>Print Passage</b> in the global menu.
Scoring Guide 	To view the on-screen scoring guide, select <b>Scoring Guide</b> in the global menu.
System Settings 	To adjust audio volume during the test, select  in the upper-right corner. Students testing with Text-to-Speech (TTS) can also use this tool to adjust TTS settings. Students testing on mobile devices cannot use this tool to adjust volume. To adjust audio volume on mobile devices, students must use the device's built-in volume control.
Zoom Buttons  	To enlarge the text and images on a test page, select <b>Zoom In</b>  . Multiple zoom levels are available. To undo zooming, select <b>Zoom Out</b>  .

## How to Use the Masking Tool

The Masking tool allows students to hide distracting areas of the test page.

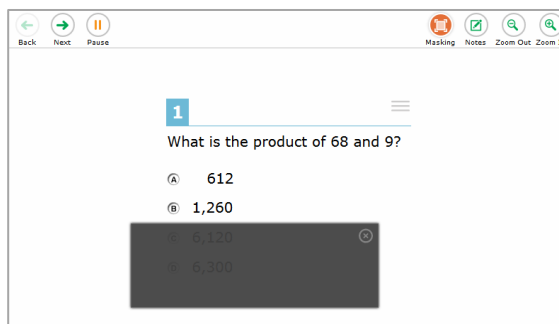
To mask an area of a test page:

- Select **Masking** in the global menu. The button becomes orange.
- Click and drag across the distracting area of the test page. The selected area becomes dark gray (see Figure 34). The tool remains active until you deactivate it.

To deactivate the masking tool, select **Masking** in the global menu again. The button becomes green. Please note that masked areas will remain on the screen until you remove them.

To remove a masked area from a test page, select **X** in the upper-right corner of a masked area.

Figure 34. Test Page with Masked Area



## How to Use Context Menu Resources/Tools

A test page may include several elements, such as the question, answer options, and stimulus. The context menu for each element contains resources/tools that are applicable to that element (see Figure 35 and Figure 36). Table 4 on the next page lists the available context menu resources/tools.

Figure 35. Context Menu for Questions

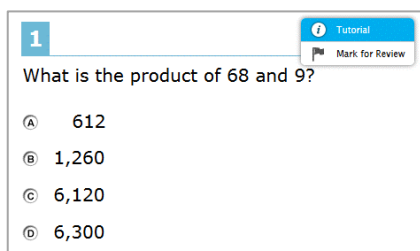
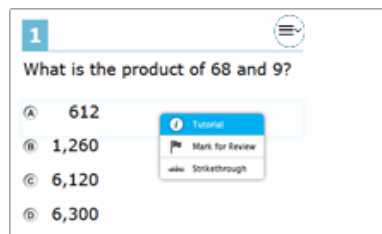



Figure 36. Context Menu for Answer Options



If a question has multiple parts, a context menu may be available for each part of the question. In such cases, the active context menu (i.e., the context menu for the item or stimulus currently in focus) appears enabled while the other context menus look grayed out.

Furthermore, when enabled, the item number and context menu of the item a student is attempting remains visible on the screen even when scrolling through the item's content to allow easy access to an item's context menu.




To use a context menu tool for a stimulus or question, open the context menu by clicking the context menu  or by right-clicking the required elements, and then select the tool.

To use a context menu tool for answer options, open the context menu for answer options and select the required tool. To open the context menu for answer options, do one of the following:

- If you are using a **two-button mouse**, right-click an answer option.
- If you are using a **single-button mouse**, click an answer option while pressing **Ctrl**.
- If you are using a **Chromebook**, click an answer option while pressing **Alt**.
- If you are using a **tablet**, tap the answer option and then tap the context menu button (this selects the answer option until you select a different option).



Table 4. Context Menu resources/tools

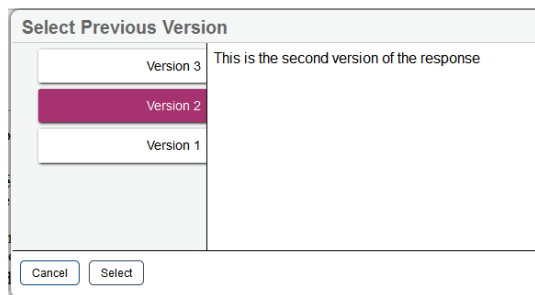
Tool Name	Instructions
American Sign Language	<p>For students with the American Sign Language accommodation (ASL), to watch videos that translate test content into American Sign Language (ASL).</p> <p><i>To view ASL videos:</i></p> <p>From the context menu, select <b>American Sign Language</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If only one ASL video is available, the video opens automatically.</li> </ul> <p>If multiple ASL videos are available, sign language (  ) icons appear next to the test content for each video. Select the icon for the test content you wish to translate into ASL.</p>
Glossary (Word List)	To open the glossary, click a word or phrase that has a border around it.
Highlighter	<p>To highlight text, select the text on the screen and then select <b>Highlight Selection</b> from the context menu. If multiple color options are available, select an option from the list of colors that appears.</p> <p>To remove highlighting, select <b>Reset Highlighting</b> from the context menu.</p> <p>Text in images cannot be highlighted. This tool is not available while the Line Reader tool is in use.</p>
Mark for Review	<p>To mark a question for review, select <b>Mark for Review</b> from the context menu. The question number displays a flap  in the upper-right corner and a flag icon  appears next to the question number on the test page. The <b>Questions</b> pop-up window also displays a flag icon next to the question number.</p>
Select Previous Version	To view and restore responses previously entered for a Text Response question, select the <b>Select Previous Version</b> option from the context menu. A list of saved responses appears. Select the appropriate response and click <b>Select</b> .
Strikethrough	<p>For selected-response questions, you can cross out an answer option to focus on the options you think might be correct. There are two options for using this tool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To activate Strikethrough mode, open the context menu and select <b>Strikethrough</b>.</li> <li>b. Select each answer option you wish to strike out.</li> <li>c. To deactivate Strikethrough mode, press <b>Esc</b> or click outside the question’s response area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Option B: Right-click an answer option and select <b>Strikethrough</b>.</li> </ul>
Text-to-Speech	<p>To listen to passages and questions, select a <b>Speak</b> option from the context menu.</p> <p>Note: if the descriptive audio accommodation is set in TIDE, the system will also read the interactive answer spaces.</p>
Tutorial	To view a short video demonstrating how to respond to a particular question type, select <b>Tutorial</b> from the context menu.

## How to Use the Select Previous Version Tool

The Select Previous Version tool allows students to view and restore responses they previously entered for a text response question. For example, if students type a response, click **Save**, delete the text, and enter new text, they can use this tool to recover the original response. Please note that if the student’s test pauses, any responses entered prior to pausing will no longer appear in the **Select Previous Version** window.

1. To recover a previously entered response, select the **Select Previous Version** option from the context menu. The **Select Previous Version** window appears (see Figure 37), listing all the saved responses for the question in the left panel.
2. Select a response version from the left panel. The text associated with that response appears in the right panel.
3. Click **Select**. The selected response appears in the text box for the question.

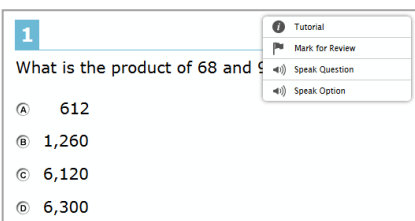
Figure 37. Select Previous Version Window



## How to Use the Text-to-Speech Tool

The Text-to-Speech tool allows students to listen to writing passages, questions, and answer options using the TTS options available in the selected element’s context menu. Text-to-Speech will not read reading comprehension passages or excerpts. If a student is using Text-to-Speech tracking, the words become highlighted as they are read aloud.

Figure 38. TTS Options for Questions



To listen to a passage, students open the passage context menu (see Figure 38) and select a **Speak** option. Students can also select a portion of text to listen to, such as a word or phrase. To do this, students select the text, open the passage context menu, and select **Speak Selection**.

- Please note that when listening to passages, students can pause TTS and then resume it at the point where it was paused. While this functionality is available on Windows, Mac, and iOS, it is not available on Chrome OS. Students testing on a Chrome OS can resume a paused TTS passage by selecting the remaining text to be read aloud and selecting **Speak Selection** from the context menu.



To listen to a question with its answer options or just each answer option, students open the question context menu and select one of the following **Speak** options:



- To listen to a multiple-choice question and all answer options, students select **Speak Question**.
- To listen to only an answer option, select **Speak Option** from the context menu and then select the answer option. Students could also right-click the answer option and select **Speak Option**.

To listen to a question starting from where the mouse pointer is, students right click the intended starting point and select the **Start Speaking from Here** option in the right click context menu. *This option is not available on tablet devices, as it requires the ability to invoke a right-click menu.*

## How to Use the Expand Buttons

In addition to the global resources/tools and context menu resources/tools, there are some expand buttons that may be available to students depending on the test page layout. You can use them to expand the passage section or the question section for easier readability.

To expand the passage section, select the right arrow icon  below the global menu. To collapse the expanded passage section, select the left arrow icon  in the upper-right corner.

To expand the question section, select the left arrow icon  below the global menu. To collapse the expanded question section, select the right arrow icon  in the upper-left corner.

## Essay Response Questions

For essay-response item types in the Student Testing Site, students can use a formatting toolbar. This toolbar is available above the response field for text response questions (see Figure 39 below) and also appears whenever students right-click anywhere in the text area. The formatting toolbar allows students to apply styling to text and use standard word-processing features. The lower-right corner of the response field displays the word count and character count for the student's response. Table 5, on the next page, provides an overview of the formatting resources/tools available.

Figure 39. Essay Response Question with Formatting Toolbar

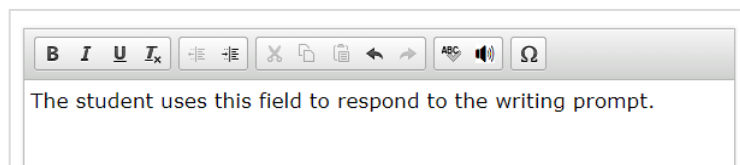


Table 5. Description of Formatting resources/tools

Tool	Description of Function
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bold, italicize, or underline selected text.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove formatting that was applied to the selected text.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indent a line of selected text.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease indent of text.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cut selected text.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copy selected text.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paste copied or cut text.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undo the last edit to text or formatting in the response field.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redo the last undo action.</li> </ul>
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use spell check to identify potentially misspelled words in the response field.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add special characters in the response field.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Speak the text entered in the response field.</li> </ul>

## Spell Check Feature

The spell check tool identifies words in the response field that may be misspelled.

1. Select a language for the spell check tool from the Spell Check drop-down list, if necessary (see Figure 40).
2. In the toolbar, select . Potentially incorrect words change color and become underlined.
3. Select a misspelled word. A list of suggestions appears (see Figure 41).
4. Select a replacement word from the list. If none of the replacement words are correct, close the list by clicking anywhere outside it.
5. To exit spell check, select again.

Figure 40. Spell Check Drop-Down List

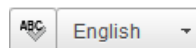
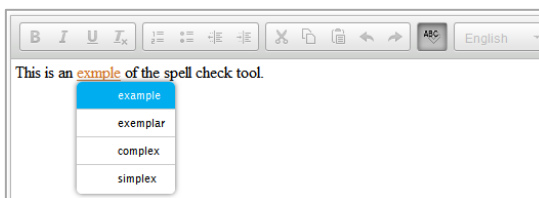


Figure 41. Spell Check Tool



## Special Characters Feature

Students can add mathematical, accented, and other symbols.

1. To add a special character, in the toolbar, select .

2. In the window that pops up, select the required character.

## How Students Complete a Test

After students have completed their test, they need to submit their test.

### How to Complete a Grade 6 Mathematics Test Segment

In the grade 6 mathematics segmented tests, the **End Segment** page appears after students finish the last question in a segment where students can review questions from the current segment or proceed to the next segment (see Figure 42).

Please note that students cannot return to the segment after selecting **Next**. The TA will then need to approve the student to begin the second segment.

To review questions, students select a question number.

- A flag (🚩) icon appears for any questions marked for review. A warning (⚠️) icon appears for any unanswered questions.

To move to the next segment, students select **Next** in the global menu.

Figure 42. End Segment Page

**You have reached the end of this segment:**

Please review your answers before you continue testing. You **will not** be able to come back to these questions later.

Click on a question number on the left to review it.

**Questions:**

1 - 3	6	9	12	15	18	21
4	7	10	13	16	19	22

## How to Submit a Test

To complete the testing process, students must submit their tests when they are finished answering questions. Note: The **End Test** button will be available only once a student has responded to all questions on the test or segment. As students' progress through their tests, they must answer all parts of a question on a page (or all questions on a page, as applicable) before they can move on to the next page

Please note that once students submit their tests, they cannot return to the test or modify answers.

1. Students select **End Test** in the upper-left corner, which appears after students respond to the last test question (see Figure 43). A confirmation message appears.
2. Students select **Yes**. The **End Test** page appears, allowing students to review answers and submit the test for scoring (See Figure 44).
  - A flag (🚩) icon appears for any questions marked for review. A warning (⚠️) icon appears for any unanswered questions.
3. *Optional:* To review previous answers, students select a question number. When finished reviewing, they can return to the **End Test** page by selecting **End Test** again.
4. To submit the tests, students select **Submit Test**, then select **Yes** in the confirmation message that appears. The **Your Results** page appears (see Figure 45), displaying the student's name, the test name, and the completion date.
5. To exit the Student Testing Site, students select **Log Out**, and then close the Secure Browser.

Figure 43. Global Menu with End Test Button



Figure 44. End Test Page

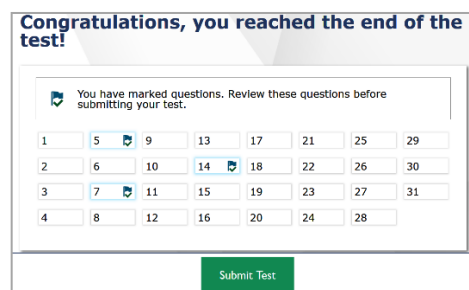
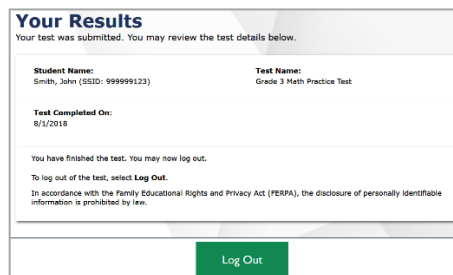


Figure 45. Your Results Page



## Resources/Tools and Accommodations

Students may access and use a variety of resources/tools for any RISE Assessment. Students should be familiar with and be able to use these resources/tools prior to taking an assessment. It is recommended that students gain this familiarity by accessing and using these features with the RISE Training Tests available through the [RISE Portal](#).

Most Utah students are able to participate in the RISE Assessments through accessing available resources/tools. However, to meet the needs of some students, assessment accommodations are allowed in specific situations in order to enable students to better demonstrate their knowledge.

These decisions apply to:

- Students with an Individualized Educational Program (IEP)
- Students with a Section 504 Plan
- Students who are English Learners (EL)

Accommodations are determined by an EL, IEP, or Section 504 Plan team. Federal and state laws require that all students enrolled in public schools participate in assessments designed to provide accountability for the effectiveness of instruction in schools. These include the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (IDEA). Therefore, all students are expected to participate in the state accountability system, including students who are ELs, students with an IEP, and students with a Section 504 Plan.

Decisions regarding accommodations must be made by an EL, IEP, or Section 504 Plan team and documented in the student's file. EL team members, IEP team members, and Section 504 Plan team members must actively engage in a planning process that addresses the assurance of the provision of accommodations to facilitate student access to grade-level instruction and state assessments. **Individual teachers may not make decisions regarding assessment accommodations at the time of test administration. These decisions must be made in advance by the appropriate team.**

If an IEP, 504 or EL team has designated an accommodation needed for a student to receive FAPE and that accommodation is not found in the accommodations tables on pages 23-26, 33-34, or is not an accommodation typically used/allowed in RISE, please submit an "Exceptional Accommodation Request" form to Jessica Wilhelm ([jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov)), prior to using that accommodation on RISE. You can find the "Exceptional Accommodations Request" form on the Special Education Assessment Accommodations webpage.

To obtain detailed information about the official state policy for assessment accommodations, refer to the USBE Special Education website: <https://schools.utah.gov/specialeducation/programs/accessibilityaccommodationsassessment>

For assistance with questions about special education accommodations, contact Jessica Wilhelm ([jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov))

## Student Test Settings

Test settings, located in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE), is where online accessibility resources/tools and/or accommodations that need to be enabled for a student during a testing session are identified. The test settings simplify the task of maintaining student records by allowing district or school personnel to provide information directly in TIDE. This information will direct a student to a specific form or set of items. Accommodations are set based on a student's IEP, Section 504 Plan, or EL plan. Online resources/tools are available based on student preference.


Resources/tools and accommodations must be enabled separately for each content area. Once accommodations have

been set in TIDE, they are available on all applicable RISE assessments, including the Benchmark Modules, Interim, and Summative assessments.

For detailed instructions on enabling online accessibility resources/tools and/or accommodations in TIDE, see the *TIDE User Guide*, found at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org)

## Online Resources/Tools

The following sections detail the online resources/tools available in the Test Delivery System (TDS) for all students. The complete set of resources/tools and accommodations is available in the [How Students Use Resources/Tools](#) section of this manual.

 *Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

Students should access the Training Test to familiarize themselves with the online resources/tools available during testing. The Training Test is available at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).


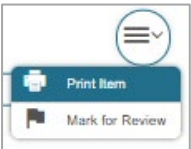


## Accommodations


Table 6 on the next page details the accommodations allowed for students on the Utah RISE Assessments, as outlined in their IEP, Section 504 Plan, or EL plan. Accommodations are assigned to students via their Student Record in TIDE and are delivered in the Test Delivery System (TDS).

**IMPORTANT:** Remember to always select the specific test for which you would like to assign accommodations for students by clicking **Change** at the top of the TIDE page. Once the accommodations have been set in TIDE, they are available on all applicable RISE assessments, including the Benchmark Modules, Interim, and Summative assessments.



Table 6. Testing Accommodations

Accommodation	Description
<b>American Sign Language/ASL</b> 	<p>Note: This accommodation is available only for ELA listening stimuli.</p> <p>You can watch videos that translate test content into American Sign Language (ASL).</p> <p>To view ASL videos:</p> <p>From the context menu above the stimulus, select <b>American Sign Language</b>.</p> <p>Designed for hearing-impaired students, this accommodation offers ASL videos for audio items. An ASL certified interpreter may interpret parts of the assessment in which the ASL videos are not available, except for the ELA reading passages. See Utah’s Interpreter Guidelines for State Standardized Assessment on the USBE website.</p> <p><a href="https://www.schools.utah.gov/specialeducation/specialeducation/accessibilityaccommodationsassessment/accommodations/assessmentaccommodations/AccommodationsInterpreterGuidelines.pdf">https://www.schools.utah.gov/specialeducation/specialeducation/accessibilityaccommodationsassessment/accommodations/assessmentaccommodations/AccommodationsInterpreterGuidelines.pdf</a></p>
<b>Hearing Impairment Filter</b>	<p>This accommodation provides item filtering for hearing-impaired students and is currently only available for science tests.</p> <p>Note: If a student in Grade 4 or Grade 8 needs both the Hearing Impairment filter <b>and</b> braille settings, please contact Jessica Wilhelm (<a href="mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov">jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov</a>)</p>
<b>Assistive Technology</b>	<p>The Assistive Technology setting allows students to use a range of third-party devices and software with the Test Delivery System (TDS) during a secure testing session, such as Speech-to-Text, switches, and other communication devices.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> Using this accommodation requires USBE approval. The assistive technology request form needs to be submitted to USBE through the TIDE system. Please refer to the <a href="#">TIDE User Guide’s</a> section titled “How school-level users submit Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE” for instructions on how to submit a request to USBE.</p>
<b>Print-on-Request:</b> 	<p>The Print-on-Request option allows for on-site printing of an item or stimulus. From the global menu, the student can Print Page to print the entire page, Print Passage to print a passage, or Print Item to print an individual question. After sending the request, a printer icon  appears next to the question number on the test page.</p> <p>The student’s responses should be transcribed as they take the test. Procedures for securely destroying these materials once testing has completed must be followed.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> This accommodation must be enabled in TIDE prior to the student beginning testing in the Test Delivery System (TDS).</p>
<b>Print-on-Request: Braille</b> 	<p>The Print-on-Request option allows for on-site printing of the embossed braille form, including tactile graphics. Students taking the braille form may use tactile manipulatives that they use in the classroom such as sticky dots and base 10 blocks. The student’s responses should be transcribed as they take the test.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> This accommodation must be enabled in TIDE prior to the student beginning testing in the Test Delivery System (TDS). Contact Jessica Wilhelm (<a href="mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov">jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov</a>) if a student requires this accommodation.</p>

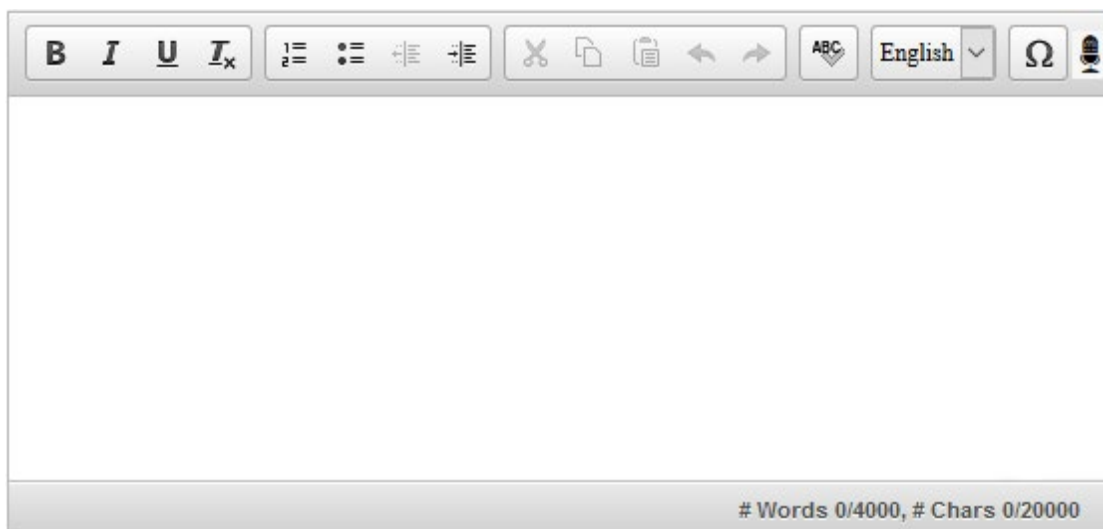
Accommodation	Description
<b>Refreshable Braille</b>	<p>When enabled, this accommodation allows a third-party program (Job Access with Speech, JAWS®) to translate digital text to braille characters on a student’s assistive braille device. Test administrators need to assist students and provide the additional <a href="#">Accommodated Test Script</a> specified in the <i>Test Administration Manual</i> (TAM, this manual).</p> <p>This accommodation is available for use only on devices that have JAWS® software installed and a refreshable braille display connected to the Windows operating system.</p> <p>For information on assisting students navigating the TDS using a Screen Reader, see the Assistive Technology Manual located at <a href="https://utahrise.org">UtahRISE.org</a>.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> This accommodation must be enabled in TIDE prior to the student beginning testing in the TDS. Contact Jessica Wilhelm (<a href="mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov">jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov</a>) if a student requires this accommodation.</p>
<b>Speech-to-Text (STT)</b>	<p>Speech-to-Text allows students testing with the appropriate accommodations to dictate responses to constructed-response items. To use STT, select the microphone icon  in the formatting toolbar of the item response area and begin speaking. The dictated response will be transcribed in the item response area.</p> <p>For more information, see the section <a href="#">How to Use the Speech-to-Text</a>.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> Using this accommodation requires USBE approval. The request form needs to be submitted to USBE through the TIDE system. Please refer to the TIDE User Guide’s section titled “How school-level users submit Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE.”</p>
<b>Word Prediction</b>	<p>When this tool is enabled, suggested words will pop up in a menu as students type a written response. Students can select a word in the pop-up menu instead of typing it out manually.</p> <p>For more information, see the section <a href="#">How to Use the Word Prediction Tool</a>.</p> <p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> Using this accommodation requires USBE approval. The request form needs to be submitted to USBE through the TIDE system. Please refer to the TIDE User Guide’s section titled “How school-level users submit Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE.”</p>

## How to Use the Speech-to-Text Tool


Students with the appropriate accommodations may use the Speech-to-Text (STT) tool when responding to text response items. In supported items, the STT tool allows a student to dictate a spoken response that is transcribed in the item response area.

To begin dictating, the student selects the microphone button  in the formatting toolbar of the item’s text response area. Students with the appropriate accommodations can also select whether to dictate text in English or Spanish from the language drop-down list in the formatting toolbar.

Figure 47. Text-Response Area with STT Tool



As the student speaks, the words are transcribed in the text response area. There may be a slight delay while the text is being transcribed. Dots appear in the text response area to indicate that the transcription is in process.

The student can stop the dictation by selecting the **stop** button  that appears while dictating. Note that the button automatically reverts to the **microphone** button if no sound is detected for a specified period. Students can click the **microphone** button again to resume dictation. Students can dictate for five minutes at a time.

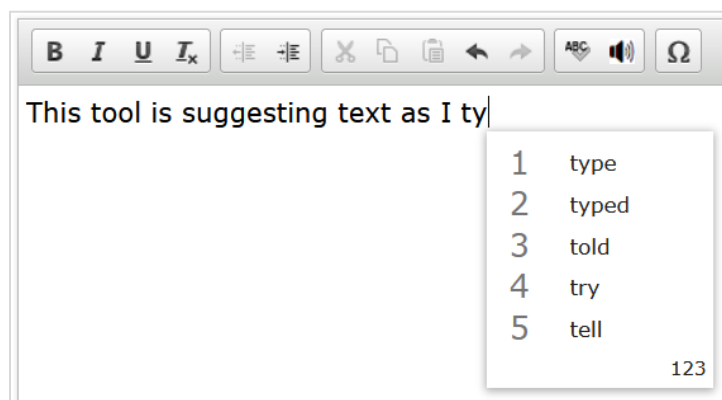
Depending on the tool settings, the entered text may be auto punctuated. Students can also control the punctuation and grammar of the text through speech commands to some extent. For example, students can say, “New Paragraph” to create a new paragraph. It is ultimately the student’s responsibility to ensure the accuracy of the transcription, as well as grammar and punctuation.

The buttons in the formatting toolbar are disabled while dictation is on. The buttons reactivate once students stop the recording. Students cannot navigate away from the test page while dictation is on.

## How to Use the Word Prediction Tool

The Word Prediction tool is available for students with the appropriate accommodations who are testing on Chromebooks on Writing assessments. This tool automatically predicts each word as students type a written response, allowing them to select a word from a suggested list instead of typing it manually.

Figure 48. Co:Writer Word Prediction Tool



1. To use the Word Prediction tool, students begin to type in the text box for an item with a written response. Suggested words automatically pop up based on what students type.
2. To select a suggested word, students do either of the following:
  - To select a word with the mouse, click it in the list of words.
  - To select a word using keyboard navigation, press the number key associated with that word in the list. For example, in the figure above, students would press **1** to select “type” from the list.
  - Note: Since number keys are used to select options in the menu, students may not be able to use some number keys to enter numerals in the text box. If a student needs to enter a numeral when Co:Writer is enabled, they should select 123 in the corner of the pop-up. A list of numerals appears. Students can select a numeral or select abc to return to the list of suggested words.

# Primary Language Translation Guidance

## Determining Online Adaptive Translation Eligibility

The Adaptive Translation assessment accommodation is appropriate for students learning English if the LEA language services team, in consultation with the student and parents, has determined the student meets the following criteria. The adaptive translation qualifying criteria applies to all students learning English:

**Meets at least one of the following criteria:**

- WIDA ACCESS Listening domain score of 2.5 or lower
- WIDA ACCESS Reading domain score of 2.5 or lower
- WIDA Screener Listening domain score of 2.5 or lower
- WIDA Screener Reading domain score of 2.5 or lower

**AND meets both of the following criteria:**

- The student has been receiving classroom instructional support in the target language for adaptive translation that allows the student to access the content that will be assessed;
- The student has proficient academic language, in the target language for adaptive translation, reading and/or listening capabilities for their age/grade as indicated by the student and parent/guardian if academic records are not available;

**AND meets at least one of the following [ESSA, Title I, Part A, Sec.1111\(b\)\(2\)](#), criteria:**

- The EL student has been in a US school(s) for 0-3 school years.
- Adaptive translation is allowable during school years 0-3 in the United States. Adaptive language translation is translation that may not be a word-for-word substitution. The translator can make substitutions in the target language to ensure textual meaning and components are not lost, but do not alter the construct of the assessment.
- For EL students that have been enrolled in a US school(s) for 3 or more consecutive school years, an LEA is required to determine the appropriateness of the adaptive translation accommodation on a case-by-case basis. Additional adaptive translation cannot exceed an additional 2 consecutive years for EL students who have been enrolled in a US school for 3 or more consecutive years.

If the LEA language services team has designated this accommodation for a student for a language other than English or Spanish, please submit a completed “Oral Translation Request” form to Kim Rathke at [kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov](mailto:kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov) for approval. **The form is not needed for Spanish because the adaptive translation is embedded within the assessment platform.** You can find the [USB E Adaptive Translation Request Form for Summative Assessment](#) on the USB E Assessment and Accountability webpage.

## Spanish Adaptive

The Language [Braille or Spanish] setting sets the language presentation for the test content. This setting provides the full translation of each item and the item directions. For students who are literate in Spanish and who use dual language features in the classroom, the use of Spanish in the Language [Braille or Spanish] setting may be appropriate. NOTE: When the TTS tool is used on a Spanish Test, TTS will read the test content aloud in Spanish. Please refer to the RISE Assistive Technology Manual to ensure a supported voice pack is installed prior to testing. ***It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE Spanish adaptive administration system.*** Spanish Adaptive is not allowable on ELA or Writing because it invalidates the construct of test.

## How to Prepare for & Administer Online Test Translation for Languages other than Spanish

Spanish adaptive translation is embedded within the system platform for math and science assessments. Students who meet the eligibility for adaptive translation should be assigned to a separate translation test session with the LEA-provided

translator and two adult proctors. The translator and proctors cannot be relatives or guardians of the student. It is preferable that the translator is someone the student has worked with during classroom instruction, including classroom assessment. The translator will provide the student with adaptive translation support. The two proctors/test administrators will provide system support and assist with test administration questions.

To ensure the test can be translated and administered appropriately, there are several tasks that need to be completed prior to administration. The checklist below is designed to help personnel involved complete these tasks prior to administration.

Task	Status
<a href="#">USBE Adaptive Translation Request Form for Summative Assessment</a> has been submitted to USBE at least three weeks prior to assessment <b>and approved. Not needed for students needing Spanish adaptive translation.</b>	
Two adult proctors/test administrators who are not related to the student have been assigned to oversee the session	
LEA-provided translator who is not related to the student has been assigned to translate the directions and content of the assessment	
The proctors and translator have completed required Testing Ethics Training. For information regarding the Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy Training, please contact Kim Rathke, <a href="mailto:kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov">kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov</a>	
Translator has reviewed and agreed to interpreter guidelines	
The 201 – Accommodated participation code has been applied for the student	
Headphones are available for the translator to enable text-to-speech (TTS)	
Appropriate and secure testing environment has been determined	
The student, the translator, and proctors complete a training test immediately prior to the test administration to ensure all accommodations have been set correctly and to allow the student to practice with procedures and process needed for an adaptive translated assessment	
Student testing ticket is provided so student can log in to the Secure Browser for the translator	
Translator can provide translation of directions, tool types, and content for math and science assessments using text-to-speech	
Translator can provide translation of directions, tool types, and items (without reading quotes from the passage or any language/editing task items) for ELA	

## Offline Accommodations

There are other student accommodations that are provided locally to the student, not through the Test Delivery System (TDS). These offline accommodations need to be indicated for use in TIDE in the student’s test settings (see Figure 46). Once the offline accommodations have been set in TIDE, they are available on all applicable RISE assessments, including the Benchmark Modules, Interim, and Summative assessments.

Figure 46. Other Accommodations Window in TIDE

Other Accommodations	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Calculator 6th grade ?		No	No	
Scribe ?	No	No	No	No
Visual Representation ?	No	No	No	No

These offline accommodations, found in TIDE on the student’s search results screen, include:

- Visual Representation
- Calculator 6<sup>th</sup> Grade—please note a four-function, non-internet accessible calculator is the approved model
- Scribe (using this accommodation requires USBE approval)

If the student requiring a scribe also requires the use of an assistive device, such as Speech-to-Text, please refer to the [TIDE User Guide’s](#) section titled “How teachers submit Assistive Technology or Scribe Requests in TIDE” for instructions on how to submit a request to us.

# RISE Training Tests

## Purpose

The Training Tests are available on the RISE Portal, located at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

The RISE Training Tests are intended to:

- familiarize all users with the design, format, procedures, and item types on the RISE assessments
- certify that local technology is configured properly
- ensure local technology can successfully deliver RISE assessments via the Secure Browser
- demonstrate assertion-based scoring for the science clusters

The RISE Training Tests are NOT:

- Aligned to standards at all students' grade levels
- Intended to provide information about subject knowledge
- Predictive of how students will perform on other RISE platforms

Schools are encouraged to have students take the appropriate TA-proctored Training Test which require accessing the secure browser, prior to both the in-person and remote administration of the RISE Benchmark modules and/or the Interim, and Summative assessments. There is no remote administration of the RISE Summative assessments. Each local education agency (LEA) and school should be strategic in deciding how it wants to use these recommended resources with its students.

Best practices for using the Training Tests include

- working through the test items as a class while discussing how to navigate the assessment, how to use testing resources/tools, and how to answer each item type; and/or
- having faculty and staff members use the tests to experience the RISE Test Delivery System (TDS) firsthand during a staff meeting or professional learning community (PLC).
- Inviting parents/guardians to experience the RISE Test Delivery System (TDS) firsthand to understand the different item types their student will encounter with RISE at back-to-school nights or parent/teacher conferences.

## Format

The Training Tests are divided into separate grade bands and content areas as follows (see Table 7):

Table 7. Training Test

Mathematics	Science	Language Arts and Literacy	Writing
Grades 3-5	Grades 4-5	Reading, Language, and Listening Grades 3-5	Grades 3-5
Grade 6	Grades 6-8		Grade 6
Grades 7-8	Science Braille	Reading, Language, and Listening Grades 6-8	Grades 7-8
Math Braille		Reading Braille	Writing Braille



Each Training Test aligns to the Utah Core Standards by individual grade band and represents the variety, in terms of both difficulty and item format, that students may see on the RISE Benchmark Modules, Interim, and Summative assessments. The TA-proctored Training Tests which require accessing the secure browser, can be administered both in-person and remotely. Students may have difficulty with content aligned to higher grades within the grade band of each test; this should not interfere with students’ ability to interact with an item for its intended training purpose. If an item appears to be too difficult, encourage your students to experiment with the resources/tools, choose the best answer, and move on to the next item.

## Security

The items included in the Training Tests are not secure. They should be used to help students understand how to enter responses, access testing resources/tools, and navigate through a test.

## Reporting

The Training Tests are not aligned to grade-level standards and do not cover any intentional breadth of standards. For this reason, the math and ELA Training Tests **do not provide scores for students. The science training tests provide scores only to show how assertion-based scoring works for clusters. The scoring should not be used to measure students’ content knowledge.**

## Training Test Site Student Sign-in Process

The Student Training Site allows students to take the RISE Training Tests. Aside from the sign-in process, the Student Training Site has the same appearance and functionality as the Student Testing Site.

Students can take RISE Training Tests in proctored sessions created in the TA Training Site or in non-proctored/guest sessions. Students also have the option to sign into the test sessions with their RISE log-in credentials to take tests specific to their grades or sign in as guests to take tests for any grade level. Users are prohibited from logging in to the RISE and Secure Browser systems using any credentials other than those specifically assigned to their role.

- To access the Student Training Site, do one of the following:
  - From the RISE Portal ([www.UtahRISE.org](http://www.UtahRISE.org)), select the **Training Tests** card (see Figure 49).
  - In the Secure Browser, select the **Take the Training Test** button.
- To sign in, students do the following:
  - To sign in as a guest, students set the Guest User toggle to **On**. Otherwise, to use their RISE log-in credentials, students set the Guest User toggle to **Off** and then enter their first name and SSID.

Figure 49. Student Training Test Card

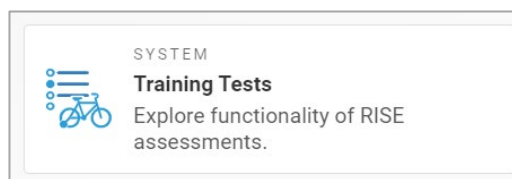


Figure 50. Student Training Site Login Page

**Training Test Sign In**

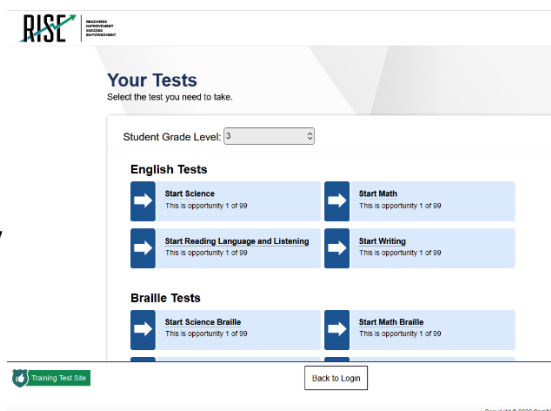
☒ **Guest User**  
Toggle to sign in as yourself

☐ **Guest Session**  
Toggle to join an active session

Session ID:  
 TRAIN - 7FE1 - 1

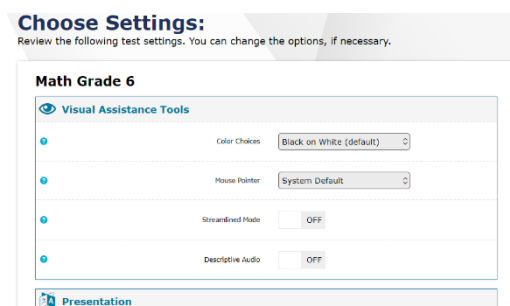
- To join a guest session, students set the Guest Session toggle to **On**. Or else, to join a proctored session, students set the Guest Session toggle to **Off** and enter the Session ID from the TA Training Site (see Figure 50).
- Students select **Sign In**.
  - If signed in with their RISE log-in credentials, the **Is This You?** page appears. Students verify their information and click **Yes** to proceed to the **Your Tests** page.
  - If signed in as guest users, students are directly taken to the **Your Tests** page (see Figure 58).

Figure 51. Your Tests Page



3. On the **Your Tests** page, students do one of the following:
  - If signed in with their RISE log-in credentials, students select a test from the ones available for their grade.
  - Students signed in as guests select their grade level from the drop-down list to view the tests available for that grade and then select a test.
4. If the students signed into a guest session, they must select the test settings they wish to use from the **Choose Settings** page (see Figure 52) and then select the **Select** button. When selecting the color of the text and background, mouse-pointer, and print size settings, students can see a live preview of their selected settings.
5. If the test includes audio content or text-to-speech settings, the **Audio/Video Checks** page appears displaying the functionality checks that need to be performed. Students must follow the instructions on this page to ensure their device is working properly.
6. On the final sign-in page, students may review the help guide, their test settings, and the additional test information, then select **Begin Test Now** to start or resume their test opportunity.

Figure 52. Choose Settings Page



## Suggested Script to Familiarize Students with Test Resources and Functionality

**SAY:** *“You will now take the RISE Training Test. This test is designed to help prepare you for taking a RISE assessment.”*

**SAY:** *“The directions I will give you now will help you learn about how to take your test.”*

**SAY:** *“The Help Guide and Pause can be found in the upper-right corner of the screen during the test. Press the question mark link to see the Help Guide again at any point during your test. Press Pause to pause and sign out of your test without submitting it.”*

**SAY:** *“The ‘Items’ button can be found in the upper-left corner of the screen during the test. Press this button to see your progress on the test and quickly move between questions. This is also where the ‘End Test’ button will appear for you to submit your test when you are finished.”*

**SAY:** *“The right and left arrow buttons will be located in the upper-left corner of the screen during the test. Move between different questions on your test by using these buttons. The right arrow takes you forward. The left arrow takes you back.”*

**SAY:** *“Some items on your test may be split into side-by-side areas. This is so you can easily go back and forth between the two sides while you answer questions. If you want to focus more on one side, you can move the dividing line left or right by using the arrow buttons in the top right corner of the item.”*

**SAY:** *“There are also some resources/tools you may find helpful to use during the test. Zoom can be used to make words and pictures on the screen bigger or smaller. Press the ‘zoom out’ button to decrease the size of the words and pictures. Press the ‘zoom in’ button to increase the size of the words and pictures on the screen.”*

**SAY:** *“You may select Mark for Review from the context menu to mark a question you want to return to at a later time. Anything you have marked for review can be seen from the Review screen.”*

## Training Test Site Student Sign-in Process for Accessing Spanish Version

The Student Training Site allows students to take the RISE Training Tests in Spanish. Aside from the sign-in process, the Student Training Site has the same appearance and functionality as the Student Testing Site.

Students can take RISE Training Tests in proctored sessions created in the TA Training Site or in non-proctored/guest sessions. Students also have the option to sign into the test sessions with their RISE log-in credentials to take tests specific to their grades or sign in as guests to take tests for any grade level.

- To access the Student Training Site, do one of the following:
  - From the RISE Portal ([www.UtahRISE.org](http://www.UtahRISE.org)), select the **Training Tests** card (see Figure 49).
  - In the Secure Browser, select the **Take the Training Test** button.
- To sign in, students do the following:
  - To sign in as a guest, students set the Guest User toggle to **On**. Otherwise, to use their RISE log-in credentials, students set the Guest User toggle to **Off** and then enter their first name and SSID.
  - To join a guest session, students set the Guest Session toggle to **On**. Or else, to join a proctored session, students set the Guest Session toggle to **Off** and enter the Session ID from the TA Training Site (see Figure 50).
  - Students select **Sign In**.
    - If signed in with their RISE log-in credentials, the **Is This You?** page appears. Students verify their information and click **Yes** to proceed to the **Your Tests** page.
    - If signed in as guest users, students are directly taken to the **Your Tests** page (see Figure 58).
- On the **Your Tests** page, students do one of the following:
  - If signed in with their RISE log-in credentials, students select a test from the ones available for their grade.

Figure 49. Student Training Test Card

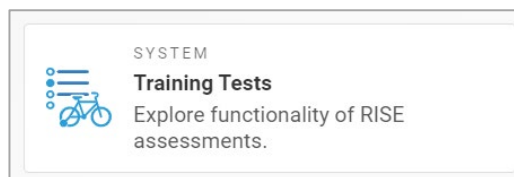


Figure 50. Student Training Site Login Page

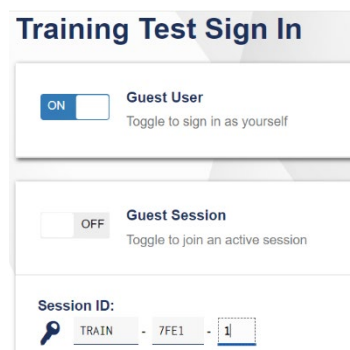
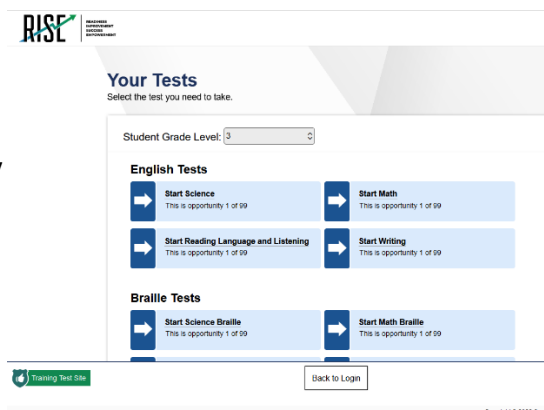


Figure 51. Your Tests Page



- Students signed in as guests select their grade level from the drop-down list to view the tests available for that grade and then select a test.

- If the students signed into a guest session, they must select the test settings they wish to use from the **Choose Settings** page. Under the presentation category, they will need to select Spanish from the drop down in the Language category. Any other test settings should be adjusted as desired and then select the **Select** button. When selecting the color of the text and background, mouse-pointer, and print size settings, students can see a live preview of their selected settings.
- If the test includes audio content or text-to-speech settings, the **Audio/Video Checks** page appears displaying the functionality checks that need to be performed. Students must follow the instructions on this page to ensure their device is working properly.
- On the final sign-in page, students may review the help guide, their test settings, and the additional test information, then select **Begin Test Now** to start or resume their test opportunity.



## Spanish Suggested Script to Familiarize Students with Test Resources and Functionality

Students can also take Spanish versions of the RISE Training Tests in proctored sessions created in the TA Training Site or in non-proctored/guest sessions. Students still have the option to sign into the test sessions with their RISE log-in credentials to take tests specific to their grades or sign in as guests to take tests for any grade level. The Training Test Site Student Sign-in Process is the same when administering Spanish RISE Training Tests, and TAs can refer to this Suggested Script in Spanish:

**SAY: “Ahora van a tomar la prueba RISE de preparación. Esta prueba está diseñada para ayudarles a prepararse para tomar la evaluación RISE”.**

**SAY: “Las instrucciones que les voy a dar ahora les ayudarán a saber cómo prepararse para su prueba”.**

**SAY: “La Guía de ayuda y Pausa se pueden encontrar en la esquina superior derecha de la pantalla durante la prueba.”**

**Presionen el enlace con el signo de interrogación para ver la Guía de ayuda nuevamente en cualquier momento durante su prueba. Presionen Pausa para hacer una pausa y cerrar la sesión de su prueba sin enviarla”.**

**SAY:** “El botón de ‘Preguntas’ se puede encontrar en la esquina superior izquierda de la pantalla durante la prueba. Presionen este botón para ver su avance en la prueba y desplazarse rápidamente entre las preguntas. Aquí es también donde va a aparecer el botón ‘Finalizar prueba’ para que entreguen su prueba una vez que hayan terminado”.

**SAY:** “Los botones con las flechas a la derecha y a la izquierda estarán localizados en la esquina superior izquierda de la pantalla durante la prueba. Desplácese entre las diferentes preguntas de su prueba usando estos botones. La flecha a la derecha hace que avancen. La flecha a la izquierda los regresa”.

**SAY:** “Algunas preguntas en su prueba pueden estar divididas en áreas una al lado de la otra. Esto es para que ustedes puedan moverse fácilmente entre los dos lados mientras contestan las preguntas. Si quieren enfocarse más en un lado, pueden mover la línea divisoria a la izquierda o a la derecha usando los botones con las flechas en la esquina superior derecha de la pregunta”.

**SAY:** “También hay algunos recursos/herramientas que les pueden ser de utilidad durante la prueba. El acercamiento puede usarse para hacer más grandes o más pequeñas las palabras y las imágenes en la pantalla. Presionen el botón ‘alejar’ para disminuir el tamaño de las palabras y las imágenes. Presionen el botón ‘acercar’ para aumentar el tamaño de las palabras y las imágenes en la pantalla”.

**“Pueden seleccionar Marcar para revisión en el menú de contexto para marcar una pregunta a la que quieran volver posteriormente. Cualquier cosa que tengan marcada para revisión se puede encontrar en la pantalla de Revisión”.**

# RISE Benchmark Modules

The RISE Benchmark Modules are a productivity tool for Utah teachers and students that focus on specific strands within the Utah Core Standards. Participation is determined locally and is *not required* by the USBE. Student results are provided for LEA and school use; no Benchmark Module student results are collected by the USBE.

The Benchmark Modules are fixed-form assessments—typically 8–22 items, depending on the content area, grouped under overarching strands—that are designed to give teachers and students an opportunity to identify strengths and weaknesses about the specific knowledge, skills, and abilities outlined in the Utah Core Standards. A list of available Benchmark Modules for mathematics, English language arts (ELA), writing, and science is available on the RISE Portal at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org). The RISE Benchmark Modules are not predictive of how students will perform on the RISE Summative assessments.

NOTE: Students are currently permitted to take specific Benchmark Modules remotely, using the Secure Browser. For a list of the Benchmark Modules that are permitted to be accessed remotely, see the [Benchmark Modules Directory](#) on the RISE portal. Detailed instructions for providing the remote administration of the RISE Benchmark Modules are provided in this manual in the [Administering RISE Benchmark Modules Remotely](#) section.

## Security

- The RISE Benchmark Modules are secure and not public assessments. After students have completed a benchmark module, educators can review and share items and classroom-level responses with students in a whole class setting. Individual student results can be shared one-on-one in a conference setting or online via Zoom, Google Classroom, or other third-party communication software. Student results should not be shared over unsecured communication methods such as personal email or text messages.
- Educators cannot copy, paste, photograph, place test questions, writing prompts, reading passages, or science clusters into presentations or other assessments, record themselves sharing student responses, or share test items outside of the classroom instructional level.

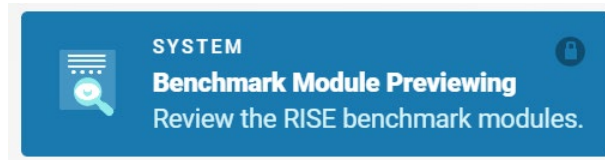
Considerations for sharing Benchmark Module results in a classroom setting should include:

- How to discuss/present classroom-level data without revealing Personally Identifiable Information (PII) on any test item
- How to provide equitable instruction to students with a Parental Exclusion for Benchmark Modules who do not have access to the assessment
- How to maintain the integrity of the Interim and Benchmark Module shared item banks since both items and individual student responses can be reviewed following the assessment

The Benchmark Modules for ELA and Science are available for Utah educators to schedule for their classrooms between August 1, 2023, and June 7, 2024. The Benchmark Modules for Math are available for Utah Educators to schedule for their classrooms between September 19, 2023 and June 7, 2024. Students can take multiple Benchmark Module assessments throughout the year, and they can take a specific Benchmark Module more than once. The Utah State Board of Education (USBE) does not recommend that schools administer both the Benchmark Module assessments and the RISE Interim assessments because these assessments share item banks

# RISE Benchmark Module Previewing System

A Benchmark Module Previewing System is available to all users, except students, registered in TIDE. This system allows users to preview all Benchmark Modules available at any time to determine appropriate instructional use. It is not appropriate to use the Benchmark Previewing System to review the Benchmark Modules with students or to copy the items to be used in another format. To access this system, users click on the Benchmark Previewing card on the [UtahRISE.org](http://UtahRISE.org) home page.



Authorized users can access the Benchmark Module Previewing System via the RISE Portal.

1. Select **Benchmark Previewing**. The **Login** page appears (see Figure 53).

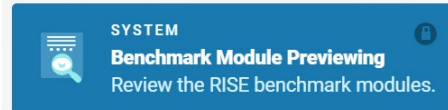


Figure 53. Login Page

2. Enter your email address and password.
3. Click **Secure Login**. The **Available Tests** page appears.
  - a. If you have not logged in using this browser before, or if you have cleared your browser cache, the **Enter Code** page appears (see Figure 54) and an email containing an authentication code is sent to your address.
  - b. In the *Enter Emailed Code* field, enter the emailed code.
  - c. Click **Submit** to access the **Available Tests** page.

 A login form with two input fields: "Email Address" and "Password". Below the password field is a link that says "Forgot Your Password?". At the bottom is a blue button labeled "Secure Login".

Figure 54. Enter Code Page

 A form titled "Enter Code". At the top, a green message box says: "A code has been sent to your email address. The code will expire after 5 minutes." Below this is an input field labeled "Enter Emailed Code". At the bottom are two blue buttons: "Submit" and "Resend Code", and a red link labeled "Cancel".

**Note:** You must use the authentication code within five minutes of the email being sent. If the code has expired, click **Resend Code** to request a new code.



## Previewing Benchmark Modules for Instructional Use

This section explains how to select tests to review in the Benchmark Module Previewing System.

### Step 1 – Choosing a Benchmark Module Grade and Benchmark Module

On the **Available Tests** page, you select the grade level of the benchmark module you wish to review and then select a benchmark module.

#### Available Benchmark Modules Page

### Available Benchmark Modules

Choose a test for data entry.

Student Grade Level:

#### Benchmark Modules

➔ Start Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Editing 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99	➔ Start Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Editing 2 This is opportunity 1 of 99
➔ Start Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Informational 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99	➔ Start Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Informational 2 This is opportunity 1 of 99
➔ Start Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Informational 3 This is opportunity 1 of 99	➔ Start Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Informational 4 This is opportunity 1 of 99
➔ Start Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Listening 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99	➔ Start Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Literature 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99

#### Braille Benchmark Modules

➔ Start Braille Benchmark Module: Math Grade 3 - Measurement, Data and Geometry 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99	➔ Start Braille Benchmark Module: Math Grade 3 - Number and Operations Base Ten 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99
➔ Start Braille Benchmark Module: Math Grade 3 - Number and Operations Base Ten 2 This is opportunity 1 of 99	➔ Start Braille Benchmark Module: Math Grade 3 - Number and Operations Fractions 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99
➔ Start Braille Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Editing 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99	➔ Start Braille Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Informational 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99
➔ Start Braille Benchmark Module: Math Grade 3 - Operations and Algebraic Thinking 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99	➔ Start Braille Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Informational 2 This is opportunity 1 of 99

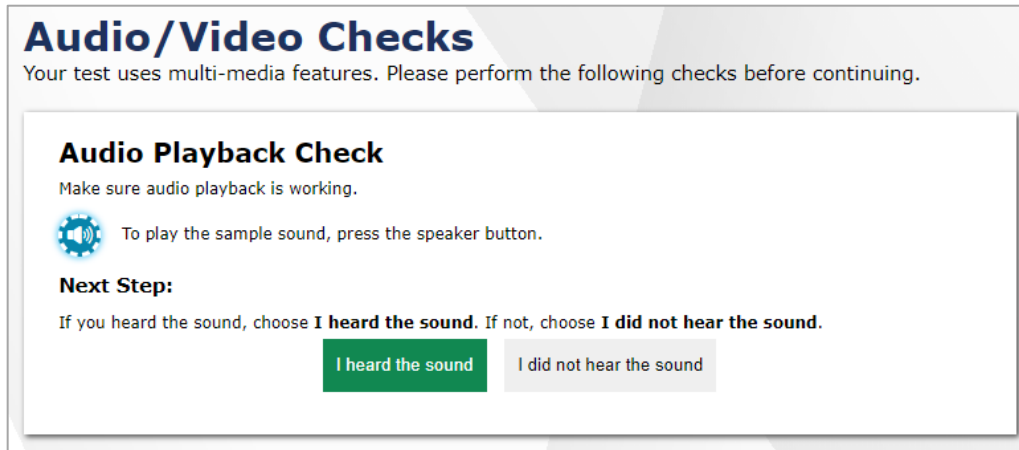
To select a grade and benchmark module:

1. From the drop-down list, select the required grade level. The tests available for the selected grade appears.
2. Click the required benchmark module name.

## Step 2 – Functionality Checks

Depending on the assessment content, you may need to verify that your device is functioning properly from the **Audio/Video Checks** page (see Figure 55).

Figure 55. Audio/Video Checks Page



Each functionality check appears in its own panel. To proceed to the first assessment page, do the following:

- Verify each functionality, then click **Continue**. A green check mark will appear in the upper-right corner of the functionality panel that you have verified.

The page may consist of any of the following functionality checks:

- [Audio Playback Check](#)
- [Sound and Video Playback Check](#)



*Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*


## Audio Playback Check

The *Audio Playback Check* panel appears for assessments with listening questions. On this panel, you must verify that you can hear the sample audio.

Audio Playback Check Panel

### Audio Playback Check

Make sure audio playback is working.


 To play the sample sound, press the speaker button.

**Next Step:**  
If you heard the sound, choose **I heard the sound**. If not, choose **I did not hear the sound**.

I heard the sound

I did not hear the sound

To check audio settings:

1. Select the  icon and listen to the audio.
2. Depending on the sound quality, do one of the following:
  - If the sound is audible, select **I heard the sound**.
  - If the sound is not audible, select **I did not hear the sound**. The *Sound Check: Audio Problem* panel appears.
    - To try again, click **Try Again**. This takes you back to the *Audio Playback Check* panel.

## Sound and Video Playback Check


The *Sound and Video Playback Check* panel appears for assessments with video content. On this panel, you must verify that you can view the sample video and hear its associated sound.



**Note:** If this panel is available on the **Audio/Video Checks** page, the *Audio Playback Check* panel is not displayed, since the *Sound and Video Playback Check* panel also verifies audio functionality.

## Video Check Panel

### Sound and Video Playback Check



Make sure audio playback is working.


Make sure video and audio playback are working. To play the sample video and sound, press the play button.

**Next Step:**  
If you were able to play the video and its sound, choose **I could play the video and sound**. If not, choose **I could not play the video or sound**.


I could play the video and sound

I could not play the video or sound

To check sound and video settings:

1. Select the  icon to play the video and audio.
2. Depending on the playback quality, do one of the following:
  - If you can play the video and sound, select **I could play the video and sound**.
  - If you cannot play the video or sound, select **I could not play the video or sound**. The *Video Playback Problem* panel appears.
    - To try again, click **Try Again**. This takes you back to the *Sound and Video Playback Check* panel.



**Note:** If the audio or video does not work, you can click  in the upper-right corner of the page to log out. You can troubleshoot the device and headphones or move to another device.

## Understanding the Benchmark Module Previewing System

The figure below displays a sample benchmark module page. Some pages may have only one question, and others may have multiple questions. Questions may also be associated with a stimulus, such as a reading passage or video.



**Note:** Depending on how an item has been composed, part of the item may be included within the stimulus section.

Sample Benchmark Module Page

The screenshot displays the Benchmark Module Previewing System interface. The top navigation bar includes a 'Global Menu' and a 'Masking' section. The main content area is divided into two sections: the 'Stimulus Section' on the left and the 'Question Section' on the right. The 'Stimulus Section' contains 'Passage 1: from *The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe'. The 'Question Section' contains a question numbered 5, with a 'Number' label pointing to the question number, a 'Stem' label pointing to the question text, and a 'Context Menu' label pointing to the menu icon. The question text is: 'Read these sentences from Passage 2. "All that were able leaped on shore in a moment. Even little Francis, who had been laid down in his tub, like a salted herring, tried to crawl out, but was compelled to wait for his mother's assistance. The dogs, who had preceded us in landing, welcomed us in a truly friendly manner, leaping playfully around us . . ." (paragraph 5) What does Wyss's word choice reveal about the characters upon arriving on the island?'. Below the question text are four response options: (A) They are anxious to gather the animals that followed them to shore. (B) They are exhausted after paddling in the choppy waters. (C) They are enthusiastic about exploring a new place. (D) They are optimistic that help will arrive soon. A 'Response Options' label points to the list of options.


## Benchmark Module Rules and Navigation While Previewing

This section describes how to navigate a benchmark module, pause a benchmark module, and complete a benchmark module review in the Benchmark Module Previewing System.

### Responding to Questions

When viewing a benchmark module, you can practice responding to the questions. The responses you enter will not be scored when you complete the test review.



**Note:** Grouped questions may be paginated to appear individually. Tabs for each question in the group appear in the upper-right corner of the page. These tabs may also include a stimulus icon  that you can click to view the stimulus associated with the grouped questions.

Question Buttons



### Navigating to Questions


You can navigate to questions page-by-page or jump directly to a question's page.

- To navigate page-by-page, click the **Back** or **Next** buttons at the top of the screen.
- To jump directly to a benchmark module page, select the required question number from the drop-down list.

### Pausing Benchmark Modules

You may pause the benchmark module at any time but pausing the benchmark module automatically logs you out of the Benchmark Module Previewing System. To return to the benchmark module, you must log back in and select the benchmark module again.

*To pause the test:*

- Click  in the upper-right corner. A confirmation message appears.
- Click **Yes** to confirm that you want to pause the test.

### Benchmark Module Timeout

The Benchmark Module Previewing System automatically pauses the benchmark module and logs you out after 20 minutes of inactivity.



**Note:** Before the Benchmark Module Previewing System logs you out, a warning message appears on the screen. If you do not click **OK** within 30 seconds, you are logged out.

## Finishing the Benchmark Module Review

After viewing all the questions in a test, the **Finished** button appears in the global menu.

Figure 56. Finished Button in Global Menu



When you click **Finished**, a confirmation message appears, giving you two options:

- To complete the benchmark module, click **Yes**.
- To continue reviewing the benchmark module, click **No**.


## Reviewing Marked Questions

The **You are done entering data.** page gives you one more opportunity to review questions.

### You are Done Entering Data Page

## You are done entering data.


If you wish to review your entries, select a question number below.

 = You have marked questions. Review these questions before submitting your test.

1

2

3

4 

5

6

**Next Step:**

When you are done reviewing your entries, select **Submit Test**. You cannot change entries after you submit the test.

I'm done here

To review questions again:

1. Click the question number you want to review. The page for that question appears.
  - You can navigate the benchmark module as you did when initially entering responses. The navigation buttons are still available in the global menu.
  - To return to the **You are done entering data.** page, click **Finished**.
2. To complete your review, click **I'm done here**.

## Completing the Review and Logging Out

After reviewing the questions, the Benchmark Module Previewing System displays a final warning message asking if you are sure you are done reviewing the benchmark module. The warning message gives you two options:

- To return to the ***You are done entering data.*** page, click **No**.
- To complete your review of the benchmark module, click **Yes**.

The ***Done Reviewing Benchmark Module*** page appears when your review is complete.

### Done Reviewing Benchmark Module Page

## Done Reviewing Benchmark Module

The test was submitted. You may view the test details below.

**Test Reviewed As:**  
GUEST, GUEST (SSID: GUEST)

**Test Name:**  
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Editing 1

**Data Entry Completed On:**  
7/28/2020

Scores are not shown for this test. If you wish to review another test, you must log out and then log in again.

Log Out

- Click **Log Out**. The Benchmark Module Previewing System ***Login*** page appears. If you wish to review another benchmark module, you must log in again.



# RISE Interim Assessments

## Purpose

The RISE Interim assessments are optional. Participation is determined locally and is *not required* by the USBE. Student results are provided for LEA and school use; no Interim student results are collected by the USBE. These assessments are designed to assess the knowledge, skills, and abilities described in the Utah Core Standards for English language arts (ELA), mathematics, and science.

## Testing Windows and Scheduling

Students may participate in one grade-level Interim assessment per subject in the fall testing window and one grade-level Interim assessment per subject area in the winter testing window. For more information about state testing windows, please contact Kim Rathke, [kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov](mailto:kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov). For more information about local testing windows, please contact the LEA assessment director. The LEA assessment director is responsible for ensuring that each student has an appropriate opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge, skills, and abilities related to RISE-assessed courses. This ensures that each student has a standardized (similar and fair) testing experience.

Each LEA is responsible for determining school testing schedules for the optional RISE Interim assessments. Under the direction of the LEA, schools may divide the times specified in the table into multiple testing sessions, depending on local needs. Table 8 outlines appropriate testing times for the RISE Interim assessments.

Table 8. Appropriate Interim Testing Times

Subject	Appropriate Testing Times Per Student
	Interim
ELA, Mathematics	45–60 minutes per assessment

The RISE Interims are available for Utah educators to schedule for their classrooms between August 1, 2023, and December 22, 2023 for ELA and September 19, 2023 and December 22, 2023 for Math, and again between January 3, 2023, and March 1, 2024 for both subject areas. The USBE does not recommend that schools administer both the Benchmark Modules assessments and RISE Interim assessments because these assessments share item banks.

## Extra Testing Time

It is inappropriate for the test administrator to allow students to take excessive time to test. In rare circumstances, a student may need longer than the times specified here. The RISE Interims are not timed assessments, so technically, extended time is not an accommodation that needs to be marked in participation codes. All students should be allotted the appropriate amount of time they need to complete the assessment. However, unlimited time is not appropriate or feasible for any student. When IEP, Section 504 Plan, or EL teams are determining the appropriate amount of extended time for a student on a state-provided assessment, it should be based upon the amount of extended time a student uses during instruction, classroom, and LEA assessments. For example, if a student typically takes twice the amount of time to complete an assignment or classroom test, then that should be the amount of extended time the student should take for a state-provided assessment. Decisions should also be made on a case-by-case basis, keeping in mind the type of assessment.

## Unexpected/Unforeseen Circumstances

Some students may be unable to participate in regular testing schedules due to absence, technical difficulties, or other unforeseen circumstances. Opportunities for these students to complete each assessment must be provided within the school's testing window. Other circumstances, such as fire drills and power failures, may interrupt testing for groups of students. Test completion sessions should be scheduled when normal conditions are restored. Interruptions should not reduce the total amount of time students are given to complete tests.

## Security

- The RISE Interim assessments are secure and not public assessments. After students have completed an interim assessment, educators can review and share items and classroom-level responses with students in a whole class setting. Individual student results can be shared one-on-one in a conference setting or online via Zoom, Google Classroom, or other third-party communication software. Student results should not be shared over unsecured communication methods such as personal email or text messages.
- Educators cannot copy, paste, photograph, place test questions, writing prompts, reading passages, or science clusters into presentations or other assessments, record themselves sharing student responses, or share test items outside of the classroom instructional level.

Considerations for sharing Interim results in a classroom setting should include:

- How to discuss/present classroom-level data without revealing Personally Identifiable Information (PII) on any test item
- How to provide equitable instruction to students with a Parental Exclusion for the Interim who do not have access to the assessment
- How to maintain the integrity of the Interim and Benchmark Module shared item banks since both items and individual student responses can be reviewed following the assessment.

# Administering the RISE Benchmark Modules and Interim Assessments

This section is designed to guide the test administrator chronologically through the process of test administration for either the RISE Benchmark Modules or Interim assessments.

For students to take specific Benchmark Modules or Interim assessments, they must use the Secure Browser, which should be installed on all student computers prior to testing. No Summative assessments can be administered in a remote setting. For a list of the Benchmark Modules that are permitted to be accessed remotely with the Secure Browser, see the [Benchmark Modules Directory](#) on the RISE portal.

- For questions concerning the Secure Browser, please contact your school administrator or local education agency (LEA) (school district or charter school) assessment director.

## Before Testing for Teachers

### Step 1: Complete Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Training

It is important that every staff member involved in the administration of the RISE assessments receive training in testing ethics and carefully follow the directions for administration as outlined in the Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy. Testing Ethics training is provided under the direction of each LEA assessment director. This policy is approved by the USBE and updated as needed.

- For information regarding the Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy Training, please contact Kim Rathke, [kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov](mailto:kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov).

### Step 2: Sign into TIDE and Perform the Following Tasks:

- Review and enable online resources and accommodations to applicable student records in TIDE.
- Optional: Print test tickets and keep them secure.

### Step 3: Use the RISE TA-Proctored Training Test to Prepare for Benchmark Module or Interim Administration

- Ensure that each device students will use is able to support RISE testing.
- Ensure that keyboards and headphones are in working order.
- Ensure that each student and test administrator has participated in the Training Test.
- Practice the functionality of the Test Delivery System (TDS):
  - \* Answer various item types.
  - \* Navigate in the interface and through the assessment.
  - \* Become familiar with the available settings and resources/tools.

Please refer to the Training Test section of this manual for more detailed information on this step.

### Step 4: Evaluate the Testing Environment Where Your Students Will Be Completing Their Assessments

- Eliminate distracting noises—do not play music during standardized assessments.
- Cover or remove materials that may provide hints or answers to students.
- If possible, arrange the room to prevent students from viewing other computer screens.
- Notify students of electronic device policy—no devices allowed during testing—and how devices will be collected. Electronic devices include, but are not limited to, cellphones, smart phones, smart watches, or

any other internet-capable device.

### Step 5: Prepare Testing Materials

- Optional: Student Test Tickets
  - Ensure that students have access to their seven-digit SSID, as this information is used to sign into any RISE assessment.
  - Follow school test ticket security procedures, if provided.
  - TAs may provide sign-in information to students using test tickets generated from TIDE or may follow local procedures to help students sign in. For information on generating optional test tickets or locating student sign-in information in TIDE, refer to the *TIDE User Guide*, located at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).
- Allowed Materials
  - Headphones
  - Scratch and/or graph paper
  - Calculators, as appropriate

## Headphones

All students will need headphones to listen to online testing resources/tools instructions as well as audio in the assessments.

- Students can use Text-to-Speech to listen to stimuli or test items being read aloud.
- Some assessments contain several items that have recorded audio.

Students with a braille accommodation can use the Job Access with Speech (JAWS®) screen-reading software.

## Scratch/Graph Paper

The scratch/graph paper becomes part of the secure testing materials. Students may not take their scratch/graph paper with them or bring scratch/graph paper to a testing session. The use of graph paper with coordinate lines, sticky notes, white boards, or teacher-provided graphic organizers, including teacher-created graph paper, even if specified on a student's IEP, is not allowed. The test administrator (TA) should always collect scratch/graph paper at the end of every session. If a student wants to reuse scratch/graph paper on a later session (e.g., notes from the writing session), they may, as long as the scratch paper is for the same test and is securely stored between sessions. After the testing session has closed, the TA must ensure that all scratch/graph paper is securely destroyed.

## Calculators—Mathematics

Please note: The [RISE Calculator Manual](#) is available on the portal.

Working with numbers by hand was purposeful in the design of the Elementary Mathematics Utah Core Standards. Because of this purpose, calculators are not allowed in grades 3-5.

Grades 3–5: Calculators are NOT allowed.

- Calculators are not available onscreen.
- Students cannot use handheld calculators.

Grade 6: Calculator is embedded and provided for the Geometry and Statistics/Probability Benchmark Module.

- The calculator is available ONLY onscreen.
  - Students cannot use handheld calculators. (Students with a calculator accommodation documented in an IEP or Section 504 Plan can bring in a handheld four-function calculator with no internet access to use on items for which a calculator is available onscreen.)
  - For additional information, see the [RISE Calculator Manual](#) available on the portal.

Grade 7 and Grade 8: Calculators are allowed on all items.

- The calculator is available onscreen.
- Students may also provide their own calculators or use a classroom calculator that was used during classroom instruction (e.g., scientific, graphing, or basic).
- No electronic devices that can be used as calculators are allowed during testing. Electronic devices include, but are not limited to, cellphones, smart phones, smart watches, or any other internet-capable devices. Calculators—Science

Although mathematical calculation is inherent in science instruction, the Utah Core Standards for Science are not calculation heavy. Some students may feel more at ease during testing if a calculator is available. To respond to this student need, two options are available for calculator use on RISE science assessments:

- An onscreen calculator is available to ALL students.
  - Grades 4-5 will have a basic four-function calculator (i.e., add, subtract, multiply, and divide).
  - Grades 6-8 Benchmark module assessments will have a scientific calculator.
- Students may also provide their own calculators or use a classroom calculator that was used during course instruction (e.g., scientific, graphing, or basic).
  - No electronic devices that can be used as calculators are allowed during testing. Electronic devices include, but are not limited to, cellphones, smart phones, smart watches, or any other internet-capable devices.
  - For detailed information on the embedded calculator and links to provide on student desktops, see the [RISE Calculator Manual](#) available on the portal.

Follow local procedures to ensure that the Secure Browser is available and launched on each device students will use for testing. Ensure that the student devices are prepared for testing. All background applications, programs, and internet browsers should be closed. Ensure that all students have headphones and a keyboard.

## During Testing

The steps below outline the process for test administrators (TAs) to sign into TIDE. The scripts provided for the Benchmark Modules are optional but highly recommended by USBE to both familiarize teachers and students with the process of RISE testing and to ensure a standardized testing experience for students. Students sign into their assessment via the Secure Browser.

TAs will help students sign into their assessments by reading the directions for administration. All directions are indicated by the word **“SAY”** in bold type.

### Step 1: Distribute Materials

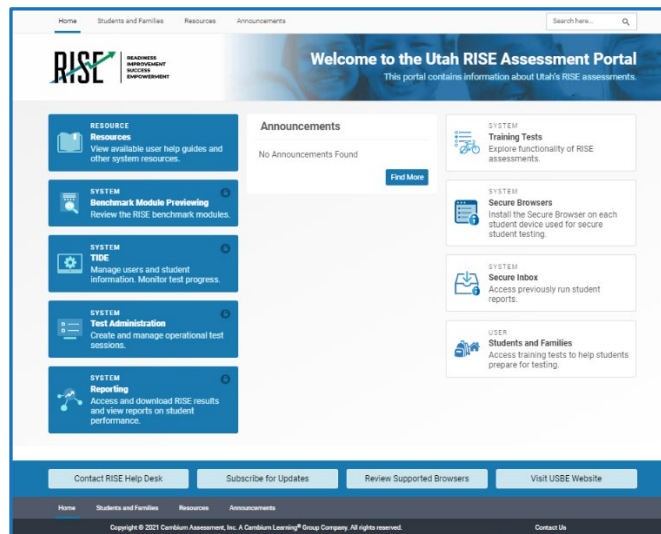
- Ensure that blank scratch/graph paper, headphones, and appropriate test materials are distributed. If you are using student test tickets, ensure that those are also distributed.
- Follow local procedures to ensure that the Secure Browser is available and launched on each device students will use for testing. Ensure that all students have headphones and a keyboard.
- TAs may provide sign-in information to students using test tickets generated from TIDE or may follow local procedures to help students sign in. For information on generating test tickets or locating student sign-in information in TIDE, refer to the *TIDE User Guide* located at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

**Note:** A student may use scratch paper for multiple sessions of the same test as long as the scratch paper is collected and stored securely between sessions.

## Step 2: Sign into TDS system

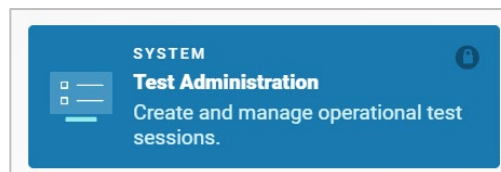
- Navigate to the RISE Portal (see Figure 57) at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

Figure 57. RISE Portal Home Page



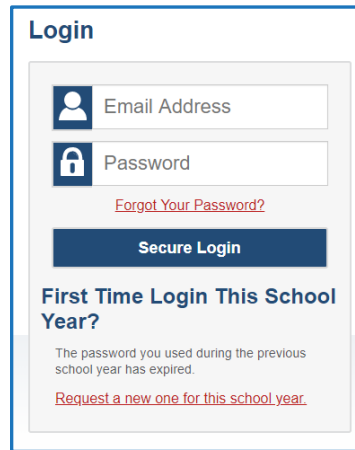
- Click on the **Test Administration** card (see Figure 58).

Figure 58. Test Administration Card



- You will be directed to the TDS sign-in screen (see Figure 59).

Figure 59. TDS Sign-in Screen



The image shows a login interface titled "Login". It contains two input fields: "Email Address" with a person icon and "Password" with a lock icon. Below the password field is a link that says "Forgot Your Password?". A blue button labeled "Secure Login" is positioned below the links. Underneath the button, there is a section titled "First Time Login This School Year?" with a message: "The password you used during the previous school year has expired." and a link that says "Request a new one for this school year."

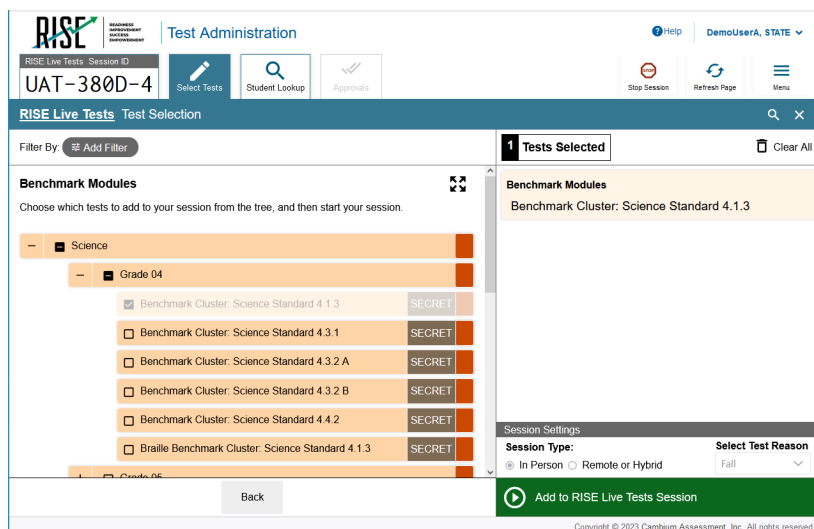
- Enter your username (email address) and password into the respective text fields.
- Click **Secure Login**. The TA site will display with the list of possible tests to add to your session.

**Note:** If you do not have a username and password, contact your school administrator.

### Step 3: Select Tests to Administer

- In the test selection tree (see Figure 60), mark checkboxes for the test or tests you want to include in the session. Best practice is to select only the individual test(s) to be delivered in your session to prevent students from starting the wrong test by mistake. The system does allow users to select groups of tests if needed. To select all tests in a group, mark the checkbox for that group.
- Click **Start RISE Live Tests Session**

Figure 60. Test Selection Window



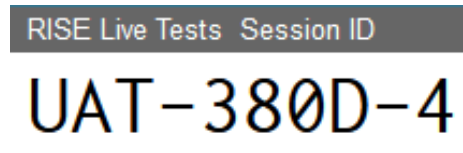
The image shows the "Test Administration" interface. At the top, there's a header with the RISE logo, "Test Administration", and user information "DemoUserA, STATE". Below the header, there's a "RISE Live Tests" section with a "Test Selection" tab. The main area is divided into two panes. The left pane, titled "Benchmark Modules", shows a tree structure with "Science" expanded to "Grade 04". Under "Grade 04", there are several "Benchmark Cluster" items, each with a checkbox and a "SECRET" label. The right pane, titled "1 Tests Selected", shows the selected item: "Benchmark Cluster: Science Standard 4.1.3". At the bottom right, there's a "Session Settings" section with "Session Type" set to "In Person" and "Select Test Reason" set to "Fall". A green button labeled "Add to RISE Live Tests Session" is at the bottom right. A "Back" button is at the bottom left.

**NOTE:** If you select a Summative test to add to your session, a prompt will appear asking if you are sure you want to administer a Summative test. This is to ensure tests are not added to sessions or administered erroneously.

#### Step 4: Locate Session ID

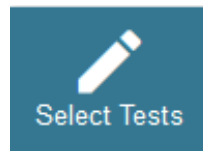
- You will see the Session ID for the test(s) to be administered (see Figure 61).

Figure 61. Session ID Window



- Each test session will be automatically assigned a unique Session ID. The Session ID to begin each testing session will be provided to students by the TA.
- If necessary, you can add additional tests to an ongoing test session by selecting **Select Tests** from the Session ID window (see Figure 62).


Figure 65. Select Tests Button



#### Step 5: Help Students Sign into the Test Session

- Students access RISE assessments through the Secure Browser, which must be downloaded and installed on the testing device.

*Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Script section](#) of this manual.*

 *Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*



## Benchmark Module Instructions

TAs will help students sign into their assessments by reading the directions for administration. These directions, which help guide students as they access the test, are not optional. All directions are indicated by the word “**SAY**” in bold type.

**\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instructions read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should raise their hand should they encounter any issues.**

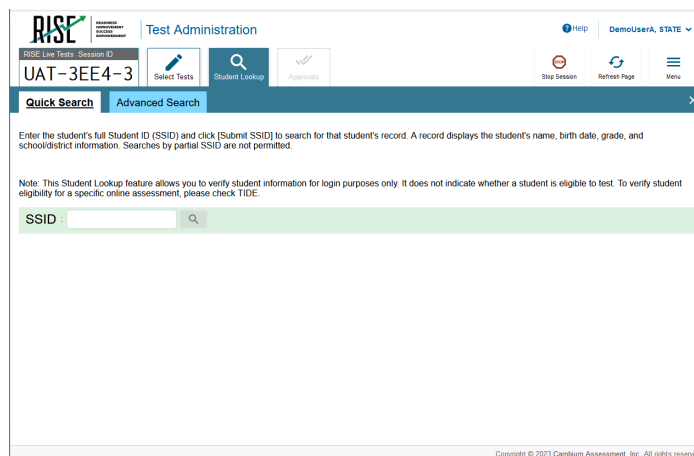
**SAY: “You will now sign into the test. You should see a sign-in screen on your device. If you do not, please let me know now.” [Pause.] “On the sign-in screen, please enter your first name and seven-digit SSID along with the Session ID.” [If sign-in tickets have not been provided, provide students with their first name and SSID as displayed in TIDE system.] “Then click the ‘Sign In’ button.”**

Troubleshooting tips: If a student is unable to sign in, they will be prompted to try again or contact the TA.

- Has the student entered their legal first name, not a nickname?
- Has the student entered the correct SSID?
- Has the student entered the correct Session ID?

Please note: The TA can look up the student’s information using the Student Lookup function on the TA Site. TAs may assist students with signing in, if necessary. Please see the Appendix for more information about the Student Lookup Feature.

### Student Lookup Function in TA Site



RISE Test Administration

UAT-3EE4-3

Quick Search Advanced Search

Enter the student's full Student ID (SSID) and click [Submit SSID] to search for that student's record. A record displays the student's name, birth date, grade, and school/district information. Searches by partial SSID are not permitted.

Note: This Student Lookup feature allows you to verify student information for login purposes only. It does not indicate whether a student is eligible to test. To verify student eligibility for a specific online assessment, please check TIDE.

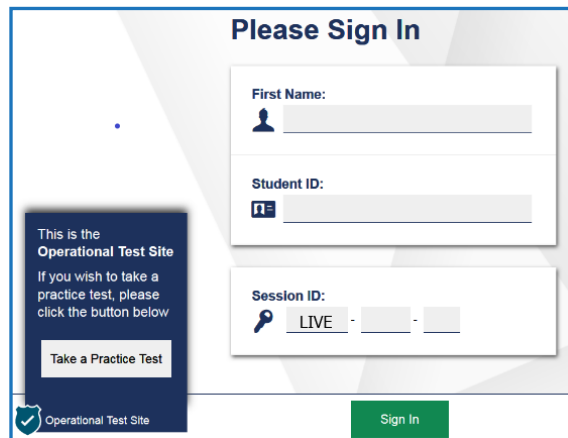
SSID

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## Test Sign-in for Students

NOTE: Please see the Appendix for information on Common Student Sign-in Errors.

Figure 63. Student Sign In Page



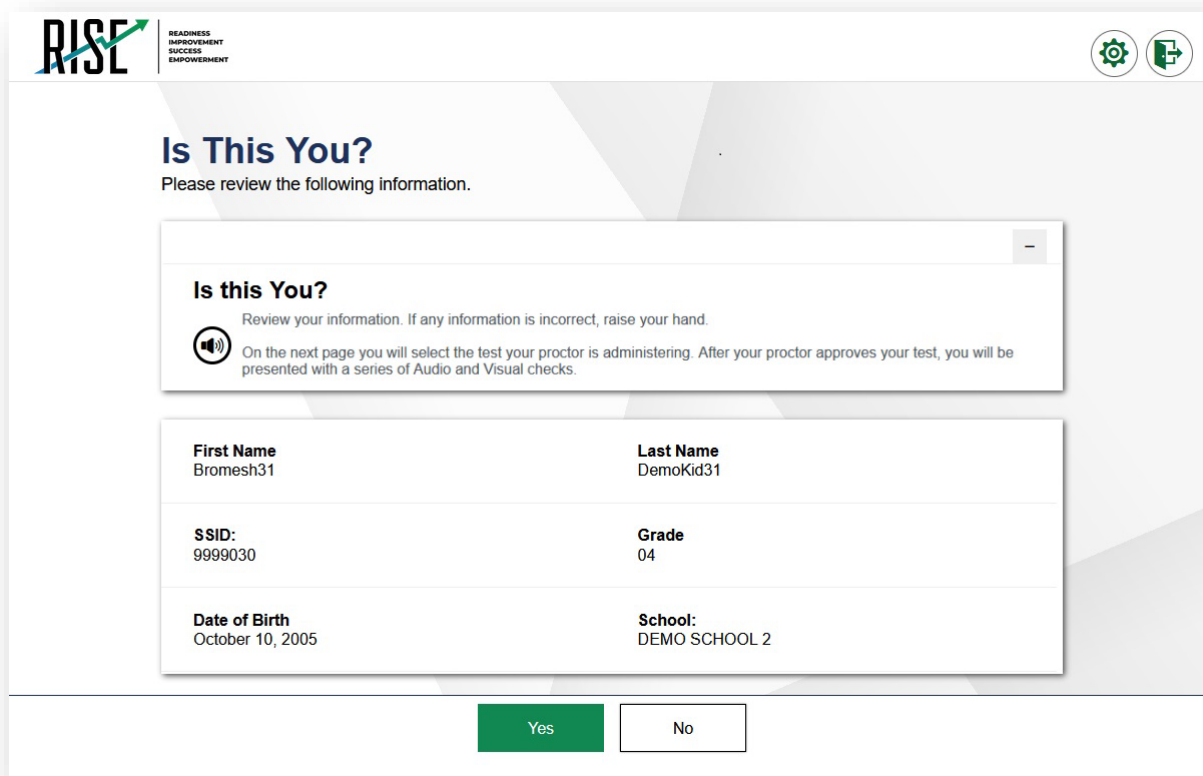
The screenshot shows the 'Please Sign In' page. On the left, a blue box contains the text: 'This is the Operational Test Site. If you wish to take a practice test, please click the button below.' Below this is a 'Take a Practice Test' button. To the right, there are three input fields: 'First Name:' with a person icon, 'Student ID:' with a student ID icon, and 'Session ID:' with a key icon and the text 'LIVE'. A green 'Sign In' button is at the bottom right. A small 'Operational Test Site' badge is at the bottom left.

Pause while students sign in (see Figure 63).

**SAY:** “You will now progress through a few screens of test settings. Click on the speaker icon and listen along to the instructions provided.”

Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 64, 65, 66, 67). Students are instructed to raise their hands with any questions.

Figure 64. Is This You? Page



The screenshot shows the 'Is This You?' page. At the top left is the RISE logo. At the top right are two circular icons: a gear and a document. The main heading is 'Is This You?' followed by the text 'Please review the following information.' Below this is a white box with a speaker icon and the text: 'Is this You? Review your information. If any information is incorrect, raise your hand. On the next page you will select the test your proctor is administering. After your proctor approves your test, you will be presented with a series of Audio and Visual checks.' Below this box is a table with student information:

<b>First Name</b> Bromesh31	<b>Last Name</b> DemoKid31
<b>SSID:</b> 9999030	<b>Grade</b> 04
<b>Date of Birth</b> October 10, 2005	<b>School:</b> DEMO SCHOOL 2

At the bottom are two buttons: a green 'Yes' button and a white 'No' button.

Figure 65. Students' Your Tests Page

**RISE** READINESS IMPROVEMENT SUCCESS EMPOWERMENT

**Your Tests**  
 Select the test you need to take.

**Interims**

→ **Start Interim: Math Grade 6**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99

**Benchmark Modules**

→ **Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 1**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99

→ **Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 2**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99

→ **Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 1**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99

→ **Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 2**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99

RISE Live Test Site Back to Login

Figure 66. Waiting for Approval Page

**Waiting for Approval**  
 Your Test Administrator needs to review your requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.

<b>First Name</b> GUEST	<b>Last Name</b> GUEST
<b>Session ID</b> UAT-0999-1	<b>Test</b> Math Grades 3-4

Figure 67. Audio/Video Checks Screens

**RISE** READINESS IMPROVEMENT SUCCESS EMPOWERMENT

**Audio/Video Checks**

Your test uses multi-media features. Please perform the following checks before continuing.

**Audio/Video Checks**

Complete the audio and visual checks before continuing. A check mark will appear after each check is confirmed. If the voice is not audible or clear, adjust the settings using the sliders and click the speaker icon again. If you still cannot hear the voice clearly, click the 'I did not hear the sound' and raise your hand. Once you complete the audio/video checks, the Instructions and Help page will appear.

You can review this page to understand what test resources/tools are available and how to navigate through the test.

**Text-to-Speech Sound Check**

Make sure text-to-speech is working.

Press the speaker button. You should hear a voice speak the following sentence: "This text is being read aloud."

**Sound Settings**

Current Voice Pack: Microsoft David - English (United States)

Use the sliders to adjust the available text-to-speech settings.

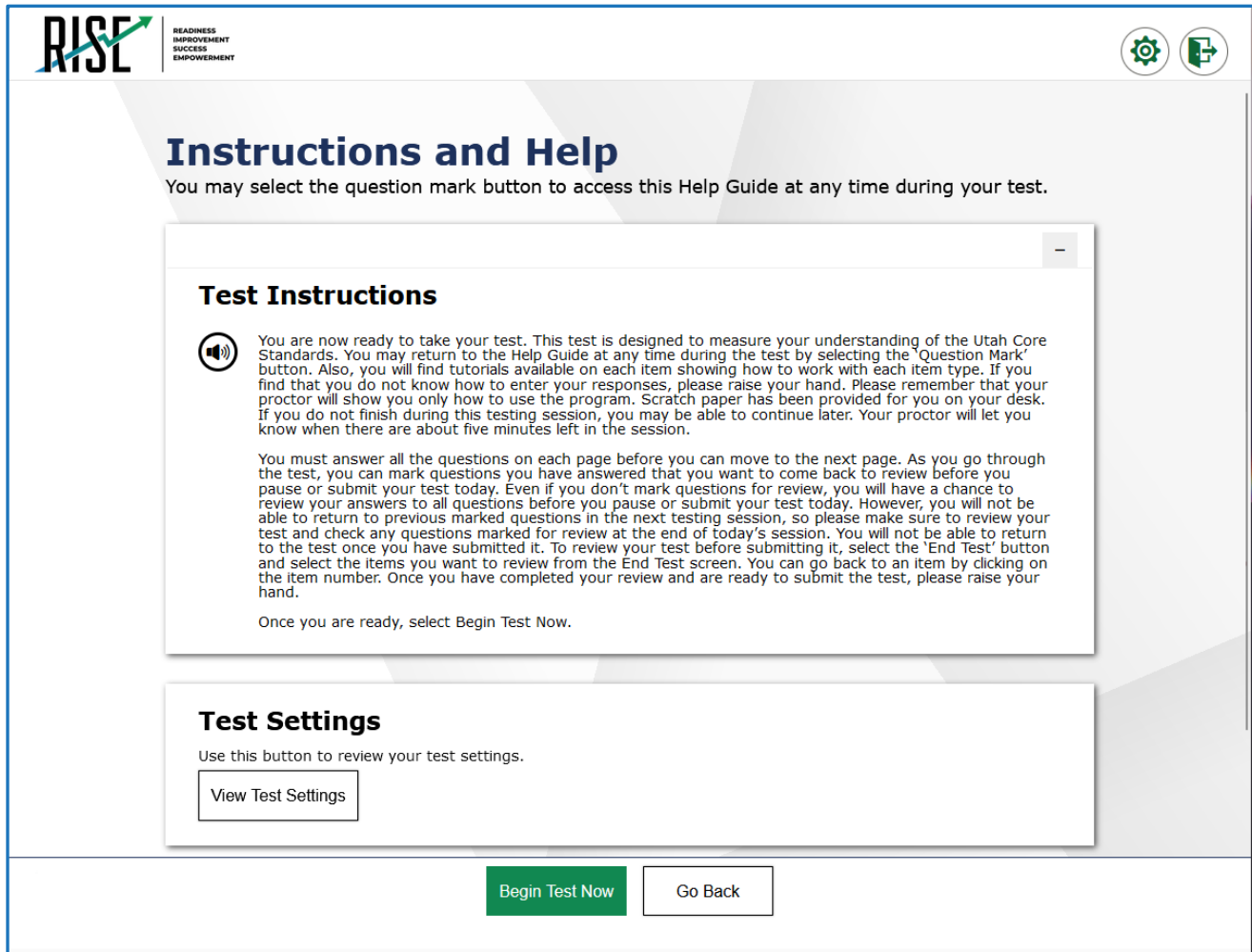
**Volume**

10


**Pitch**

Continue Back

Figure 68. Instructions and Help Page



Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.

 Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

**SAY:** “Today’s testing session will go until [insert time the session will end].”

**Note:** Reading the RISE scripted testing instructions of the TAM to students immediately prior to testing is only optional for the Benchmark Modules. Reading the testing scripts is highly recommended to familiarize teachers and students with RISE standardized testing procedures. The scripts for each Benchmark Module are provided below. The scripts reflect the different content provided for the tests.

## End of Writing Benchmark Module Script

**SAY:** “There are five minutes remaining in this test session. Please prepare to pause or end your writing test. You will be able to return to your response later if you are not finished.”

## End of ELA, Mathematics, or Science Benchmark Module Script

**SAY:** “There are five minutes remaining in this test session. Please prepare to pause or end your test. If your test is paused, you will not be able to return to items you have responded to, so please review them before you pause the test. You will not be able to return to your test once you have submitted it.”

Follow local procedures to actively proctor the test session and to document any testing anomalies that occur. Students who finish early should be encouraged to use any remaining time to check their answers before submitting the test for scoring.

**SAY:** “I will now collect your testing materials.”

Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.

↑ Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

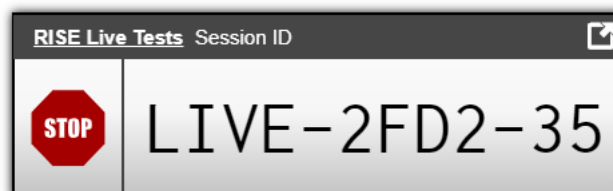
## Ending the Test Session

Secure materials should be stored between testing sessions and destroyed at the end of testing according to local procedures.

Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- Student test tickets, if printed (should already have been collected and placed in a secure location after the students began testing)
- When students finish testing, or the current testing session is over, you should stop the test session. Stopping a session automatically signs out all the students in the session and pauses their tests. Click the **STOP** button in the upper-right corner next to the Session ID (see Figure 69).

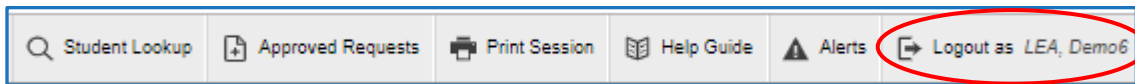
Figure 69. Session ID Window



## Test Administrator—Sign Out

After ending the test session, click the **Logout** button in the upper-right corner of the TA site (see Figure 70).

Figure 70. Logout Button on TA Site Banner



## After Testing

Please reference the *Reporting User Guide* for instructions on accessing reports following the RISE Benchmark Modules or Interim assessments. For instructions on interpreting the results, please consult the *Reporting User Guide*. The document can be found at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

## Administering the RISE Benchmark Modules Remotely

Administering the Benchmark Modules to remote students requires additional considerations above what would be encountered in the classroom setting. The tools that are available during remotely administered Benchmark Modules included within the RISE platform with additional capabilities for proctors to monitor and assist remote students as they are completing their assessments. Proctors can administer a hybrid Benchmark Module session where in-class students and remote students are included in the same test session. While completing a Benchmark Module, remote students will be able to communicate with proctors directly by clicking on the icon at the bottom of their Benchmark Module screen. Students cannot see or communicate with other students during the administration of the remote Benchmark Modules.

Students who require the use of accommodations outside the embedded resources—print, braille, assistive technology, scribe, and sign language—will need to submit a request form to USBE. Please review the *TIDE User Guide* for the process to submit a form online through TIDE. This ensures students needing those accommodations will receive the appropriate support to be successful. The “USBE Remote Proctoring Request Form” can be found on the [USBE Special Education webpage](https://www.usbe.utah.gov/special-education/webpage) and should be submitted to Jessica Wilhelm ([jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov)), at least 3 weeks prior to the testing date.

## Security

- The RISE Benchmark Modules and Interim Assessments are secure and not public assessments. After students have completed a benchmark module or interim assessment, educators can review and share items and classroom-level responses with students in a whole class setting. Individual student results can be shared one-on-one in a conference setting or online via Zoom, Google Classroom, or other third-party communication software. Student results should not be shared over unsecured communication methods such as personal email or text messages.
- Educators cannot copy, paste, photograph, place test questions, writing prompts, reading passages, or science clusters into presentations or other assessments, record themselves sharing student responses, or share test items outside of the classroom instructional level.

## Creating a Remote/Hybrid Session in the Test Delivery System

When using the remote proctoring features in the RISE TDS, teachers and students can communicate via text and video & audio chat; additionally, the system allows enhanced capability for the teacher to monitor students directly. Students connect to the Remote/Hybrid benchmark test session using the Secure Browser.

## Remote Administration of Benchmark Modules for Teachers

- Teachers and students do not need to buy or install any additional software to enable the remote administration feature. Teachers sign into the RISE test administration site they use when students are in the classroom. From this site, teachers can select a remote Benchmark Module session or an assessment session in the classroom. Teachers can schedule sessions in advance and provide a session ID to the session for students to join the session when it starts.

- The option to assess students remotely is built into RISE. Teachers and students will not be asked to share any additional personally identifiable information than they would share in an assessment session in a classroom.

The remote administration option should be used when students need to complete Benchmark Modules in an online setting.

### How to Prepare for Remote Administration

To ensure teachers can administer a benchmark module to a student when that student is in an online setting, there are several tasks that need to be completed before administering the Benchmark Modules to students. The checklist below is designed to help teachers complete these tasks in advance of the assessment.

The sections below explain how to complete each task on the checklist:

Task	Status
Make sure the teacher’s computer or iPad has the Chrome, Firefox, or Safari web browser installed so they can access the RISE test administration site.	
Make sure the teacher’s computer has a built-in or plug-in webcam.	
Make sure the teacher’s computer has a built-in or plug-in microphone.	
Make sure the teacher’s computer has a built-in or plug-in speaker.	
Make sure each student’s testing device has a built-in or plug-in webcam.	
Make sure each student’s testing device has a built-in or plug-in microphone.	
Make sure each student’s testing device has a built-in or plug-in speaker.	
Use the diagnostic checker to make sure the teacher’s webcam, microphone, and speaker are working properly.	
Make sure the diagnostic checker has been run on each student’s testing device to test their webcam, microphone, and speaker.	
Highly recommended: Make sure each student has taken a remote TA-proctored training test to ensure their technology is working properly and to familiarize teachers and students with the remote administration process	
Highly recommended: Schedule a Benchmark Module session in advance and share the session ID to the test session with students.	

### How to Prepare the Teacher’s Computer to Administer Benchmark Modules Remotely

To prepare the teacher’s computer to administer Benchmark Modules to students who are in an online setting, teachers should have the proper hardware and software and a strong internet connection. ***It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.***

### What Technology do Teachers Need?

The technology requirements to administer a Benchmark Module to students when they are in an online setting are similar as those used for assessments completed in a classroom, except teachers and students also need a webcam, microphone, speaker, and a means of securely communicating with each other.

The following charts describe the hardware and software requirements for the teacher’s machine.



## Hardware Requirements for Teachers

Type	Required Hardware
Desktop, laptop, or iPad	Any modern desktop or laptop computer running any modern version of Windows, macOS, Ubuntu, Fedora, or Chrome OS or any modern iPad running any modern version of iPadOS.
Webcam	Any built-in or plug-in webcam.
Microphone	Any built-in or plug-in microphone.
Speaker	Any built-in or plug-in speaker, headphone, or headset.

## Software Requirements for Teachers


Type	Required Software
Operating System	Any modern version of Windows, macOS, Ubuntu, Fedora, Chrome OS, or iPadOS.
Web Browser	Any modern version of Chrome, Firefox, or Safari.

## Before Testing Day: Checking your Technology

To ensure the teacher’s webcam, microphone, and speaker meet the minimum requirements necessary for remote testing, run the diagnostic checker at [https://demo.tds.airast.org/systemdiagnostic/pages/default.aspx?c=ClearSight\\_PT](https://demo.tds.airast.org/systemdiagnostic/pages/default.aspx?c=ClearSight_PT)

From this site, select **Audio and Video Checks** to access audio and video checks for your device.


Teachers can ensure their webcam is working properly by following the steps below:

1. In the *Camera Check* field, mark the **I agree to grant Browser permission to use camera.** checkbox.
2. Select the **Camera** icon ().
3. A pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, the RISE system will not be able to access your camera and you will be unable to proceed.
4. Do one of the following:
  - If live video from your webcam appears, select **Works!** A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Camera Check* field. Your camera works.
  - If live video from your webcam does not appear, select **Doesn’t Work** and contact your school’s technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

### Camera Check

Make sure you are able to use camera. Click the checkbox to grant permission, then test your camera

☐ I agree to grant Browser permission to use camera.






**Next Step:**  
 If you see live stream of your camera, choose Works!. If not, choose Doesn't Work.

Works!

Doesn't Work


Skip

Teachers can ensure their microphone is working properly by following the steps below:


1. In the *Recording Device Check* field, select the **Microphone** icon ().
2. Speak into your microphone.
3. When you are done speaking, select the **Stop** icon ( ) to stop recording.
4. To listen to your recording, select the **Play** icon ( ) to listen to your recording.
5. Do one of the following:
  - If you hear the audio you recorded from your speaker, select **I heard my recording**. A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Recording Device Check* field. Your microphone works.
  - If you do not hear the audio you recorded from your speaker, select **I did not hear my recording** and contact your school's technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

### Recording Device Check

Make sure your recording device is working.



1. To start recording, press the Microphone button.
2. Say your name into your recording device.
3. When you are done, press the Stop button.
4. To listen to your recording, press the Play button.




**Next Step:**  
 If you heard your recording, choose I heard my recording. If not, choose I did not hear my recording.

I heard my recording

I did not hear my recording


Teachers can ensure their speaker is working properly by following the steps below:

1. In the *Audio Playback Check* field, select the **Play Audio** icon ().
2. Do one of the following:

- If you hear the sound from your speaker, select **I heard the sound**. A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Audio Playback Check* field. Your speaker works.
- If you do not hear the sound from your speaker, select **I did not hear the sound** and contact your school's technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

**Audio Playback Check**

Make sure audio playback is working.

 To play the sample sound, press the speaker button.

**Next Step:**

If you heard the sound, choose **I heard the sound**. If not, choose **I did not hear the sound**.

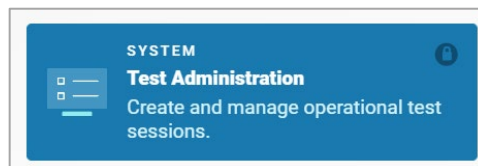
I heard the sound
I did not hear the sound

## How to Log in the Test Administration Site in an Online Setting


Teachers access the RISE test administration site in an online setting the same way they would access it in a classroom. From the test administration site, teachers can start a Benchmark Module session immediately or schedule a Benchmark Module session to start in the future.


Teachers can access the test administration site in an online setting by following the steps below:

1. Access the RISE portal at [www.utahrise.org](http://www.utahrise.org)
2. Select the Test Administration card.



3. The *Test Administration* login page opens in a new window. Enter the same credentials you would use in school and select **Secure Login**. If you have forgotten your password, select **Forgot Your Password?** and follow the on-screen instructions to set a new password. Users are prohibited from logging in to the RISE and Secure Browser systems using any credentials other than those specifically assigned to their role.





[Forgot Your Password?](#)

Secure Login

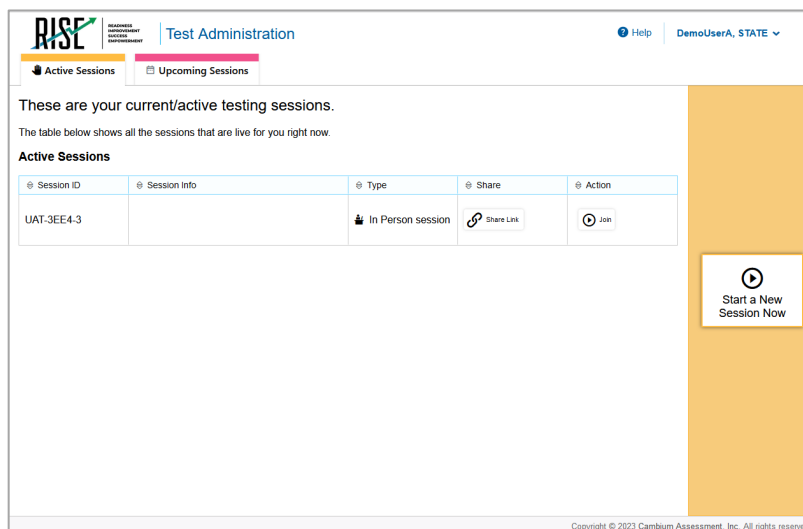
**First Time Login This School Year?**

The password you used during the previous school year has expired.

[Request a new one for this school year.](#)

Once you have logged in, the *Test Administration* site appears, displaying the *Active Sessions* page. In addition to allowing teachers to create Benchmark Module sessions for students in the classroom like they have done in the past, this site has

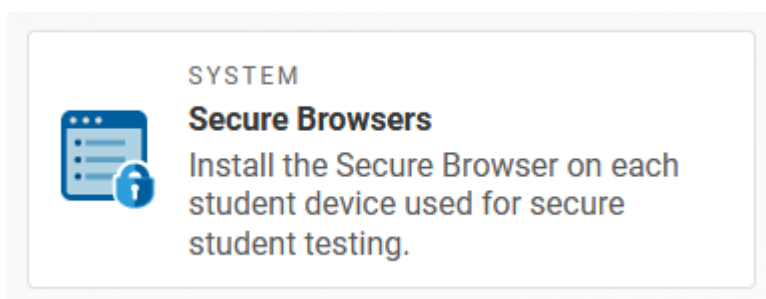
been redesigned to allow teachers to create Benchmark Module sessions for students who are testing in an online setting and to schedule Benchmark Module sessions for students in an online setting or in the classroom in advance.



### How to Schedule a Benchmark Module Session in Advance

To help ensure the day of remote Benchmark Module administration runs as smoothly as possible, teachers can schedule Benchmark Module sessions in advance. When a teacher schedules a Benchmark Module session in advance, RISE provides a session ID to the Benchmark Module session. Teachers provide this information to their students so students can join the session when it begins. Students who are completing their Benchmark Module in the classroom will use the RISE Secure Browser to enter the session ID when they are signing in to take the Benchmark Module if the teacher is administering the Benchmark Module in a hybrid session. **Please note: two proctors are required for simultaneous administration of the Benchmark Modules to ensure remote students and in-class students have an optimal assessment experience.** Remote administration requires a proctor to constantly monitor students in an online setting via the computer screen.

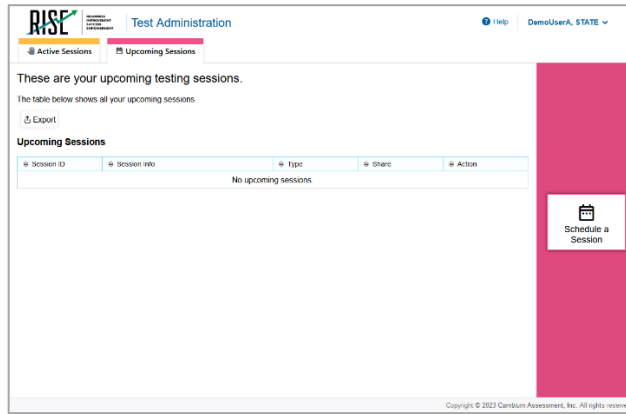
Students completing the Benchmark Module in an online setting will use the Secure Browser program. The Secure Browser can be downloaded directly from the RISE Portal by clicking on the Secure Browsers card on the right sidebar and selecting the appropriate supported operating system.



For information about communicating session information to students, see the section [How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students](#).

Teachers can schedule a Benchmark Module session in advance by following the steps below:

1. Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
2. The *Test Administration* page appears. Select **Upcoming Sessions**.



3. The *Upcoming Sessions* page appears. Select **Schedule a Session**.
4. The *Schedule a Session* pop-up window appears. In the *Start* and *End* fields, enter a start and end date for the session and select **Next**.

RISE Live Tests

Test Selection

Create an Assignment

Choose the dates for which the assignment can be accessed

Start:

7/19/23

End:

7/19/23

Next

←

Set the start and end dates for the session

Save Session

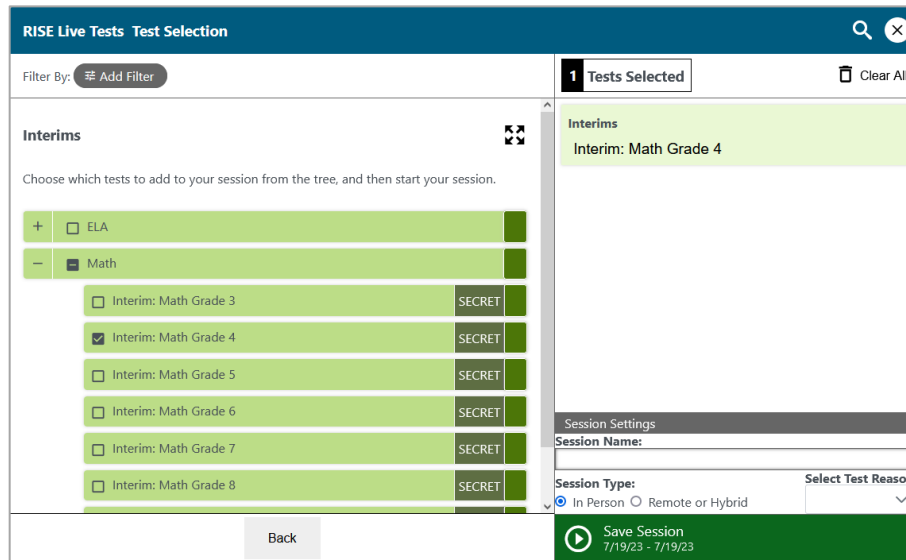
7/19/23 - 7/19/23

5. The *Test Selection* page appears. From the list of color-coded test categories, select the Benchmark Module that you wish to include. To alleviate student confusion, assign one Benchmark Module per session for students, unless students are completing make-up assessments.

6. The Benchmark Modules or Interim Assessments appear. Select a Benchmark Module to add to the session by marking the checkbox(es) by the test(s). Expand a group of Benchmark Modules by selecting the **Plus Sign** icon ( **+** ) next to that group. Please note: only Form 1 or the science benchmarks can be administered remotely.

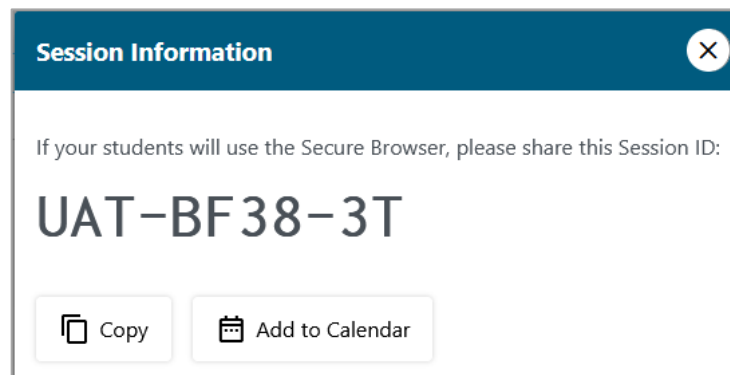
7. Once you have selected a Benchmark Module to add to the session, the *Session Settings* fields appear. Do the following:
  - a. In the *Session Name* field, enter a name for the session. It is recommended you make the name descriptive as to the benchmarks and timeframe being administered. As an example: ‘Geometry Benchmark October 16’. Do not use special characters in the name.
  - b. In the *Session Type* field, do one of the following:
    - For an in-person session, select **In Person**.

- For a remote session, select **Remote**.
- c. Select **Save Session**.

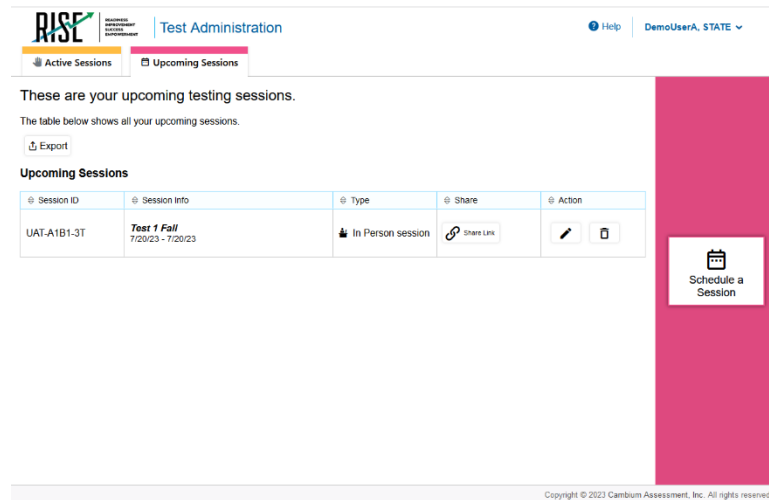




8. The *Session Information* pop-up window appears. This pop-up window provides the session ID teachers need to share with students so students can join the session when it starts. Note the guidance for securely communicating with students in the section [How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students](#). Teachers should also copy this session ID for themselves and save it in a secure location in case they need it later.

After providing the session ID to students and copying it, select **Close**.



9. The *Test Administration* site appears again, displaying the *Upcoming Sessions* page. The scheduled session appears in the table.



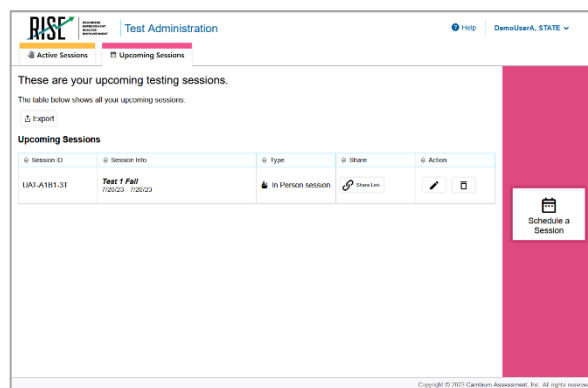
- To edit an upcoming session before it begins, select the **Edit** icon (  ).
- To delete an upcoming session before it begins, select the **Delete** icon (  ).

### How to Modify a Benchmark Module Session Scheduled in Advance but has Not Started Yet

A teacher may want to modify a session after it was created to change the start or end date of the session.

Teachers can modify Benchmark Module sessions that were scheduled in advance but have not started yet by following the steps below:

- Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
- The *Test Administration* site appears. Do one of the following:
  - To modify a Benchmark Module session, select **Upcoming Sessions**. The *Upcoming Sessions* page appears.



- To edit an upcoming Benchmark Module session, select **Edit** for that Benchmark Module session and do one of the following:
  - To modify a Benchmark Module session, complete steps [4-9](#) in the section [How to Schedule a Benchmark Module Session in Advance](#).



## How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students

Teachers need to communicate session IDs for the Benchmark Module session and student IDs to their students so students can complete the Benchmark Modules that were scheduled in advance. This information should not be shared over unsecured communication methods like personal email or text messages. Instead, teachers should communicate this information to students using a secure method such as an encrypted email or a classroom management system teachers and students are already using for remote instructional and communication purposes. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.

## Administering to Students in a Classroom and Students in an Online Setting at the Same Time

Teachers can administer Benchmark Module sessions to some students in the classroom and some students in an online setting at the same time. If any students in a Benchmark Module session are completing the Benchmark Module in an online setting, the audio and video features are added to RISE for remote administration. **Please note: two proctors are needed for simultaneous in-person and remote administration of Benchmark Modules due to active proctoring requirements.** Remote administration requires a proctor to constantly monitor students in an online setting via the computer screen. ***It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.***

## Tasks to Complete During Remote Administration

This section lists and explains the tasks that teachers will need to complete to administer and monitor a Benchmark Module session while students are in an online setting

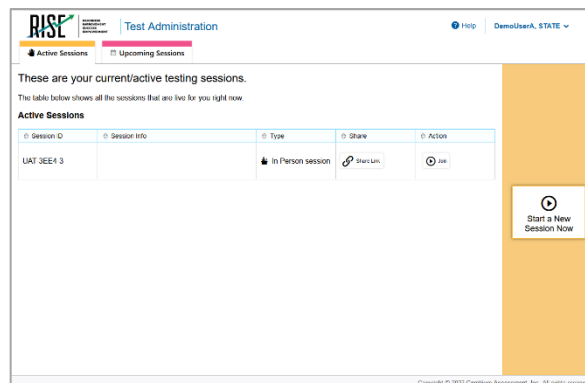
## How to Join a Remote Benchmark Module Session Scheduled in Advance

Teachers join a Benchmark Module session they scheduled in advance and approve students into the session so students can complete the Benchmark Module. Teachers should plan to join active sessions in advance to allow students time to log in. Students cannot join a session until the teacher has logged in.

On the RISE *Test Administration* site, Benchmark Module sessions scheduled in advance move automatically from the *Upcoming Sessions* page to the *Active Sessions* page when the start date for the session arrives. Teachers can join the session from the *Active Sessions* page.




Teachers can join a Benchmark Module session that was scheduled in advance by following the steps below:

1. Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
2. The *Test Administration* site appears. Select **Join** for the Benchmark Module session you want to join.



- If the Benchmark Module session is being administered in a remote session, a pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your microphone and camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, students taking the test will be unable to see or hear you during video conferences.
- The *Test Administration* site appears. The session will begin and will continue the same way it would if you had created it to start immediately. The session ID appears at the top of the page.



- To stop the session, select the **Stop** icon (  ).
- To select additional Benchmark Modules to add to the session, select the **Select Tests** icon (  ). To approve students requesting to join the session, select **Approvals** next to the session ID. The **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window appears, displaying a list of students grouped by Benchmark Module. Note, the **Approvals** button becomes active when students are awaiting approval and shows you how many students are awaiting approval. The **Approvals** notification updates regularly, but you can also select the **Refresh** icon (  ) in the upper-right corner to update it manually.

While approving students, you can also view and edit students' test settings and accommodations, if necessary.

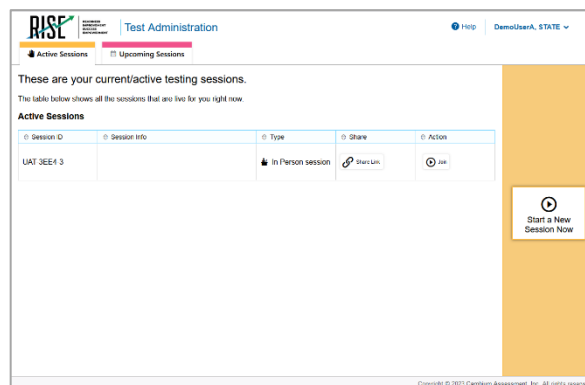
Once students have been approved to join the session, they can begin completing the Benchmark Module.

### How to Start Benchmark Module Session Immediately for Students not in the Classroom

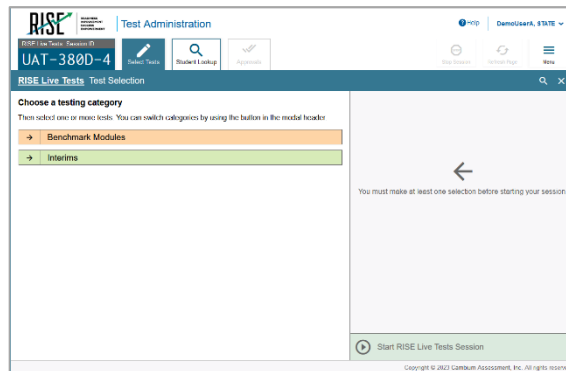
If teachers did not schedule a Benchmark Module session for students who are not in the classroom in advance, they can start a session for students who are not in the classroom immediately. When teachers log in, they see a dashboard with two pages: Active Sessions and Upcoming Sessions. To start a Benchmark Module session immediately, teachers start on the Active Sessions page.


Teachers can start a Benchmark Module session immediately by following the steps below:

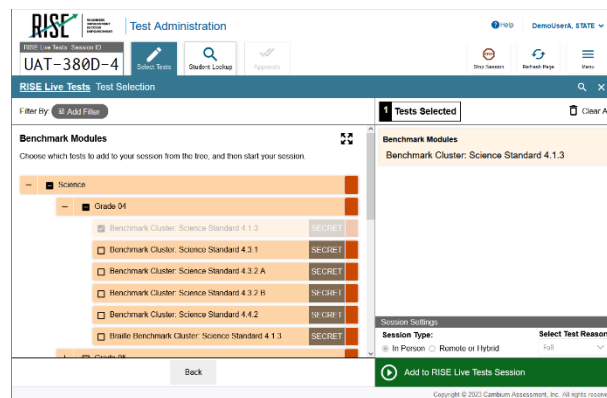
- Access the test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
- The *Test Administration* site appears, displaying the *Active Sessions* page. Select **Start a New Session Now**.



3. The *Test Selection* page appears. Select the Benchmark Module you wish to administer. Please note: only Form 1 and science Benchmark Modules are available for remote administration. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.

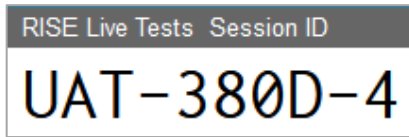





4. The Benchmark Modules appear. Select the Benchmark Module (Form 1 or science) that you want to administer. Expand a group of tests by selecting the **Plus Sign** icon (  ) next to that group.



5. Once you have selected a Benchmark Module to add to the session, the *Session Settings* fields appear. Do the following:
  - a. In the *Session Type* field, do one of the following:
    - i. For an in-person session, select **In Person**.
    - ii. For a remote session, select **Remote**.
  - b. Select **Start RISE Live Tests Session**.
6. If the session is a remote session, a pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your microphone and camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, students taking the test will be unable to see or hear you during video conferences.

7. The *Test Administration* site appears. The session has started. The session ID appears at the top of the page.



- To stop the session, select the **Stop** icon ().
- To select Benchmark Modules to add to the session, select the **Select Tests** icon ().
- To approve students requesting to join the session, select **Approvals** next to the session ID. The **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window appears, displaying a list of students grouped by Benchmark Module. Note, the **Approvals** button becomes active when students are awaiting approval and shows you how many students are awaiting approval. The **Approvals** notification updates regularly, but you can also select the **Refresh** icon () in the upper-right corner to update it manually.

While approving students, you can also view and edit students' test settings and accommodations, if necessary.


Once students have been approved to join the session, they can begin taking the test.

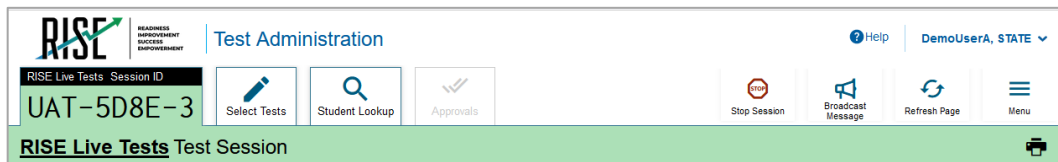
### How to Communicate with All Students in a Remote Session at once


Once a remote Benchmark Module session has started and students have joined, teachers can communicate with all students at once through a broadcast feature within the RISE test administration site.

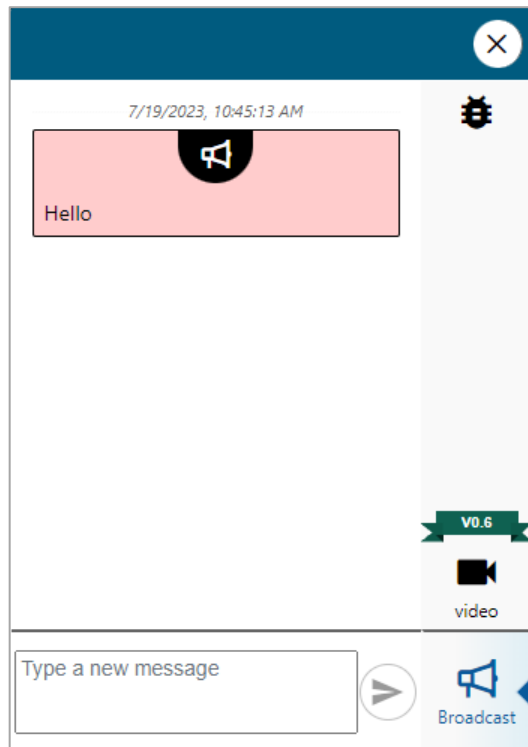
- Broadcasted messages to students pop up automatically as announcements on each student's screen. Students do not need to do anything for these messages to appear.
- Be sure to keep these messages brief. For example, teachers might tell students "Ten minutes left in the test." It may be helpful to remind students that they do not need to individually reply to broadcast messages unless requested to do so.
- Students can respond to teachers through this communication method. Chat messages sent from students to teachers appear only on the teacher's screen and not on the screens of other students in the session.
- It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.


Teachers can communicate with all students in a remote test session by following the steps below:

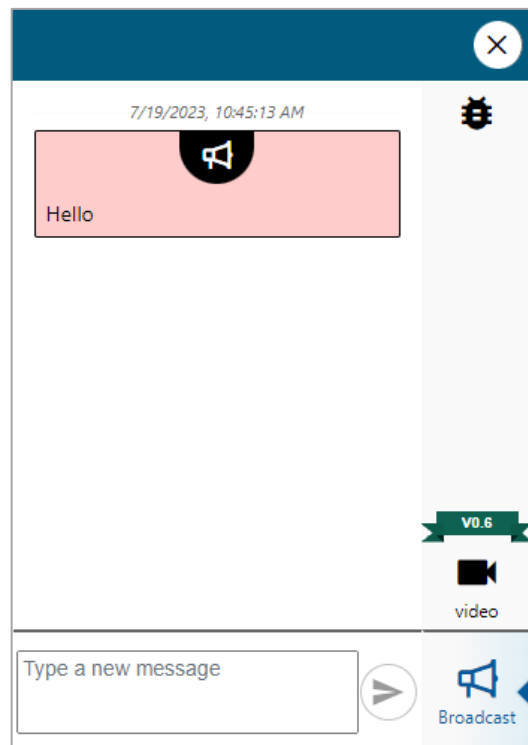
- From the test administration site, select the **Megaphone** icon ().





- The **Broadcast** pop-up window opens. In the *Type a new message* field, type your message and then select the **Send** icon ().

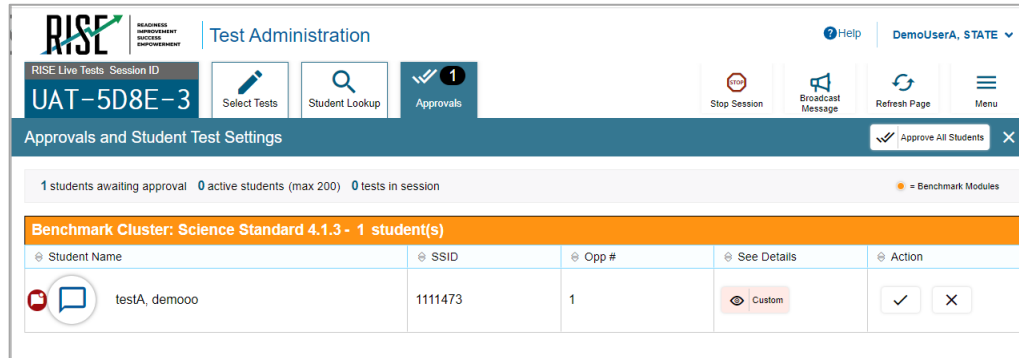



- Your message automatically appears on the testing device of each student in the session. Students do not need to do anything for this message to appear. It may be helpful to remind students that they do not need to individually reply to broadcast messages unless requested to do so.
  - Note: TAs and students can report bugs in the pop-up window by clicking on the **Bug** icon (  ) in the upper-right hand corner of the window.

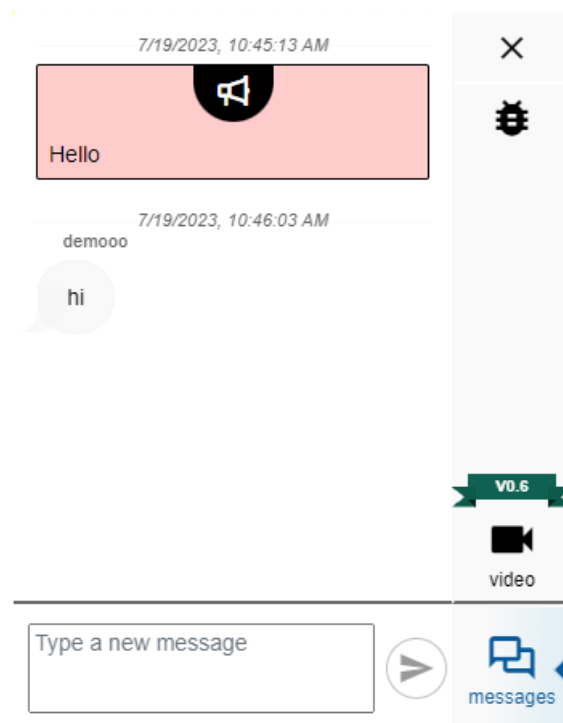


Students can respond to messages by typing a message in the *Type a new message* field and selecting the **Send** icon (  )

on their devices. When a student sends a message, a **Message Waiting** icon (  ) appears under their image on the test administration site. To see the student's message, select their image.



The *Chat* pop-up window opens. Select the **Messages** icon (  ) to view the message sent by the student.

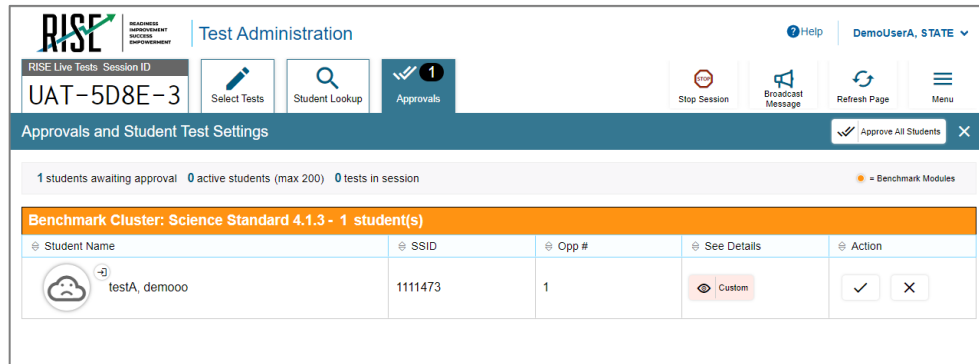


Select **X** to close the *Chat* pop-up window. The test administration site appears.

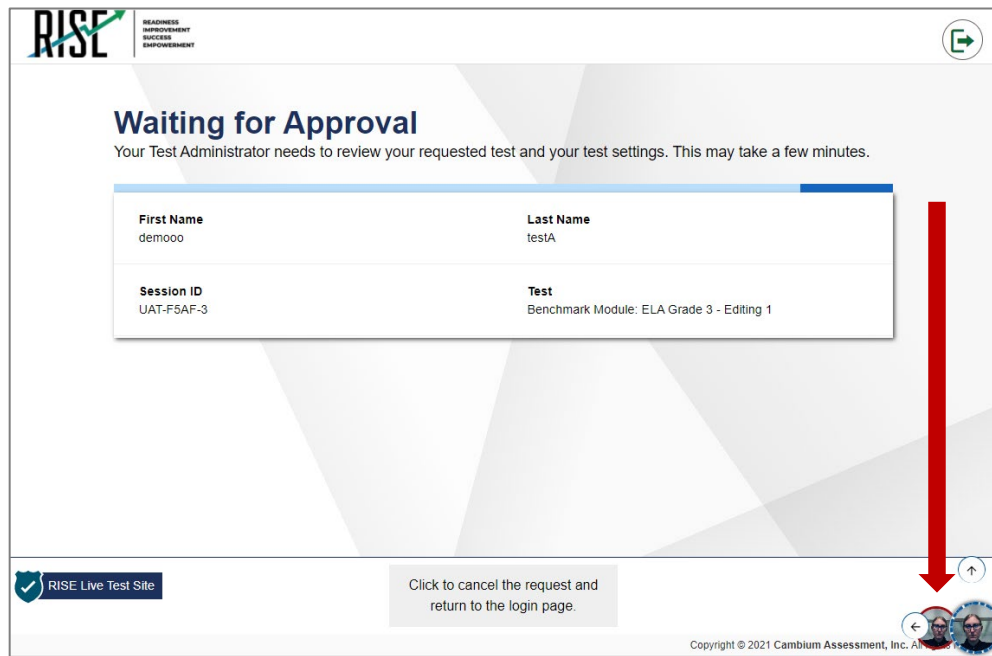
## How to Observe Students while they Complete Benchmark Modules Off-Site

While students are testing off-site, teachers can observe low resolution video of all students at once or select one student to view at high resolution.

Low resolution video of all students appears automatically once a student requests to be added to a test session. Teachers will see the video icon appear for students in the pop-up window where the teachers view student test settings and approve students to join test sessions.




For students, when requesting to join a test session, they will see video icons for themselves and the teacher in the bottom-right corner of the “Waiting for Approval” screen.

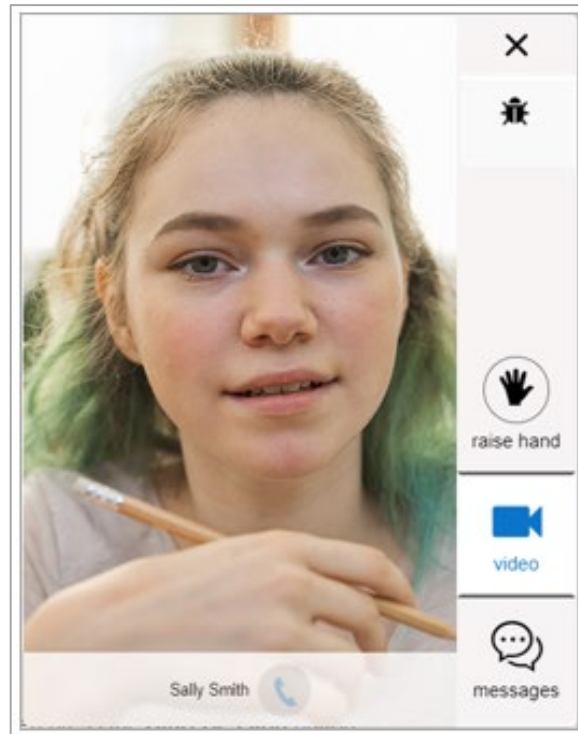


Once teachers approve students to join test sessions, teachers can see the **Student Video** icons on the list of students on the RISE remote Benchmark Module administration site. You may select a larger student view by clicking on the various options to the left of the broadcast icon. Depending on the browser window size and screen resolution, this may change the number of students visible on screen at one time. You can scroll the web page down to continue to view all students currently testing.

While a connection is being made, a **Connection Pending** icon appears under the student’s image on the RISE remote Benchmark Module administration site. The icon disappears once a connection is made.

Teachers can view high resolution video of one student at a time by following the steps below:

1. From the list of students in the test session, select the **Student Video** icon (  ) for the student you wish to view.
2. The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student.




Select **X** to close the *Video Conference* pop-up window. The RISE remote Benchmark Module administration site appears.

### How to Start a One-on-one Video Conference with one Student at a time

Teachers can start a one-on-one video conference with one student at a time through the RISE remote Benchmark Module administration site. During a video conference, teachers can see and hear the student and, if the teacher allows, the student can see and hear the teacher.

Teachers can start a one-on-one video conference with one student at a time by following the steps below:

1. From the list of students in the Benchmark Module session, select the **Student Video** icon for the student with whom you wish to start a one-on-one video conference.

The *Video Conference* pop-up window opens, displaying high resolution video of the student. Select the **Call** icon (  ) to call the student.



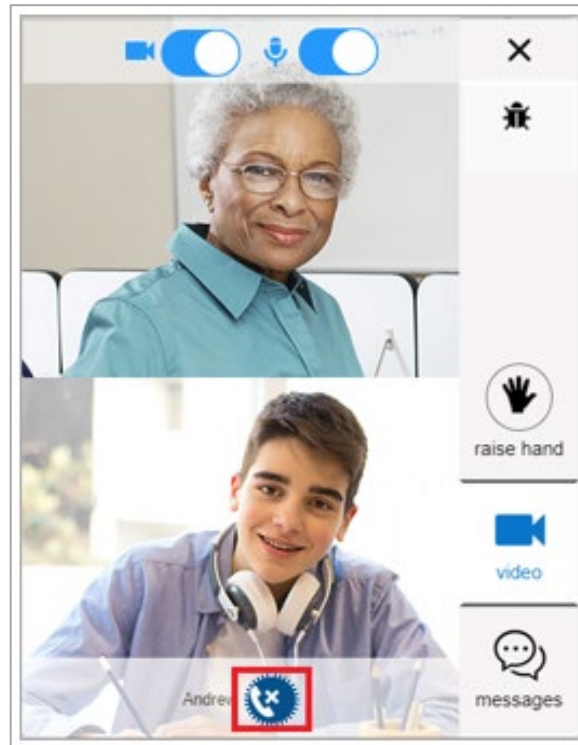


The call is placed. On your device, the *Video Conference* pop-up window displays a split-screen view of you and the student. On the student's device, the *Video Conference* pop-up window displays automatically, displaying the same split-screen view of you and the student.

To toggle your webcam or microphone, do the following:

- To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon ( ). With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
- To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon ( ). With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.

To disconnect the call, select the **Disconnect Call** icon ( ).









### How to Respond to Student Requests for Assistance

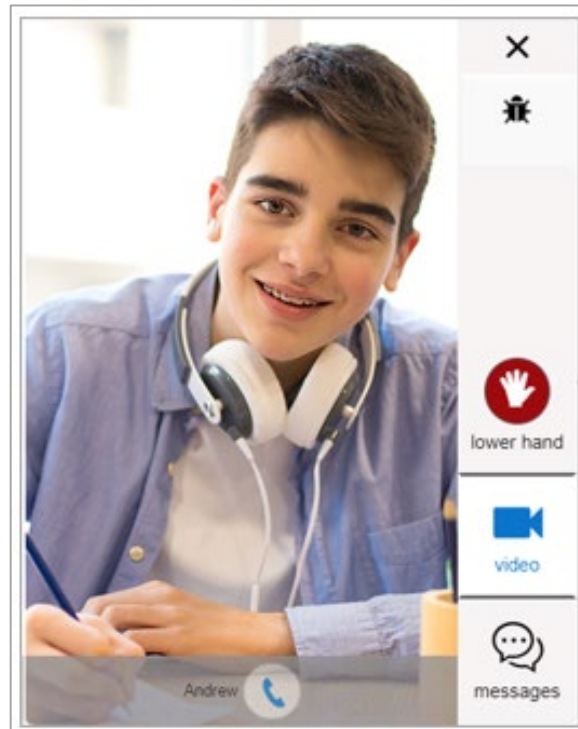
Students who need assistance can request it from their teacher by virtually “raising their hand” while taking a remote Benchmark Module. Students who request assistance will appear at the top of the class list for efficient monitoring.

Students who need assistance will appear with a **Hand Raised** icon next to their name on the list of students on the RISE remote Benchmark Module administration site.

Teachers can respond to student requests for assistance by following the steps below:

1. From the list of students in the Benchmark Module session, select the **Student with Hand Raised** icon () for the student to whom you wish to respond.
2. The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student. Do one of the following:
  - To send the student a chat message, select **Messages**, enter your message in the *Type a new message* field and select the **Send** icon (). Your message appears automatically on the student’s screen. Students can respond to your message with a chat message of their own.
  - To start a one-on-one video conference with the student, select the **Call** icon (). The student appears in a split-screen. You and the student can see and hear each other.
    - To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon (). With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
    - To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon (). With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.


- To lower the student's hand, select the **Lower Hand** icon (  ).
- To close the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select **X**. The list of students in the session appears.

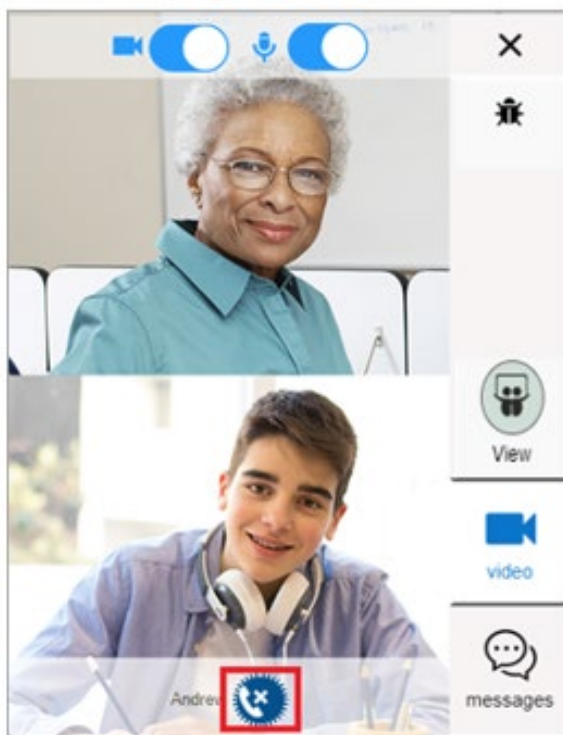


## How to View a Student's Screen

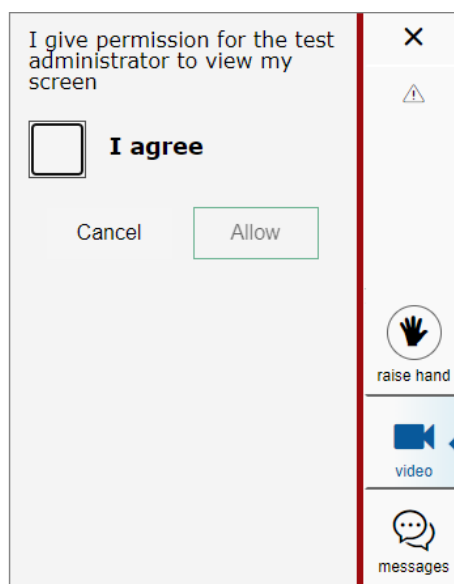
If a student has a question that requires you to see their screen, the system has screensharing functionality.

Teachers can view a student's screen using this functionality by following the steps below:

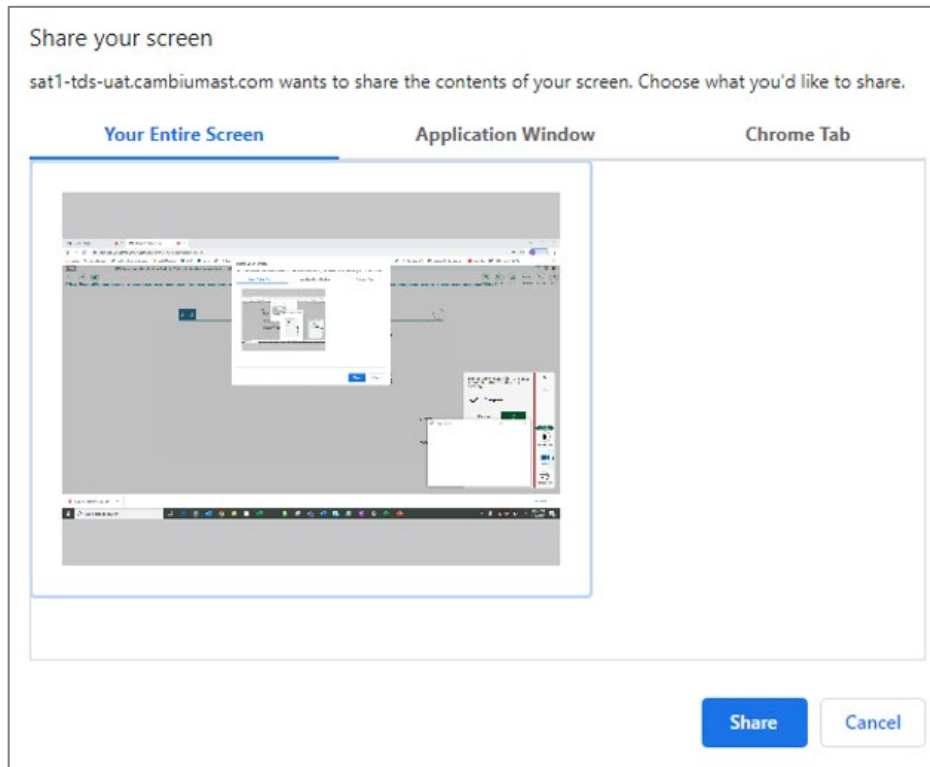
1. In the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select the **View** icon (  ).




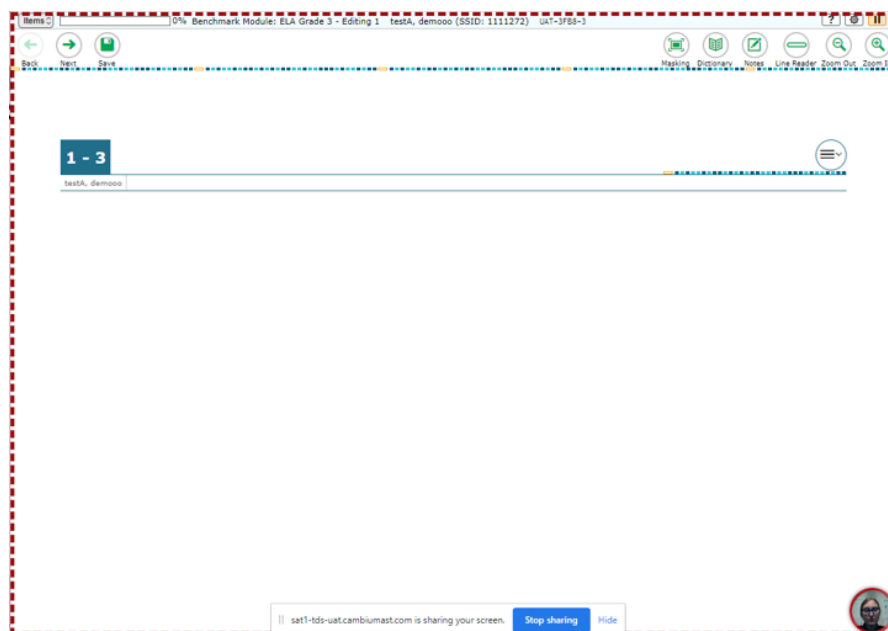
2. A prompt will appear in the student's *Video Conferencing* pop-up window asking them to give permission for the test administrator to view their screen.



- Once the student selects the **I agree** box, the *Share your screen* pop-up window will appear where the student will specify if they want to share their entire screen, an application window, or a browser tab (as applicable).



- Once the student specifies which screen they want to share and selects the **Share** button (  ), screensharing will begin. A red, dashed border will appear around the student's screen when it is being shared. The teacher will then be able to view the student's screen.






5. There are two ways to end screensharing.

- The student can select the **Stop Sharing** button () on their screen.
- The teacher can select the **End** icon () in the *Video Conferencing* pop-up window on their screen.







### How to Respond if a Test Alert Appears for a Student

Test alerts appear on the list of students on the RISE remote Benchmark Module administration site if the RISE online testing system has not detected any activity from the student for some time. This may happen if the student's computer has gone to sleep or if the student is experiencing some interruption. In the event of a test alert, all student responses are saved, so students do not lose test data.

Students with test alerts are moved to a *Tests with potential issues* list at the top of the page

Student Information	Opp #	Test	Progress	Status	Test Settings	Actions
 TEST, Hannah SSID 2019660	1	Math Grades 3-5	<div></div>	Paused, 53 min <a href="#">More Info</a>	Test Alert The student paused their test by clicking the [Pause] button.	
 GUEST SSID GUEST	1	Math Grades 3-5	<div></div>	Paused, 63 min <a href="#">More Info</a>		

Teachers can respond to test alerts by following the steps below:

- When a test alert appears, select the **Student Video** icon () for the student.
- The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student. Do one of the following:
  - To send the student a chat message, select **Messages**, enter your message in the *Type a new message* field and select the **Send** icon (). Your message appears automatically on the student's screen. Students can respond to your message with a chat message of their own.
  - To start a one-on-one video conference with the student, select the **Call** icon (). The student appears in a split-screen. You and the student can see and hear each other.
    - To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon (). With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
    - To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon (). With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.
  - To lower the student's hand, select the **Lower Hand** icon (  - To close the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select **X**. The list of students in the session appears.

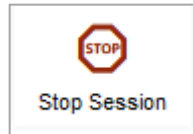
### How to End a Remote Benchmark Module Session

Once the last student submits their Benchmark Module, teachers can end the remote Benchmark Module session. After the Benchmark Module session is ended or once an individual student logs out of the session, teachers and students will no

longer be able to see or communicate with each other through the RISE system. Guidance will need to be provided to students since no communication within RISE will occur once a student submits their Benchmark Module. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.

Stopping a session automatically logs out all the students in the session and pauses their Benchmark Module. Once a session is stopped, it cannot be resumed. To resume the Benchmark Module, a new session should be started. Please note: updated session information will need to be provided for students when this occurs.

1. In the upper-right corner of the test administration site, select **Stop Session**.



2. A confirmation message appears. Do one of the following:

- To stop the session, select **OK**.
- To cancel the action and return to the session, select **Cancel**.

Important!		X
This will stop the testing session and pause tests for all students who are currently taking tests in the session. The students will also be logged out. Are you sure? [MessageCode: 10509]		
OK	Cancel	

## Remote Benchmark Module Student Instructions

Before the Benchmark Module begins and after the student submits the Benchmark Module, it is required that proctors have an outside method of communication (e.g., Zoom, Google Classrooms, local LMS, or alternative secure communication software) to communicate the following instructions with their students who are testing remotely. The enhanced communication features that exist within the RISE testing platform are only active while the test is live, and will cease to function entirely once the student submits their Benchmark Module. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice and familiarize themselves with the remote administration features prior to administering and/or completing the Benchmark Modules.

***Please note that remotely proctored Benchmark Modules taken within a supported web browser do not require a third-party communication software to be disabled on the student’s machine before, while the Benchmark Module is underway, or after a student has submitted their assessment. You may continue to communicate through any third-party platform you typically use in the classroom as needed to provide the following instructions.***

Two proctors are required for Benchmark Modules that will be simultaneously administered in a hybrid setting, with students in class as well as students who are in an online setting. Additionally, student computers must have a working camera and microphone in order to complete an assessment in an online setting.

Any instructions below with the directive to ‘Say’ should be taken in the context to communicate to the remote students in the method (written or oral) that your third-party communication platform supports.

***\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instructions read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should raise their hand should they encounter any issues.***

## Steps for Directing Students

Remote students will view the same login interface appearance displayed within the RISE Secure Browser.

***SAY: “You will now sign into the test. You should see a sign-in screen on your device. If you do not, please let me know now.” [Pause.] “On the sign-in screen, please enter your first name and seven-digit SSID along with the Session ID.” [If sign-in tickets have not been provided, provide students with their first name and SSID as displayed in TIDE system.] “Then click the ‘Sign In’ button. The test will provide instructions as you progress through various login screens.” Students who are completing the benchmark module in a remote setting must be provided with test ticket information.***

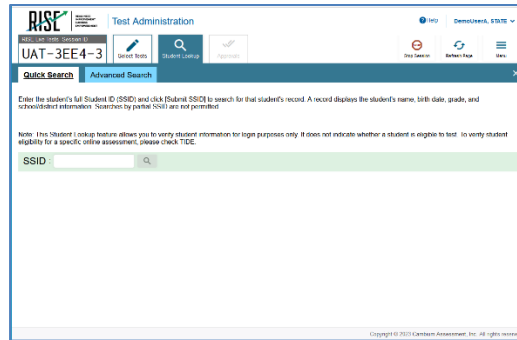
Troubleshooting tips: If a student is unable to sign in, they will be prompted to try again or contact the TA.

- Has the student entered his or her legal first name, not a nickname?
- Has the student entered the correct SSID?
- Has the student entered the correct Session ID?

Please note: The TA can look up the student’s information using the Student Lookup function on the TA site. TAs may assist students with signing in, if necessary. Please see the Appendix for more information about the Student Lookup Feature.



## Student Lookup Function in TA Site



## Test Sign-in for Students

NOTE: Please see the Appendix for information on Common Student Sign-in Errors.

Figure 71. Student Sign In Page

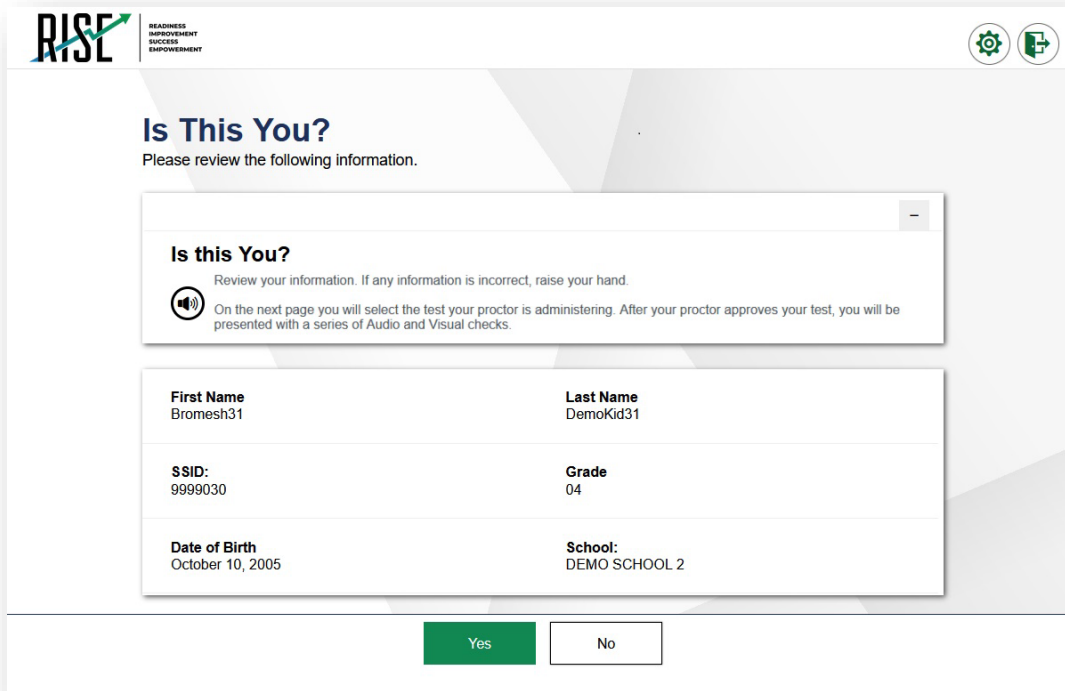


Pause while students sign in (see Figure 71).

**SAY: “You will now progress through a few screens of test settings. Click on the speaker icon and listen along to the instructions provided.”**

Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 72, 73, 74, 75, 76). Students are instructed to reach out via the chat function to their proctor with any questions.

Figure 72. Is This You? Page

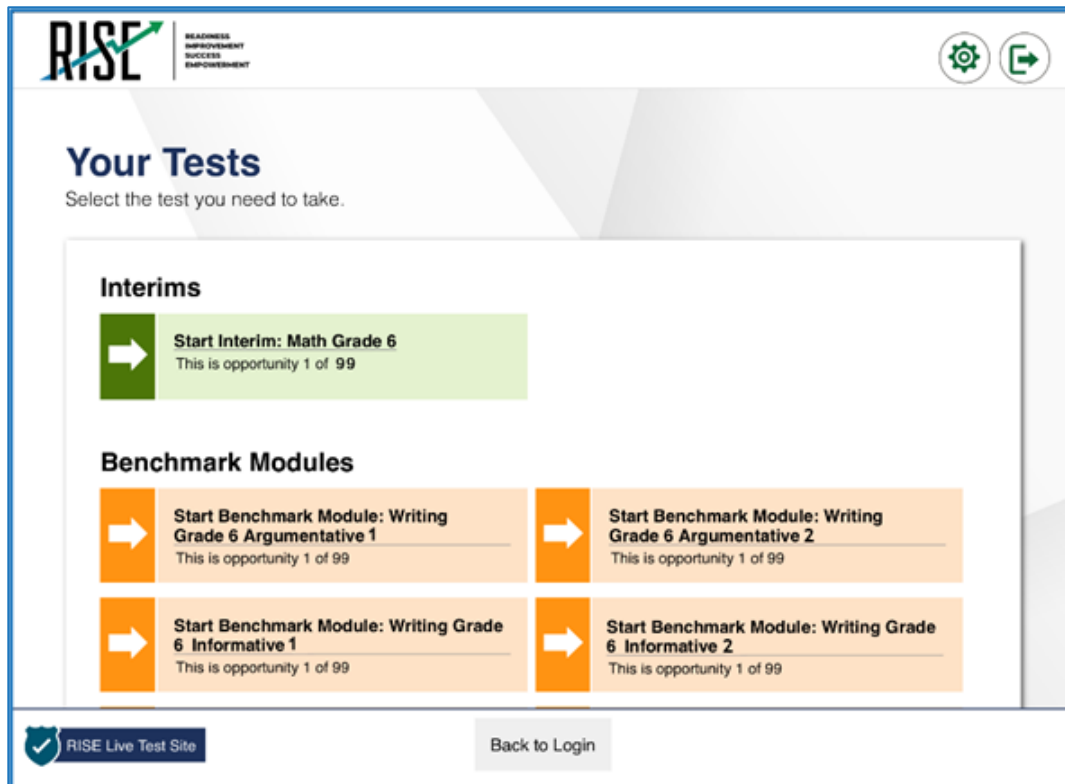


**Is This You?**  
Please review the following information.

**Is this You?**  
Review your information. If any information is incorrect, raise your hand.  
On the next page you will select the test your proctor is administering. After your proctor approves your test, you will be presented with a series of Audio and Visual checks.

<b>First Name</b> Bromesh31	<b>Last Name</b> DemoKid31
<b>SSID:</b> 9999030	<b>Grade</b> 04
<b>Date of Birth</b> October 10, 2005	<b>School:</b> DEMO SCHOOL 2

Figure 73. Students' Your Tests Page



**Your Tests**  
Select the test you need to take.

**Interims**

**Start Interim: Math Grade 6**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

**Benchmark Modules**

**Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 1**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

**Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 2**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

**Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 1**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

**Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 2**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99


Figure 74. Waiting for Approval Page

### Waiting for Approval



Your Test Administrator needs to review your requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.

First Name GUEST	Last Name GUEST
Session ID UAT-0999-1	Test Math Grades 3-4

Figure 75. Audio/Video Checks Screens




READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPOWERMENT

## Audio/Video Checks

Your test uses multi-media features. Please perform the following checks before continuing.


### Audio/Video Checks

 Complete the audio and visual checks before continuing. A check mark will appear after each check is confirmed. If the voice is not audible or clear, adjust the settings using the sliders and click the speaker icon again. If you still cannot hear the voice clearly, click the 'I did not hear the sound' and raise your hand. Once you complete the audio/video checks, the Instructions and Help page will appear.

You can review this page to understand what test resources/tools are available and how to navigate through the test.

### Sound and Video Playback Check

Make sure video playback is working.



Continue

Back

### Recording Device Check

Make sure your recording device is working.



1. To start recording, press the Microphone button.
2. Say your name into your recording device.
3. When you are done, press the Stop button.
4. To listen to your recording, press the Play button.



#### Next Step:

If you heard your recording, choose **I heard my recording**. If not, choose **I did not hear my recording**.

I heard my recording

I did not hear my recording

Skip

### Text-to-Speech Sound Check

Make sure text-to-speech is working.



Press the speaker button. You should hear a voice speak the following sentence: "This text is being read aloud."

#### Sound Settings

Current Voice Pack: Microsoft David Desktop - English (United States) ▾

Use the sliders to adjust the available text-to-speech settings.

##### Volume

10

##### Pitch

10

##### Rate

10

#### Next Step:

If you heard the voice clearly, choose **I heard the voice**. If not, choose **I did not hear the voice**. To continue testing without checking text-to-speech, choose **Skip TTS Check**.

I heard the voice

I did not hear the voice

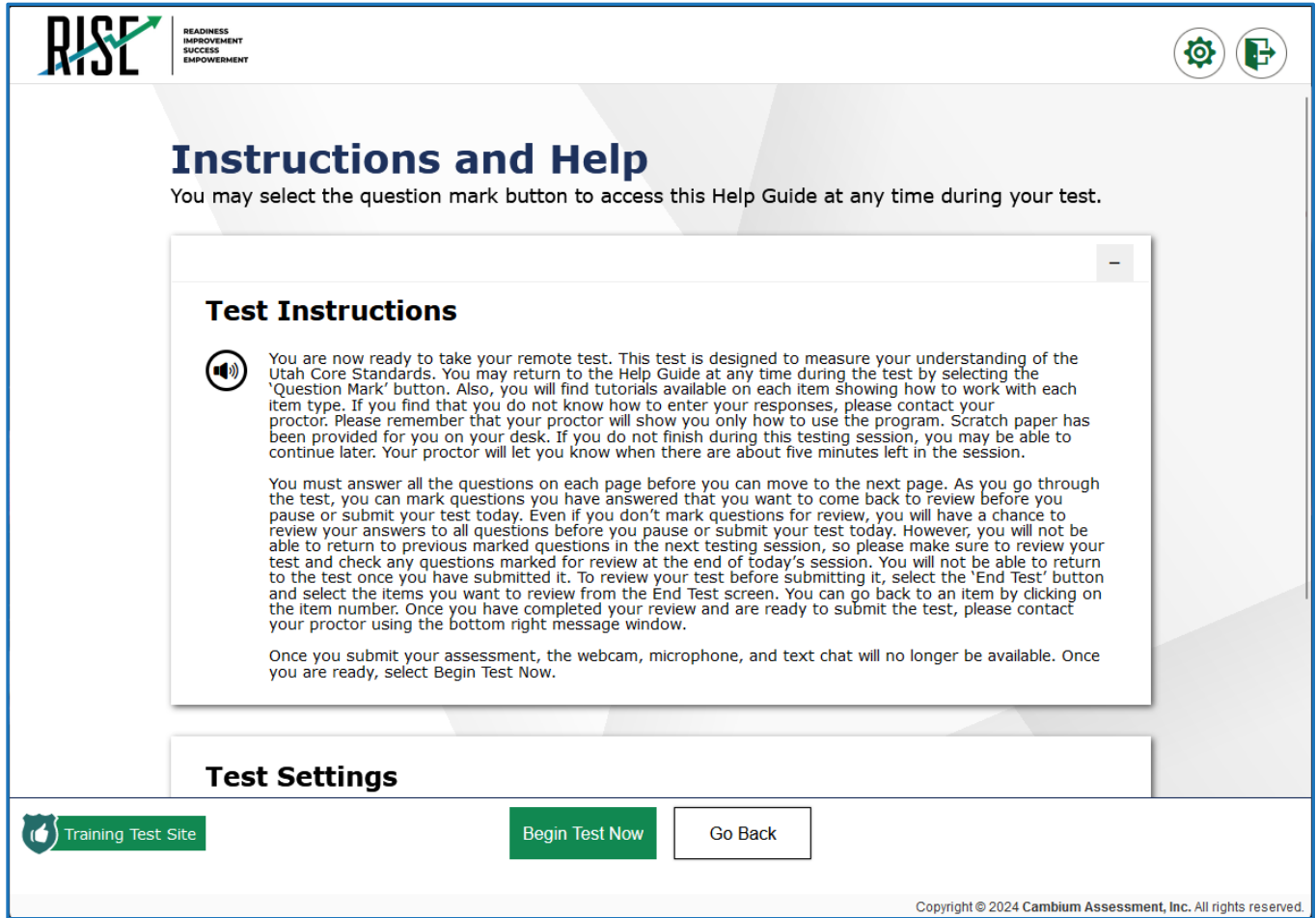
Skip TTS Check

ite

Continue

Back


Figure 76. Instructions and Help Page



**Instructions and Help**

You may select the question mark button to access this Help Guide at any time during your test.


### Test Instructions

 You are now ready to take your remote test. This test is designed to measure your understanding of the Utah Core Standards. You may return to the Help Guide at any time during the test by selecting the 'Question Mark' button. Also, you will find tutorials available on each item showing how to work with each item type. If you find that you do not know how to enter your responses, please contact your proctor. Please remember that your proctor will show you only how to use the program. Scratch paper has been provided for you on your desk. If you do not finish during this testing session, you may be able to continue later. Your proctor will let you know when there are about five minutes left in the session.

You must answer all the questions on each page before you can move to the next page. As you go through the test, you can mark questions you have answered that you want to come back to review before you pause or submit your test today. Even if you don't mark questions for review, you will have a chance to review your answers to all questions before you pause or submit your test today. However, you will not be able to return to previous marked questions in the next testing session, so please make sure to review your test and check any questions marked for review at the end of today's session. You will not be able to return to the test once you have submitted it. To review your test before submitting it, select the 'End Test' button and select the items you want to review from the End Test screen. You can go back to an item by clicking on the item number. Once you have completed your review and are ready to submit the test, please contact your proctor using the bottom right message window.

Once you submit your assessment, the webcam, microphone, and text chat will no longer be available. Once you are ready, select Begin Test Now.

### Test Settings


[Begin Test Now](#)
[Go Back](#)

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**SAY:** “Today’s testing session will go until [insert time the session will end]. Everyone should complete a test by this time.

**Note:** Reading the RISE Benchmark scripted testing instructions of the TAM is optional for the in-person Benchmark Modules. Reading the assessment scripts is highly recommended for all remote administration of the RISE Benchmark Modules. Reading the assessment scripts is recommended to familiarize teachers and students with RISE standardized testing procedures. The scripts for each Benchmark Module are found below.

## Remote Writing Benchmark Module Script

End of remote writing Benchmark Module session:

*Within the test administration page, click on the ‘Broadcast’ button.*

**SAY:** *“There are five minutes remaining in this test session. Please prepare to pause or end your writing Benchmark Module. You will be able to return to your response later if you are not finished.”*

## Remote ELA, Mathematics, or Science Benchmark Module Script

End of ELA, mathematics, or science remote Benchmark Module session:

*Within the testing interface, click on the ‘Broadcast’ button.*

**SAY:** *“There are five minutes remaining in this Benchmark Module session. Please prepare to pause or end your Benchmark Module. If your Benchmark Module is paused, you will not be able to return to items you have responded to, so please review them before you pause the assessment. You will not be able to return to your Benchmark Module once you have submitted it.” When you have completed your assessment, please click the ‘Raise Hand’ button before you submit your Benchmark Module so I can check in with you before you select the ‘Submit Test’ button. Once you submit your Benchmark Module, the web cam, microphone, and text chat will no longer be available.*

Follow local procedures to actively proctor the Benchmark Module session and to document any testing anomalies that occur. Students who finish early should be encouraged to use any remaining time to check their answers before submitting the Benchmark Module for scoring.

## Ending the Remote Benchmark Module Session

Secure materials should be stored between assessment sessions and destroyed at the end of the Benchmark Module according to local procedures.

Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by remote and classroom students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- Student test tickets, if printed (should already have been collected and placed in a secure location after the students began testing for in-school Benchmark Modules)
- When all students have completed their Benchmark Modules, or the current assessment session is over, you should stop the Benchmark Module session. Stopping a session automatically signs out all the students in the session and pauses their assessments. Click the **STOP** button in the upper-right corner (see Figure 77). Please note: for remote administration, a new session ID will need to be provided to all students once the session has been stopped.

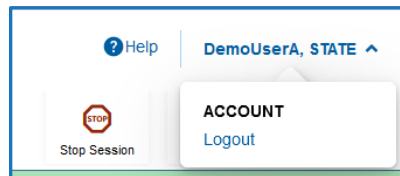
Figure 77. Session ID Window



## Remote Test Administrator—Sign Out

After ending the remote Benchmark Module session, click the **Logout** button in the upper-right corner of the TA site (see Figure 78).

Figure 78. Logout Button on TA Site Banner



## After Remote Benchmark Module Administration

Please reference the *Reporting User Guide* for instructions on accessing reports following the RISE Benchmark assessments. For instructions on interpreting the results, please consult the *Reporting User Guide*. The document can be found at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

## Interim Assessment Instructions

TAs will help students sign into their assessments by reading the directions for administration. These directions, which help guide students as they access the test, are not optional. All directions are indicated by the word **“SAY”** in bold type.

***\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instructions read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should raise their hand should they encounter any issues.***

**SAY:** “You will now sign into the test. You should see a sign-in screen on your device. If you do not, please let me know now.” [Pause.] “On the sign-in screen, please enter your first name and seven-digit SSID along with the Session ID.” [If sign-in tickets have not been provided, provide students with their first name and SSID as displayed in TIDE system.] “Then click the ‘Sign In’ button.”

Troubleshooting tips: If a student is unable to sign in, they will be prompted to try again or contact the TA.

- Has the student entered their legal first name, not a nickname?
- Has the student entered the correct SSID?
- Has the student entered the correct Session ID?

Please note: The TA can look up the student’s information using the Student Lookup function on the TA Site. TAs may assist students with signing in, if necessary. Please see the Appendix for more information about the Student Lookup Feature.

Figure 79. Student Lookup Function in TA Site

The screenshot displays the 'Test Administration' interface. At the top, the RISE logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Test Administration', 'Select Tests', 'Student Lookup', and 'Approvals' are in the center. On the right, there are links for 'Help', 'DemoUserA, STATE', 'Stop Session', 'Refresh Page', and a 'Menu' icon. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with 'UAT-3EE4-3' entered. Below the search bar, there is a text input field for the SSID. The page includes a footer note: 'Note: This Student Lookup feature allows you to verify student information for login purposes only. It does not indicate whether a student is eligible to test. To verify student eligibility for a specific online assessment, please check TIDE.'

## Test Sign-in for Students

NOTE: Please see the Appendix for information on common sign-in errors.




Figure 80. Student Sign In Page

Pause while students sign in (see Figure 80.)



**SAY: “You will now progress through a few screens of test settings. Click on the speaker icon and listen along to the instructions provided.”**

Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 64, 65, 66, 67). Students are instructed to raise their hands with any questions.

Figure 81. Is This You? Page



READINESS  
 IMPROVEMENT  
 SUCCESS  
 EMPOWERMENT

## Is This You?

Please review the following information.

### Is this You?

Review your information. If any information is incorrect, raise your hand.

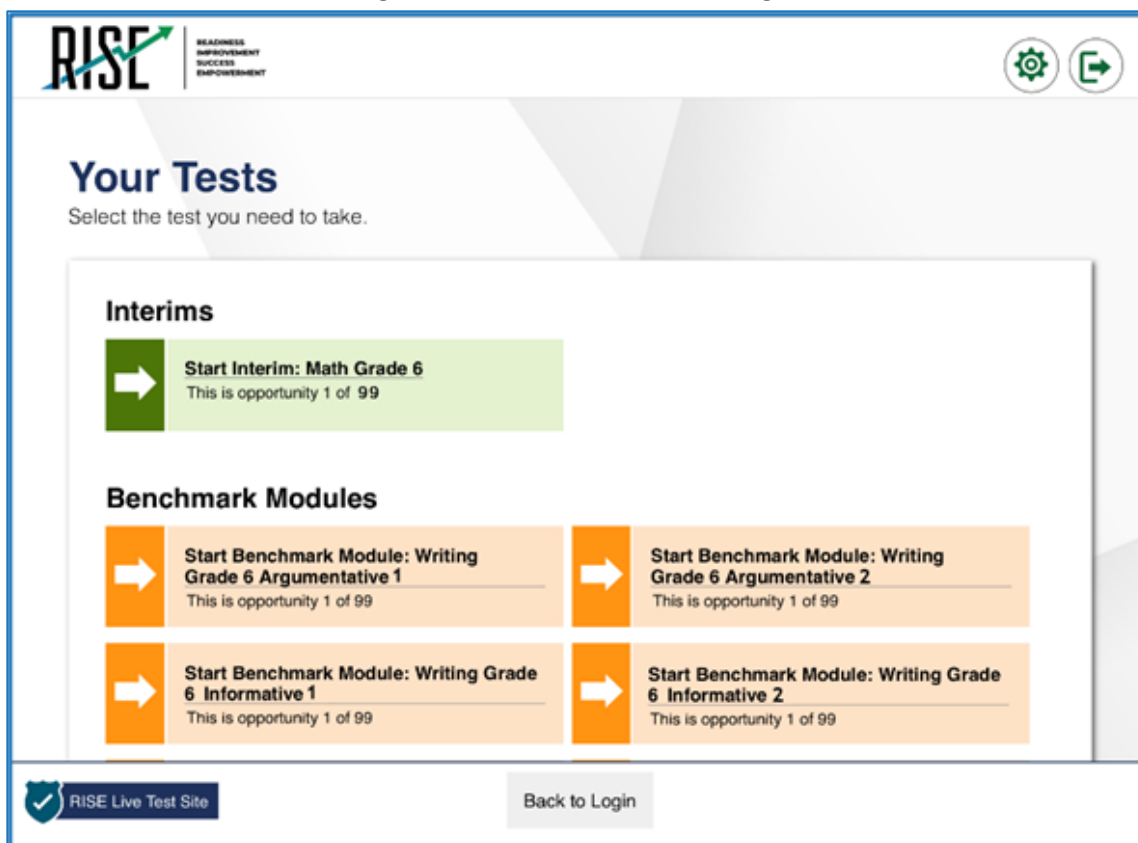
On the next page you will select the test your proctor is administering. After your proctor approves your test, you will be presented with a series of Audio and Visual checks.

<b>First Name</b> Bromesh31	<b>Last Name</b> DemoKid31
<b>SSID:</b> 9999030	<b>Grade</b> 04
<b>Date of Birth</b> October 10, 2005	<b>School:</b> DEMO SCHOOL 2

Yes

No

Figure 82. Students' Your Tests Page



**RISE** | READINESS IMPROVEMENT SUCCESS EMPOWERMENT

**Your Tests**  
Select the test you need to take.

**Interims**

→ **Start Interim: Math Grade 6**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

**Benchmark Modules**

→ **Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 1**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

→ **Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 2**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

→ **Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 1**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

→ **Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 2**  
This is opportunity 1 of 99


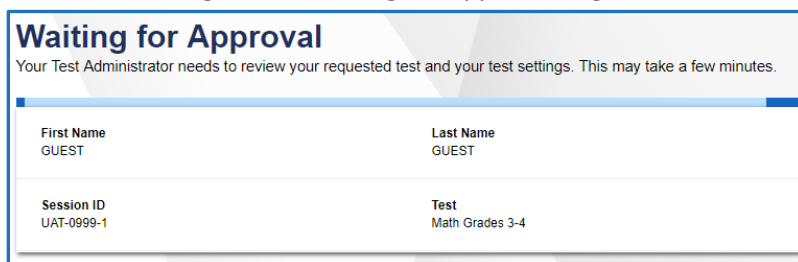
 **RISE Live Test Site** [Back to Login](#)

Figure 83. Waiting for Approval Page



**Waiting for Approval**  
Your Test Administrator needs to review your requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.

<b>First Name</b> GUEST	<b>Last Name</b> GUEST
<b>Session ID</b> UAT-0999-1	<b>Test</b> Math Grades 3-4

Figure 84. Audio/Video Checks Screens

**RISE** READINESS IMPROVEMENT SUCCESS EMPOWERMENT

**Audio/Video Checks**

Your test uses multi-media features. Please perform the following checks before continuing.

**Audio/Video Checks**

Complete the audio and visual checks before continuing. A check mark will appear after each check is confirmed. If the voice is not audible or clear, adjust the settings using the sliders and click the speaker icon again. If you still cannot hear the voice clearly, click the 'I did not hear the sound' and raise your hand. Once you complete the audio/video checks, the Instructions and Help page will appear.

You can review this page to understand what test resources/tools are available and how to navigate through the test.

**Text-to-Speech Sound Check**

Make sure text-to-speech is working.

Press the speaker button. You should hear a voice speak the following sentence: "This text is being read aloud."

**Sound Settings**

Current Voice Pack: Microsoft David - English (United States)

Use the sliders to adjust the available text-to-speech settings.

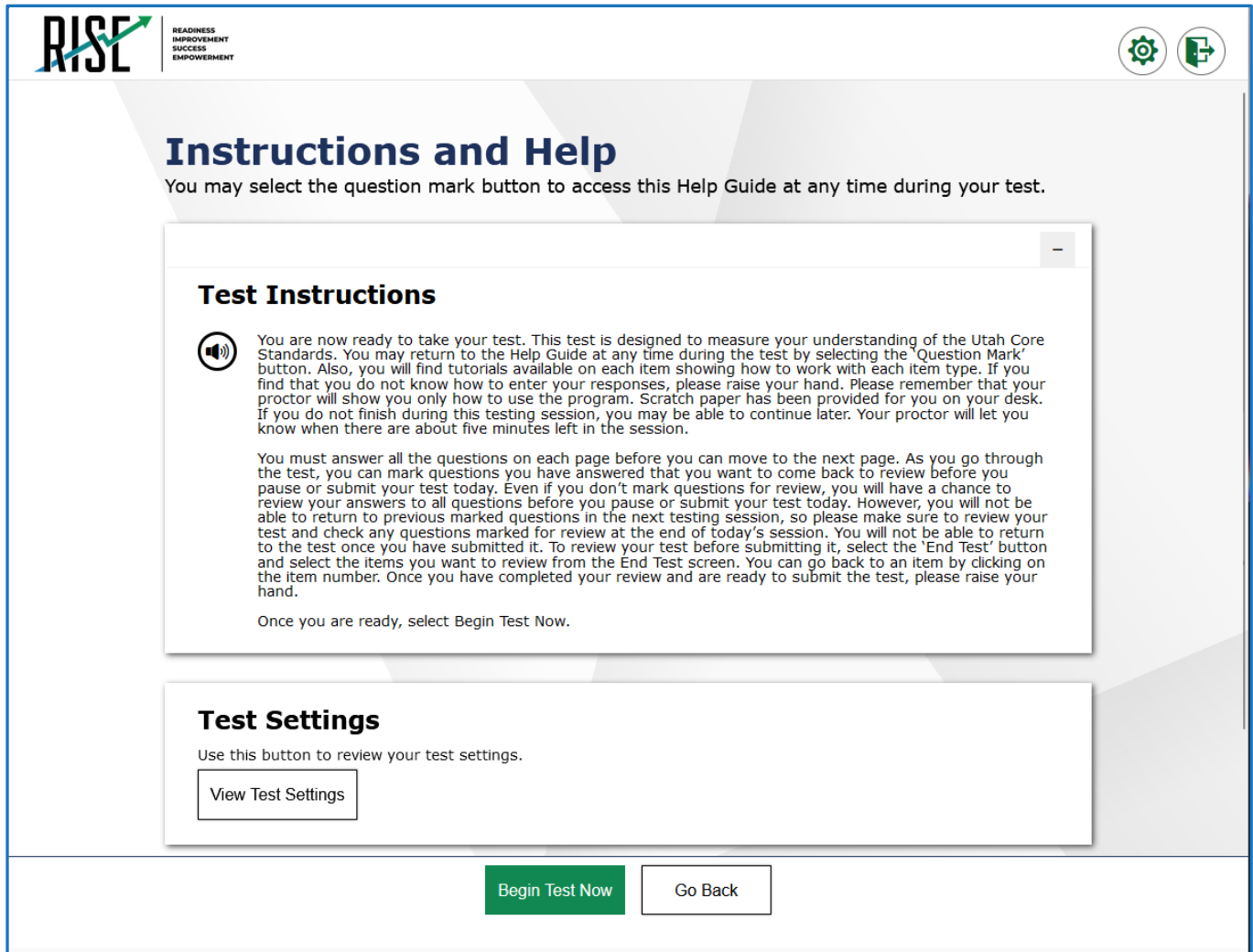
**Volume**

10

**Pitch**

Continue Back


Figure 85. Instructions and Help Page



**Instructions and Help**

You may select the question mark button to access this Help Guide at any time during your test.

**Test Instructions**

 You are now ready to take your test. This test is designed to measure your understanding of the Utah Core Standards. You may return to the Help Guide at any time during the test by selecting the 'Question Mark' button. Also, you will find tutorials available on each item showing how to work with each item type. If you find that you do not know how to enter your responses, please raise your hand. Please remember that your proctor will show you only how to use the program. Scratch paper has been provided for you on your desk. If you do not finish during this testing session, you may be able to continue later. Your proctor will let you know when there are about five minutes left in the session.

You must answer all the questions on each page before you can move to the next page. As you go through the test, you can mark questions you have answered that you want to come back to review before you pause or submit your test today. Even if you don't mark questions for review, you will have a chance to review your answers to all questions before you pause or submit your test today. However, you will not be able to return to previous marked questions in the next testing session, so please make sure to review your test and check any questions marked for review at the end of today's session. You will not be able to return to the test once you have submitted it. To review your test before submitting it, select the 'End Test' button and select the items you want to review from the End Test screen. You can go back to an item by clicking on the item number. Once you have completed your review and are ready to submit the test, please raise your hand.

Once you are ready, select Begin Test Now.


**Test Settings**

Use this button to review your test settings.

[View Test Settings](#)

[Begin Test Now](#) [Go Back](#)

Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.

 Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

**SAY:** "Today's testing session will go until [insert time the session will end]. Everyone should complete a test by this time."

**Note:** Reading the testing scripts while administering interim assessments is required to familiarize teachers and students with RISE standardized testing procedures. The scripts for each Interim assessment are provided below. The scripts reflect the different content provided for the tests.

## ELA or Mathematics Interim Script

*Please note, there are no Writing or Science Interim tests.*

### End of ELA or mathematics testing session:

**SAY:** *“There are five minutes remaining in this test session. Please prepare to pause or end your test. If your test is paused, you will not be able to return to items you have responded to, so please review them before you pause the test. You will not be able to return to your test once you have submitted it.”*

Follow local procedures to actively proctor the test session and to document any testing anomalies that occur. Students who finish early should be encouraged to use any remaining time to check their answers before submitting the test for scoring.

**SAY:** *“I will now collect your testing materials.”*

## Ending the Test Session

Secure materials should be stored between testing sessions and destroyed at the end of testing according to local procedures.

Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- Student test tickets, if printed (should already have been collected and placed in a secure location after the students began testing)
- When students finish testing, or the current testing session is over, you should stop the test session. Stopping a session automatically signs out all the students in the session and pauses their tests. Click the **STOP** button in the upper-right corner (see Figure 88).

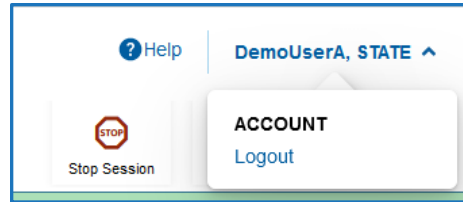
Figure 88. Session ID Window



## Test Administrator—Sign Out

After ending the test session, click the **Logout** button in the upper-right corner of the TA site (see Figure 89).

Figure 89. Logout Button on TA Site Banner



## After Testing

Please reference the *Reporting User Guide* for instructions on accessing reports following the RISE Benchmark Modules or Interim assessments. For instructions on interpreting the results, please consult the *Reporting User Guide*. The document can be found at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org)

## Administering the RISE Interims Remotely

Administering Interim Assessments to remote students requires additional considerations above what would be encountered in the classroom setting. Students who are enrolled full-time in an online setting can complete interim assessments off-site. No hybrid proctoring will be permitted for the interim assessments. At the present time, only math and ELA interim assessments are available for remote proctoring.

The tools that are available during remotely administered Interim Assessments are included within the RISE platform with additional capabilities for proctors to monitor and assist remote students as they are completing Interim Assessments. While completing an Interim Assessment, remote students will be able to communicate with proctors directly by clicking on the icon at the bottom of their Interim Assessment screen. Students cannot see or communicate with other students during the administration of the remote Interim Assessments.

Students who require the use of accommodations outside the embedded resources—print, braille, assistive technology, scribe, and sign language—will need to submit a request form to USBE. This ensures students needing those accommodations will receive the appropriate support to be successful. The “USBE Remote Proctoring Request Form” can be found on the [USBE Special Education webpage](https://www.usbe.utah.gov/special-education/webpage) and should be submitted to Jessica Wilhelm ([jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov)), at least 3 weeks prior to the testing date.

## Security

The **RISE Interim Assessments** are secure and not public assessments. Educators can review student responses with students in a classroom setting but cannot copy, paste, photograph, place test questions, writing prompts, reading passages, or science clusters into presentations or other assessments, record themselves sharing student responses, or share test items outside of the classroom instructional level. Individual student results can be shared with online students via Zoom, Google Classroom, or other third-party communication software in a one-on-one conference with the student. Student results should not be shared over unsecured communication methods like personal email or text messages.

Considerations for sharing Interim Assessment reporting data in a classroom setting should include:

- How to discuss/present classroom-level data without revealing Personally Identifiable Information (PII) on any test item
- How to provide equitable instruction to students with a Parental Exclusion for Interim Assessments who do not have access to the assessment
- How to maintain the integrity of the Interim Assessment shared

## Creating a Remote Session in the Test Delivery System

When using the remote proctoring features in the RISE TDS, teachers and students to communicate via text and video & audio chat; additionally, the system allows enhanced capability for the teacher to monitor students directly. Students connect to the Remote interim test session using the Secure Browser.

## Remote Administration of Interim Assessments for Teachers

- Students who are enrolled full-time in an online setting can complete interim assessments off-site. No hybrid proctoring will be permitted for the interim assessments. At the present time, only math and ELA interim assessments are available for remote administration.
- The RISE online testing system that teachers and test administrators in Utah have used to administer assessments in the classroom allows teachers to administer Interim Assessments to students who are off-site and not in the



classroom. Features built into RISE allow teachers and students to see and communicate with each other during a remote Interim Assessment. However, once the assessment has been submitted, teachers and students cannot communicate with each other within the RISE system.

- Teachers and students do not need to buy or install any additional software to enable the remote administration feature. Teachers sign into the RISE test administration site they use when students are in the classroom. From this site, teachers can select a remote Interim Assessment session or an assessment session in the classroom. Teachers can schedule sessions in advance and provide a session ID to the session for students to join the session when it starts.
- The option to assess students remotely is built into RISE. Teachers and students will not be asked to share any additional personally identifiable information than they would share in an assessment session in a classroom.

The remote administration option should be used when students who are enrolled full-time in an online setting need to complete math or ELA Interim Assessments in an online setting

### How to Prepare for Remote Administration

To ensure teachers can administer an Interim Assessment to a student when that student is in an online setting, there are several tasks that need to be completed before administering the Interim Assessments to students. The checklist below is designed to help teachers complete these tasks in advance of the assessment.

Task	Status
Make sure the teacher's computer or iPad has the Chrome, Firefox, or Safari web browser installed so they can access the RISE test administration site.	
Make sure the teacher's computer has a built-in or plug-in webcam.	
Make sure the teacher's computer has a built-in or plug-in microphone.	
Make sure the teacher's computer has a built-in or plug-in speaker.	
Make sure each student's testing device has a built-in or plug-in webcam.	
Make sure each student's testing device has a built-in or plug-in microphone.	
Make sure each student's testing device has a built-in or plug-in speaker.	
Use the diagnostic checker to make sure the teacher's webcam, microphone, and speaker are working properly.	
Make sure the diagnostic checker has been run on each student's testing device to test their webcam, microphone, and speaker.	
Highly recommended: Make sure each student has taken a remote TA-proctored training test to ensure their technology is working properly and to familiarize teachers and students with the remote administration process	
Highly recommended: Schedule an Interim Assessment session in advance and share the session ID to the test session with students.	

### How to Prepare the Teacher's Computer to Administer Interim Assessments Remotely

To prepare the teacher's computer to administer Interim Assessments to students who are in an online setting, teachers should have the proper hardware and software and a strong internet connection. It is highly recommended that teachers

and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.

### What Technology do Teachers Need?

The technology requirements to administer an Interim Assessment to students when they are in an online setting are similar as those used for assessments completed in a classroom, except teachers and students also need a webcam, microphone, speaker, and a means of securely communicating with each other.

The following charts describe the hardware and software requirements for the teacher’s machine.

#### Hardware Requirements for Teachers

Type	Required Hardware
Desktop, laptop, or iPad	Any modern desktop or laptop computer running any modern version of Windows, macOS, Ubuntu, Fedora, or Chrome OS or any modern iPad running any modern version of iPadOS.
Webcam	Any built-in or plug-in webcam.
Microphone	Any built-in or plug-in microphone.
Speaker	Any built-in or plug-in speaker, headphone, or headset.

#### Software Requirements for Teachers


Type	Required Software
Operating System	Any modern version of Windows, macOS, Ubuntu, Fedora, Chrome OS, or iPadOS.
Web Browser	Any modern version of Chrome, Firefox, or Safari.

### Before Testing Day: Checking your Technology

To ensure the teacher’s webcam, microphone, and speaker meet the minimum requirements necessary for remote testing, run the diagnostic checker at [https://demo.tds.airast.org/systemdiagnostic/pages/default.aspx?c=ClearSight\\_PT](https://demo.tds.airast.org/systemdiagnostic/pages/default.aspx?c=ClearSight_PT)

From this site, select **Audio and Video Checks** to access audio and video checks for your device.

Teachers can ensure their webcam is working properly by following the steps below:


1. In the *Camera Check* field, mark the **I agree to grant Browser permission to use camera.** checkbox.
2. Select the **Camera** icon ().
3. A pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, the RISE system will not be able to access your camera and you will be unable to proceed.
4. Do one of the following:
  - If live video from your webcam appears, select **Works!** A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Camera Check* field. Your camera works.

- If live video from your webcam does not appear, select **Doesn't Work** and contact your school's technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

### Camera Check




Make sure you are able to use camera. Click the checkbox to grant permission, then test your camera

☐ I agree to grant Browser permission to use camera.




**Next Step:**  
If you see live stream of your camera, choose Works!. If not, choose Doesn't Work.

Teachers can ensure their microphone is working properly by following the steps below:


1. In the *Recording Device Check* field, select the **Microphone** icon ().
2. Speak into your microphone.
3. When you are done speaking, select the **Stop** icon ( ) to stop recording.
4. To listen to your recording, select the **Play** icon ( ) to listen to your recording.
5. Do one of the following:
  - If you hear the audio you recorded from your speaker, select **I heard my recording**. A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Recording Device Check* field. Your microphone works.
  - If you do not hear the audio you recorded from your speaker, select **I did not hear my recording** and contact your school's technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

### Recording Device Check

Make sure your recording device is working.




1. To start recording, press the Microphone button.
2. Say your name into your recording device.
3. When you are done, press the Stop button.
4. To listen to your recording, press the Play button.




**Next Step:**  
If you heard your recording, choose **I heard my recording**. If not, choose **I did not hear my recording**.

Teachers can ensure their speaker is working properly by following the steps below:

1. In the *Audio Playback Check* field, select the **Play Audio** icon ().
2. Do one of the following:
  - If you hear the sound from your speaker, select **I heard the sound**. A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Audio Playback Check* field. Your speaker works.
  - If you do not hear the sound from your speaker, select **I did not hear the sound** and contact your school's technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

**Audio Playback Check**

Make sure audio playback is working.

 To play the sample sound, press the speaker button.

**Next Step:**

If you heard the sound, choose **I heard the sound**. If not, choose **I did not hear the sound**.

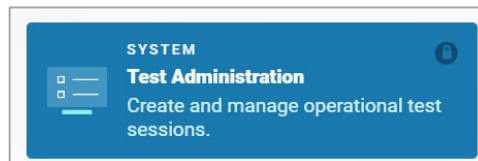
I heard the sound
I did not hear the sound

### How to Log in the Test Administration Site in an Online Setting


Teachers access the RISE test administration site in an online setting the same way they would access it in a classroom. From the test administration site, teachers can start an Interim Assessment session immediately or schedule an Interim Assessment session to start in the future.


Teachers can access the test administration site in an online setting by following the steps below:

1. Access the RISE portal at [www.utahrise.org](http://www.utahrise.org)
2. Select the Test Administration card.



3. The *Test Administration* login page opens in a new window. Enter the same credentials you would use in school and select **Secure Login**. If you have forgotten your password, select **Forgot Your Password?** and follow the on-screen instructions to set a new password. Users are prohibited from logging in to the RISE and Secure Browser systems using any credentials other than those specifically assigned to their role.





[Forgot Your Password?](#)

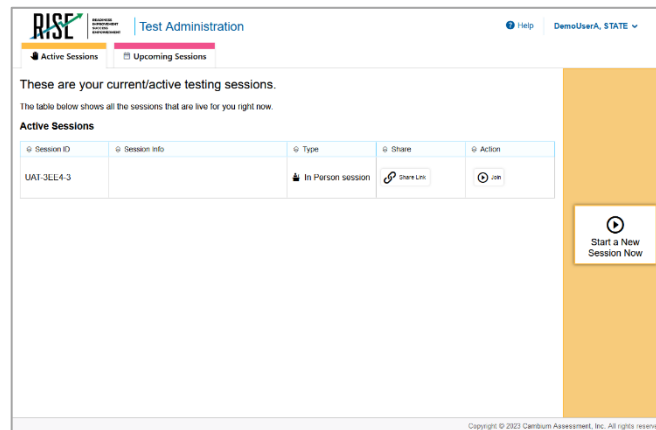
Secure Login

**First Time Login This School Year?**

The password you used during the previous school year has expired.

[Request a new one for this school year.](#)

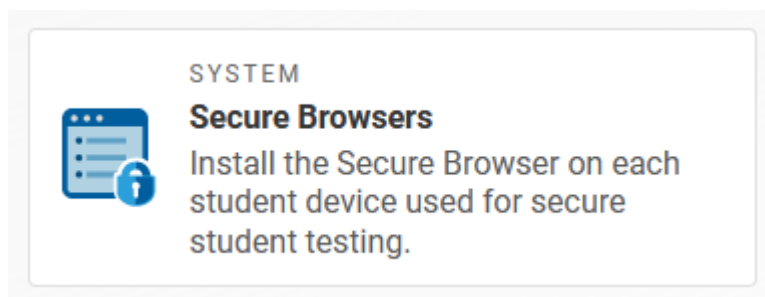
Once you have logged in, the *Test Administration* site appears, displaying the *Active Sessions* page. In addition to allowing teachers to create Interim Assessment sessions for students in the classroom like they have done in the past, this site has been redesigned to allow teachers to create Interim Assessment sessions for students who are testing in an online setting and to schedule Interim Assessment sessions for students in an online setting



### How to Schedule an Interim Assessment Session in Advance

To help ensure the day of remote Interim Assessment administration runs as smoothly as possible, teachers can schedule Interim Assessment sessions in advance. When a teacher schedules an Interim Assessment session in advance, RISE provides a session ID to the Interim Assessment session. Teachers provide this information to their students so students can join the session when it begins. Remote administration requires a proctor to constantly monitor students in an online setting via the computer screen.

Students completing the Interim Assessment in an online setting will use the Secure Browser program. The Secure Browser can be downloaded directly from the RISE Portal by clicking on the Secure Browsers card on the right sidebar and selecting the appropriate supported operating system.

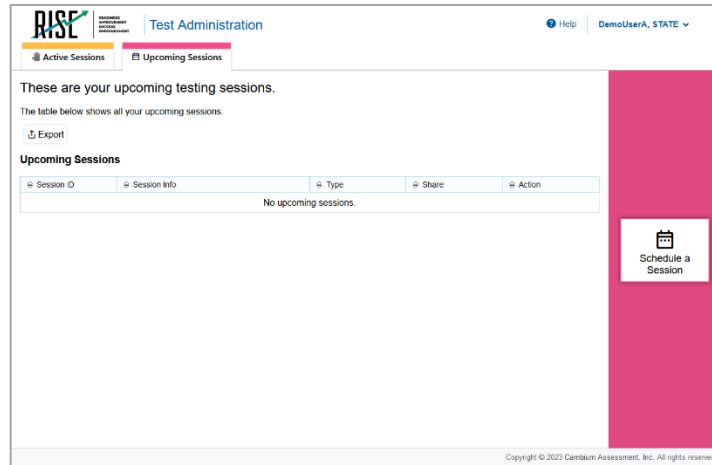


For information about communicating session information to students, see the section [How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students](#).

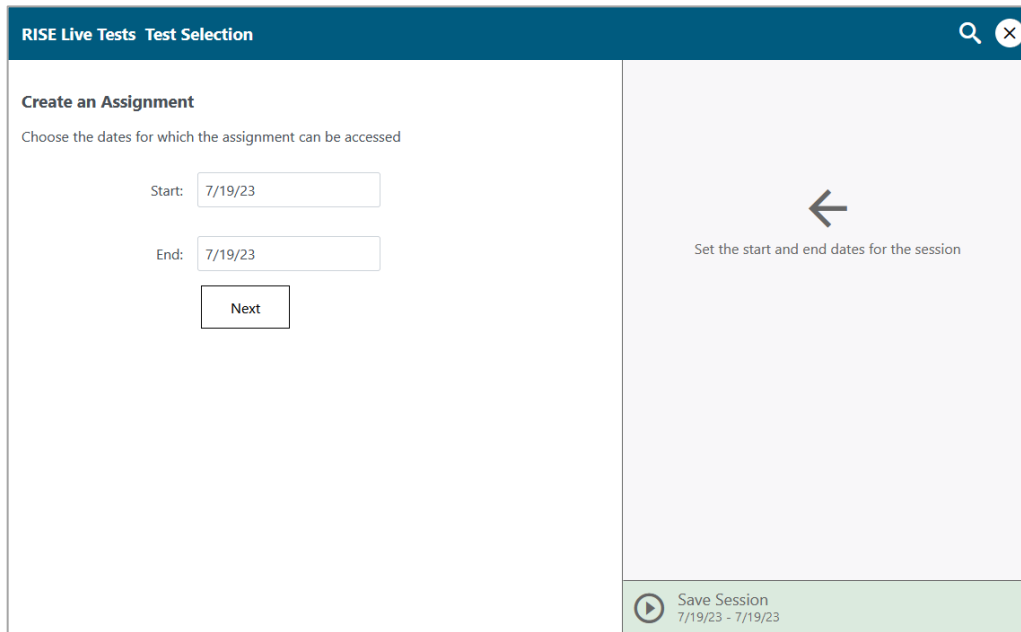
Teachers can schedule an Interim Assessment session in advance by following the steps below:

1. Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).


- The *Test Administration* page appears. Select **Upcoming Sessions**.



- The *Upcoming Sessions* page appears. Select **Schedule a Session**.
- The *Schedule a Session* pop-up window appears. In the *Start* and *End* fields, enter a start and end date for the session and select **Next**.



5. The *Test Selection* page appears. From the list of color-coded test categories, select the Interim Assessment that you wish to include. To alleviate student confusion, assign one Interim Assessment per session for students, unless students are completing make-up assessments.

6. The Interim Assessments appear. Select an Interim Assessment to add to the session by marking the checkbox(es) by the test(s). Expand a group of Interim Assessments by selecting the **Plus Sign** icon (  ) next to that group.

7. Once you have selected an Interim Assessment to add to the session, the *Session Settings* fields appear. Do the following:
  - a. In the *Session Name* field, enter a name for the session. It is recommended you make the name descriptive as to the interim and timeframe being administered. As an example: 'Grade 3 Math Interim October 16'. Do not enter special characters in the name.
  - b. In the *Session Type* field, do one of the following:
    - For an in-person session, select **In Person**.
    - For a remote session, select **Remote**.
  - c. Select **Save Session**.

**RISE Live Tests Test Selection**

Filter By: [Add Filter](#)

**Interims**

Choose which tests to add to your session from the tree, and then start your session.

- ☐ ELA
- ☒ Math
  - ☐ Interim: Math Grade 3
  - ☒ Interim: Math Grade 4
  - ☐ Interim: Math Grade 5
  - ☐ Interim: Math Grade 6
  - ☐ Interim: Math Grade 7
  - ☐ Interim: Math Grade 8

**Tests Selected**

Interims  
Interim: Math Grade 4

**Session Settings**

Session Name:

Session Type: ☒ In Person ☐ Remote or Hybrid

**Save Session**  
7/19/23 - 7/19/23

8. The *Session Information* pop-up window appears. This pop-up window provides the session ID teachers need to share with students so students can join the session when it starts. Note the guidance for securely communicating with students in the section [How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students](#). Teachers should also copy this session ID for themselves and save it in a secure location in case they need it later. After providing the session ID to students and copying it, select **Close**.

**Session Information**

If your students will use the Secure Browser, please share this Session ID:

**UAT-BF38-3T**

[Copy](#) [Add to Calendar](#)

9. The *Test Administration* site appears again, displaying the *Upcoming Sessions* page. The scheduled session appears in the table.

**Test Administration**

[Active Sessions](#) [Upcoming Sessions](#)

These are your upcoming testing sessions.

The table below shows all your upcoming sessions.

[Export](#)



**Upcoming Sessions**

Session ID	Session Info	Type	Share	Action
UAT-A1B1-3T	<b>Test 1 Fall</b> 7/20/23 - 7/20/23	In Person session	<a href="#">Share Link</a>	<a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

[Schedule a Session](#)

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- To edit an upcoming session before it begins, select the **Edit** icon (  ).
- To delete an upcoming session before it begins, select the **Delete** icon (  ).

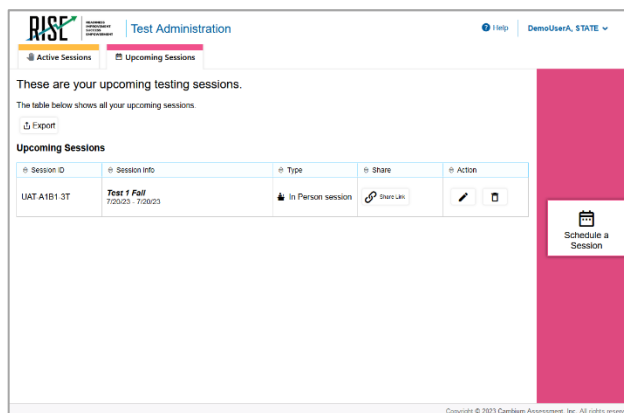
### How to Modify an Interim Assessment Session Scheduled in Advance but has Not Started Yet

Teachers can modify Interim Assessment sessions that were scheduled in advance but have not started yet.

For example, a teacher may want to modify a session after it was created to change the start or end date of the session.

Teachers can modify Interim Assessment sessions that were scheduled in advance but have not started yet by following the steps below:

- Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
- The *Test Administration* site appears. Do one of the following:
  - To modify an Interim Assessment session, select **Upcoming Sessions**. The *Upcoming Sessions* page appears.



- To edit an upcoming Interim Assessment session, select **Edit** for that Interim Assessment session and do one of the following:
  - To modify an Interim Assessment session, complete steps [4-9](#) in the section [How to Schedule an Interim Assessment Session in Advance](#).

### How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students

Teachers need to communicate session IDs to the Interim Assessment session and student IDs to their students so students can complete Interim Assessments that were scheduled in advance. This information should not be shared over unsecured communication methods like personal email or text messages. Instead, teachers should communicate this information to students using a secure method such as an encrypted email or a classroom management system teachers and students are already using for remote instructional and communication purposes.

## Tasks to Complete During Remote Administration

This section lists and explains the tasks that teachers will need to complete to administer and monitor an Interim

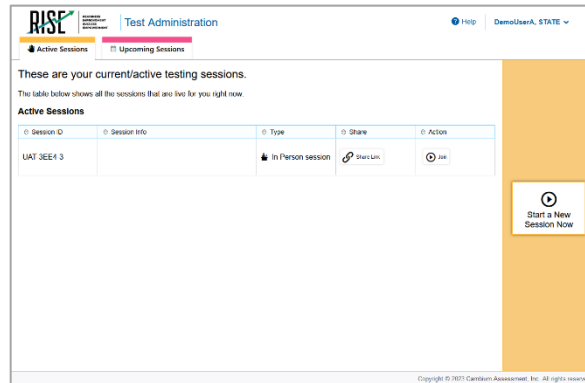
### How to Join a Remote Interim Assessment Session Scheduled in Advance

Teachers join an Interim Assessment session they scheduled in advance and approve students into the session so students can complete the Interim Assessment. Teachers should plan to join active sessions in advance to allow students time to log in. Students cannot join a session until the teacher has logged in.

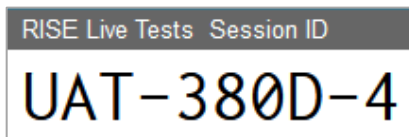
On the RISE *Test Administration* site, Interim Assessment sessions scheduled in advance move automatically from the *Upcoming Sessions* page to the *Active Sessions* page when the start date for the session arrives. Teachers can join the session from the *Active Sessions* page.

Teachers can join an Interim Assessment session that was scheduled in advance by following the steps below:

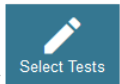
1. Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
2. The *Test Administration* site appears. Select **Join** for the Interim Assessment session you want to join.



3. If the Interim Assessment session is being administered in a remote session, a pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your microphone and camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, students taking the test will be unable to see or hear you during video conferences.
4. The *Test Administration* site appears. The session will begin and will continue the same way it would if you had created it to start immediately. The session ID appears at the top of the page.



- To stop the session, select the **Stop** icon (  ).

- To select additional Interim Assessments to add to the session, select the **Select Tests** icon (  ). To approve students requesting to join the session, select **Approvals** next to the session ID. The **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window appears, displaying a list of students grouped by Interim Assessment. Note, the **Approvals** button

becomes active when students are awaiting approval and shows you how many students are awaiting approval. The

**Approvals** notification updates regularly, but you can also select the **Refresh** icon (🔄) in the upper-right corner to update it manually.

While approving students, you can also view and edit students’ test settings and accommodations, if necessary.

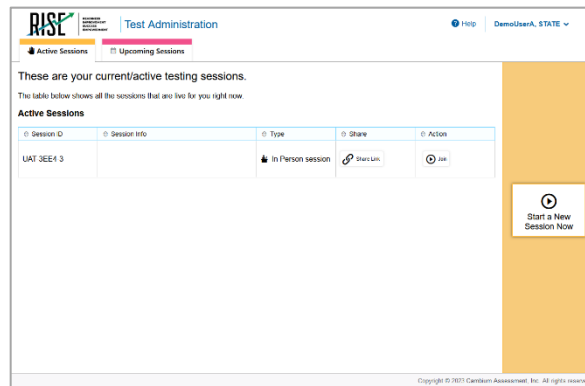
Once students have been approved to join the session, they can begin completing the Interim Assessment.

## How to Start Interim Assessment Session Immediately for Students in an Online Setting

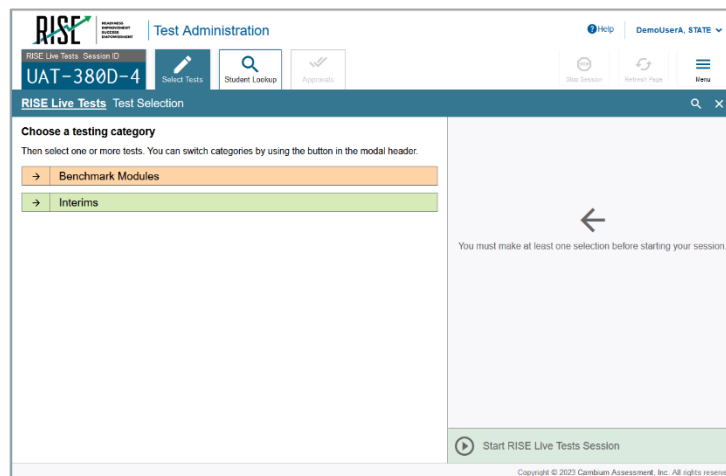
If teachers did not schedule an Interim Assessment session for students who are in an online setting in advance, they can start a session for students who are not in the classroom immediately. When teachers log in, they see a dashboard with two pages: Active Sessions and Upcoming Sessions. To start an Interim Assessments session immediately, teachers start on the Active Sessions page.


Teachers can start an Interim Assessments session immediately by following the steps below:

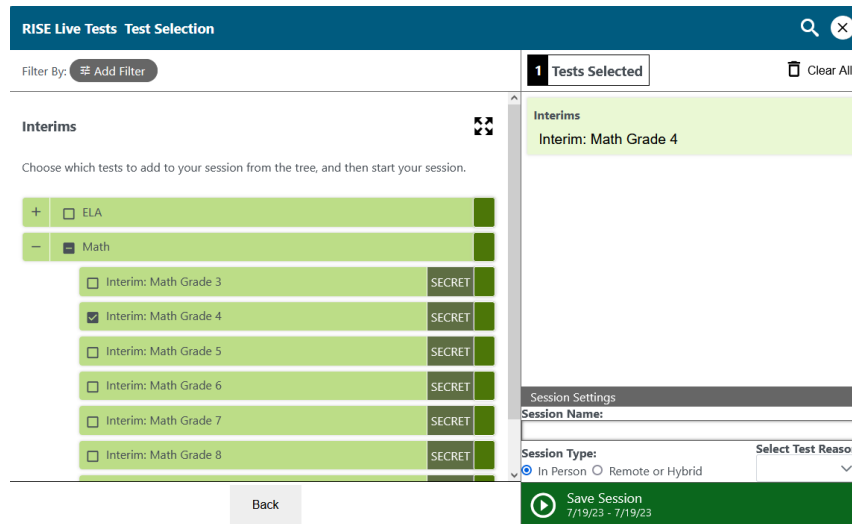
1. Access the test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
2. The *Test Administration* site appears, displaying the *Active Sessions* page. Select **Start a New Session Now**.



3. The *Test Selection* page appears. Select the Interim Assessment you wish to administer. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.



4. The Interim Assessments appear. Select the Interim Assessments that you want to administer. Expand a group of tests by selecting the **Plus Sign** icon (  ) next to that group. Please note that only math and ELA interim assessments are available for remote proctoring.

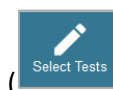


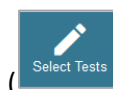
5. Once you have selected an Interim Assessment to add to the session, the *Session Settings* fields appear. Do the following:
  - a. In the *Session Type* field, do one of the following:
    - i. For an in-person session, select **In Person**.
    - ii. For a remote session, select **Remote**.
  - b. Select **Start RISE Live Tests Session**.
6. If the session is a remote session, a pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your microphone and camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, students taking the test will be unable to see or hear you during video conferences.
7. The *Test Administration* site appears. The session has started. The session ID appears at the top of the page.


RISE Live Tests Session ID  
**UAT-380D-4**



- To stop the session, select the **Stop** icon (  ).



- To select Interim Assessments to add to the session, select the **Select Tests** icon (  ).
- To approve students requesting to join the session, select **Approvals** next to the session ID. The **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window appears, displaying a list of students grouped by Interim Assessment. Note, the

**Approvals** button becomes active when students are awaiting approval and shows you how many students are awaiting approval. The **Approvals** notification updates regularly, but you can also select the **Refresh** icon () in the upper-right corner to update it manually.

While approving students, you can also view and edit students' test settings and accommodations, if necessary.


Once students have been approved to join the session, they can begin taking the test.

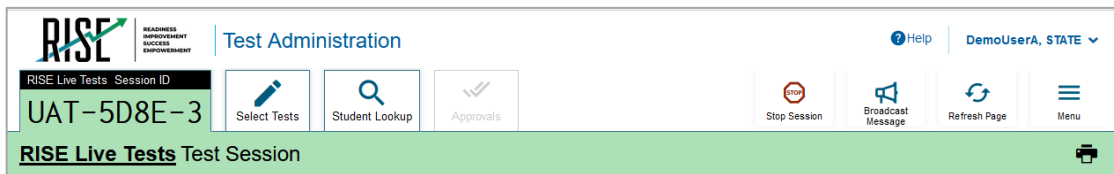
### How to Communicate with All Students in a Remote Session at once


Once a remote Interim Assessment session has started and students have joined, teachers can communicate with all students at once through a broadcast feature within the RISE test administration site.

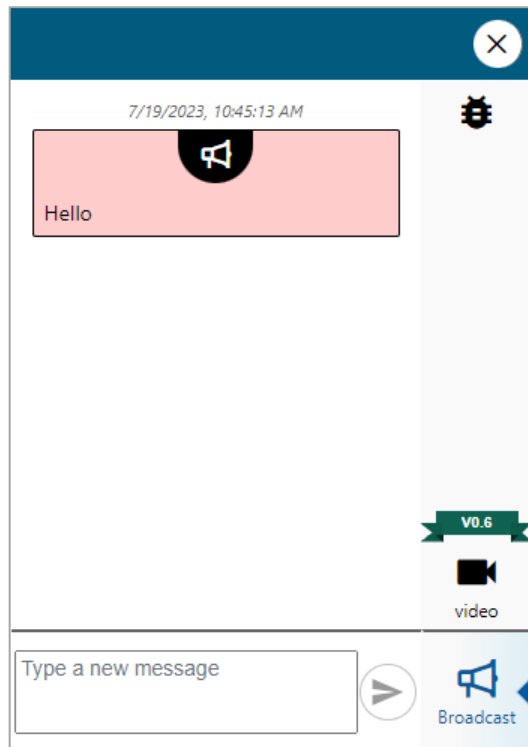
- Broadcasted messages to students pop up automatically as announcements on each student's screen. Students do not need to do anything for these messages to appear.
- Be sure to keep these messages brief. For example, teachers might tell students "Ten minutes left in the test." It may be helpful to remind students that they do not need to individually reply to broadcast messages unless requested to do so.
- Students can respond to teachers through this communication method. Chat messages sent from students to teachers appear only on the teacher's screen and not on the screens of other students in the session.
- It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.


Teachers can communicate with all students in a remote test session by following the steps below:

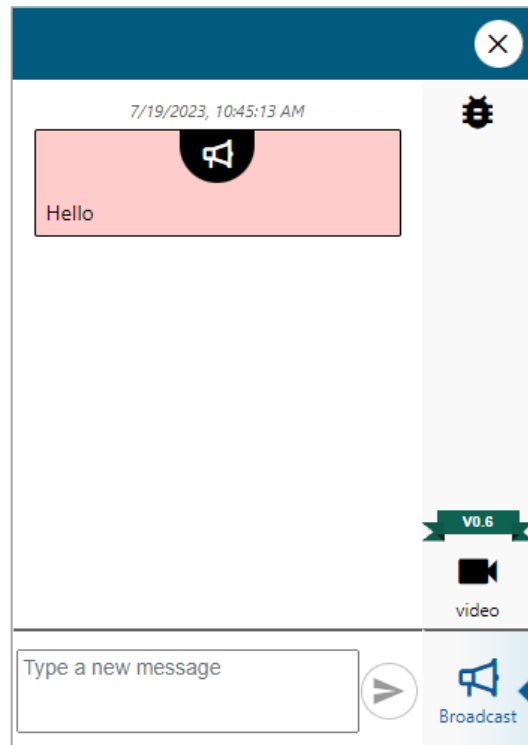
1. From the test administration site, select the **Megaphone** icon ()





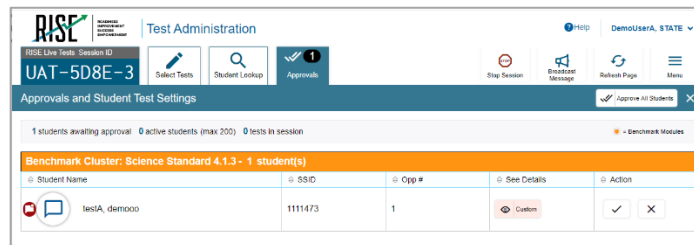
2. The *Broadcast* pop-up window opens. In the *Type a new message* field, type your message and then select the **Send** icon ()



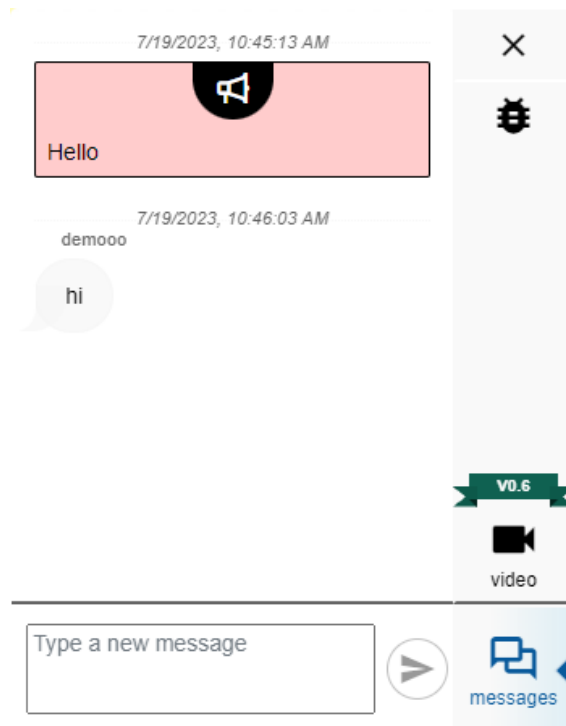
- Your message automatically appears on the testing device of each student in the session. Students do not need to do anything for this message to appear. It may be helpful to remind students that they do not need to individually reply to broadcast messages unless requested to do so.
  - Note: TAs and students can report bugs in the pop-up window by clicking on the **Bug** icon (  ) in the upper-right hand corner of the window.



Students can respond to messages by typing a message in the *Type a new message* field and selecting the **Send** icon (  ) on their devices. When a student sends a message, a **Message Waiting** icon (  ) appears under their image on the test administration site. To see the student's message, select their image.



The *Chat* pop-up window opens. Select the **Messages** icon (  ) to view the message sent by the student.

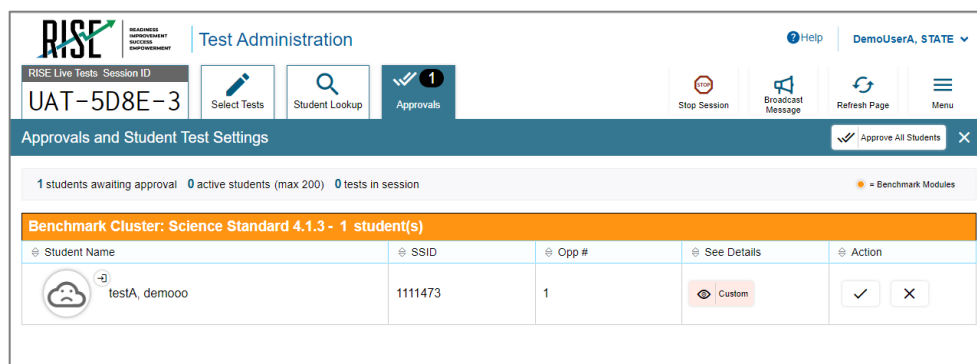


Select **X** to close the *Chat* pop-up window. The test administration site appears.

### How to Observe Students while they Complete Interim Assessments Off-Site

While students are testing off-site, teachers can observe low resolution video of all students at once or select one student to view at high resolution.

Low resolution video of all students appears automatically once a student requests to be added to a test session. Teachers will see the video icon appear for students in the pop-up window where the teachers view student test settings and approve students to join test sessions.





For students, when requesting to join a test session, they will see video icons for themselves and the teacher in the bottom-right corner of the “Waiting for Approval” screen.

First Name	Last Name
demo00	testA


Session ID	Test
UAT-FSAF-3	Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Editing 1

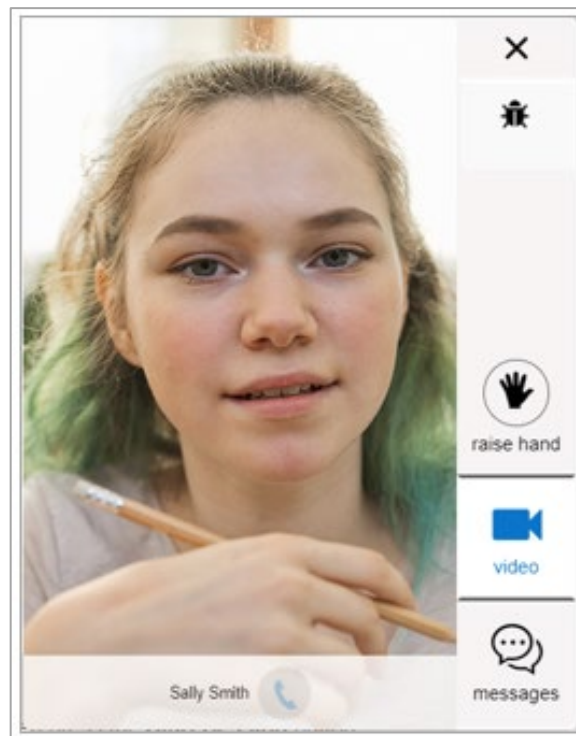
RISE Live Test Site
 Click to cancel the request and return to the login page.
 Copyright © 2021 Cambium Assessment, Inc. All rights reserved.

Once teachers approve students to join test sessions, teachers can see the **Student Video** icons on the list of students on the RISE remote Interim Assessment administration site. You may select a larger student view by clicking on the various options to the left of the broadcast icon. Depending on the browser window size and screen resolution, this may change the number of students visible on screen at one time. You can scroll the web page down to continue to view all students currently testing.

While a connection is being made, a **Connection Pending** icon appears under the student's image on the RISE remote Interim Assessment administration site. The icon disappears once a connection is made.

Teachers can view high resolution video of one student at a time by following the steps below:

1. From the list of students in the test session, select the **Student Video** icon (  ) for the student you wish to view.
2. The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student.





Select **X** to close the *Video Conference* pop-up window. The RISE remote Interim Assessment administration site appears.

### How to Start a One-on-one Video Conference with one Student at a time

Teachers can start a one-on-one video conference with one student at a time through the RISE remote Interim Assessment administration site. During a video conference, teachers can see and hear the student and, if the teacher allows, the student can see and hear the teacher.

Teachers can start a one-on-one video conference with one student at a time by following the steps below:



1. From the list of students in the Interim Assessment session, select the **Student Video** icon (  ) for the student with whom you wish to start a one-on-one video conference.


2. The *Video Conference* pop-up window opens, displaying high resolution video of the student. Select the **Call** icon () to call the student.

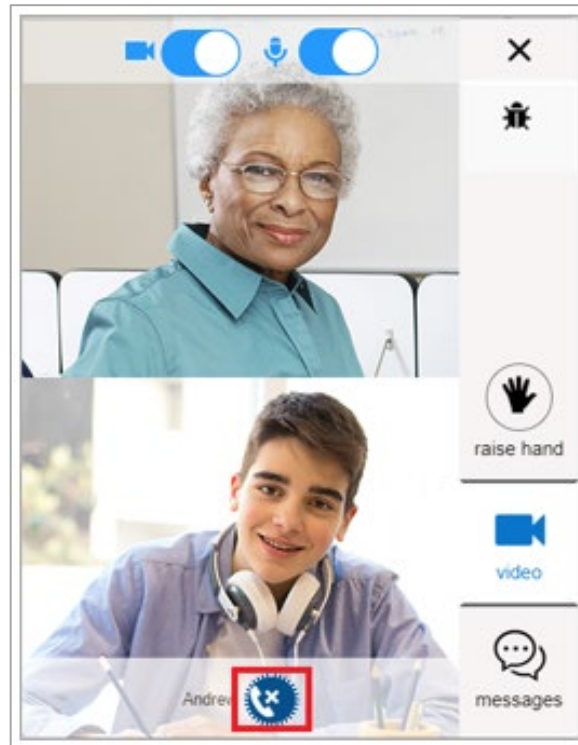


The call is placed. On your device, the *Video Conference* pop-up window displays a split-screen view of you and the student. On the student's device, the *Video Conference* pop-up window displays automatically, displaying the same split-screen view of you and the student.

To toggle your webcam or microphone, do the following:

- To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon () . With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
- To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon () . With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.

To disconnect the call, select the **Disconnect Call** icon () .








### How to Respond to Student Requests for Assistance

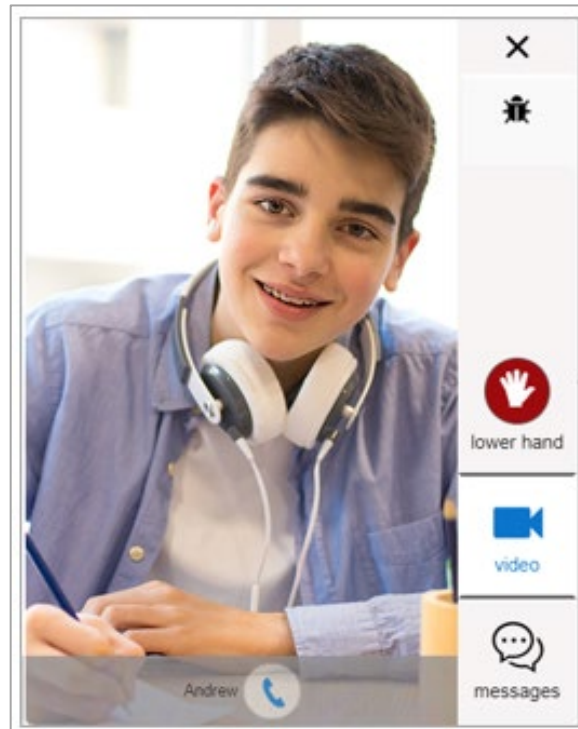
Students who need assistance can request it from their teacher by virtually “raising their hand” while taking a remote Interim Assessment. Students who request assistance will appear at the top of the class list for efficient monitoring.

Students who need assistance will appear with a **Hand Raised** icon next to their name on the list of students on the RISE remote Interim Assessment administration site.

Teachers can respond to student requests for assistance by following the steps below:

1. From the list of students in the Interim Assessment session, select the **Student with Hand Raised** icon for the student to whom you wish to respond.
2. The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student. Do one of the following:
  - To send the student a chat message, select **Messages**, enter your message in the *Type a new message* field and select the **Send** icon (  ). Your message appears automatically on the student’s screen. Students can respond to your message with a chat message of their own.
  - To start a one-on-one video conference with the student, select the **Call** icon (  ). The student appears in a split-screen. You and the student can see and hear each other.
    - To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon (  ). With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
    - To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon (  ). With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.


- To lower the student's hand, select the **Lower Hand** icon ().
- To close the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select **X**. The list of students in the session appears.

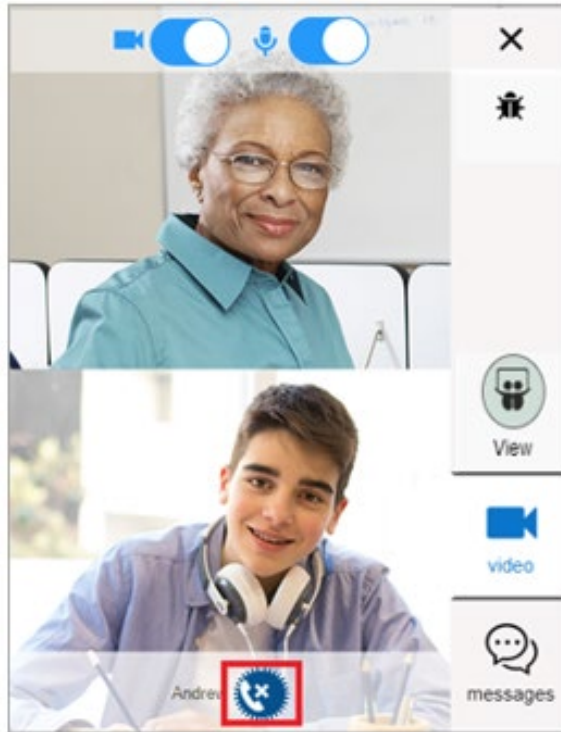


## How to View a Student's Screen

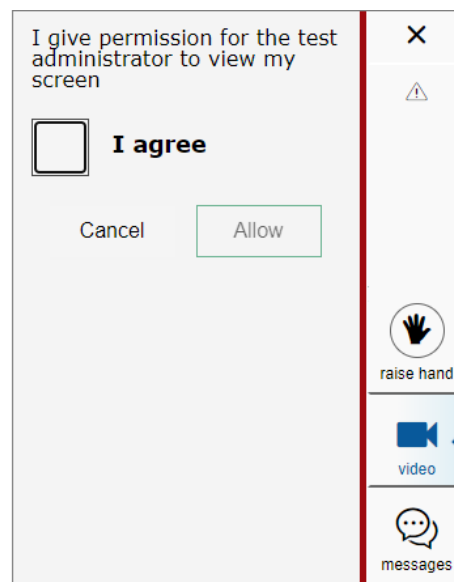
If a student has a question that requires you to see their screen, the system has screensharing functionality.

Teachers can view a student's screen using this functionality by following the steps below:

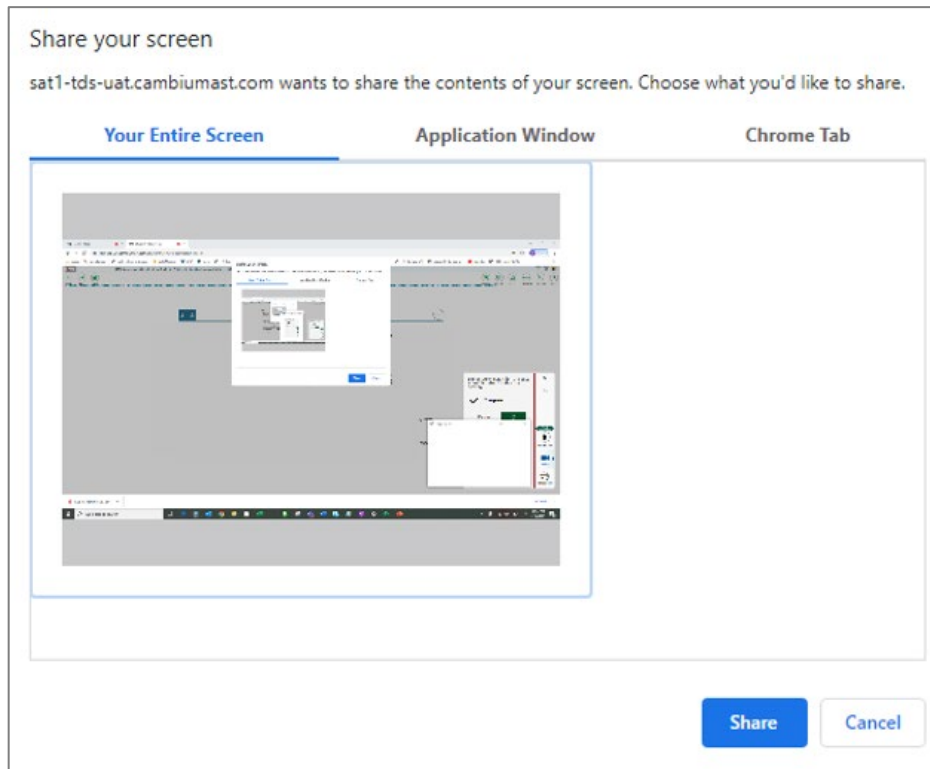
1. In the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select the **View** icon (  ).




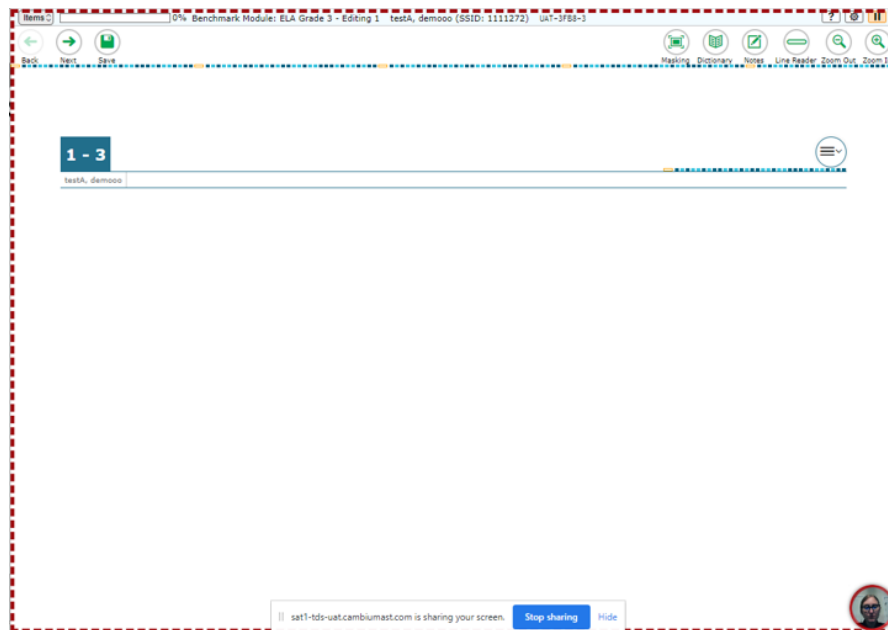
2. A prompt will appear in the student's *Video Conferencing* pop-up window asking them to give permission for the test administrator to view their screen.





3. Once the student selects the **I agree** box, the *Share your screen* pop-up window will appear where the student will specify if they want to share their entire screen, an application window, or a browser tab (as applicable).



4. Once the student specifies which screen they want to share and selects the **Share** button (  ), screensharing will begin. A red, dashed border will appear around the student's screen when it is being shared. The teacher will then be able to view the student's screen.



5. There are two ways to end screensharing.

- The student can select the **Stop Sharing** button (  ) on their screen.
- The teacher can select the **End** icon (  ) in the *Video Conferencing* pop-up window on their screen.








## How to Respond if a Test Alert Appears for a Student

Test alerts appear on the list of students on the RISE remote Interim Assessment administration site if the RISE online testing system has not detected any activity from the student for some time. This may happen if the student's computer has gone to sleep or if the student is experiencing some interruption. In the event of a test alert, all student responses are saved, so students do not lose test data.

Students with test alerts are moved to a *Tests with potential issues* list at the top of the page

Teachers can respond to test alerts by following the steps below:

1. When a test alert appears, select the **Student Video** icon for the student.
2. The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student. Do one of the following:
  - To send the student a chat message, select **Messages**, enter your message in the *Type a new message* field and select the **Send** icon (). Your message appears automatically on the student's screen. Students can respond to your message with a chat message of their own.
  - To start a one-on-one video conference with the student, select the **Call** icon (). The student appears in a split-screen. You and the student can see and hear each other.
    - To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon (). With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
    - To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon (). With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.
  - To lower the student's hand, select the **Lower Hand** icon ().
  - To close the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select **X**. The list of students in the session appears.

## How to End a Remote Interim Assessment Session

Once the last student submits their Interim Assessment, teachers can end the remote Interim Assessment session. After the Interim Assessment session is ended or once an individual student logs out of the session, teachers and students will no longer be able to see or communicate with each other through the RISE system. Guidance will need to be provided to students since no communication within RISE will occur once a student submits their Interim Assessment. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.

Stopping a session automatically logs out all the students in the session and pauses their Interim Assessment. Once a session is stopped, it cannot be resumed. To resume the Interim Assessment, a new session should be started. Please note: updated session information will need to be provided for students when this occurs.

3. In the upper-right corner of the test administration site, select **Stop**.





4. A confirmation message appears. Do one of the following:

- To stop the session, select **OK**.
- To cancel the action and return to the session, select **Cancel**.

Important!		✕
This will stop the testing session and pause tests for all students who are currently taking tests in the session. The students will also be logged out. Are you sure? [MessageCode: 10509]		
OK	Cancel	

## Remote Interim Assessment Student Instructions

Before the Interim Assessment begins and after the student submits the Interim Assessment, it is required that proctors have an outside method of communication (e.g., Zoom, Google Classrooms, local LMS, or alternative secure communication software) to communicate the following instructions with their students who are testing remotely. The enhanced communication features that exist within the RISE testing platform are only active while the test is live, and will cease to function entirely once the student submits their Interim Assessment. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice and familiarize themselves with the remote administration features prior to administering and/or completing the Interim Assessments.

***Please note that remotely proctored Interim Assessments taken within the Secure Browser do require a third-party communication software to be disabled on the student’s machine Interim Assessment is underway. You may continue to communicate through any third-party platform you typically use in the classroom as needed to provide the following***

Any instructions below with the directive to ‘Say’ should be taken in the context to communicate to the remote students in the method (written or oral) that your third-party communication platform supports.

***\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instruction read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should raise their hand should they encounter any issues. The students will be presented with audio/visual checks and test setting instructions.\*\****

### Steps for Directing Students

Remote students will view the same login interface appearance displayed within the RISE Secure Browser.

***SAY: “You will now sign into the test. You should see a sign-in screen on your device. If you do not, please let me know now.” [Pause.] “On the sign-in screen, please enter your first name and seven-digit SSID along with the Session ID.” [If sign-in tickets have not been provided, provide students with their first name and SSID as displayed in TIDE system.] “Then click the ‘Sign In’ button.”***

Troubleshooting tips: If a student is unable to sign in, they will be prompted to try again or contact the TA.

- Has the student entered his or her legal first name, not a nickname?
- Has the student entered the correct SSID?
- Has the student entered the correct Session ID?

Please note: The TA can look up the student’s information using the Student Lookup function on the TA site. TAs may assist students with signing in, if necessary. Please see the Appendix for more information about the Student Lookup Feature.

## Student Lookup Function in TA Site

**RISE** Test Administration

UAT-3EE4-3

Quick Search Advanced Search

Enter the student's full Student ID (SSID) and click [Submit SSID] to search for that student's record. A record displays the student's name, birth date, grade, and school/district information. Searches by partial SSID are not permitted.

Note: This Student Lookup feature allows you to verify student information for login purposes only. It does not indicate whether a student is eligible to test. To verify student eligibility for a specific online assessment, please check TIDE.

SSID:

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## Test Sign-in for Students

NOTE: Please see the Appendix for information on common sign-in errors

Figure 90. Student Sign In Page

**Live Test Sign In**

First Name:  
 EX: JORDAN

SSID:  
 EX: 123456789

Session ID:  
 LIVE

Sign In

This is the RISE Live Test Site  
 If you want to go to the Training Test Site click the button below

Go to the Training Test Site

RISE Live Test Site

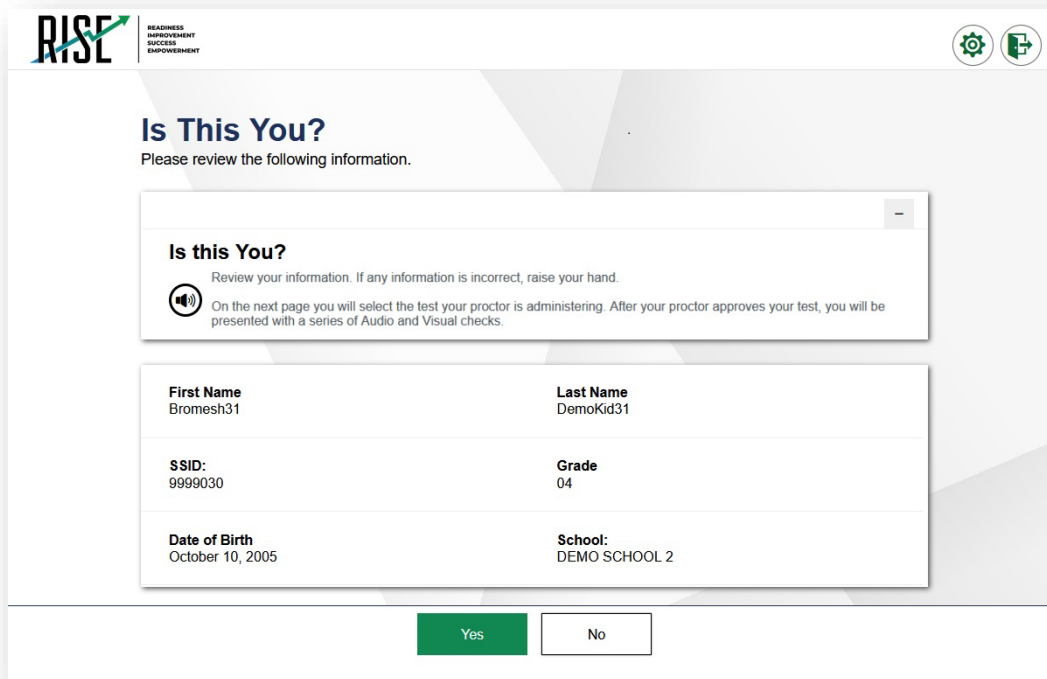
Browser: Firefox v81

Pause while students sign in (see Figure 63).

**SAY: “You will now progress through a few screens of test settings. Click on the speaker icon and listen along to the instructions provided.”**

Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 64, 65, 66, 67). Students are instructed to contact their proctor with any questions.

Figure 91. Is This You? Page



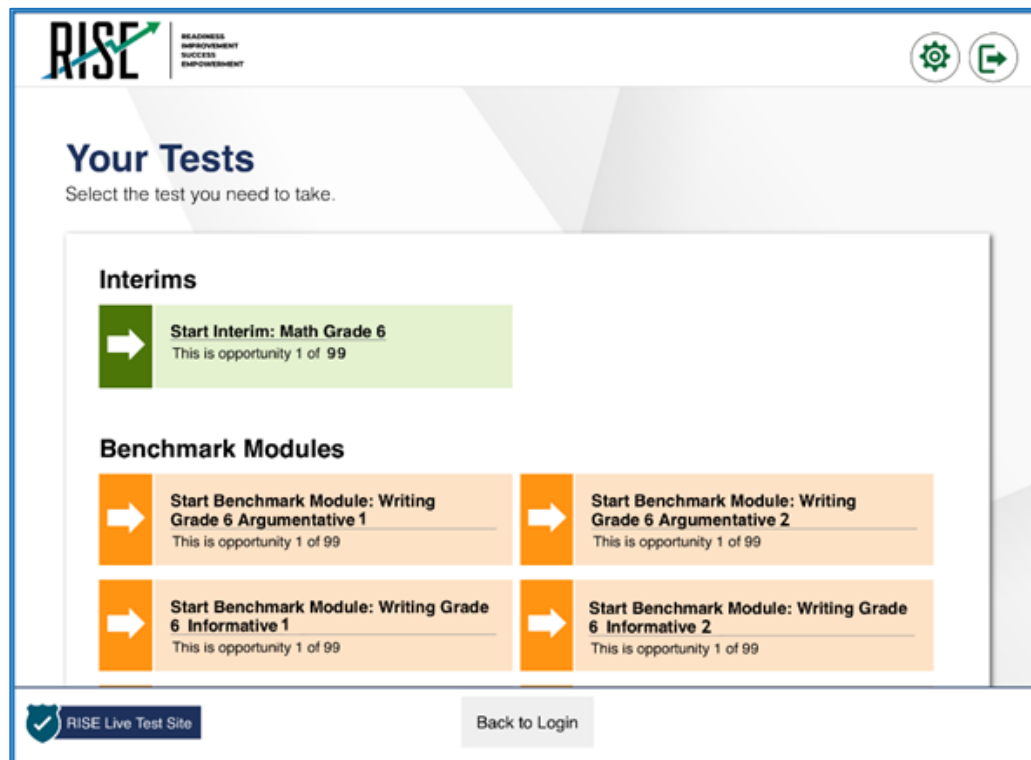
**Is This You?**  
Please review the following information.

**Is this You?**  
Review your information. If any information is incorrect, raise your hand.  
On the next page you will select the test your proctor is administering. After your proctor approves your test, you will be presented with a series of Audio and Visual checks.

<b>First Name</b> Bromesh31	<b>Last Name</b> DemoKid31
<b>SSID:</b> 9999030	<b>Grade</b> 04
<b>Date of Birth</b> October 10, 2005	<b>School:</b> DEMO SCHOOL 2

Yes No

Figure 92. Students' Your Tests Page



**Your Tests**  
Select the test you need to take.

**Interims**

Start Interim: Math Grade 6  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

**Benchmark Modules**

Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 1  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 2  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 1  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 2  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

RISE Live Test Site Back to Login


Figure 93. Waiting for Approval Page

### Waiting for Approval



Your Test Administrator needs to review your requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.

First Name GUEST	Last Name GUEST
Session ID UAT-0999-1	Test Math Grades 3-4

Figure 94. Audio/Video Checks Screens




READINESS  
 IMPROVEMENT  
 SUCCESS  
 EMPOWERMENT

## Audio/Video Checks

Your test uses multi-media features. Please perform the following checks before continuing.

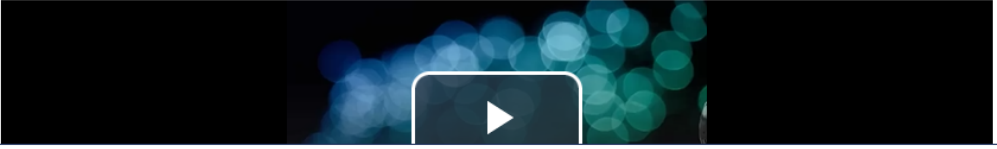
### Audio/Video Checks


 Complete the audio and visual checks before continuing. A check mark will appear after each check is confirmed. If the voice is not audible or clear, adjust the settings using the sliders and click the speaker icon again. If you still cannot hear the voice clearly, click the 'I did not hear the sound' and raise your hand. Once you complete the audio/video checks, the Instructions and Help page will appear.

You can review this page to understand what test resources/tools are available and how to navigate through the test.

### Sound and Video Playback Check

Make sure video playback is working.



Continue

Back

### Recording Device Check

Make sure your recording device is working.



1. To start recording, press the Microphone button.
2. Say your name into your recording device.
3. When you are done, press the Stop button.
4. To listen to your recording, press the Play button.



#### Next Step:

If you heard your recording, choose **I heard my recording**. If not, choose **I did not hear my recording**.

### Text-to-Speech Sound Check

Make sure text-to-speech is working.



Press the speaker button. You should hear a voice speak the following sentence: "This text is being read aloud."

#### Sound Settings

Current Voice Pack:

Use the sliders to adjust the available text-to-speech settings.

##### Volume

10

##### Pitch

10

##### Rate

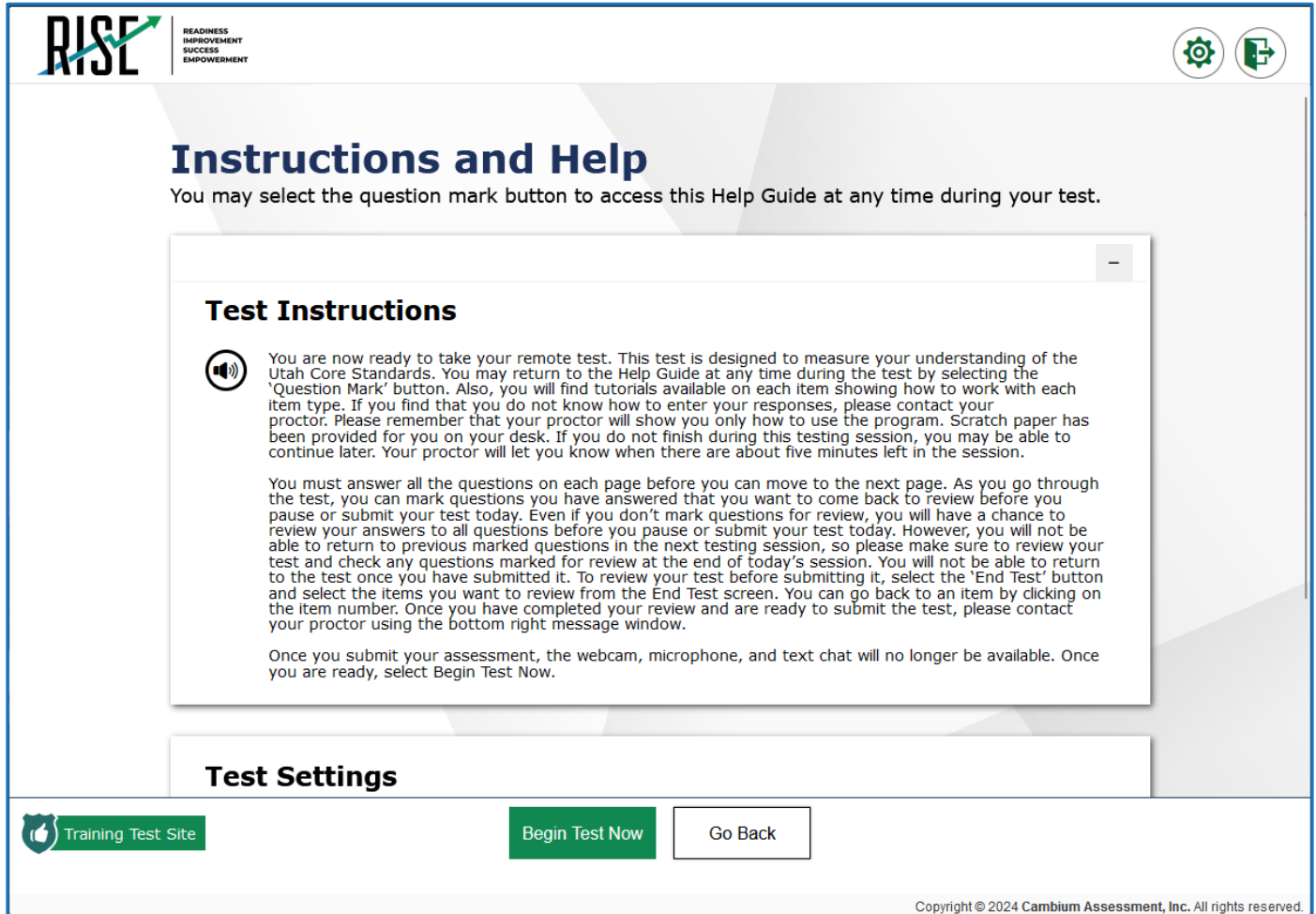
10

#### Next Step:

If you heard the voice clearly, choose **I heard the voice**. If not, choose **I did not hear the voice**. To continue testing without checking text-to-speech, choose **Skip TTS Check**.

ite

Figure 95. Instructions and Help Page



The screenshot shows the 'Instructions and Help' page of the RISE assessment interface. At the top left is the RISE logo with the tagline 'READINESS IMPROVEMENT SUCCESS EMPOWERMENT'. At the top right are icons for settings and a question mark. The main heading is 'Instructions and Help', followed by the text: 'You may select the question mark button to access this Help Guide at any time during your test.' Below this is a 'Test Instructions' section with a speaker icon and text explaining the remote test procedure, including rules about pausing, reviewing, and submitting. A 'Test Settings' section is partially visible below. At the bottom, there is a 'Training Test Site' button, a 'Begin Test Now' button, and a 'Go Back' button. A copyright notice for Cambium Assessment, Inc. is at the bottom right.

**Note:** Reading the assessment scripts is required for all remote administration of the RISE Interim Assessments to familiarize teachers and students with RISE standardized testing procedures. The scripts for each Interim Assessment are found below.

## Remote ELA or Mathematics Interim Assessment Script

End of ELA or mathematics remote Interim Assessment session:

*Within the testing interface, click on the 'Broadcast' button.*

**SAY:** *"There are five minutes remaining in this Interim Assessment session. Please prepare to pause or end your Interim Assessment. If your Interim Assessment is paused, you will not be able to return to items you have responded to, so please review them before you pause the assessment. You will not be able to return to your Interim Assessment once you have submitted it. When you have completed your assessment, please click the 'Raise Hand' button before you submit your Interim Assessment so I can check in with you before you select the 'Submit Test' button. Once you submit your Interim Assessment, the web cam, microphone, and text chat will no longer be available."*

Follow local procedures to actively proctor the Interim Assessment session and to document any testing anomalies

that occur. Students who finish early should be encouraged to use any remaining time to check their answers before submitting the Interim Assessment for scoring.



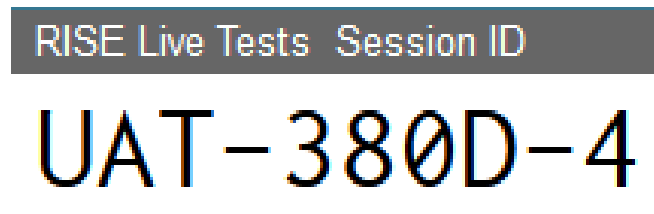
## Ending the Remote Interim Assessment Session

Secure materials should be stored between assessment sessions and destroyed at the end of the Interim Assessment according to local procedures.

Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by remote and classroom students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- When all students have completed their Interim Assessments, or the current assessment session is over, you should stop the Interim Assessment session. Stopping a session automatically signs out all the students in the session and pauses their assessments. Click the **STOP** button in the upper-right corner next to the Session ID (see Figure 96). Please note: for remote administration, a new session ID will need to be provided to all students once the session has been stopped.

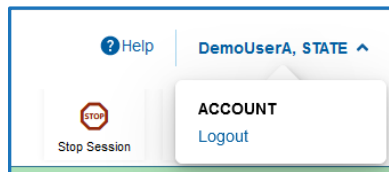
Figure 96. Session ID Window



## Remote Test Administrator—Sign Out

After ending the remote Interim Assessment session, click the **Logout** button in the upper-right corner of the TA site (see Figure 97).

Figure 97. Logout Button on TA Site Banner



## After Remote Interim Assessment Administration

Please reference the *Reporting User Guide* for instructions on accessing reports following the RISE Interim Assessments. For instructions on interpreting the results, please consult the *Reporting User Guide*. The document can be found at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

# RISE Summative Assessments

RISE provides students, teachers, and parents a baseline for student learning, while ensuring that student proficiency and growth reflect what they know and can do.

## Purpose

Assessments are an essential element of the learning process. Teachers use a variety of assessments. The RISE Summative assessments are designed to assess the knowledge, skills, and abilities described in the Utah Core Standards for English language arts (ELA), writing for grades 5 and 8, mathematics, and science. For information regarding course codes that will require RISE Summative assessments, please contact [Maureen.rushing@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Maureen.rushing@schools.utah.gov)

## Testing Windows and Scheduling

For information regarding LEA testing windows, please contact the LEA assessment director. Information regarding state assessment windows is found on the Assessment and Accountability website, [www.schools.utah.gov](http://www.schools.utah.gov), or users can contact Kim Rathke, [kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov](mailto:kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov).

The LEA assessment director is responsible for ensuring that each student has an appropriate opportunity to demonstrate knowledge, skills, and abilities related to RISE-assessed courses. This ensures that each student has a standardized (similar and fair) testing experience.

Each LEA is responsible for determining school testing schedules. Under the direction of the LEA, schools may divide the times specified in the table below into multiple testing sessions, depending on local needs. Table 9 outlines required testing times for each RISE Summative assessment.

## Expected Testing Times

Table 9. Required Testing Times

Subject	Test Administration	Most Students Should Be Finished	All Students Should Be Finished
English language arts (ELA)	Reading, Language, Listening	90 minutes	135 minutes
Mathematics	All	90 minutes	135 minutes
Science	All	90 minutes	135 minutes
Writing	Writing Grades 5 and 8, one prompt either Opinion/ Argument or Informative	60 minutes	90 minutes

## Extra Testing Time

It is inappropriate for the TA (teacher or test administrator) to allow students to take excessive time to test. In rare circumstances, a student may need longer than the times specified here; in those cases, only the LEA assessment director may approve extra testing time for a specific student due to individual student needs or circumstances. RISE is not a timed assessment, so technically, extended time is not an accommodation that needs to be marked in

participation codes. All students should be allotted the appropriate amount of time they need to complete the assessment. However, unlimited time is not appropriate or feasible for any student. When IEP, Section 504 Plan, or EL teams are determining the appropriate amount of extended time for a student on a statewide assessment, it should be based upon the amount of extended time a student uses during instruction, classroom, and LEA assessments. For example, if a student typically takes twice the amount of time to complete an assignment or classroom test, that should be the amount of extended time the student should take for a statewide assessment. Decisions should also be made on a case-by-case basis, keeping in mind the type of assessment.

## Unexpected/Unforeseen Circumstances

Some students may be unable to participate in regular testing schedules due to absence, technical difficulties, or other unforeseen circumstances. Opportunities for these students to complete each assessment must be provided within the school's testing window. Other circumstances such as fire drills and power failures may interrupt testing for groups of students. Test completion sessions should be scheduled when normal conditions are restored. Interruptions should not reduce the total amount of time students are given to complete tests.

## Security

The RISE Summative assessments are secure assessments that follow the 2023–2024 RISE Summative blueprints for each assessed course in either fall or spring. Summative reading passages, writing prompts, and test items may not be reviewed with students, discussed as a class, or reviewed during instructional conversations. All test security requirements of the RISE Summative assessments must be met. Personnel involved in test administration must have Testing Ethics training. For information regarding the Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy, please contact Kim Rathke, [kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov](mailto:kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov).

# Administering the RISE Summative Assessments

This section is designed to guide the test administrator (TA) chronologically through the process of test administration.

## Before Testing for Teachers

### Step 1: Complete Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy Training

It is important that every staff member involved in the administration of the RISE assessments receive training in testing ethics and carefully follow the directions for administration as outlined in the Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy. Testing Ethics Policy training is provided under the direction of each LEA assessment director. This policy is approved by the Utah State Board of Education and updated as needed.

- For information regarding the Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy Training, please contact Kim Rathke, [kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov](mailto:kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov).

### Step 2: Read and Review all RISE User Guides, Manuals, and Documentation

- Ensure you have read all the necessary information for test administration in the [Resources](#) section of the RISE portal; this includes the sections in this *TAM* on how to access RISE systems and on the specific scripts to use for test administration.

### Step 3: Review Eligibility of Students for RISE Summative Assessments

- Ensure that all students are appropriately registered in the school's student information system (SIS), and that these data are accurately represented in TIDE, including correct course assignments.
  - Verify proper test assignments.
  - Compile documentation concerning unique student circumstances that affect testing.
  - Check that all students who are expected to test are assigned to the assessment.

### Step 4: Use the RISE TA-proctored Training Test site to prepare for Summative Administrations

- Ensure that each student and TA has completed a RISE Training Test in each content area prior to administering or completing a RISE summative assessment.
  - Practice the functionality of the Test Delivery System (TDS).
  - \* Answer various item types.
  - \* Navigate in the interface and through the assessment.
  - \* Become familiar with the available settings and resources/tools.

### Step 5: Check Student Accommodations, Online Resources, and Participation Codes

- Use TIDE to mark and/or check appropriate accommodations, online resources, and participation codes for Parental Exclusion.
- For more details, refer to the [TIDE User Guide](#) located at [UtahRISE.org](http://UtahRISE.org).

### Step 6: Evaluate the Testing Environment Where Your Students Will Be Completing Their Assessments

- Eliminate distracting noises—do not play music during standardized assessments.
- Cover or remove materials that may provide hints or answers to students.
- If possible, arrange the room to prevent students from viewing other computer screens.

- Notify students of electronic device policy—no devices allowed during testing—and how devices will be collected. Electronic devices include, but are not limited to, cellphones, smart phones, smart watches, or any other internet-capable device.

### Step 7: Prepare Testing Materials


- Ensure that students have access to their seven-digit SSID, as this information is used to sign into any RISE assessment.
  - Test tickets can be printed from TIDE if needed.
  - For more details on printing student test tickets, refer to the [TIDE User Guide](#), located at [UtahRISE.org](#).
- Allowed Materials
  - Headphones (required for all RISE assessments)
  - Scratch and/or graph paper (required for all RISE assessments)
  - Calculators, as appropriate

## Headphones

All students will need headphones to listen to online testing resources/tools instructions as well as audio in the assessments.

- Students can use Text-to-Speech to listen to stimuli or test items being read aloud.
- Some assessments contain several items that have recorded audio.
- Students with a braille accommodation can use the Job Access with Speech (JAWS®) screen-reading software.

*Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.*

 *Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

## Scratch/Graph Paper

The scratch/graph paper becomes part of the secure testing materials. Students may not take their scratch/graph paper with them or bring scratch/graph paper to a testing session. The use of sticky notes, white boards, or teacher-created graph paper, or graphic organizers, even if specified on a student's IEP, is not allowed. The TA should always collect scratch/graph paper at the end of every session. If a student wants to reuse scratch/graph paper on a later session (e.g., notes from the writing session), they may, as long as the scratch/graph paper is for the same test and is securely stored between sessions. After the testing session has closed, the TA must ensure that all scratch/graph paper is destroyed.

## Calculators—Mathematics

Please note: the [RISE Calculator Manual](#) is available on the portal.

Working with numbers by hand was purposeful in the design of the Elementary Mathematics Utah Core Standards. Because of this purpose, calculators are not allowed in grades 3–5.

Grades 3–5: Calculators are NOT allowed.

- Calculators are not available onscreen.
- Students cannot use handheld calculators.

Grade 6: Calculator is embedded and provided ONLY on the second segment of the session for Geometry and Statistics/Probability section.

- The calculator is available ONLY onscreen.
  - Students cannot use handheld calculators. (Students with a calculator accommodation documented in an IEP or Section 504 Plan can bring in a handheld four-function, non-internet accessible calculator to use ONLY on the calculator segment, on items for which a calculator is available onscreen.)

Grade 7 and Grade 8: Calculators are allowed on all items.

- The calculator is available onscreen.
- Students may also provide their own calculators or use a classroom calculator that was used during classroom instruction (e.g., scientific, graphing, or basic).

No electronic devices that can be used as calculators are allowed during testing. Electronic devices include, but are not limited to, cellphones, smart phones, smart watches, or any other internet-capable devices.

## Calculators—Science

Although mathematical calculation is inherent in science instruction, the Utah Core Standards for Science are not calculation heavy. Some students may feel more at ease during testing if a calculator is available. To respond to this student need, two options are available for calculator use on RISE science assessments:

- An onscreen calculator is available to ALL students.
  - **Grades 4–6** will have a basic four-function calculator (i.e., add, subtract, multiply, and divide).
  - **Grades 7–8** will have a scientific calculator (including logarithms, trigonometric functions, and scientific notation; no graphing).
- Students may also provide their own calculators or use a classroom calculator that was used during course instruction (e.g., scientific, graphing, or basic).
- No electronic devices that can be used as calculators are allowed during testing. Electronic devices include, but are not limited to, cellphones, smart phones, smart watches, or any other internet-capable devices.

# Test Irregularities Requiring a Test Appeal

On rare occasions, a non-standard situation that requires action arises during test administration. Five irregularities that require action are described below.

## Grace Period Extension

Grace Period Extension (GPE) allows the student to review previously answered questions upon resuming a test or test segment after expiration of the 20-minute pause timer. Upon receiving a GPE, a student can review previously answered questions when resuming the test. The normal pause rules apply to this opportunity. Grace Period Extensions can be created by an LEA- or School-level User but require approval by an LEA-Level user.

## Pause and Test Timeout Rules

### Pause Rules

TAs and students can pause a test to temporarily log the student out of the test session. Students cannot review or modify answered questions after their test pauses for more than 20 minutes, even if they marked questions for review.

However, in the specific case where a student begins a multi-part item or a science cluster but does not respond to all sections of the item or cluster and then pauses their test, the system will reopen on that multi-part item or cluster on test resumption to allow completion of that specific item or cluster before progressing. In this case the student still will not be able to return to previously answered items if pause time has exceeded 20 minutes.

The only exceptions to this pause rule are if a student pauses the test before answering all the questions/parts of the cluster on the current page for that specific incomplete item, if this is a writing test, or if the school administrator submits a grace period extension appeal in TIDE.

These pause rules apply regardless of whether the student or the TA pauses the test or a technical issue logs the student out.

### Test Timeout Rules

A warning message displays after 20 minutes of test inactivity. Students who do not click **OK** within 30 seconds after this message appears are logged out. This timeout automatically pauses the test.

## Reset a Test

Resetting a test eliminates all responses for a student. When that student signs into the test again, the test will start over. This should be done only in situations where the test cannot be appropriately completed as is (e.g., two students accidentally sign into each other's tests, a student requiring braille was not given the accommodation, etc.). A test should never be reset to give a student a second opportunity. Test Resets can be created by an LEA- or School-Level User but require approval by an LEA-Level user.

## Reopen a Test

Reopening a test changes the test's status from completed or reported to paused. This is useful if a student accidentally submits a test prior to reviewing it. After you reopen a test, a student can resume it. A test should not be reopened once a student sees a score. Test Reopens can be created by an LEA- or School-Level User but require approval by an LEA-Level user.

## Reopen a Test Segment

Reopening a test segment changes the test segment's status from completed to paused. (Only the grade 6 mathematics test is a segmented test.) This is useful if a student accidentally submits the first segment of a grade 6 mathematics test prior to reviewing it. After you reopen a test segment, a student can resume it. A test segment should not be reopened once a student sees a score. Test Segment Reopens can be created by an LEA- or School-Level User but require approval by an LEA-Level user.

## Test Invalidation

Tests should be invalidated when a student's performance is not an accurate measure of his or her ability (e.g., the student cheated, used inappropriate material or a parental exclusion was received after the test was started or completed, etc.). If a test is invalidated, the student is not given another opportunity to take the test. Test Invalidations can be created by an LEA- or School-Level User but require approval by an LEA-Level user.

Please refer to the [TIDE User Guide](#) for detailed instructions on creating appeals, including test invalidation and grace period extensions, located at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).



## During Testing

The steps below outline the process for test administrators (TAs) to sign into TIDE. Students sign to RISE via the Secure Browser. It is highly recommended that all TAs review the scripts and test administration procedures prior to the day of administration.

TAs will help students sign into their assessments by reading the directions for administration. Reading the scripted instructions is required as part of each standardized test administration. All directions are indicated by the word “**SAY**” in bold type. Read these directions exactly as they are written. Follow the test-specific instructions for administering each test. Sections that will need to be tailored to the specific testing situation are noted. Directions and scripting are the same for most tests. Please note that there are unique directions and scripting for writing; mathematics grades 6, 7, and 8; and for students with screen reader and/or braille accommodations.

### Step 1: Distribute Materials

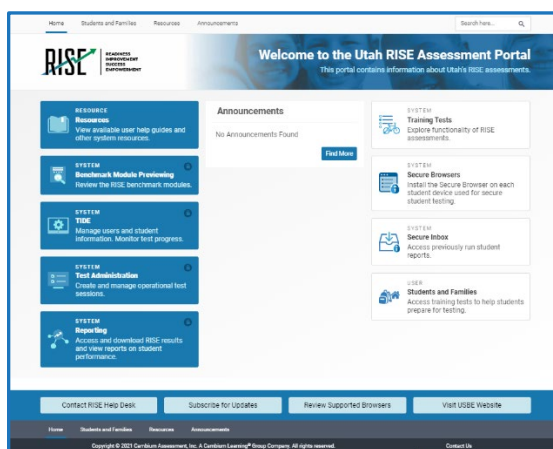
- Ensure that blank scratch/graph paper and headphones are distributed. If you are using student test tickets, ensure that those are also distributed.
- Follow local procedures to ensure that the Secure Browser is available and launched on each device students will use for the test. Ensure that all students have headphones and a keyboard.
- TAs may provide sign-in information to students using test tickets generated from TIDE or may follow local procedures to help students sign in. For information on generating test tickets or locating student sign-in information in TIDE, refer to the [TIDE User Guide](#), located at [UtahRISE.org](http://UtahRISE.org).

**Note:** A student may use scratch/graph paper for multiple sessions of the same test as long as it is collected and stored securely between sessions.

### Step 2: Sign into TDS system

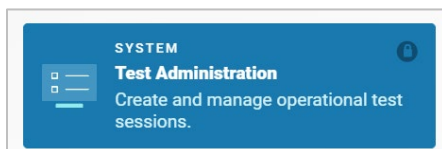
- Navigate to the RISE Portal (see Figure 98) at [UtahRISE.org](http://UtahRISE.org).

Figure 98. RISE Portal Home Page



- Click on the **Test Administration** card (see Figure 99).

Figure 99. Test Administration Card



- You will be directed to the TDS sign-in screen (see Figure 100).

Figure 100. Test Delivery System Sign-in Screen

- Enter your username (email address) and password into the respective text fields.
- Click **Secure Login**. The TA site will display with the list of possible tests to add to your session.

**Note:** If you do not have a username and password, contact your school administrator.

### Step 3: Select Tests to Administer

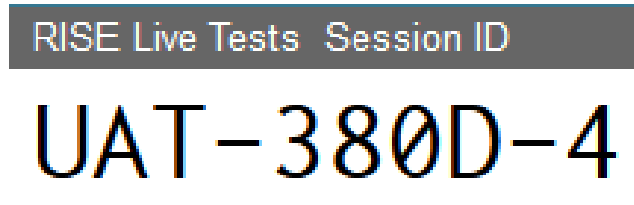
- In the test selection tree (see Figure 101), mark checkboxes for the test or tests you want to include in the session. Best practice is to select only the individual test(s) to be delivered in your session to prevent students from starting the wrong test by mistake. The system does allow users to select groups of tests if needed. To select all tests in a group, mark the checkbox for that group.
- Click **Start RISE Live Tests Session**

Figure 101. Test Selection Window

#### Step 4: Locate Session ID

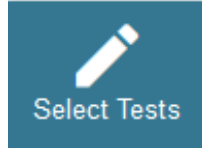
- You will see the Session ID for the test(s) to be administered (see Figure 102).

Figure 102. Session ID Window



- Each test session will be automatically assigned a unique Session ID. The Session ID to begin each testing session will be provided to students by the TA.
- If necessary, you can add additional tests to an ongoing test session by selecting **Select Tests** from the Session ID window (see Figure 103).

Figure 103 Select Tests



#### Step 5: Help Students Sign into the Test Session

- Students access RISE assessments through the Secure Browser, which must be downloaded and installed on the testing device.

*Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.*



*Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

## Summative Student Instructions—Required for every assessment

The following directions provide the necessary detail for students to enter RISE to begin testing. These are required to be read to students before every testing session and are applicable for every test, no matter the content.

**SAY:** “You will now sign into the test. Please ensure all personal electronic devices, including cell phones and smart watches, are powered off and secured appropriately for the remainder of the testing session. Failure to comply could result in your test being invalidated. Scratch paper has been provided for you on your desk. If you need more at any time, please raise your hand. You should see a sign-in screen on your device. If you do not, please let me know now.” [Pause.] “On the sign-in screen, please enter your first name and seven-digit SSID along with the Session ID.” [If sign-in tickets have not been provided, provide students with their first name and SSID as displayed in TIDE system.] “Then click the ‘Sign In’ button.”

**\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instruction read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should raise their hand should they encounter any issues. The students will be presented with audio/visual checks and test setting instructions.\*\***

**Please also note that Math Grade 6 has additional instructions on page 163.**

Troubleshooting tips: If a student is unable to sign in, they will be prompted to try again or contact the TA.

- Has the student entered his or her legal first name, not a nickname? Please note: some students have two first names. If two first names are listed e.g., John Henry, both names must be entered
- Has the student entered the correct SSID and the correct Session ID?

Please note: The TA can look up the student’s information using the Student Lookup function on the TA site. TAs may assist students with signing in, if necessary. Please see the Appendix for more information about the Student Lookup Feature.

### Student Lookup Function in TA Site

The screenshot displays the 'Test Administration' section of the RISE TA site. It includes a 'Student Lookup' button and a search interface. The search bar is labeled 'SSID' and has a search icon. Below the search bar, there is a note: 'Enter the student's full Student ID (SSID) and click [Submit SSID] to search for that student's record. A record displays the student's name, birth date, grade, and school/district information. Searches by partial SSID are not permitted.' Below the note, there is a text input field for the SSID and a search button. At the bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: 'Copyright © 2023 Cambium Assessment, Inc. All rights reserved.'

## Test Sign-in for Students

NOTE: Please see the Appendix for information on common sign-in errors.

Figure 104. Student Sign In Page

The screenshot shows the 'Please Sign In' page. On the left, a blue box contains the text: 'This is the Operational Test Site. If you wish to take a practice test, please click the button below.' Below this is a 'Take a Practice Test' button. To the right, there are three input fields: 'First Name:' with a person icon, 'Student ID:' with a student ID icon, and 'Session ID:' with a key icon and the text 'LIVE'. At the bottom right is a green 'Sign In' button. At the bottom left is a checkmark icon and the text 'Operational Test Site'.

Pause while students sign in (see Figure 104).

**SAY:** “You will now progress through a few screens of test settings. Click on the speaker icon and listen along to the instructions provided.”

Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 105, 106, 107, 108). Students are instructed to contact their proctor with any questions.

Figure 105. Is This You? Page

The screenshot shows the 'Is This You?' page. At the top left is the RISE logo. At the top right are two circular icons: a gear and a person. The main heading is 'Is This You?' followed by the text 'Please review the following information.' Below this is a white box with a speaker icon and the text: 'Is this You? Review your information. If any information is incorrect, raise your hand. On the next page you will select the test your proctor is administering. After your proctor approves your test, you will be presented with a series of Audio and Visual checks.' Below this box is a table with student information:

<b>First Name</b> Bromesh31	<b>Last Name</b> Demokid31
<b>SSID:</b> 9999030	<b>Grade</b> 04
<b>Date of Birth</b> October 10, 2005	<b>School:</b> DEMO SCHOOL 2

At the bottom are two buttons: a green 'Yes' button and a white 'No' button.


Figure 106. Waiting for Approval Page

### Waiting for Approval



Your Test Administrator needs to review your requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.

First Name GUEST	Last Name GUEST
Session ID UAT-0999-1	Test Math Grades 3-4

Figure 107. Audio/Video Checks Screens



READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPOWERMENT

## Audio/Video Checks

Your test uses multi-media features. Please perform the following checks before continuing.

### Audio/Video Checks

Complete the audio and visual checks before continuing. A check mark will appear after each check is confirmed. If the voice is not audible or clear, adjust the settings using the sliders and click the speaker icon again. If you still cannot hear the voice clearly, click the 'I did not hear the sound' and raise your hand. Once you complete the audio/video checks, the Instructions and Help page will appear.

You can review this page to understand what test resources/tools are available and how to navigate through the test.

### Text-to-Speech Sound Check

Make sure text-to-speech is working.

Press the speaker button. You should hear a voice speak the following sentence: "This text is being read aloud."

### Sound Settings

Current Voice Pack: Microsoft David - English (United States)

Use the sliders to adjust the available text-to-speech settings.

**Volume**

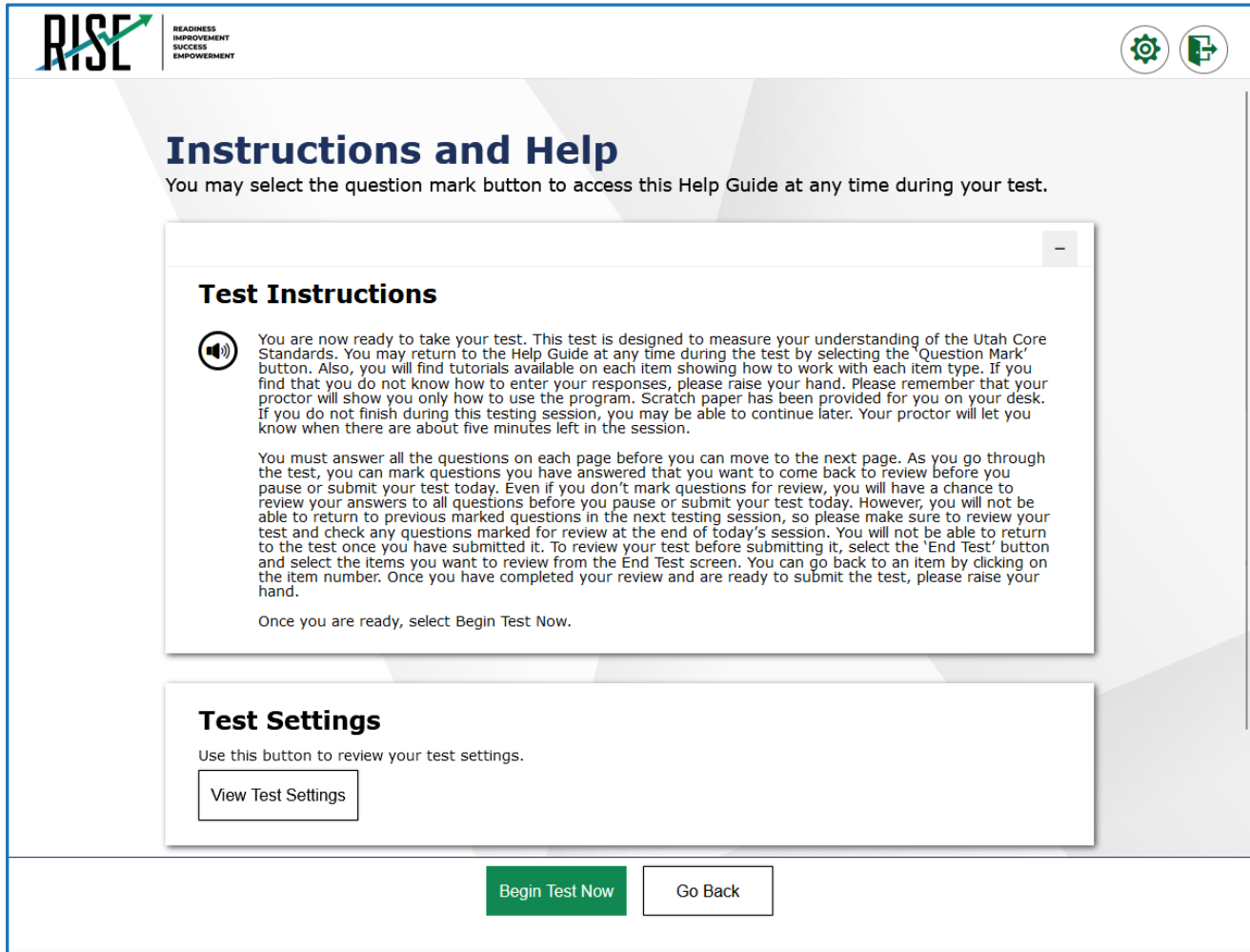
10

**Pitch**

Continue

Back

Figure 108. Instructions and Help Page



Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille, Spanish Adaptive, or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.



Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

## Five-Minute Alert Before the End of the Test Session (Science/ELA/Math)

Follow appropriate local procedures to attract the students' attention and then read the following script.

**SAY:** "There are five minutes remaining in this test session. Now, please review any test items you answered because you will not be able to review them later. If you are not finished with this test, you will have a chance to answer the remaining items later."

## Five-Minute Alert Before the End of the Test Session (Writing)

Follow appropriate local procedures to attract the students' attention and then read the following script.

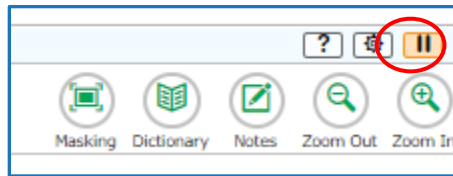
**SAY:** "There are five minutes remaining in this test session. Please prepare to pause or end your writing test. You will be able to return to your response later if you are not finished."

## Ending the Test Session

### Students—End the Session and Sign Out

**SAY:** "The test session is now over. If you have not finished, click the 'Pause' button in the upper-right corner."

Figure 110. Pause Button



**SAY:** "If you have completely finished the test, click 'End Test' and raise your hand when you see the Attention box."

Figure 111. End Test Button

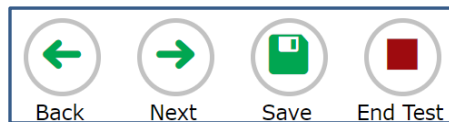
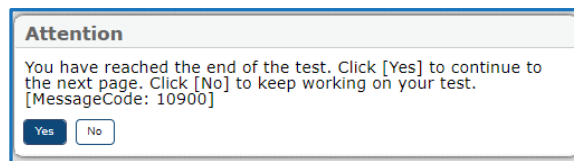


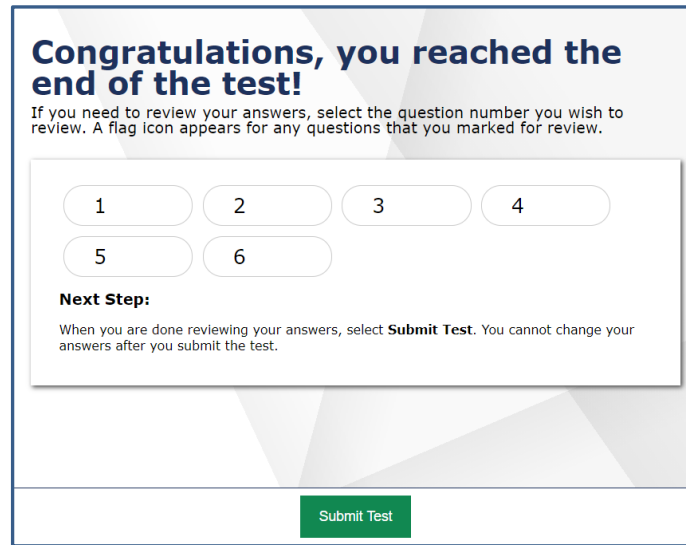
Figure 112. End of Test Attention Screen



**SAY:** "Please review your test one more time to make sure you are happy with your responses. You will not be able to return to the test after you have submitted your test."



Figure 113. End of Test Review Screen



**SAY: “Click Submit Test on the Review Items Screen to submit your test.”**

**SAY: “If you do not know how to submit your test, or cannot submit your test, please let me know now.”**

The student can click **Logout** to exit the Secure Browser.

[Pause.]

**SAY: “I will now collect your testing materials.”**

Secure materials should be stored between testing sessions and destroyed at the end of testing according to local procedures.

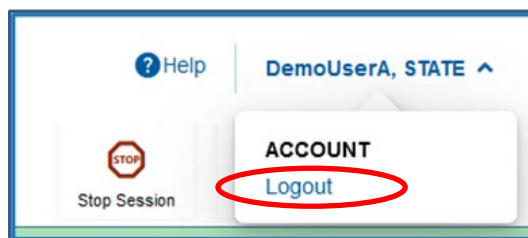
Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- Student test tickets, if provided (should have been collected already and placed in a secure location after the students began testing)

## Test Administrator—Sign Out

**SAY: “Click ‘Logout’ in the top right corner of the TDS system.”**

Figure 114. Logout Button in TDS



## Summative Mathematics Grade 6 Script

The mathematics grade 6 assessment contains two segments:

- Segment 1 is to be taken without a calculator.
- Segment 2 allows the use of an embedded onscreen calculator.
- Note: TAs must approve students to advance to Segment 2 in the TA interface.

Students will not be able to return to the first segment after you direct them to start the second segment.

Please note that students should not select “Next” until the TA has been notified by the student that they are moving to second segment. The TA must approve the second segment for the student.

**When students have selected the Grade 6 math test after logging in:**

**SAY: “You will now progress through a few screens of test settings. Click on the speaker icon and listen along to the instructions provided.”**

Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 125, 126, 127, 128). Students are instructed to contact their proctor with any questions.

**\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instruction read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should raise their hand should they encounter any issues. The students will be presented with audio/visual checks and test setting instructions.\*\***

Figure 125. Students’ Your Tests Page

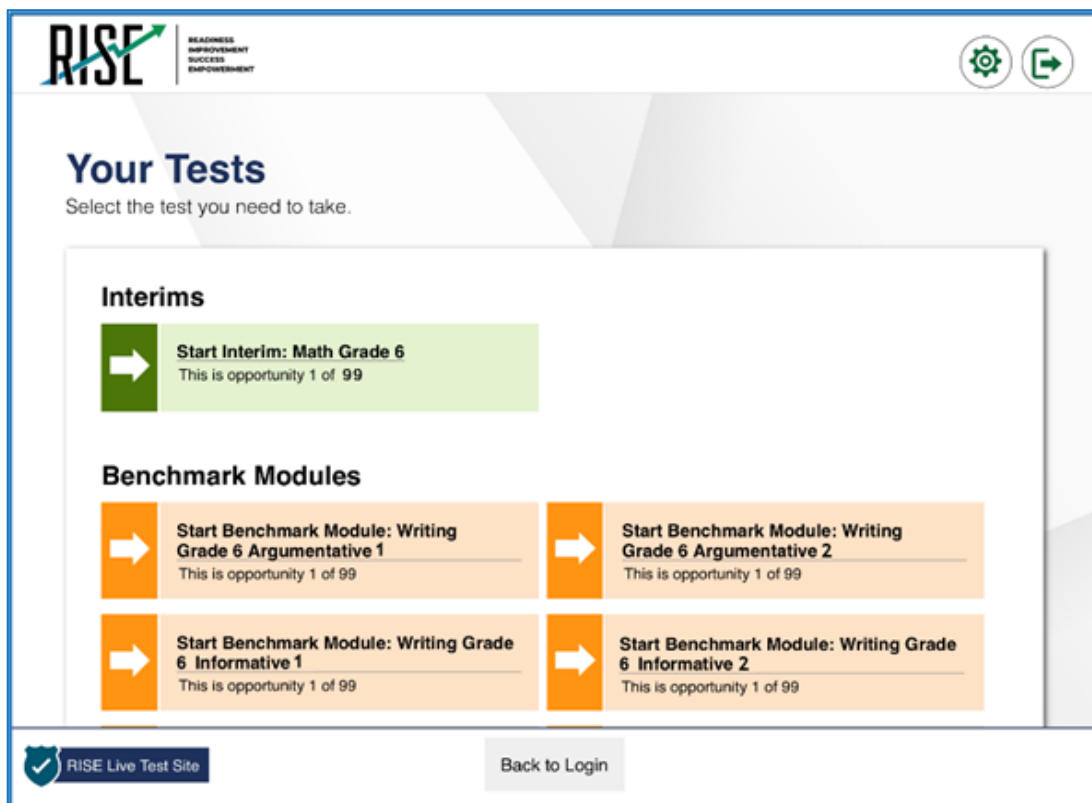


Figure 126. Waiting for Approval Page

### Waiting for Approval

Your Test Administrator needs to review your requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.

<b>First Name</b> GUEST	<b>Last Name</b> GUEST
<b>Session ID</b> TRAIN-2950-2	<b>Test</b> Math Grade 6

Figure 127. Audio/Video Checks Screen

READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPOWERMENT

## Audio/Video Checks

Your test uses multi-media features. Please perform the following checks before continuing.

### Audio/Video Checks

Complete the audio and visual checks before continuing. A check mark will appear after each check is confirmed. If the voice is not audible or clear, adjust the settings using the sliders and click the speaker icon again. If you still cannot hear the voice clearly, click the 'I did not hear the sound' and raise your hand. Once you complete the audio/video checks, the Instructions and Help page will appear.

You can review this page to understand what test resources/tools are available and how to navigate through the test.

### Text-to-Speech Sound Check

Make sure text-to-speech is working.

Press the speaker button. You should hear a voice speak the following sentence: "This text is being read aloud."

### Sound Settings

Current Voice Pack: Microsoft David - English (United States)

Use the sliders to adjust the available text-to-speech settings.

**Volume**

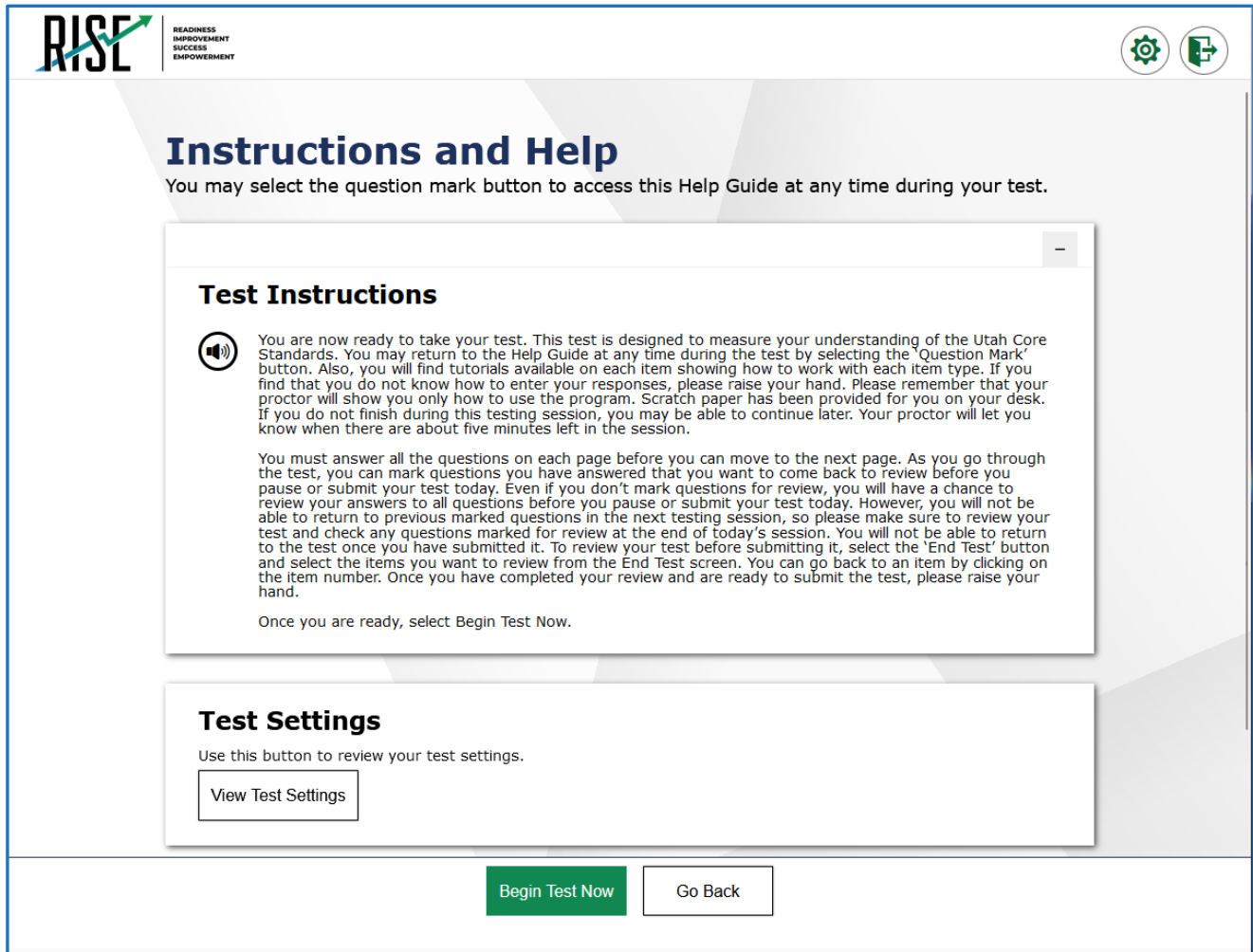
10

**Pitch**

Continue

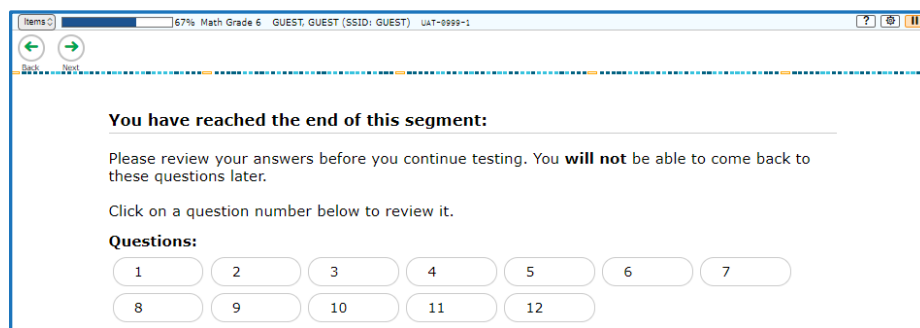
Back

Figure 128. Instructions and Help Page



The screenshot shows the 'Instructions and Help' page. At the top left is the RISE logo and the text 'READINESS IMPROVEMENT SUCCESS EMPOWERMENT'. At the top right are two circular icons: a gear for settings and a question mark for help. The main heading is 'Instructions and Help' in a large, bold, dark blue font. Below it, a paragraph states: 'You may select the question mark button to access this Help Guide at any time during your test.' Below this is a white box titled 'Test Instructions' with a speaker icon. It contains two paragraphs of text and a button labeled 'Begin Test Now'. Below the 'Test Instructions' box is another white box titled 'Test Settings' with a button labeled 'View Test Settings'. At the bottom of the page are two buttons: 'Begin Test Now' (green) and 'Go Back' (white with a black border).

Figure 130. End of Segment Review Screen

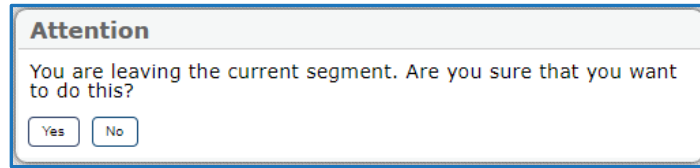


The screenshot shows the 'End of Segment Review Screen'. At the top, a status bar displays 'Items: 0', '67% Math Grade 6', 'GUEST: GUEST (SSID: GUEST)', and 'UAT-0999-1'. Below the status bar is a navigation bar with 'Back' and 'Next' buttons. The main content area has a heading 'You have reached the end of this segment:' followed by a paragraph: 'Please review your answers before you continue testing. You **will not** be able to come back to these questions later.' Below this is a line of text: 'Click on a question number below to review it.' Underneath is a section titled 'Questions:' followed by a grid of 12 buttons numbered 1 through 12. The buttons are arranged in two rows of six.

Once students have reached the end of the segment:

**SAY: "Once you go to the second segment, you will be unable to return to the first segment and you will not be able to review your answered questions in Segment 1."**

Figure 131. End of Segment Attention Screen



Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.

↑ Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

**SAY:** “When you are ready, select *Begin Test Now*.”

## Five-Minute Alert Before the End of the Test Session

Follow appropriate local procedures to attract the students’ attention and then read the following script.

**SAY:** “There are five minutes remaining in this test session. Now, please review any test items you answered, because you will not be able to review them later. If you are not finished with this test, you will have a chance to answer the remaining items later.”

## Ending the Test Session

### Students—End the Session and Sign Out

**SAY:** “The test session is now over. If you have not finished, click the ‘Pause’ button in the upper-right corner.”

**SAY:** “If you have completely finished the test, click ‘End Test’ and confirm by clicking Yes on the Attention screen.”

Figure 132. End Test Button

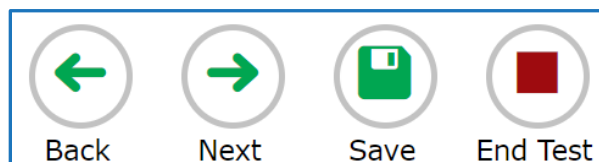
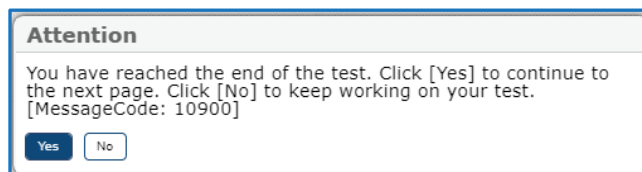
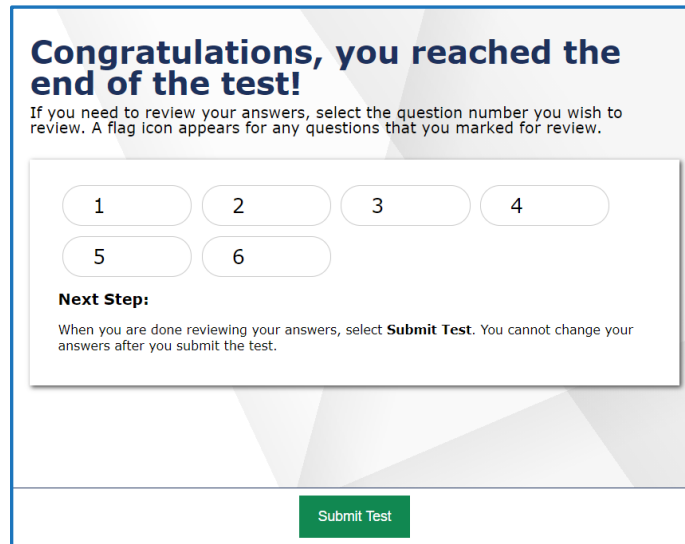


Figure 133. End of Test Attention Screen



**SAY: “Click ‘Submit Test’ on the End Test Review Screen to submit your test. You will not be able to return to the test after you have submitted your test.”**

Figure 134. End of Test Review Screen



**SAY: “If you do not know how to submit your test, or cannot submit your test, please let me know now.”**

[Pause.]

**SAY: “I will now collect your testing materials.”**

Secure materials should be stored between testing sessions and destroyed at the end of testing session according to local procedures.

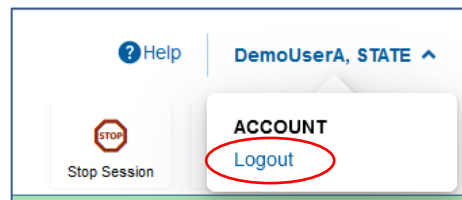
Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- Student test tickets, if provided (should have been collected already and placed in a secure location after the students began testing)

## Test Administrator—Sign Out

**SAY: “Click ‘Logout’ in the upper-right corner of the TDS system.”**

Figure 135. Logout Button in TDS System



## Spanish Adaptive Summative Student Instructions

The following directions provide the necessary detail for students to enter RISE to begin testing. These are required to be read to students before every testing session and are applicable for every test, no matter the content.

**SAY: “Ahora van a iniciar la sesión de la prueba. Deben ver una pantalla de inicio de sesión en su dispositivo. Si no la ven, por favor levanten la mano ahora”. [Pause.] “En la pantalla de inicio de sesión, por favor escriban su nombre y los siete dígitos de su identificación de estudiante del estado (SSID) junto al número de identificación de la sesión (Session ID)”. [If sign-in tickets have not been provided, provide students with their first name and SSID as displayed in TIDE system.] “Luego hagan clic en el botón de ‘Iniciar sesión’”.**

**\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instruction read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should raise their hand should they encounter any issues. The students will be presented with audio/visual checks and test setting instructions.\*\***

Troubleshooting tips: If a student is unable to sign in, they will be prompted to try again or contact the TA.

- Has the student entered his or her legal first name, not a nickname? Please note: some students have two first names. If two first names are listed e.g., John Henry, both names must be entered
- Has the student entered the correct SSID?
- Has the student entered the correct Session ID?
- Please note: The TA can look up the student’s information using the Student Lookup function on the TA site. TAs may assist students with signing in, if necessary. Please see the Appendix for more information about this feature.

Please note: The TA can look up the student’s information using the Student Lookup function on the TA site. TAs may assist students with signing in, if necessary. Please see the Appendix for more information about the Student Lookup Feature.

### Student Lookup Function in TA Site

The screenshot shows the RISE Test Administration interface. At the top, there's a header with the RISE logo and navigation links like 'Test Administration', 'Help', and 'DemoUserA, STATE'. Below the header, there's a 'Quick Search' bar with a dropdown menu showing 'UAT-3EE4-3'. To the right of the search bar are buttons for 'Select Tests', 'Student Lookup', and 'Approvals'. Below the search bar, there's a section titled 'Quick Search' with a sub-section 'Advanced Search'. The main content area contains instructions: 'Enter the student's full Student ID (SSID) and click [Submit SSID] to search for that student's record. A record displays the student's name, birth date, grade, and school/district information. Searches by partial SSID are not permitted.' Below this, there's a 'Note' stating: 'This Student Lookup feature allows you to verify student information for login purposes only. It does not indicate whether a student is eligible to test. To verify student eligibility for a specific online assessment, please check TIDE.' At the bottom, there's a search input field labeled 'SSID' with a magnifying glass icon. The footer of the page reads 'Copyright © 2023 Cambium Assessment, Inc. All rights reserved.'

## Test Sign-in for Students

NOTE: Please see the Appendix for information on Common Student Sign-in Errors.

Figure 136. Student Sign In Page

Pause while students sign in (see Figure 136).

**SAY: “Ahora progresará a través de algunas pantallas de configuración de prueba. Haga clic en el icono del altavoz y escuche las instrucciones proporcionadas.”**

Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 136, 137, 138, 139). Students are instructed to raise their hand with any questions.

Figure 137. Is This You? Page

<b>First Name</b> Bromesh31	<b>Last Name</b> DemoKid31
<b>SSID:</b> 9999030	<b>Grade</b> 04
<b>Date of Birth</b> October 10, 2005	<b>School:</b> DEMO SCHOOL 2

At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Yes' and 'No'.



Figure 138. Waiting for Approval Page

## Waiting for Approval


Ver configuración de la prueba

Página de espera de aprobación

Your Test Administrator has requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.



First Name GUEST	Last Name GUEST
Session ID UAT-0999-1	Test Math Grades 3-4

Figure 139. Audio/Video Checks Screens



READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPOWERMENT

Pantalla de Verificar audio/video

## Controles de audio / video


Tu prueba contiene multimedia. Por favor, realiza las siguientes comprobaciones antes de continuar.

### Audio/Video Checks

Después de que yo haya autorizado su prueba, se les mostrará una serie de pantallas para verificar el audio y el video. Si la voz no es audible o clara, ajusten la configuración usando los controles deslizantes y hagan clic nuevamente en el ícono con el altavoz. Si todavía no pueden escuchar la voz con claridad, hagan clic en 'No escuché el sonido' y levanten su mano. Una vez que hayan realizado las verificaciones de audio y video, aparecerá la página de Instrucciones y ayuda.

Pueden revisar esta página para comprender qué recursos/herramientas de la prueba están disponibles y cómo navegar por la prueba.

### Revisión de sonido de la función De voz a texto en español

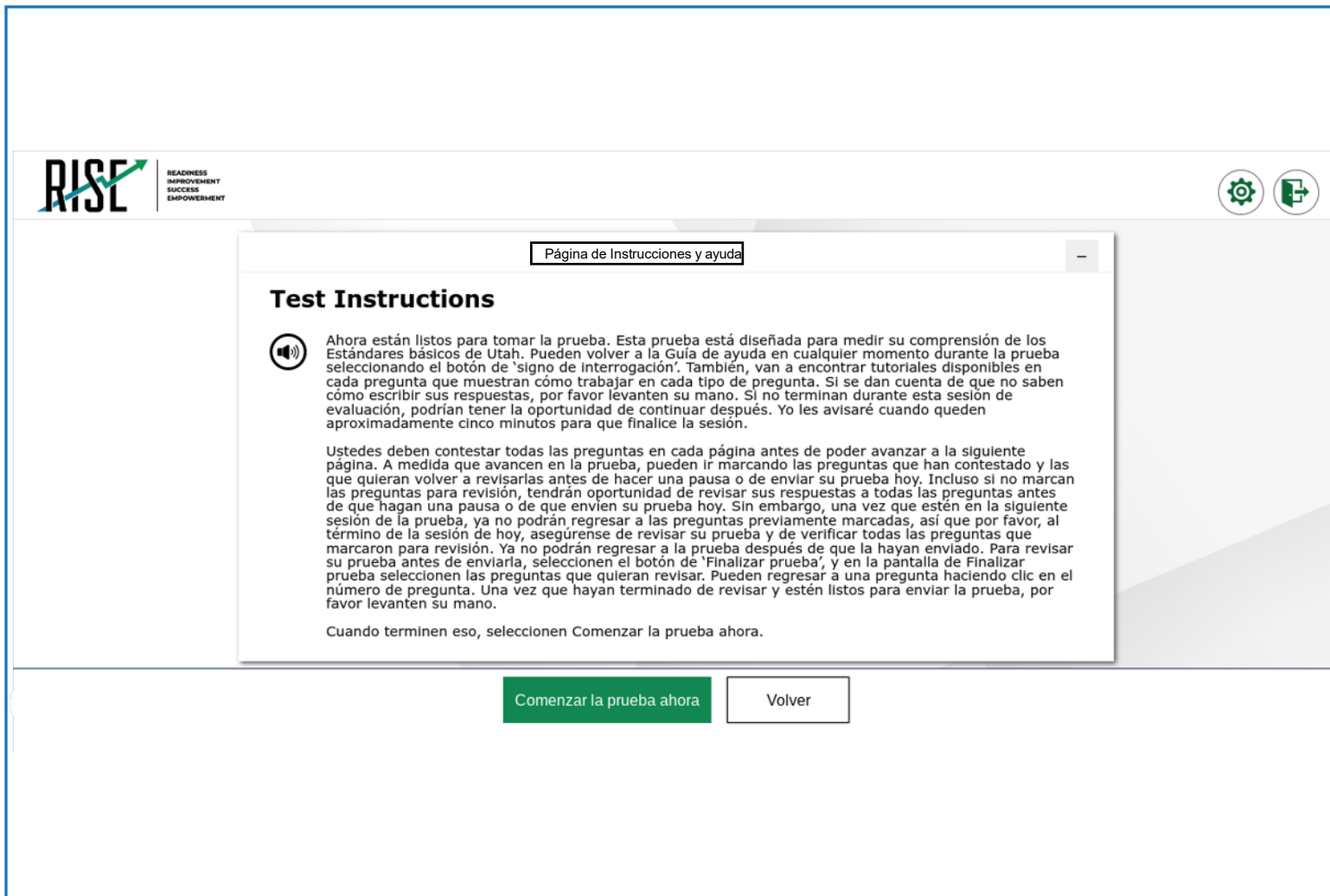


Training Test Site

Continuar

Volver

Figure 140. Instructions and Help Page



*Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.*



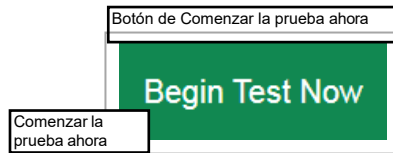
*Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

## Spanish Adaptive Mathematics (grades 3, 4, 5, 7, 8), or Science Summative

Please note: If you are administering a Grade 6 mathematics assessment, please turn to page 181.

Follow local procedures to actively proctor the test session and to document any testing anomalies that occur.

Figure 141. Begin Test Now Button



**SAY:** “Cuando terminen eso, seleccionen *Comenzar la prueba ahora*”.

## Five-Minute Alert Before the End of the Test Session

Follow appropriate local procedures to attract the students’ attention and then read the following script.

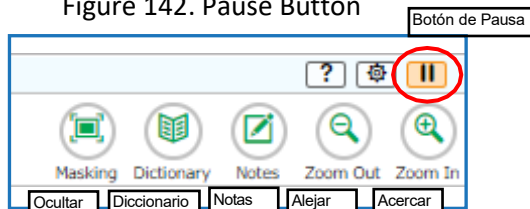
**SAY:** “Quedan cinco minutos en esta sesión de la prueba. Ahora, por favor revisen todas las preguntas que contestaron en la prueba porque no podrán revisarlas después. Si no han terminado esta prueba, después tendrán oportunidad para contestar las preguntas que les faltan”.

## Ending the Test Session

### Students—End the Session and Sign Out

**SAY:** “Ya se acabó la sesión de la prueba. Si no terminaron, hagan clic en el botón de ‘Pausa’ en la esquina superior derecha”.

Figure 142. Pause Button



**SAY:** “Si completaron toda la prueba, hagan clic en ‘Finalizar prueba’ y levanten su mano cuando vean el recuadro de Atención”.

Figure 143. End Test Button

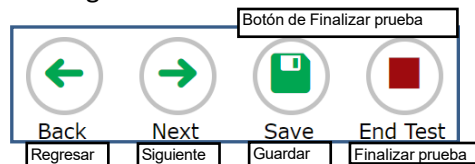
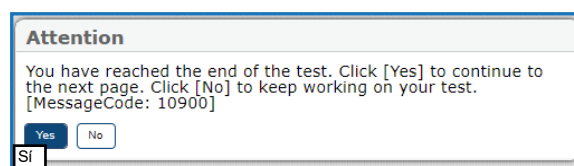


Figure 144. End of Test Attention Screen



**SAY: “Por favor revisen su prueba una vez más para asegurar que están satisfechos con sus respuestas. Ya no podrán regresar a la prueba después de que hayan enviado su prueba”.**

Figure 145. End of Test Review Screen

Pantalla de Revisión de finalizar prueba

## Congratulations, you reached the end of the test!

If you need to review your answers, select the question number you wish to review. A flag icon appears for any questions that you marked for review.

**Next Step:**

When you are done reviewing your answers, select **Submit Test**. You cannot change your answers after you submit the test.

**SAY: “Para enviar su prueba, hagan clic en Enviar prueba en la pantalla de Revisar Preguntas”.**

**SAY: “Si no saben cómo enviar su prueba, o si no pueden enviar su prueba, por favor levanten la mano ahora”.**

The student can click **Logout** to exit the Secure Browser.

[Pause.]

**SAY: “Ahora voy a recoger sus materiales de la prueba”.**

Secure materials should be stored between testing sessions and destroyed at the end of testing according to local procedures.

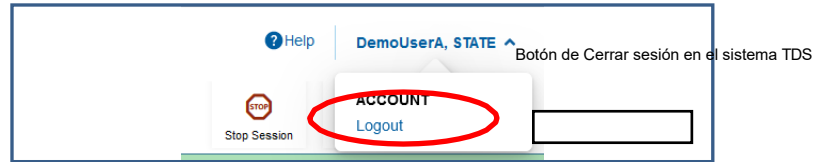
Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- Student test tickets, if provided (should have been collected already and placed in a secure location after the students began testing)

## Test Administrator—Sign Out

**SAY:** “Hagan clic en ‘Cerrar sesión’ en la esquina superior derecha del sistema TDS”.

Figure 146. Logout Button in TDS



## Spanish Adaptive Summative Mathematics Grade 6 Script

The mathematics grade 6 assessment contains two segments:

- Segment 1 is to be taken without a calculator.
- Segment 2 allows the use of an embedded onscreen calculator.
  - Note: TAs must approve students to advance to Segment 2 in the TA interface.

Students will not be able to return to the first segment after you direct them to start the second segment.


Please note that students should not select “Next” until the TA has been notified by the student that they are moving to second segment. The TA must approve the second segment for the student.

**\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instruction read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should raise their hand should they encounter any issues. The students will be presented with audio/visual checks and test setting instructions.\*\***

**SAY: “Luego por favor hagan clic en la prueba de [insert course name] y verán una página de Esperando autorización. Deben esperar a que su prueba sea autorizada. Voy a autorizar su prueba cuando termine de dar las instrucciones. Después de que autorice su prueba, se les puede pedir que realicen varias verificaciones del sistema”.**



Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 105, 106, 107, 108). Students are instructed to contact their proctor with any questions.

Figure 147. Students' Your Tests Page



READINESS  
 IMPROVEMENT  
 SUCCESS  
 EMPOWERMENT


Página del estudiante Tus pruebas

## Your Tests


Select the test you need to take.

### Interims




**Start Interim: Math Grade 6**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99


### Benchmark Modules




**Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 1**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99




**Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 2**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99



**Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 1**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99



**Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 2**  
 This is opportunity 1 of 99



RISE Live Test Site

Back to Login

Figure 148. Waiting for Approval Page

Waiting for Approval

Página de espera de aprobación

Your Test Administrator needs to review your requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.

<b>First Name</b> GUEST	<b>Last Name</b> GUEST
<b>Session ID</b> TRAIN-2950-2	<b>Test</b> Math Grade 6

Figure 149. Audio/Video Checks Screen

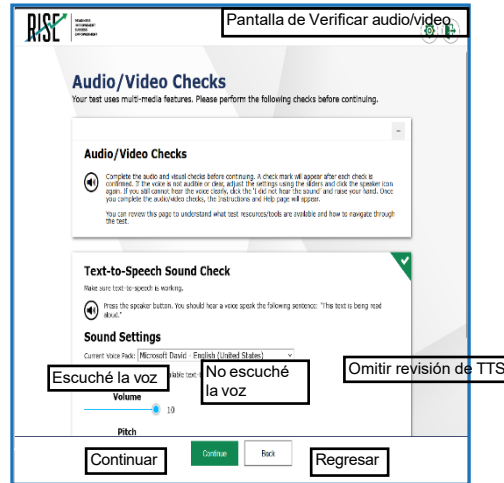


Figure 150. Instructions and Help Page

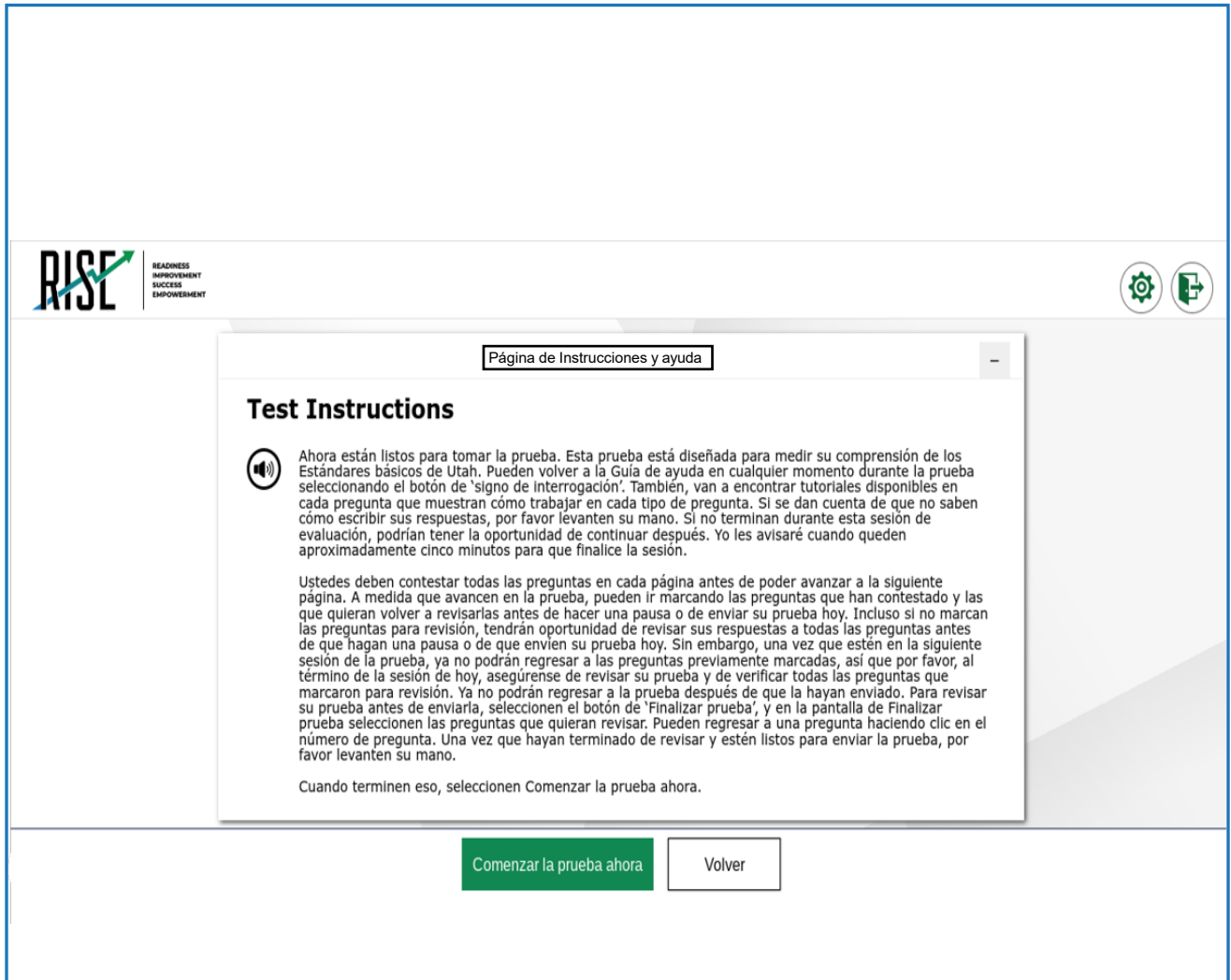




Figure 151. Help Guide Button



Figure 152. End of Segment Review Screen

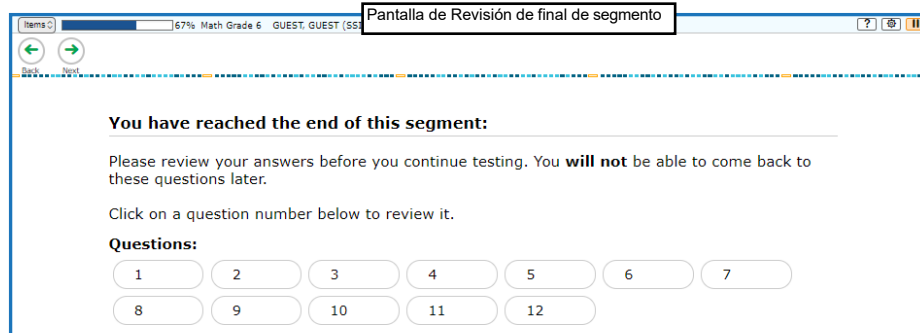
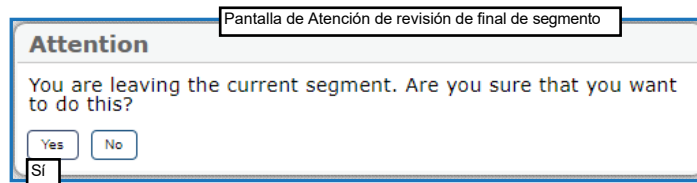


Figure 153. End of Segment Attention Screen



Please note: If you have students using the Refreshable Braille or Screen Reader accommodations, there is additional scripting required. For the Accommodated Script, refer to the [Accommodated Test Script](#) section of this manual.



Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

**SAY:** “Cuando estén listos, seleccionen Comenzar la prueba ahora”.

## Five-Minute Alert Before the End of the Test Session

Follow appropriate local procedures to attract the students’ attention and then read the following script.

**SAY:** “Quedan cinco minutos en esta sesión de la prueba. Ahora, por favor revisen todas las preguntas que contestaron en la prueba, porque no podrán revisarlas después. Si no han terminado esta prueba, después tendrán oportunidad para contestar las preguntas que les faltan”.

# Ending the Test Session

## Students—End the Session and Sign Out

**SAY:** “Ya se acabó la sesión de la prueba. Si no terminaron, hagan clic en el botón de ‘Pausa’ en la esquina superior derecha”.

**SAY:** “Si completaron toda la prueba, hagan clic en ‘Finalizar prueba’ y confirmen haciendo clic en Sí en la pantalla de Atención”.

Figure 154. End Test Button

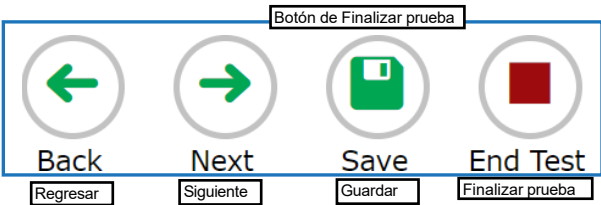
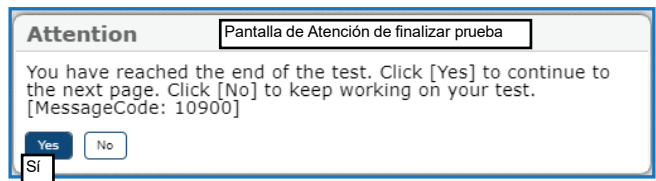
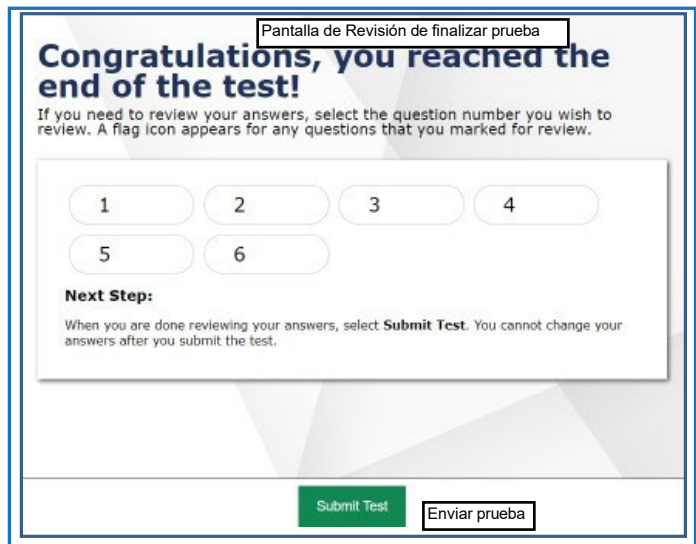


Figure 155. End of Test Attention Screen



**SAY:** “Para enviar su prueba, hagan clic en ‘Enviar prueba’ en la pantalla de revisión de Finalizar prueba. Ya no podrán regresar a la prueba después de que hayan enviado su prueba”.

Figure 156. End of Test Review Screen



**SAY:** “Si no saben cómo enviar su prueba, o si no pueden enviar su prueba, por favor levanten la mano ahora”.

[Pause.]

**SAY: “Ahora voy a recoger sus materiales de la prueba”.**

Secure materials should be stored between testing sessions and destroyed at the end of testing session according to local procedures.

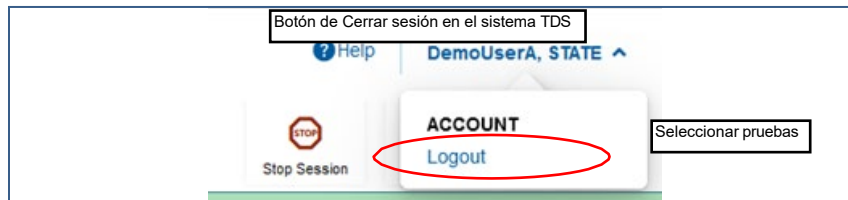
Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- Student test tickets, if provided (should have been collected already and placed in a secure location after the students began testing)

## Test Administrator—Sign Out

**SAY:** “Hagan clic ‘Cerrar sesión’ en la esquina superior derecha del sistema TDS”.

Figure 157. Logout Button in TDS System



## Accommodated Test Script

If a student's test includes listening items, those students will be asked to perform an audio check before learning about the online testing resources/tools. In this event, please instruct students to check that their headphones are working.

**SAY: “Check your audio. Press ‘Play’ below to hear a sound. Change your volume as needed.”**

If a student's test does not include an audio check, simply instruct those students to follow along while you read aloud the general instructions.

**SAY: “The directions will help you learn about how to take your test.”**

**SAY: “The Help Guide and Pause can be found in the upper-right corner of the screen during the test. Press the question mark link to see the Help Guide again at any point during your test. Press Pause to pause and sign out of your test without submitting it.”**

**SAY: “The ‘Items’ button can be found in the upper-left corner of the screen during the test. Press this button to see your progress on the test and quickly move between questions. This is also where the ‘End Test’ button will appear for you to submit your test when you are finished.”**

**SAY: “The right and left arrow buttons will be located in the upper-left corner of the screen during the test. Move between different questions on your test by using these buttons. The right arrow takes you forward. The left arrow takes you back.”**

**SAY: “Some items on your test may be split into side-by-side areas. This is so you can easily go back and forth between the two sides while you answer questions. If you want to focus more on one side, you can move the dividing line left or right by using the arrow buttons in the top right corner of the item.”**

**SAY: “There are also some resources/tools you may find helpful to use during the test. Zoom can be used to make words and pictures on the screen bigger or smaller. Press the ‘zoom out’ button to decrease the size of the words and pictures. Press the ‘zoom in’ button to increase the size of the words and pictures on the screen.”**

**“You may select Mark for Review from the context menu to mark a question you want to return to at a later time. Anything you have marked for review can be seen from the Review screen.”**

## Administering the RISE Summatives Remotely

Administering Summative Assessments to remote students requires additional considerations above what would be encountered in the classroom setting. Only students who are enrolled full-time in an online setting can complete summative assessments remotely off-site.

**At the present time, only math (with the exception of SM1), ELA, and writing summative assessments are available for remote proctoring.**

The tools that are available during remotely administered Summative Assessments are included within the RISE platform with additional capabilities for proctors to monitor and assist remote students as they are completing Summative Assessments. While completing a Summative Assessment, remote students will be able to communicate with proctors directly by clicking on the icon at the bottom of their Summative Assessment screen. Students cannot see or communicate with other students during the administration of the remote Summative Assessments.

Students who require the use of accommodations outside the embedded resources—print, braille, assistive technology, scribe, and American Sign Language—will need to submit a request form to USBE. This ensures students needing those accommodations will receive the appropriate support to be successful. The “USBE Remote Proctoring Request Form” can be found on the [USBE Special Education webpage](#) and should be submitted to Jessica Wilhelm ([jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov)), at least 3 weeks prior to the testing date.

## Required TIDE Student Settings for Remote Summative Administration

For a student to take a Remote Summative assessment, they must be marked as an Online Student in TIDE. This must be done by a School Administrator (SA) account or higher. Please review the [TIDE Guide](#) for steps to enable this setting.

Teacher (TE) accounts can view in the student interface to confirm the student is marked as an Online Student. Please note that this setting only controls Summative assessments. Interim and Benchmark Modules can be administered either remotely or in-person, regardless of this setting.

Student Information

LEA: 99 - USBE

\*Sex: Male

School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOOL 1

\*Birth Date (MMDDYYYY): 10102010

\*SSID (7 digits): 9090189

\*Enrolled Grade: 06

LEA Student ID: 9090189

Special Education Indicator: Yes

\*Student's First Name: Test189

ELL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student's Middle Initial: M189

Foreign Exchange: ☒ Y ☐ N

\*Student's Last Name: Last189

Online Student: ☒ Yes ☐ No

## Security

The **RISE Summative Assessments** are secure and not public assessments. Individual student results can be shared with online students via Zoom, Google Classroom, or other third-party communication software in a one-on-one conference with the student. Student results should not be shared over unsecured communication methods like personal email or text messages.

Considerations for sharing Summative Assessment reporting data in a classroom setting should include:

- How to discuss/present classroom-level data without revealing Personally Identifiable Information (PII) on any test item
- How to provide equitable instruction to students with a Parental Exclusion for Summative Assessments who do not have access to the assessment
- How to maintain the integrity of the Summative Assessment

## Creating a Remote Session in the Test Delivery System

When using the remote proctoring features in the RISE TDS, teachers and students are able to communicate via text and video & audio chat; additionally, the system allows enhanced capability for the teacher to monitor students directly. Students connect to the Remote summative test session using the Secure Browser.

## Guidance for Remote Administration of Summative Assessments

- A maximum ratio of 10:2 student to proctor ratio is permitted for Remote Summative testing sessions. USBE requires two proctors for every 10 students in a proctor group. Both proctors must be in the same physical location and able to converse with each other during the entire testing session.
- Students who are enrolled full-time in an online setting are permitted to complete summative assessments off-site. At the present time, only math, ELA, and writing summative assessments are available for remote administration.
- The RISE online testing system that teachers and test administrators in Utah have used to administer assessments in the classroom allows teachers to administer Summative Assessments to students who are off-site and not in the classroom. Features built into RISE allow teachers and students to see and communicate with each other during a remote Summative Assessment. However, once the assessment has been submitted, teachers and students cannot communicate with each other within the RISE system.
- Teachers and students do not need to buy or install any additional software to enable the remote administration feature. Teachers sign into the RISE test administration site they use when students are in the classroom. From this site, teachers can select a remote Summative Assessment session or an assessment session in the classroom. Teachers can schedule sessions in advance and provide a session ID to the session for students to join the session when it starts.
- The option to assess students remotely is built into RISE. Teachers and students will not be asked to share any additional personally identifiable information than they would share in an assessment session in a classroom.

The remote administration option should be used when students who are enrolled full-time in an online setting need to complete a math, ELA or writing Summative Assessments in an online setting.

## How to Prepare for Remote Administration

To ensure teachers can administer a Summative Assessment to a student when that student is in an online setting, there are several tasks that need to be completed before administering the Summative Assessments to students. The checklist below is designed to help teachers complete these tasks in advance of the assessment.

Task	Status
Make sure the teacher's computer or iPad has the Chrome, Firefox, or Safari web browser installed so they can access the RISE test administration site.	
Make sure the teacher's computer has a built-in or plug-in webcam.	

Make sure the teacher’s computer has a built-in or plug-in microphone.	
Make sure the teacher’s computer has a built-in or plug-in speaker.	
Make sure each student’s testing device has a built-in or plug-in webcam.	
Make sure each student’s testing device has a built-in or plug-in microphone.	
Make sure each student’s testing device has a built-in or plug-in speaker.	
Use the diagnostic checker to make sure the teacher’s webcam, microphone, and speaker are working properly.	
Make sure the diagnostic checker has been run on each student’s testing device to test their webcam, microphone, and speaker.	
Highly recommended: Make sure each student has taken a remote TA-proctored training test to ensure their technology is working properly and to familiarize teachers and students with the remote administration process	
Highly recommended: Schedule a Summative Assessment session in advance and share the session ID to the test session with students.	

## How to Prepare the Teacher’s Computer to Administer Summative Assessments Remotely

To prepare the teacher’s computer to administer Summative Assessments to students who are in an online setting, teachers should have the proper hardware and software and a strong internet connection. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.

## What Technology do Teachers Need?

The technology requirements to administer a Summative Assessment to students when they are in an online setting are similar as those used for assessments completed in a classroom, except teachers and students also need a webcam, microphone, speaker, and a means of securely communicating with each other.

The following charts describe the hardware and software requirements for the teacher’s machine.

## Hardware Requirements for Teachers

Type	Required Hardware
Desktop, laptop, or iPad	Any modern desktop or laptop computer running any modern version of Windows, macOS, Ubuntu, Fedora, or Chrome OS or any modern iPad running any modern version of iPadOS.
Webcam	Any built-in or plug-in webcam.
Microphone	Any built-in or plug-in microphone.
Speaker	Any built-in or plug-in speaker, headphone, or headset.



## Software Requirements for Teachers


Type	Required Software
Operating System	Any modern version of Windows, macOS, Ubuntu, Fedora, Chrome OS, or iPadOS.
Web Browser	Any modern version of Chrome, Firefox, or Safari.

## Before Testing Day: Checking your Technology

To ensure the teacher’s webcam, microphone, and speaker meet the minimum requirements necessary for remote testing, run the diagnostic checker at [https://demo.tds.airast.org/systemdiagnostic/pages/default.aspx?c=ClearSight\\_PT](https://demo.tds.airast.org/systemdiagnostic/pages/default.aspx?c=ClearSight_PT)

From this site, select **Audio and Video Checks** to access audio and video checks for your device.


Teachers can ensure their webcam is working properly by following the steps below:

1. In the *Camera Check* field, mark the **I agree to grant Browser permission to use camera.** checkbox.
2. Select the **Camera** icon ().
3. A pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, the RISE system will not be able to access your camera and you will be unable to proceed.
4. Do one of the following:
  - If live video from your webcam appears, select **Works!** A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Camera Check* field. Your camera works.
  - If live video from your webcam does not appear, select **Doesn’t Work** and contact your school’s technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

**Camera Check**

Make sure you are able to use camera. Click the checkbox to grant permission, then test your camera

☐ I agree to grant Browser permission to use camera.





**Next Step:**

If you see live stream of your camera, choose Works!. If not, choose Doesn't Work.


Teachers can ensure their microphone is working properly by following the steps below:

6. In the *Recording Device Check* field, select the **Microphone** icon ().


7. Speak into your microphone.
8. When you are done speaking, select the **Stop** icon (  ) to stop recording.
9. To listen to your recording, select the **Play** icon (  ) to listen to your recording.
10. Do one of the following:
  - If you hear the audio you recorded from your speaker, select **I heard my recording**. A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Recording Device Check* field. Your microphone works.
  - If you do not hear the audio you recorded from your speaker, select **I did not hear my recording** and contact your school's technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

**Recording Device Check**

Make sure your recording device is working.



1. To start recording, press the Microphone button.
2. Say your name into your recording device.
3. When you are done, press the Stop button.
4. To listen to your recording, press the Play button.




**Next Step:**

If you heard your recording, choose **I heard my recording**. If not, choose **I did not hear my recording**.

I heard my recording


I did not hear my recording

Teachers can ensure their speaker is working properly by following the steps below:

3. In the *Audio Playback Check* field, select the **Play Audio** icon (  ).
4. Do one of the following:
  - If you hear the sound from your speaker, select **I heard the sound**. A checkmark appears in the upper right corner of the *Audio Playback Check* field. Your speaker works.
  - If you do not hear the sound from your speaker, select **I did not hear the sound** and contact your school's technology coordinator to troubleshoot the problem.

**Audio Playback Check**

Make sure audio playback is working.



To play the sample sound, press the speaker button.

**Next Step:**

If you heard the sound, choose **I heard the sound**. If not, choose **I did not hear the sound**.

I heard the sound

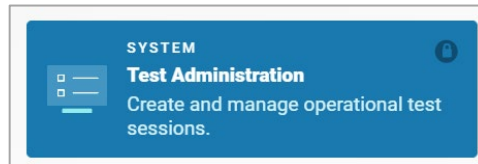
I did not hear the sound

## How to Log in the Test Administration Site in an Online Setting

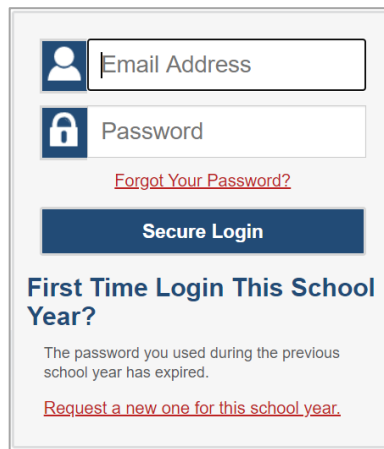
Teachers access the RISE test administration site in an online setting the same way they would access it in a classroom. From the test administration site, teachers can start a Summative Assessment session immediately or schedule a Summative Assessment session to start in the future.

Teachers can access the test administration site in an online setting by following the steps below:

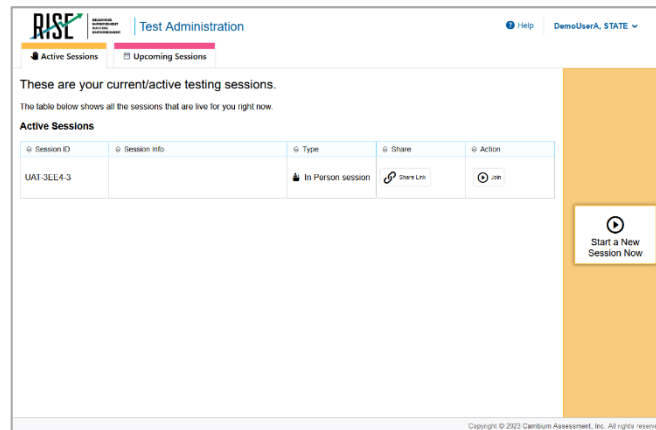
4. Access the RISE portal at [www.utahrise.org](http://www.utahrise.org)
5. Select the Test Administration card.



6. The *Test Administration* login page opens in a new window. Enter the same credentials you would use in school and select **Secure Login**. If you have forgotten your password, select **Forgot Your Password?** and follow the on-screen instructions to set a new password. Users are prohibited from logging in to the RISE and Secure Browser systems using any credentials other than those specifically assigned to their role.



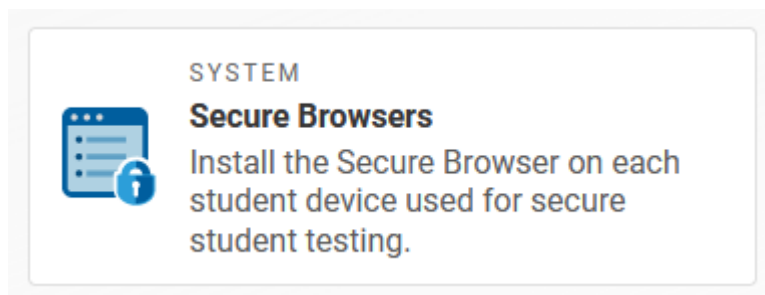
Once you have logged in, the *Test Administration* site appears, displaying the *Active Sessions* page. In addition to allowing teachers to create Summative Assessment sessions for students in the classroom like they have done in the past, this site has been redesigned to allow teachers to create Summative Assessment sessions for students who are testing in an online setting and to schedule Summative Assessment sessions for students in an online setting.



## How to Schedule a Summative Assessment Session in Advance

To help ensure the day of remote Summative Assessment administration runs as smoothly as possible, teachers can schedule Summative Assessment sessions in advance. When a teacher schedules a Summative Assessment session in advance, RISE provides a session ID to the Summative Assessment session. Teachers provide this information to their students so students can join the session when it begins. Remote administration requires a proctor to constantly monitor students in an online setting via the computer screen.

Students completing the Summative Assessment in an online setting will use the Secure Browser program. The Secure Browser can be downloaded directly from the RISE Portal by clicking on the Secure Browsers card on the right sidebar and selecting the appropriate supported operating system.

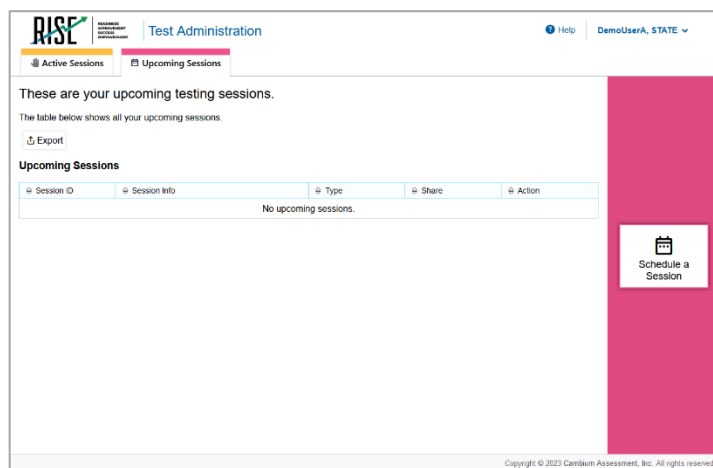


For information about communicating session information to students, see the section [How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students](#).

Teachers can schedule a Summative Assessment session in advance by following the steps below:

10. Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).

11. The *Test Administration* page appears. Select **Upcoming Sessions**.



12. The *Upcoming Sessions* page appears. Select **Schedule a Session**.

13. The *Schedule a Session* pop-up window appears. In the *Start* and *End* fields, enter a start and end date for the session and select **Next**.

RISE Live Tests

Test Selection

🔍

✕

Create an Assignment

Choose the dates for which the assignment can be accessed

Start: 10/13/23

End: 10/13/23

Next

←

Set the start and end dates for the session

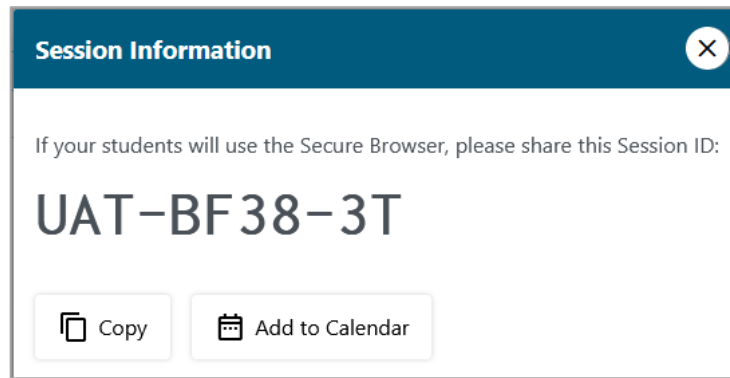
⏵ Save Session

10/13/23 - 10/13/23

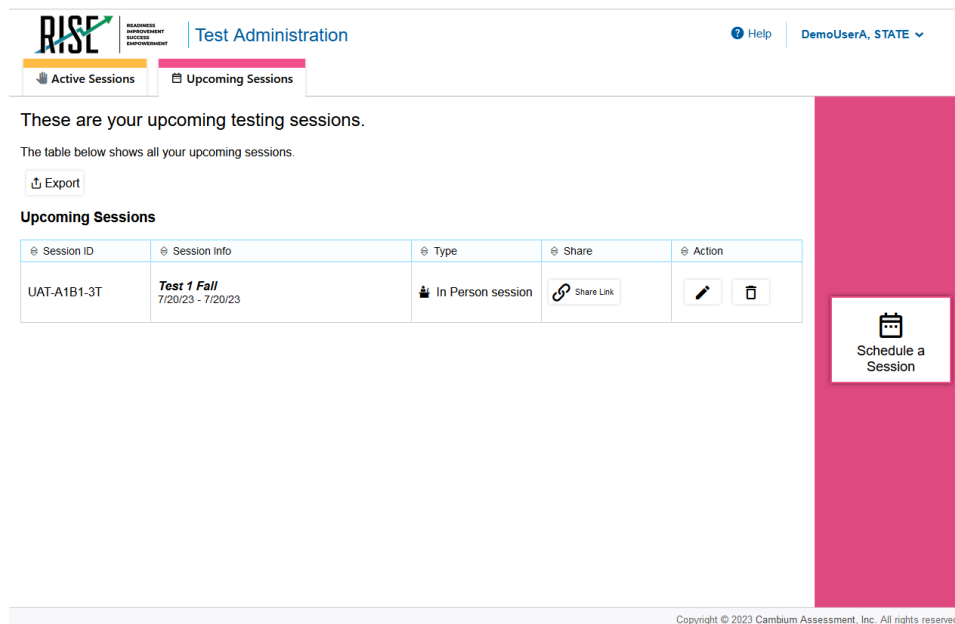
14. The *Test Selection* page appears. From the list of color-coded test categories, select the Summative Assessment that you wish to include. To alleviate student confusion, assign one Summative Assessment per session for students, unless students are completing make-up assessments.



15. The Summative Assessments appear. Select a Summative Assessment to add to the session by marking the checkbox(es) by the test(s). Expand a group of Summative Assessments by selecting the **Plus Sign** icon (+) next to that group.

16. Once you have selected a Summative Assessment to add to the session, the *Session Settings* fields appear. Do the following:
- In the *Session Name* field, enter a name for the session. It is recommended you make the name descriptive as to the summative and timeframe being administered. As an example: 'Grade 3 Math Summative October 16'. Do not enter special characters in the name.
  - In the *Session Type* field, do one of the following:
    - For an in-person session, select **In Person**.
    - For a remote session, select **Remote**.
  - Select **Save Session**.
17. The *Session Information* pop-up window appears. This pop-up window provides the session ID teachers need to share with students so students can join the session when it starts. Note the guidance for securely communicating with students in the section [How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students](#). Teachers should also copy this session ID for themselves and save it in a secure location in case they need it later.
- After providing the session ID to students and copying it, select **Close**.



18. The *Test Administration* site appears again, displaying the *Upcoming Sessions* page. The scheduled session appears in the table.



- To edit an upcoming session before it begins, select the **Edit** icon (  ).
- To delete an upcoming session before it begins, select the **Delete** icon (  ).

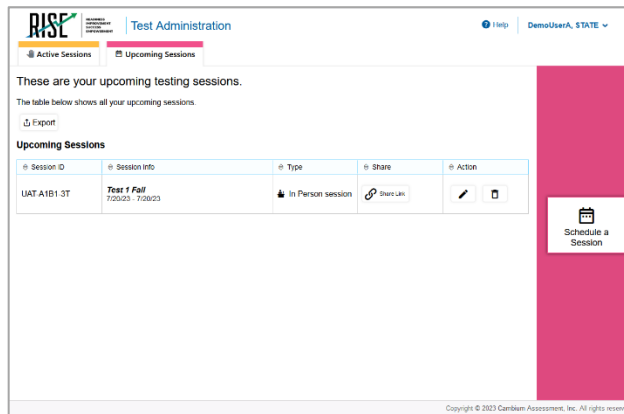
## How to Modify a Summative Assessment Session Scheduled in Advance but has Not Started Yet

Teachers can modify Summative Assessment sessions that were scheduled in advance but have not started yet.

For example, a teacher may want to modify a session after it was created to change the start or end date of the session.

Teachers can modify Summative Assessment sessions that were scheduled in advance but have not started yet by following the steps below:

- Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
- The *Test Administration* site appears. Do one of the following:
  - To modify a Summative Assessment session, select **Upcoming Sessions**. The *Upcoming Sessions* page appears.



6. To edit an upcoming Summative Assessment session, select **Edit** for that Summative Assessment session and do one of the following:
  - To modify a Summative Assessment session, complete steps [4-9](#) in the section [How to Schedule a Summative Assessment Session in Advance](#).

## How to Communicate Session Information Securely to Students

Teachers need to communicate session IDs to the Summative Assessment session and student IDs to their students so students can complete Summative Assessments that were scheduled in advance. This information should not be shared over unsecured communication methods like personal email or text messages. Instead, teachers should communicate this information to students using a secure method such as an encrypted email or a classroom management system teachers and students are already using for remote instructional and communication purposes.

## Tasks to Complete During Remote Administration

This section lists and explains the tasks that teachers will need to complete to administer and monitor a Summative

### How to Join a Remote Summative Assessment Session Scheduled in Advance

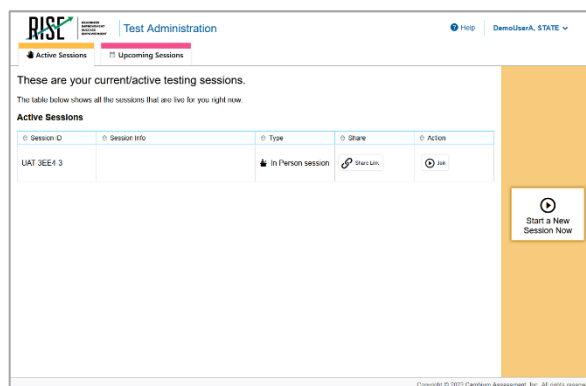
Teachers join a Summative Assessment session they scheduled in advance and approve students into the session so students can complete the Summative Assessment. Teachers should plan to join active sessions in advance to allow students time to log in. Students cannot join a session until the teacher has logged in.

On the RISE *Test Administration* site, Summative Assessment sessions scheduled in advance move automatically from the *Upcoming Sessions* page to the *Active Sessions* page when the start date for the session arrives. Teachers can join the session from the *Active Sessions* page.

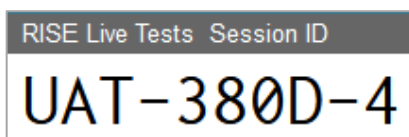
Teachers can join a Summative Assessment session that was scheduled in advance by following the steps below:

5. Access the RISE test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).
6. The *Test Administration* site appears. Select **Join** for the Summative Assessment session you want to join.







7. If the Summative Assessment session is being administered in a remote session, a pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your microphone and camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, students taking the test will be unable to see or hear you during video conferences.
8. The *Test Administration* site appears. The session will begin and will continue the same way it would if you had created it to start immediately. The session ID appears at the top of the page.



- To stop the session, select the **Stop** icon (  ).

- To select additional Summative Assessments to add to the session, select the **Select Tests** icon (  ). To approve students requesting to join the session, select **Approvals** next to the session ID. The **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window appears, displaying a list of students grouped by Summative Assessment. Note, the **Approvals** button becomes active when students are awaiting approval and shows you how many students are awaiting approval. The **Approvals** notification updates regularly, but you can also select the **Refresh** icon (  ) in the upper-right corner to update it manually.

While approving students, you can also view and edit students' test settings and accommodations, if necessary.

Once students have been approved to join the session, they can begin completing the Summative Assessment.

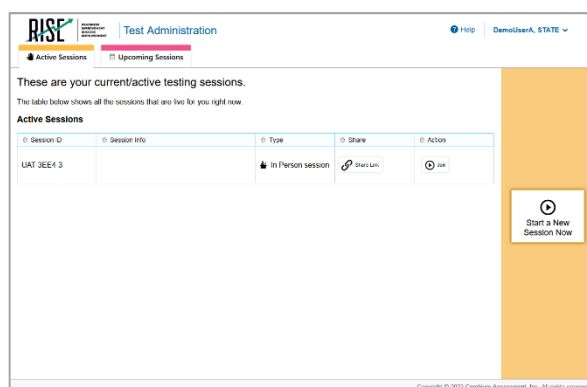
## How to Start Summative Assessment Session Immediately for Students in an Online Setting

If teachers did not schedule a Summative Assessment session for students who are in an online setting in advance, they can start a session for students who are not in the classroom immediately. When teachers log in, they see a dashboard with two pages: Active Sessions and Upcoming Sessions. To start a Summative Assessments session immediately, teachers start on the Active Sessions page.

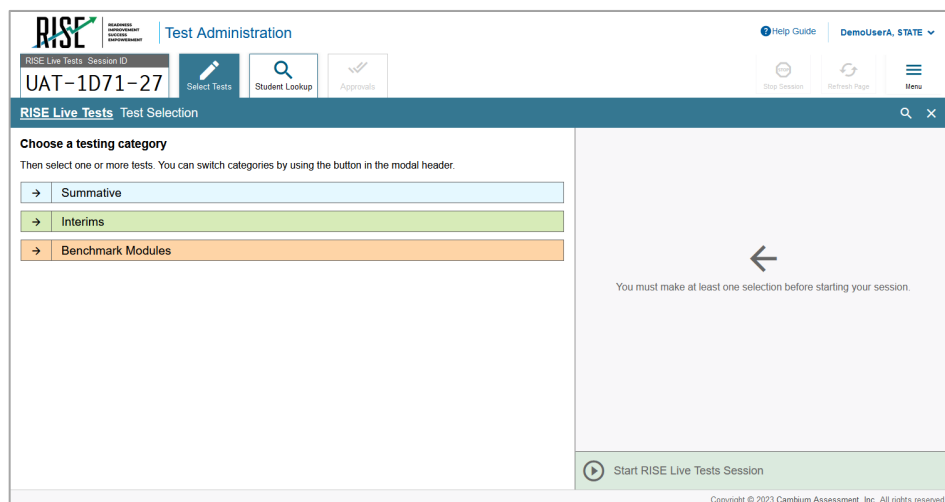
Teachers can start a Summative Assessments session immediately by following the steps below:


8. Access the test administration site by following steps in the section [How to Log in the Test Administration Site](#).

9. The *Test Administration* site appears, displaying the *Active Sessions* page. Select **Start a New Session Now**.


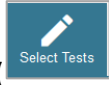



10. The *Test Selection* page appears. Select the Summative Assessment you wish to administer. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.



11. The Summative Assessments appear. Select the Summative Assessments that you want to administer. Expand a group of tests by selecting the **Plus Sign** icon (  ) next to that group. Please note that only math, ELA and writing summative assessments are available for remote proctoring.

12. Once you have selected a Summative Assessment to add to the session, the *Session Settings* fields appear. Do the following:
  - a. In the *Session Type* field, do one of the following:
    - i. For an in-person session, select **In Person**.
    - ii. For a remote session, select **Remote**.
  - b. Select **Start RISE Live Tests Session**.
13. If the session is a remote session, a pop-up window appears in your web browser, requesting access to your microphone and camera. Select **Allow**. If you do not select Allow, students taking the test will be unable to see or hear you during video conferences.
14. The *Test Administration* site appears. The session has started. The session ID appears at the top of the page.

- To stop the session, select the **Stop** icon ().
- To select Summative Assessments to add to the session, select the **Select Tests** icon ().
- To approve students requesting to join the session, select **Approvals** next to the session ID. The **Approvals and Student Test Settings** window appears, displaying a list of students grouped by Summative Assessment. Note, the **Approvals** button becomes active when students are awaiting approval and shows you how many students are awaiting approval. The **Approvals** notification updates regularly, but you can also select the **Refresh** icon () in the upper-right corner to update it manually.

While approving students, you can also view and edit students' test settings and accommodations, if necessary.


Once students have been approved to join the session, they can begin taking the test.

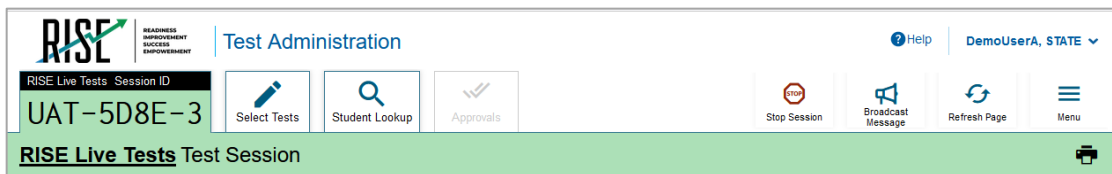
## How to Communicate with All Students in a Remote Session at once


Once a remote Summative Assessment session has started and students have joined, teachers can communicate with all students at once through a broadcast feature within the RISE test administration site.

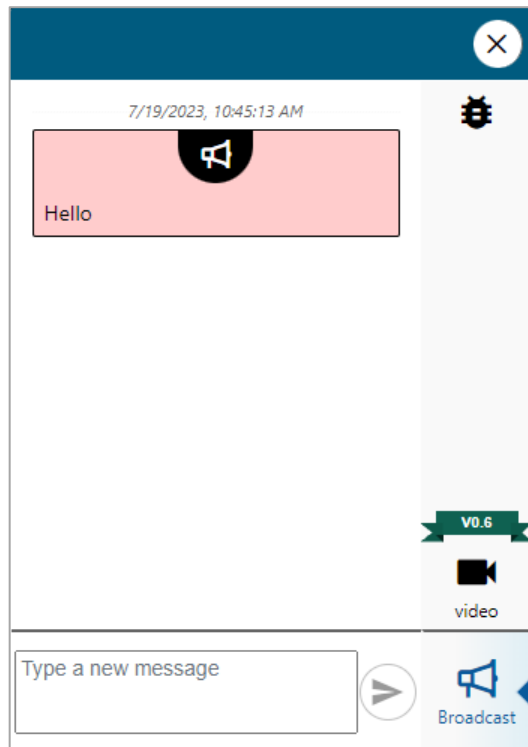
- Broadcasted messages to students pop up automatically as announcements on each student’s screen. Students do not need to do anything for these messages to appear. These messages are also read aloud.
- Be sure to keep these messages brief. For example, teachers might tell students “Ten minutes left in the test.” It may be helpful to remind students that they do not need to individually reply to broadcast messages unless requested to do so.
- Students can respond to teachers through this communication method. Chat messages sent from students to teachers appear only on the teacher’s screen and not on the screens of other students in the session.
- It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.


Teachers can communicate with all students in a remote test session by following the steps below:

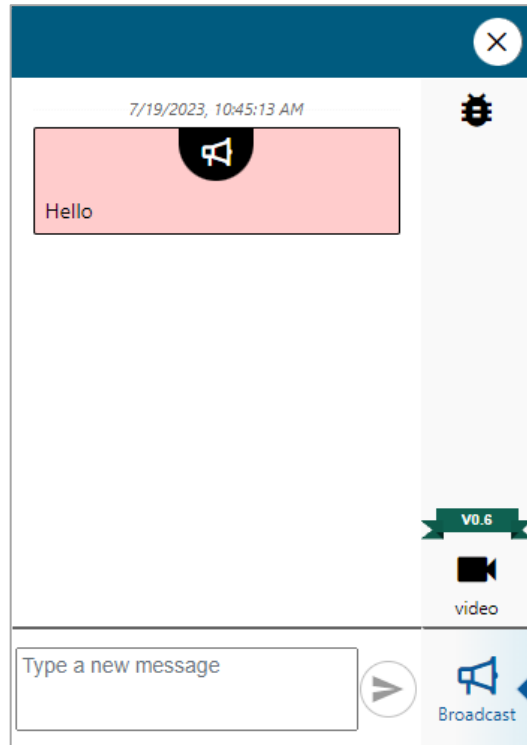
- From the test administration site, select the **Megaphone** icon (  ).





- The *Broadcast* pop-up window opens. In the *Type a new message* field, type your message and then select the **Send** icon (  ).



- Your message automatically appears on the testing device of each student in the session and will be read aloud. Students do not need to do anything for this message to appear. It may be helpful to remind students that they do not need to individually reply to broadcast messages unless requested to do so.
  - Note: TAs and students can report bugs in the pop-up window by clicking on the **Bug** icon (  ) in the upper-right hand corner of the window.



Students can respond to messages by typing a message in the *Type a new message* field and selecting the **Send** icon () on their devices. When a student sends a message, a **Message Waiting** icon () appears under their image on the test administration site. To see the student's message, select their image.

Test Administration

Help Guide DemoUserA, STATE

RISE Live Tests Session ID  
UAT-1D71-27

Select Tests Student Lookup Approvals

Stop Session Broadcast Message Refresh Page Menu

RISE Live Tests Test Session

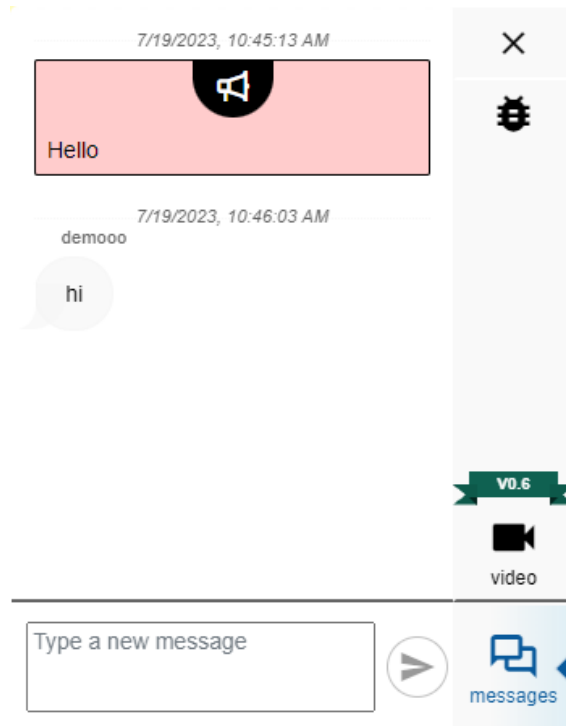
0 students awaiting approval 0 print requests 1 active students (max 200)

Summative

Tests without issue

Student Information	Test	Opp #	Progress	Test Settings	Actions
Last74, Test74 9090074	Remote Summative: ELA Grade 4	1	0% answered - Started	Standard	

The *Chat* pop-up window opens. Select the **Messages** icon () to view the message sent by the student.




Select **X** to close the *Chat* pop-up window. The test administration site appears.

## How to Observe Students while they Complete Summative Assessments Off-Site

While students are testing off-site, teachers can observe low resolution video of all students at once or select one student to view at high resolution.

Low resolution video of all students appears automatically once a student requests to be added to a test session. Teachers will see the video icon appear for students in the pop-up window where the teachers view student test settings and approve students to join test sessions.



Test Administration

RISE Live Tests Session ID

UAT-1D71-27

Select Tests

Student Lookup

Approvals

Help Guide

DemoUserA, STATE

Stop Session

Broadcast Message




Refresh Page

Menu

RISE Live Tests Test Session

0 students awaiting approval 0 print requests 1 active students (max 200)

Tests without issue

Student Information	Test	Opp #	Progress	Test Settings	Actions
 <p>Last74, Test74 9090074</p>	Remote Summative: ELA Grade 4	1	0% answered - Started	Standard	 

For students, when requesting to join a test session, they will see video icons for themselves and the teacher in the bottom-right corner of the “Waiting for Approval” screen.

First Name	Last Name
demo00	testA

Session ID	Test
UAT-FSAF-3	Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Editing 1


RISE Live Test Site
 Click to cancel the request and return to the login page.
 Copyright © 2021 Cambium Assessment, Inc. All rights reserved.

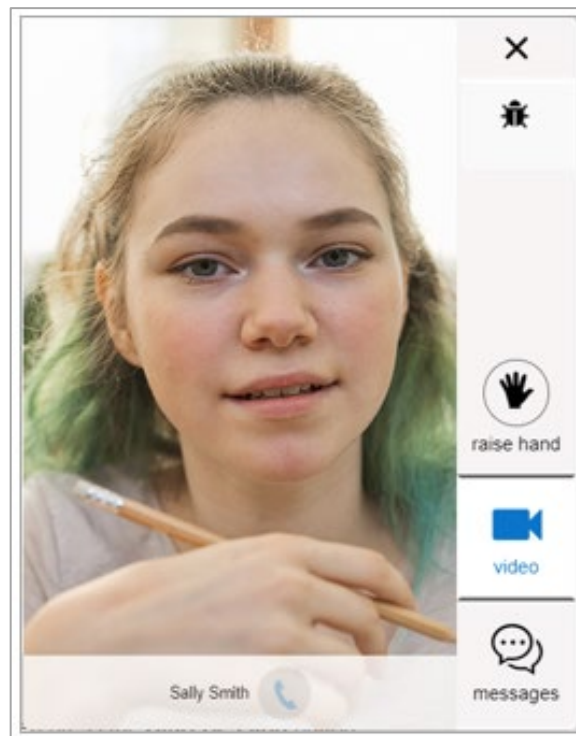


Once teachers approve students to join test sessions, teachers can see the **Student Video** icons on the list of students on the RISE remote Summative Assessment administration site. You may select a larger student view by clicking on the various options to the left of the broadcast icon. Depending on the browser window size and screen resolution, this may change the number of students visible on screen at one time. You can scroll the web page down to continue to view all students currently testing.

While a connection is being made, a **Connection Pending** icon appears under the student’s image on the RISE remote Summative Assessment administration site. The icon disappears once a connection is made.

Teachers can view high resolution video of one student at a time by following the steps below:

3. From the list of students in the test session, select the **Student Video** icon (  ) for the student you wish to view.
4. The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student.





Select **X** to close the *Video Conference* pop-up window. The RISE remote Summative Assessment administration site appears.

### How to Start a One-on-one Video Conference with one Student at a time

Teachers can start a one-on-one video conference with one student at a time through the RISE remote Summative Assessment administration site. During a video conference, teachers can see and hear the student and, if the teacher allows, the student can see and hear the teacher.

Teachers can start a one-on-one video conference with one student at a time by following the steps below:


3. From the list of students in the Summative Assessment session, select the **Student Video** icon (  ) for the student with whom you wish to start a one-on-one video conference.
4. The *Video Conference* pop-up window opens, displaying high resolution video of the student. Select the **Call** icon (  ) to call the student.

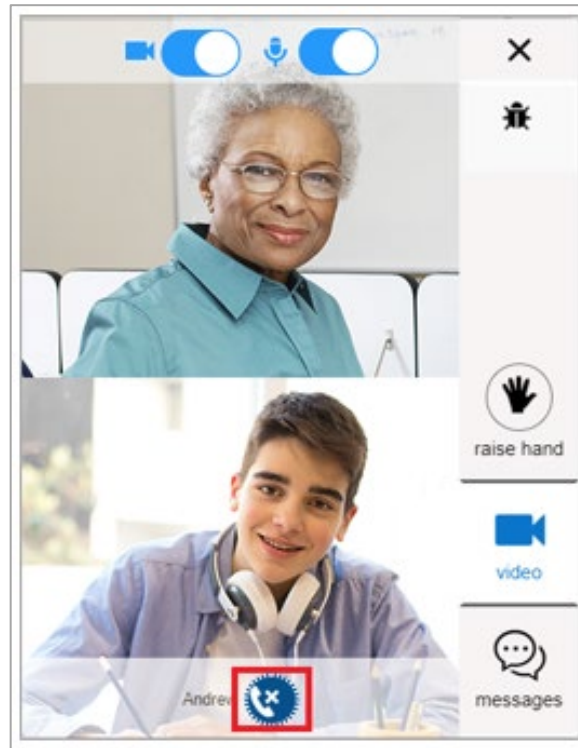


The call is placed. On your device, the *Video Conference* pop-up window displays a split-screen view of you and the student. On the student's device, the *Video Conference* pop-up window displays automatically, displaying the same split-screen view of you and the student.

To toggle your webcam or microphone, do the following:

- To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon (  ). With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
- To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon (  ). With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.

To disconnect the call, select the **Disconnect Call** icon (  ).








## How to Respond to Student Requests for Assistance

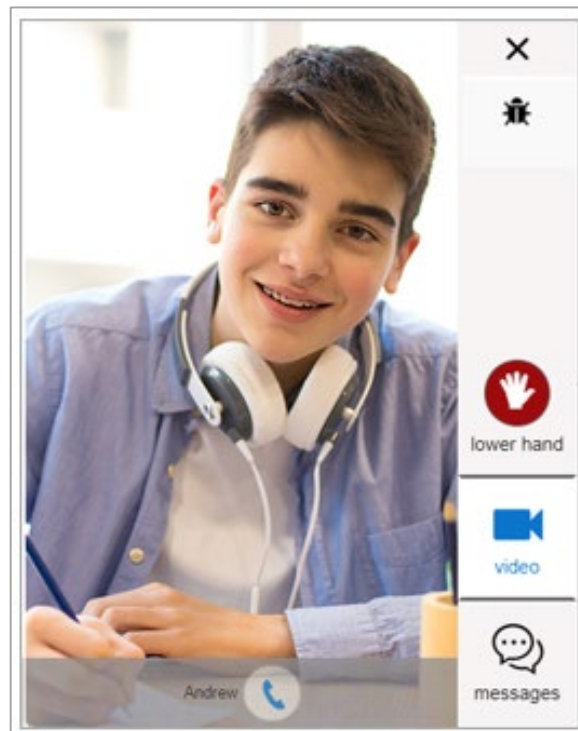
Students who need assistance can request it from their teacher by virtually “raising their hand” while taking a remote Summative Assessment. Students who request assistance will appear at the top of the class list for efficient monitoring.

Students who need assistance will appear with a **Hand Raised** icon next to their name on the list of students on the RISE remote Summative Assessment administration site.

Teachers can respond to student requests for assistance by following the steps below:

3. From the list of students in the Summative Assessment session, select the **Student with Hand Raised** icon for the student to whom you wish to respond.
4. The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student. Do one of the following:
  - To send the student a chat message, select **Messages**, enter your message in the *Type a new message* field and select the **Send** icon (  ). Your message appears automatically on the student’s screen. Students can respond to your message with a chat message of their own.
  - To start a one-on-one video conference with the student, select the **Call** icon (  ). The student appears in a split-screen. You and the student can see and hear each other.
    - To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon (  ). With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
    - To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon (  ). With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.


- To lower the student's hand, select the **Lower Hand** icon (  ).
- To close the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select **X**. The list of students in the session appears.

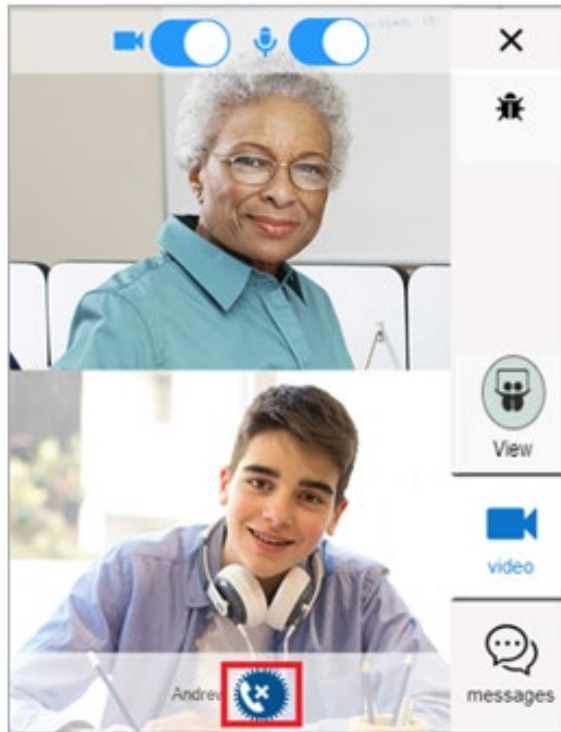


## How to View a Student's Screen

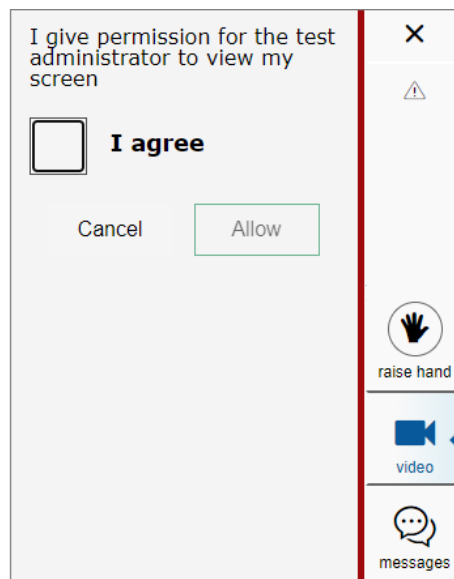
If a student has a question that requires you to see their screen, the system has screensharing functionality.

Teachers can view a student's screen using this functionality by following the steps below:

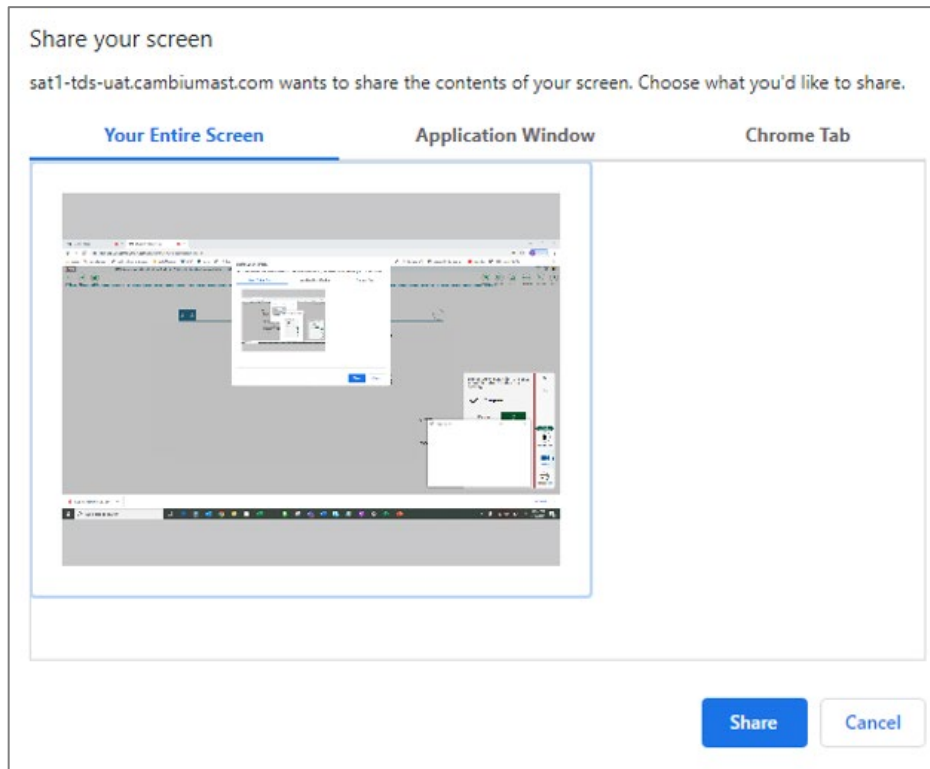
6. In the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select the **View** icon (  ).




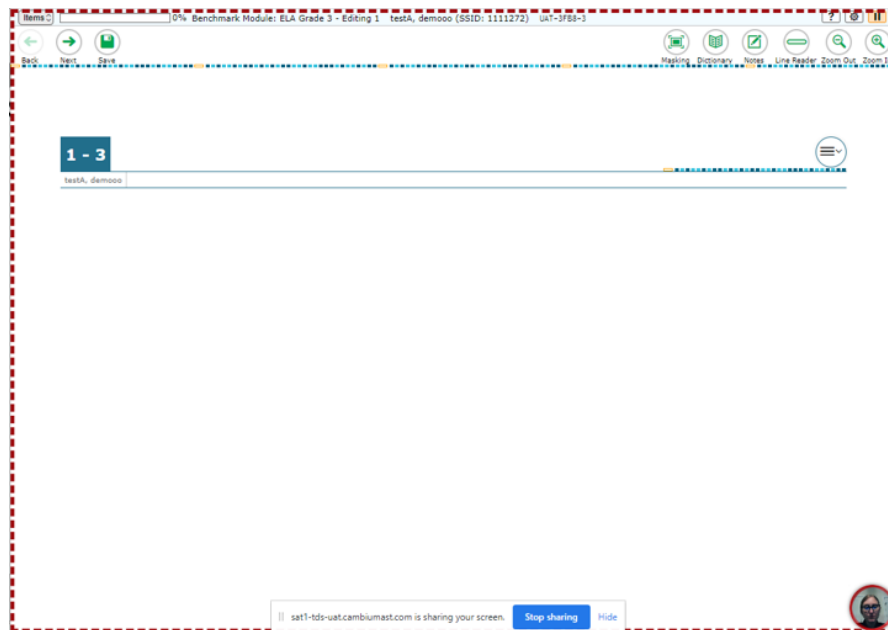
7. A prompt will appear in the student's *Video Conferencing* pop-up window asking them to give permission for the test administrator to view their screen.



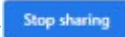

8. Once the student selects the **I agree** box, the *Share your screen* pop-up window will appear where the student will specify if they want to share their entire screen, an application window, or a browser tab (as applicable).



9. Once the student specifies which screen they want to share and selects the **Share** button (  ), screensharing will begin. A red, dashed border will appear around the student's screen when it is being shared. The teacher will then be able to view the student's screen.



10. There are two ways to end screensharing.






- The student can select the **Stop Sharing** button (  ) on their screen.
- The teacher can select the **End** icon (  ) in the *Video Conferencing* pop-up window on their screen.

## How to Respond if a Test Alert Appears for a Student

Test alerts appear on the list of students on the RISE remote Summative Assessment administration site if the RISE online testing system has not detected any activity from the student for some time. This may happen if the student’s computer has gone to sleep or if the student is experiencing some interruption. In the event of a test alert, all student responses are saved, so students do not lose test data.

Students with test alerts are moved to a *Tests with potential issues* list at the top of the page.

Teachers can respond to test alerts by following the steps below:

3. When a test alert appears, select the **Student Video** icon for the student.
4. The *Video Conference* pop-up window appears, displaying high resolution video of the student. Do one of the following:
  - To send the student a chat message, select **Messages**, enter your message in the *Type a new message* field and select the **Send** icon (  ). Your message appears automatically on the student’s screen. Students can respond to your message with a chat message of their own.
  - To start a one-on-one video conference with the student, select the **Call** icon (  ). The student appears in a split-screen. You and the student can see and hear each other.
    - To toggle your webcam, select the **Webcam Toggle** icon (  ). With your webcam off, students are unable to see you.
    - To toggle your microphone, select the **Microphone Toggle** icon (  ). With your microphone off, students are unable to hear you.
  - To lower the student’s hand, select the **Lower Hand** icon (  ).
  - To close the *Video Conference* pop-up window, select **X**. The list of students in the session appears.

## How to End a Remote Summative Assessment Session

Once the last student submits their Summative Assessment, teachers can end the remote Summative Assessment session. After the Summative Assessment session is ended, or once an individual student logs out of the session, teachers and students will no longer be able to see or communicate with each other through the RISE system. Guidance will need to be provided to students since no communication within RISE will occur once a student submits their Summative Assessment. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE Training Tests to practice using the technology built into the RISE remote administration system.

Stopping a session automatically logs out all the students in the session and pauses their Summative Assessment. Once a session is stopped, it cannot be resumed. To resume the Summative Assessments that were in that session, a new session should be started. Please note: updated session information will need to be provided for students when this occurs.

5. In the upper-right corner of the test administration site, select **Stop**.



6. A confirmation message appears. Do one of the following:

- To stop the session, select **OK**.
- To cancel the action and return to the session, select **Cancel**.

Important!		✕
This will stop the testing session and pause tests for all students who are currently taking tests in the session. The students will also be logged out. Are you sure? [MessageCode: 10509]		
OK	Cancel	



## Remote Summative Assessment Student Instructions

Before the Summative Assessment begins and after the student submits the Summative Assessment, it is required that proctors have an outside method of communication (e.g., Zoom, Google Classrooms, local LMS, or alternative secure communication software) to communicate the following instructions with their students who are testing remotely. The enhanced communication features that exist within the RISE testing platform are only active while the test is live, and will cease to function entirely once the student submits their Summative Assessment. It is highly recommended that teachers and students use the RISE TA-proctored Training Tests to practice and familiarize themselves with the remote administration features prior to administering and/or completing the Summative Assessments.

***Please note that remotely proctored Summative Assessments taken within the Secure Browser do require a third-party communication software to be disabled on the student’s machine while Summative Assessment is underway. You may continue to communicate through any third-party platform you typically use in the classroom as needed to provide the following:***

***\*\*Please note that the RISE assessments will provide automated instruction read aloud to students on each page as they progress through the following screens. These instructions will cover the information students will need to know to operate their test. The student should contact their proctor should they encounter any issues. The students will be presented with audio/visual checks and test setting instructions.\*\****

Any instructions below with the directive to ‘Say’ should be taken in the context to communicate to the remote students in the method (written or oral) that your third-party communication platform supports.

### Steps for Directing Students

Remote students will view the same login interface appearance displayed within the RISE Secure Browser.

***SAY: “You will now sign into the test. You should see a sign-in screen on your device. If you do not, please let me know now.” [Pause.] “On the sign-in screen, please enter your first name and seven-digit SSID along with the Session ID.” [If sign-in tickets have not been provided, provide students with their first name and SSID as displayed in TIDE system.] “Then click the ‘Sign In’ button.”***

Troubleshooting tips: If a student is unable to sign in, they will be prompted to try again or contact the TA.

- Has the student entered his or her legal first name, not a nickname?
- Has the student entered the correct SSID?
- Has the student entered the correct Session ID?

Please note: The TA can look up the student’s information using the Student Lookup function on the TA site. TAs may assist students with signing in, if necessary. Please see the Appendix for more information about the Student Lookup Feature.

## Student Lookup Function in TA Site

The screenshot shows the 'Test Administration' interface. At the top, there's a header with the RISE logo and 'Test Administration' text. Below this, a 'UAT-3EE4-3' ID is displayed. A navigation bar includes 'Select Tests', 'Student Lookup' (active), and 'Approvals'. On the right, there are links for 'Help', 'DemoUserA, STATE', 'Stop Session', 'Refresh Page', and 'Menu'. The main area has tabs for 'Quick Search' and 'Advanced Search'. A text box instructs users to enter the student's full SSID and click 'Submit SSID'. A note states that the Student Lookup feature is for login purposes only and does not indicate eligibility. At the bottom, there is a search bar labeled 'SSID' with a magnifying glass icon. The footer contains the copyright notice: 'Copyright © 2023 Cambium Assessment, Inc. All rights reserved.'

## Test Sign-in for Students

NOTE: Please see the Appendix for information on common sign-in errors

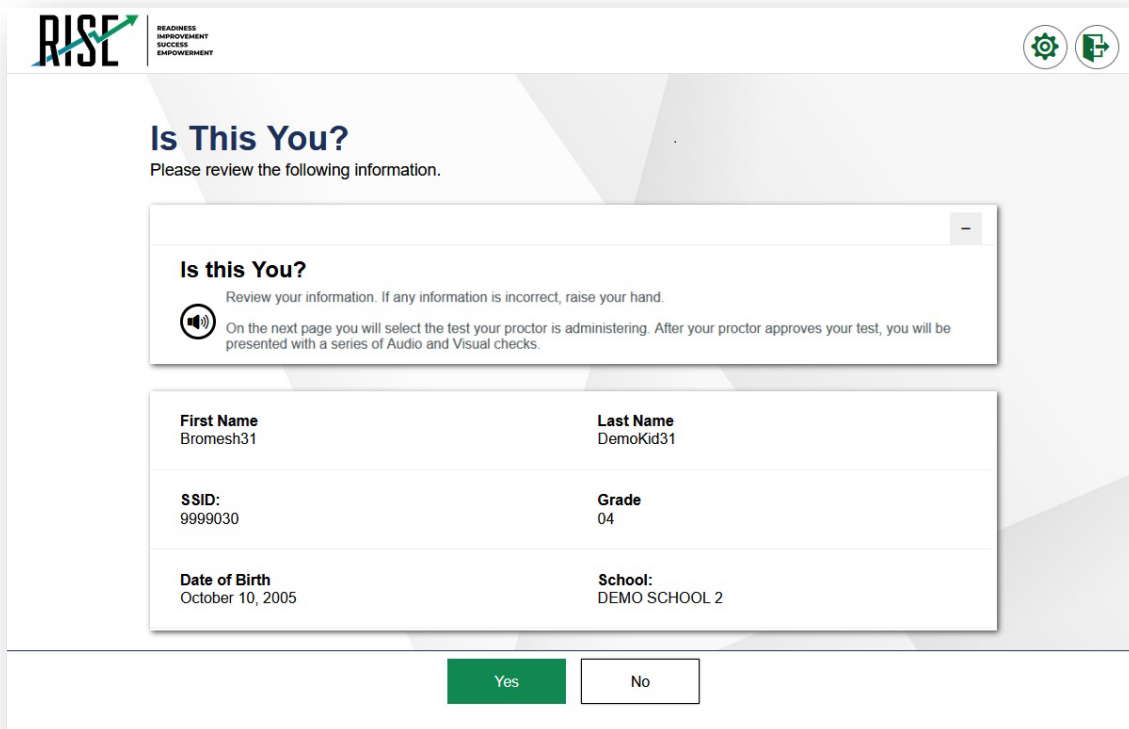
Figure 90. Student Sign In Page

Pause while students sign in (see Figure 90).

**SAY: “You will now progress through a few screens of test settings. Click on the microphone icon and listen along to the instructions provided.”**

Pause as students progress through the following pages (see Figure 91, 92, 93, 94). Students are instructed to raise their hand with any questions.

Figure 91. Is This You? Page



**Is This You?**  
Please review the following information.

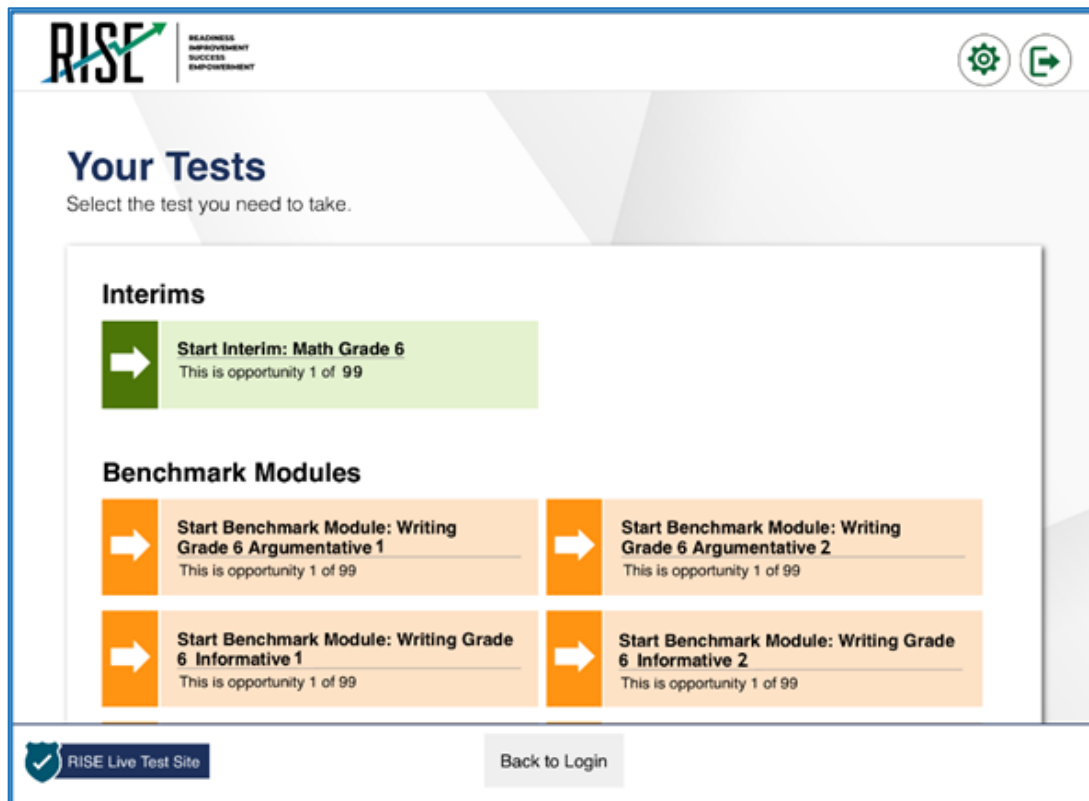
**Is this You?**  
Review your information. If any information is incorrect, raise your hand.  
On the next page you will select the test your proctor is administering. After your proctor approves your test, you will be presented with a series of Audio and Visual checks.

<b>First Name</b> Bromesh31	<b>Last Name</b> DemoKid31
<b>SSID:</b> 9999030	<b>Grade</b> 04
<b>Date of Birth</b> October 10, 2005	<b>School:</b> DEMO SCHOOL 2

Yes

No

Figure 92. Students' Your Tests Page



**Your Tests**  
Select the test you need to take.

**Interims**

Start Interim: Math Grade 6  
This is opportunity 1 of 99

**Benchmark Modules**

Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99	Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative 2 This is opportunity 1 of 99
Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 1 This is opportunity 1 of 99	Start Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Informative 2 This is opportunity 1 of 99

RISE Live Test Site

Back to Login


Figure 93. Waiting for Approval Page

### Waiting for Approval



Your Test Administrator needs to review your requested test and your test settings. This may take a few minutes.

First Name GUEST	Last Name GUEST
Session ID UAT-0999-1	Test Math Grades 3-4

Figure 94. Audio/Video Checks Screens




READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPOWERMENT

## Audio/Video Checks

Your test uses multi-media features. Please perform the following checks before continuing.


### Audio/Video Checks

 Complete the audio and visual checks before continuing. A check mark will appear after each check is confirmed. If the voice is not audible or clear, adjust the settings using the sliders and click the speaker icon again. If you still cannot hear the voice clearly, click the 'I did not hear the sound' and raise your hand. Once you complete the audio/video checks, the Instructions and Help page will appear.

You can review this page to understand what test resources/tools are available and how to navigate through the test.

### Sound and Video Playback Check

Make sure video playback is working.



Continue

Back

### Recording Device Check

Make sure your recording device is working.



1. To start recording, press the Microphone button.
2. Say your name into your recording device.
3. When you are done, press the Stop button.
4. To listen to your recording, press the Play button.



#### Next Step:

If you heard your recording, choose **I heard my recording**. If not, choose **I did not hear my recording**.

### Text-to-Speech Sound Check

Make sure text-to-speech is working.



Press the speaker button. You should hear a voice speak the following sentence: "This text is being read aloud."

#### Sound Settings

Current Voice Pack:

Use the sliders to adjust the available text-to-speech settings.

##### Volume

10

##### Pitch

10

##### Rate

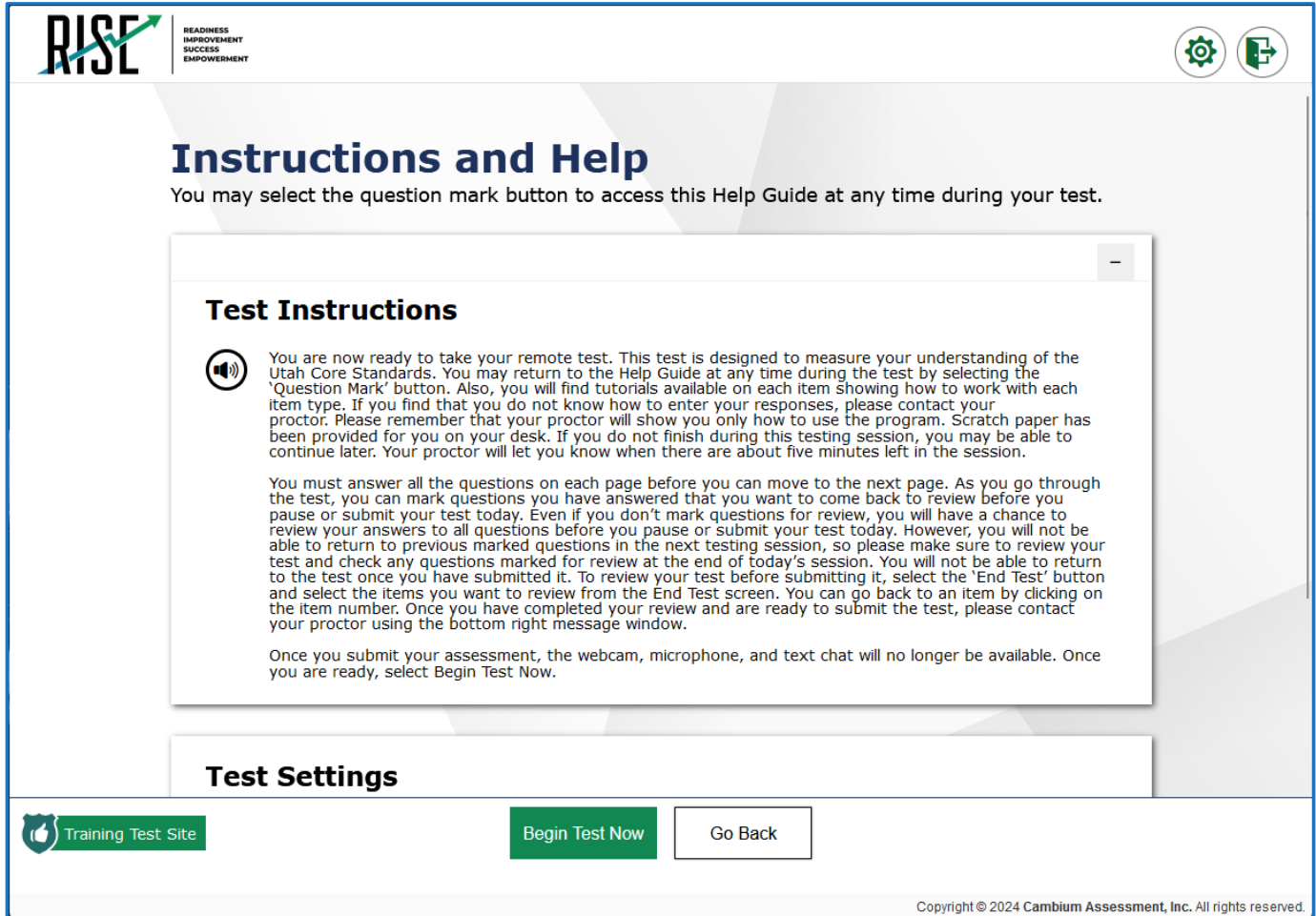
10

#### Next Step:

If you heard the voice clearly, choose **I heard the voice**. If not, choose **I did not hear the voice**. To continue testing without checking text-to-speech, choose **Skip TTS Check**.

ite


Figure 95. Instructions and Help Page



**Instructions and Help**

You may select the question mark button to access this Help Guide at any time during your test.


### Test Instructions

 You are now ready to take your remote test. This test is designed to measure your understanding of the Utah Core Standards. You may return to the Help Guide at any time during the test by selecting the 'Question Mark' button. Also, you will find tutorials available on each item showing how to work with each item type. If you find that you do not know how to enter your responses, please contact your proctor. Please remember that your proctor will show you only how to use the program. Scratch paper has been provided for you on your desk. If you do not finish during this testing session, you may be able to continue later. Your proctor will let you know when there are about five minutes left in the session.

You must answer all the questions on each page before you can move to the next page. As you go through the test, you can mark questions you have answered that you want to come back to review before you pause or submit your test today. Even if you don't mark questions for review, you will have a chance to review your answers to all questions before you pause or submit your test today. However, you will not be able to return to previous marked questions in the next testing session, so please make sure to review your test and check any questions marked for review at the end of today's session. You will not be able to return to the test once you have submitted it. To review your test before submitting it, select the 'End Test' button and select the items you want to review from the End Test screen. You can go back to an item by clicking on the item number. Once you have completed your review and are ready to submit the test, please contact your proctor using the bottom right message window.

Once you submit your assessment, the webcam, microphone, and text chat will no longer be available. Once you are ready, select Begin Test Now.

### Test Settings

 Training Test Site

[Begin Test Now](#) [Go Back](#)

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**Note:** Reading the assessment scripts is required for all remote administration of the RISE Summative Assessments to familiarize teachers and students with RISE standardized testing procedures. The scripts for each Summative Assessment are found below.

## Remote ELA or Mathematics Summative Assessment Script

End of ELA or mathematics remote Summative Assessment session:

*Within the testing interface, click on the 'Broadcast' button to message all students in the session.*

*Paste the following text in sequence, allowing for time for each section to be read aloud. This text will be automatically read aloud to each student in the session.*

*There are five minutes remaining in this Summative Assessment session. Please prepare to pause or end your Summative Assessment.*

*If your Summative Assessment is paused, you will not be able to return to items you have responded to, so please review them before you pause the assessment.*

*You will not be able to return to your Summative Assessment once you have submitted it.*

*When you have completed your assessment, please click the 'Raise Hand' button before you submit your Summative Assessment so I can check in with you before you select the 'Submit Test' button.*

*Once you submit your Summative Assessment, the web cam, microphone, and text chat will no longer be available.*

Follow local procedures to actively proctor the remote Summative Assessment session and to document any testing anomalies that occur. Students who finish early should be encouraged to use any remaining time to check their answers before submitting the Summative Assessment for scoring.



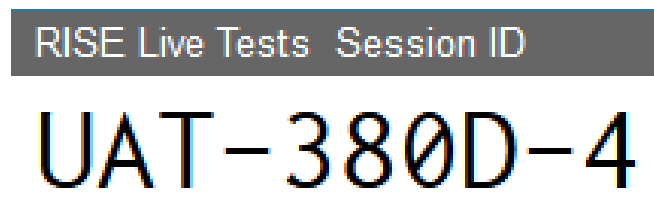
## Ending the Remote Summative Assessment Session

Secure materials should be stored between assessment sessions and destroyed at the end of the Summative Assessment according to local procedures.

Ensure the following materials are secure:

- Scratch paper/graph paper written on by remote and classroom students
- Embossed items and passages (for students with braille accommodation)
- Print-on-Demand items and passages (for students with Large Print or paper-based accommodations)
- When all students have completed their Summative Assessments, or the current assessment session is over, you should stop the Summative Assessment session. Stopping a session automatically signs out all the students in the session and pauses their assessments. Click the **STOP** button in the upper-right corner next to the Session ID (see Figure 96). Please note: for remote administration, a new session ID will need to be provided to all students once the session has been stopped.

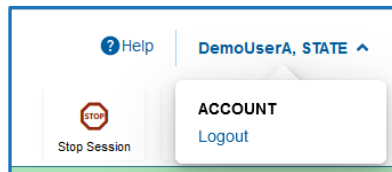
Figure 96. Session ID Window



## Remote Test Administrator—Sign Out

After ending the remote Summative Assessment session, click the **Logout** button in the upper-right corner of the TA site (see Figure 97).


Figure 97. Logout Button on TA Site Banner



## After Remote Summative Assessment Administration

Please reference the [Reporting User Guide](#) for instructions on accessing reports following the RISE Summative Assessments. For instructions on interpreting the results, please consult the [Reporting User Guide](#). The document can be found at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

## Appendix

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to this appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

### A

#### Alert Messages

The Utah State Board of Education can send statewide alerts that appear as pop-up messages on the TA Site.

1. In the banner, click **Alerts** (see Figure 158). The **Alerts** window appears listing all the active alert messages (see Figure 159).
2. Click **Close** to close the window and return to the TA Site.

Figure 158. Alerts Button

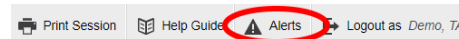
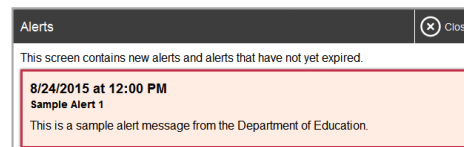


Figure 159. Record of Alerts



### E

#### Expiration Rules for Test Opportunities

Opportunities refer to the number of times a student can take a test within a range of dates. Tests may have one opportunity or multiple opportunities. A student's test opportunity remains active until the student submits the test or until the opportunity expires. Once a test opportunity expires, the student cannot complete or review the test.

### K

#### Keyboard Commands in the Student Testing Site

Students can use keyboard commands to navigate between test elements, features, and resources/tools. Some important things to note about keyboard commands are:

Keyboard commands require the use of the primary keyboard, so please do not use keys in a numeric keypad. Some keyboard commands (such as the commands for using the Line Reader) may not work when testing on iOS devices connected to an external keyboard.

Students will not be able to use external keyboards on tablet devices when attempting to type numbers into the TDS' on-screen calculator, or when responding to item types that require students to type numbers. Students will need to use the on-screen number keys.

When Permissive Mode is enabled for a test, keyboard commands are blocked and will not work.

#### Keyboard Commands for Sign-In Pages and In-Test Pop-ups

Table 10 lists keyboard commands for selecting options on the sign-in pages or pop-up windows that appear during a test.

Table 10. Keyboard Commands for Sign-In Pages and Pop-Up Windows

Function	Keyboard Commands
Move to the next option	• <b>Tab</b>
Move to the previous option	• <b>Shift + Tab</b>
Select the active option	• <b>Enter</b>
Mark checkbox	• <b>Space</b>
Scroll through drop-down list options	• <b>Arrow Keys</b>
Close pop-up window	• <b>Esc</b>

### Keyboard Commands for Test Navigation


Table 11 lists keyboard commands for navigating tests and responding to questions.

Table 11. Keyboard Commands for Test Navigation

Function	Keyboard Commands
Scroll up	• <b>Up Arrow</b>
Scroll down	• <b>Down Arrow</b>
Scroll to the right	• <b>Right Arrow</b>
Scroll to the left	• <b>Left Arrow</b>
Move to the next element	• <b>Tab</b>
Move to the previous element	• <b>Shift + Tab</b>
Select an answer option	• <b>Space</b>
Go to the next test page	• <b>Ctrl + Right Arrow</b>
Go to the previous test page	• <b>Ctrl + Left Arrow</b>
Open the global menu	• <b>Ctrl + G</b>
Open a context menu	• <b>Ctrl + M</b>

### Keyboard Commands for Global and Context Menus

Students can use keyboard commands to access resources/tools in the global and context menus. For more information about resources/tools in these menus, see the [How Students Use Testing Resources/Tools](#) section of this manual.

 *Please note: To return to this page after following this link, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

### Global Menu

1. To access the global menu resources/tools using keyboard commands, press **Ctrl + G**. The global menu list opens.
2. To move between options in the global menu, use the **Up** or **Down** arrow key.
3. To select an option, press **Enter**.
4. To close the global menu without selecting an option, press **Esc**.

## Context Menus

1. To open the context menu for an element (question, answer options, or stimulus), navigate to the element using the **Tab** or **Shift + Tab** command.
2. Press **Ctrl + M**. The context menu for the selected element opens.
3. To move between options in the context menu, use the **Up** or **Down** arrow keys.
4. To select an option, press **Enter**.
5. To close the context menu without selecting an option, press **Esc**.

## Keyboard Commands for Highlighting Selected Regions of Text

This section explains how to use keyboard commands to select a text excerpt (such as a word in a passage) and highlight it. These instructions only apply to students using the Secure Browser.

1. To select text and highlight it, navigate to the element containing the text you want to select.
2. Press **Ctrl + M** to open the context menu and navigate to **Enable Text Selection**.
3. Press **Enter**. A flashing cursor appears at the upper-left corner of the active element.
4. To move the cursor to the beginning of the text you want to select, use the arrow keys.
5. Press **Shift** and an arrow key to select your text. The text you select appears shaded.
6. Press **Ctrl + M** and select **Highlight Selection**.

## Keyboard Commands for Grid Questions

Questions with the grid response area may have up to three main sections – an answer space, which is the grid area where students enter the response; an object bank, which is a panel containing objects you can move to the answer space; and a button row, which appears above the answer space and may include **Delete**, **Add Point**, **Add Arrow**, **Add Line**, **Add Circle**, **Add Dashed Line**, and **Connect Line** buttons. See Figure 160.

To move between the main sections, do the following:

- To move clockwise, press **Tab**. To move counterclockwise, press **Shift + Tab**.

To add an object to the answer space, do the following:

- a. With the object bank active, use the arrow keys to move between objects. The active object has a blue background.
- b. To add the active object to the answer space, press **Space**.

Figure 160. Grid Question

The figure shows a screenshot of a grid question interface. It is divided into three main sections: Object Bank, Button Row, and Answer Space. The Object Bank is on the left, containing a list of numbers: 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.9, 1.6, 2.5, 3.2, and 4.1. The Button Row is at the top of the Answer Space, containing buttons for 'Delete', 'Add Point', 'Add Arrow', 'Add Line', 'Add Circle', 'Add Dashed Line', and 'Connect Line'. The Answer Space is divided into two parts: Part A and Part B. Part A contains a grid with the instruction 'Each full row = 1.0 meter'. Part B contains two text entry fields: 'He will have [ ] meters of wire left over.' and 'He needs [ ] more meters of wire.'.

To use the action buttons, do the following:

- c. With the button row active, use the left and right arrow keys to move between the buttons. The active button is white.
- d. To select a button, press **Enter**, and then press **Space** to apply the point, arrow, or line to the answer space.

To move objects and graph elements in the answer space, do the following:

- e. With the answer space active, press **Enter** to move between the objects, and then press **Space**. The active object displays a blue border.
- f. Press an arrow key to move the object. To move the object in smaller increments, hold **Shift** while pressing an arrow key.

### Keyboard Commands for Equation Questions

Equation questions allow students to use keyboard commands to open a menu listing the special characters they can insert into the response area.

1. To insert special characters in the response area, with the focus in the text field of the response area, press **Alt + 7**. The **Special Characters** window opens.
2. To move between options in the context menu, use the **Up** or **Down** arrow keys.
3. To add the selected option to the response area, press **Enter**.

## L

### Login Information for the TA Site

To be able to access the TA Site, your TIDE administrator must first create your account in TIDE. Once your account is created, you receive an account activation email. You can sign into the TA Site after activating your account.

1. Navigate to the RISE Portal ([UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org)).
2. Select the appropriate TA Site:
  - a. To access the TA Interface, click **Test Administration** (see Figure 161).
  - b. To access the TA Training Site, click **Take the Training Tests**, then select **TA Training Site**. See Figure 162.
3. The **Login** page appears. Enter your email address and password.

Figure 161. Card for TA Interface

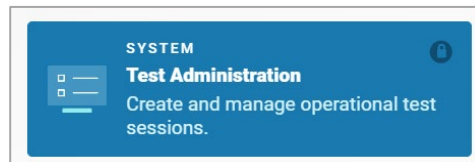
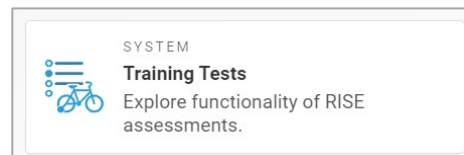


Figure 162. Cards for TA Training Site



Click **Secure Login**. The selected TA Site appears with login fields (see Figure 163).

- a. If you have not logged in using this browser before, or if you have cleared your browser cache, the **Enter Code** page appears (see Figure 164) and an email containing an authentication code is sent to your address.
  - In the *Enter Emailed Code* field, enter the emailed code.
  - Click **Submit** to view the TA Site.

**Note:** You must use the authentication code within 15 minutes of the email being sent. If the code has expired, click **Resend Code** to request a new code.

Figure 163. Login Page

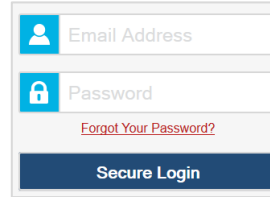
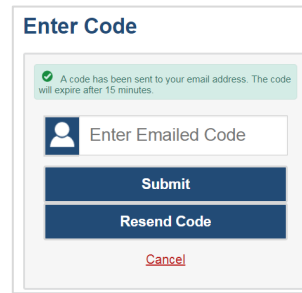


Figure 164. Enter Code Page



4. If you are associated with multiple institutions that have testing windows set, a pop-up message prompts you to select a testing institution. Select your institution from the drop-down list and click **Go**. To change the institution, you must log out and then log back in.

## P

### Pause and Test Timeout Rules

#### Pause Rules

TAs and students can pause a test in order to temporarily log the student out of the test session. Students cannot review or modify answered questions after their test pauses for more than 20 minutes, even if they marked questions for review. The only exceptions to this rule are if a student pauses the test before answering all of the questions on the current page, if this is a writing test, or if a school-level user submits a Grace Period Extension appeal in TIDE.

These pause rules apply regardless of whether the student or the TA pauses the test or a technical issue logs the student out.

#### Test Timeout Rules

A warning message displays after 20 minutes of test inactivity. Students who do not click **OK** within 30 seconds after this message appears are logged out. This timeout automatically pauses the test.

### Print Session Information

You can print a snapshot of the TA Site as it currently appears if you wish to keep a hard-copy record of the Session ID or list of approved students. Please note that federal law prohibits the release of students' personally identifiable information. All printouts must be securely stored and then destroyed when no longer needed.

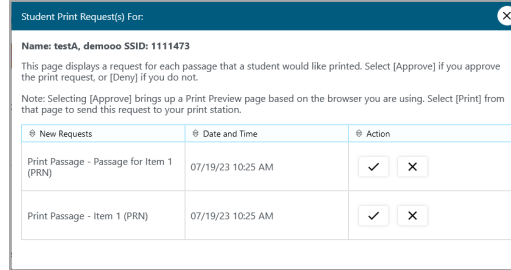
1. In the banner, click **Print Session**. The computer's print dialog window appears.
2. Click **OK**.

## Print Approved Requests Information

You can view and print a list of every print request you approved for students during the current session.

1. In the banner, click **Approved Requests**. The **Print Requests** window appears listing all the approved print requests (see Figure 165).
2. Select **Print** to print the list.

Figure 165. Print Requests Window



Student Print Request(s) For: ✕

Name: testA, demo00 SSID: 1111473

This page displays a request for each passage that a student would like printed. Select [Approve] if you approve the print request, or [Deny] if you do not.

Note: Selecting [Approve] brings up a Print Preview page based on the browser you are using. Select [Print] from that page to send this request to your print station.

New Requests	Date and Time	Action
Print Passage - Passage for Item 1 (PRN)	07/19/23 10:25 AM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Print Passage - Item 1 (PRN)	07/19/23 10:25 AM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

## S

### Secure Browser

The Secure Browser ensures test security by prohibiting access to external applications and navigation away from the test. When the Secure Browser launches, it checks for other applications running on the device. If it detects a forbidden application, it displays a message listing the offending application and prevents the student from testing. This also occurs if a forbidden application launches while the student is already in a test.

In most cases, a detected forbidden application is a scheduled or background job, such as anti-virus scans or software updates. The best way to prevent forbidden applications from running during a test is to schedule such jobs outside of planned testing hours.

Some additional measures you can implement to ensure the test environment is secure are:

#### Close External User Applications

Before launching the Secure Browser, or prior to administering the online tests, close all non-required applications on testing devices, such as word processors and web browsers.

#### Avoid Testing with Dual Monitors

Students should not take online tests on computers connected to more than one monitor. Systems that use a dual monitor setup typically display an application on one screen while another application is accessible on the other screen.

#### Disable Screen Savers and Timeout Features

On all testing devices, be sure to disable any features that display a screen saver or log out users after a period of inactivity. If such features activate while a student is testing, the Secure Browser logs the student out of the test.

#### Using the Secure Browser with Accessibility Software

For students with special needs or administrators seeking to accommodate students using accessibility features, the Secure Browser provides the option for assessments to be taken in less restrictive environments. This feature is known as Permissive Mode.

Assistive Technology Mode (also called Permissive Mode) is an accommodation option that allows students to use accessibility software in addition to the Secure Browser. Offered on Mac OS and Windows, students testing in Permissive Mode can have moderated access to the system outside of the Secure Browser. This allows students who need accessibility resources/tools to seamlessly navigate between the browser and approved applications that suit their test-taking needs.

Please note that accessibility software must be certified for use with the Online Testing System and forbidden applications will still not be allowed to run. For information about supported operating systems, see the [Quick Guide for Setting Up Your Online Technology](#).

Assistive Technology Mode activates when the student is approved for testing. Students who have the Assistive Technology Mode setting enabled should not continue with the sign-in process until their accessibility software is correctly configured.

*To use accessibility software with the Secure Browser:*

1. Open the required accessibility software.
2. Open the Secure Browser. Begin the normal sign-in process up to the TA approval step.
3. When a student is approved for testing, the Secure Browser allows the operating system’s menu and task bar to appear.
  - **Windows:** On Windows, the Secure Browser resizes, and the taskbar remains visible inside the test in its usual position. Students can execute the keyboard shortcut ALT+TAB to switch between the Secure Browser and accessibility applications, such as JAWS and NVDA, that they are permitted to use in their test session. Please note that when using Windows 8 and above, the task bar remains on-screen throughout the test after enabling accessibility software. However, forbidden applications are still prohibited.
  - **Mac:** On Mac OS, the Secure Browser resizes, and students can view the dock in its usual position inside the test. If the dock is set to autohide, no resizing occurs, and the dock is only visible when the mouse is moved toward the bottom of the screen. Students can execute the keyboard shortcut CMD+TAB to switch between the Secure Browser and permitted accessibility applications.
4. The student must immediately switch to the accessibility software that is already open on the computer so that it appears over the Secure Browser. The student cannot click within the Secure Browser until the accessibility software is configured.
  - **Windows:** To switch to the accessibility software application, click the application in the task bar.
  - **Mac:** To switch to the accessibility software application, click the application in the dock.
5. The student configures the accessibility software settings as needed.
6. After configuring the accessibility software settings, the student returns to the Secure Browser. At this point, the student can no longer switch back to the accessibility software. If changes need to be made, the student must sign out and then sign in again.
7. The student continues with the sign-in process.

As soon as Assistive Technology Mode is turned off, the Secure Browser reoccupies the whole screen so that the taskbar or dock is no longer visible, and the student’s ability to switch between any applications and the Secure Browser is suppressed.



## Accessing the Secure Browser on Mobile Devices

Tablets and Chromebooks should be configured for testing before you provide them to students. For more information, see the *Configuration, Troubleshooting and Advanced Secure Browser Installation Guides* on the [RISE Portal](#) under [Technology Resources](#).

*To configure iOS devices:*

Tap the **SecureTestBrowser** Secure Browser icon.

*To configure Chromebooks:*

From the **Apps** link on the Chrome OS login screen, select **SecureTestBrowser** Secure Browser.

## Closing the Student Testing Site on Tablets

After a test session ends, close the **SecureTestBrowser** application on student tablets.

*To close the Student Testing Site on iOS devices:*

1. Double tap the **Home** button. The multitasking bar appears.
2. Locate the **SecureTestBrowser** application preview and slide it upward.

*To close the Student Testing Site on Chromebooks:*

Click **Close Secure Browser** in the upper-right corner.

## Force-Quitting the Secure Browser

In the rare event that the Secure Browser or test becomes unresponsive, you can force-quit the Secure Browser. Please note that the Secure Browser hides features such as the Windows task bar or Mac OS X dock. If the Secure Browser is not closed correctly, then the task bar or dock may not reappear correctly, requiring you to reboot the device. Avoid using a force-quit command if possible.

To force the Secure Browser to close, use the keyboard command for your operating system as shown in Table 12. This action logs the student out of the test. When the browser is opened again, the student logs back in to resume testing.

Table 12. Force-Quit Secure Browser Keyboard Commands

Operating System	Key Combination
Windows*	• <b>Ctrl + Alt + Shift + F10</b>
Mac OS X*	• <b>Ctrl + Alt + Shift + F10</b> . The <b>Ctrl</b> key may appear as <b>Control</b> , <b>Ctrl</b> , or <b>^</b>
Linux	• <b>Ctrl + Alt + Shift + Esc</b>

\*If you are using an Apple keyboard, you may need to press **Ctrl + Shift + Option + F10**. If you are using a laptop or notebook, you may also need to press **Function** before pressing **F10**.

Force-quit commands do not exist for the Secure Browser for iOS and Chrome OS.

**iOS:** Double tap the Home button, then close the app as you would any other iOS app.

**Chrome OS:** To exit the Secure Browser from the sign-in screens, press **Ctrl + Shift + S**. You cannot force-quit once the test begins.

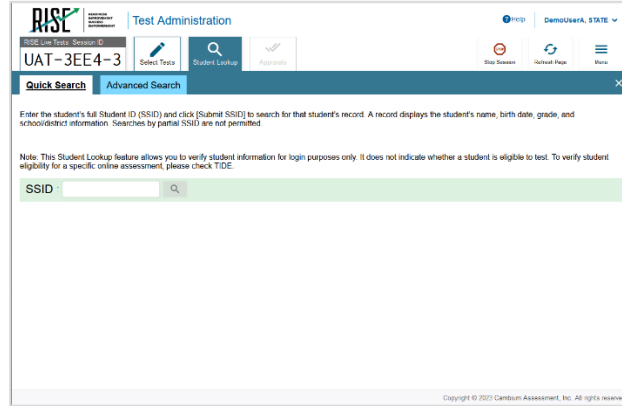
## Student Lookup Feature

You can use the student lookup feature in the TA Site to perform a quick or advanced search for student information. This is useful if students signing into your test session cannot remember their login information.

1. To perform a quick search:

- In the banner, select **Student Lookup**.
- Enter a student's full SSID and click **Submit SSID**. Search results appear below the search field. See Figure 166.

Figure 166. Student Lookup: Quick Search



2. To perform an advanced search:


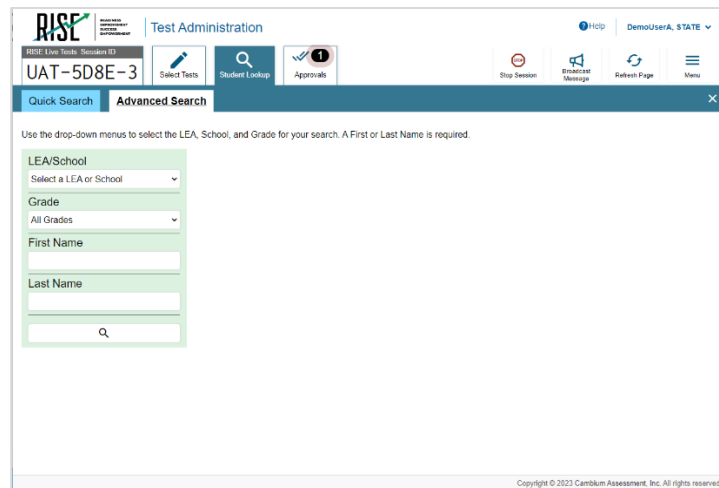
- In the banner, select **Student Lookup**, and then select **Advanced Search** (see Figure 167).
- Select the appropriate LEA and school from the drop-down lists.
- Select the appropriate grade.
- Optional:* Enter a student's exact first or last name. Partial names are not allowed.
- Click **Search**. Search results appear below the search fields.
- To view a student's information, click  in the Details column.

Figure 167. Student Lookup: Advanced Search



## T

### Transfer a Test Session

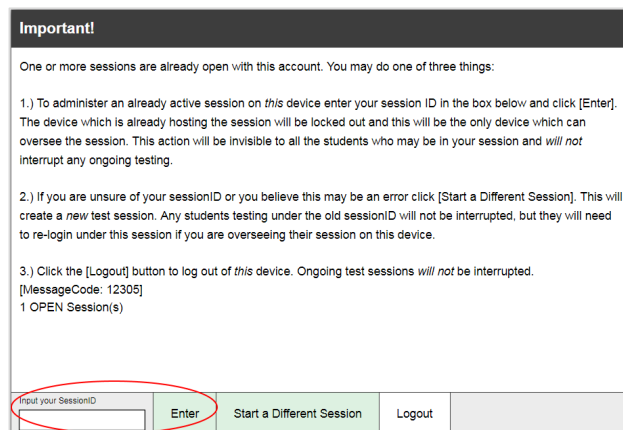
You can transfer an active test session from one device or browser to another without stopping the session or interrupting in-progress tests. This is useful in scenarios when your computer malfunctions or if you accidentally close the browser while a session is in progress. Please note that to transfer a test session, you must enter the active Session ID.

Your session remains open until it times out. If you do not return to the active session within 20 minutes and there is no student activity during that time, the Online Testing System logs you out and pauses the students' tests.

The Online Testing System ensures that you can administer only a test session from one browser at a time. If you move a test session to a new device, you cannot simultaneously administer the session from the original browser or device.

1. While the session is still active on the original device or browser, sign into the TA Site on the new device or browser. A Session ID prompt appears (see Figure 168).
2. Enter the active Session ID in the text box and click **Enter**. The TA Site appears, allowing you to continue monitoring your students' progress. The test session on the previous computer or browser automatically closes.

Figure 168. Session ID Prompt



Please note that the Session ID prompt appears any time you access the TA Site during an active session. If you do not wish to return to the active session, you can click **Start a Different Session** to create a new session or **Logout** to close the active session and log out of the TA Site.

## U

### User Support and Troubleshooting Information

#### User Support

For information and assistance in using the Online Testing System, contact the RISE Helpdesk. The Helpdesk is open Monday–Friday 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Mountain Standard Time (except holidays or as otherwise indicated on the RISE Portal).

#### RISE Assessment Program Helpdesk

Toll-Free Phone Support: 877-269-4966

Email Support: [RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com)

Please provide the Helpdesk with a detailed description of your problem, as well as the following:

Test Administrator name

If the issue pertains to a student, provide the student's SSID and associated LEA or school. Do not provide the student's name.

If the issue pertains to a TIDE user, provide the user's full name and email address.

Any error messages and codes that appeared, if applicable.

Affected test ID and question number, if applicable.

Operating system and browser version information, including version numbers (for example, Windows 10 and Firefox 60 or Mac OS 10.14 and Safari 11).

Information about your network configuration, if known:

- Secure Browser installation (to individual devices or network)
- Wired or wireless internet network setup

### Username and Password Issues

Your username for logging in to the TA Site is the email address associated with your account in TIDE. When you are added to TIDE, you receive an activation email containing a temporary link to the **Reset Your Password** page. To activate your account, you must set up your password within 15 minutes of the email being sent.

#### If your first temporary link expired:

In the activation email you received, click the second link provided and proceed to request a new temporary link.

#### If you forgot your password:

On the **Login** page, click **Forgot Your Password?** and then enter your email address in the *Email Address* field. You will receive an email with a new temporary link to reset your password.

#### If you did not receive an email containing a temporary link or authentication code:

Check your spam folder to make sure your email program did not categorize it as junk mail. If you still do not have an email, contact your School or District Test Coordinator to make sure you are listed in TIDE.

#### Additional help:

If you are unable to sign in, contact the RISE Helpdesk for assistance. You must provide your name and email address. Contact information is available in the User Support section of this user guide.

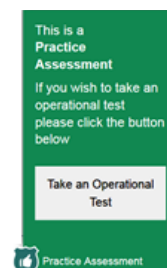
### Common Student Sign-in Errors

The Online Testing System generates an error message if a student cannot sign in. The following are the most common student sign-in issues:

#### Session does not exist:

The student entered the Session ID incorrectly or signed into the wrong site. Verify that the student correctly entered the active Session ID. Also, verify that both you and the student are using the correct sites. For example, students signed in to the Student Training Site cannot access sessions created in the TA Interface. A message displayed in the bottom-left corner of the **Student Sign-In** page indicates which site the student is on (see Figure 159). If a student is on the wrong site, the student can select the button included in the message to proceed to the correct site.

Figure 166. Testing Type Message



### **Student information is not entered correctly:**

Verify that the student correctly entered the SSID. If this does not resolve the error, use the Student Lookup tool to verify the student's information.

### **Session has expired:**

The Session ID corresponds to a closed session. Ensure that the student enters the correct Session ID and verify that your session is open. For more information about test sessions, see the section Selecting Tests and Starting a Test Session.

## **Resolving Secure Browser Error Messages**

This section provides possible resolutions for the following messages that students may receive when signing into tests using the Secure Browser.

### **You cannot log in with this browser:**

This message occurs when the student is not using the correct Secure Browser. To resolve this issue, ensure the latest version of the Secure Browser is installed, and that the student launched the Secure Browser instead of a standard web browser. If the latest version of the Secure Browser is already running, then log the student out, restart the device, and try again.

### **Looking for an internet connection...:**

This message appears when the Secure Browser cannot connect with the Online Testing System. This can occur if there is a network-related problem. Make sure that either the network cable is plugged in (for wired connections) or the Wi-Fi connection is live (for wireless connections). Also check if the Secure Browser must use specific proxy settings; if so, those settings must be specified as options when configuring the Secure Browser. If connection issues persist, contact a network technician.

### **Test Environment Is Not Secure:**

This message can occur when the Secure Browser detects a forbidden application running on the device. If this message appears on an iPad, ensure that either Autonomous Single App Mode or Automatic Assessment Configuration is enabled.

# **APPENDIX 5-C**

## **ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY MANUAL**



# Assistive Technology Manual

2023-2024

Published January 23, 2024

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



Descriptions of the operation of Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI) systems are property of CAI and are used with the permission of CAI.

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# Requirements for Testing With Assistive Technology

When administering RISE tests to students who will be using Assistive Technology, there are several requirements that must be met before testing.

1. Review the information in the RISE [Test Administration Manual \(TAM\)](#) and [TIDE User Guide](#).
  - a. While this *Assistive Technology Manual* covers the specific technical details of using Assistive Technology while testing, it is not the only manual you will need for testing. The *Test Administration Manual* outlines general requirements for all test administrators (including using the approved scripts in the TAM) and provides guidance on using the RISE Test Delivery System (TDS). The *TIDE User Guide* explains how to use the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE). You will use both TDS and TIDE when setting accommodations for students and when administering their tests, so it's imperative that both ancillaries are used in conjunction with the *Assistive Technology Manual*.
2. The use of Assistive Technology requires state approval. In addition to providing approval, USBE can also provide guidance and certain hardware or software (e.g., Braille embossers) for specific test accommodations as applicable and available. Contact Jessica Wilhelm ([Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov)) and Emily Engh ([emily.engh@schools.utah.gov](mailto:emily.engh@schools.utah.gov)) at the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) to confirm and discuss your testing accommodations.

## Overview of Testing with Assistive Technology

This manual provides an overview of the embedded and non-embedded assistive technology tools that can be used to help students with special accessibility needs complete online tests in the Test Delivery System (TDS). It includes lists of supported devices and applications for each type of assistive technology that students may need, as well as setup instructions for the assistive technologies that require additional configuration in order to work with TDS.

- Embedded assistive technology tools include the built-in test tools in TDS, such as the Text-to-Speech and Speech-to-Text tools. These tools can be accessed without third-party software or hardware and do not require Assistive Technology to be turned on in TDS.
  - The embedded assistive Text-to-Speech, Speech-to-Text, zoom technology, and word prediction tools in TDS are available on [supported desktop and mobile devices](#).
- Non-embedded assistive technology tools are the third-party hardware and accessibility software that students use to help them complete tests in TDS. These tools require Assistive Technology to be turned on in TDS and may require additional configuration steps prior to testing.
  - **Most of the non-embedded assistive technology tools covered in this manual are supported by Windows and macOS desktops only.** Mobile devices, such as Chromebooks and iPads, do not support Assistive Technology to be turned on in TDS, which is required for non-embedded technology. More detailed system requirements are provided for each assistive technology tool throughout this manual.
  - Turning on Assistive Technology in macOS is supported only with Secure Browser version 16.5. Ensure that the proper Secure Browser version is downloaded from the [RISE Portal](#) to allow for testing with Assistive Technology.

Students who use assistive technologies to interact with a standard web browser should be able to use those same technologies with TDS, unless they are web-based applications or browser extensions. The best way to test compatibility with assistive technologies is to take a training test in the Secure Browser with those technologies turned on. If they do not work, refer to the additional configuration instructions in this manual as required. If you still have questions about the

assistive technology tools covered in this guide, please contact the RISE Helpdesk (by email at [RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com) or by phone at 877-269-4966).

The guide includes the following sections:

- Testing with Speech-to-Text Technology
- Testing with Word Prediction Technology
- Testing with Alternative Computer Input Technology
- Testing with Assistive Keyboard and Mouse Input Technology
- Testing with Screen Magnifier Technology
- Testing with Text-to-Speech
- Testing with Assistive Technology for Braille Tests

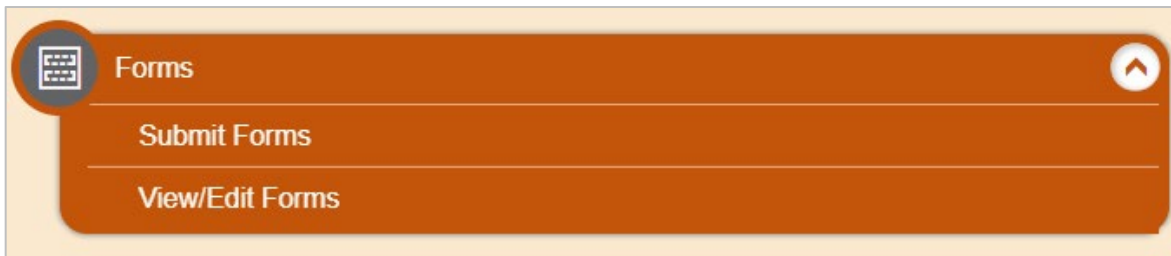
**Note:** If testing students with screen readers using JAWS, please refer to [Table 11](#) in this document for an overview of the keyboard commands students may use.

## Using Assistive Technology

Assistive Technology is a TDS accommodation that allows students to use non-embedded assistive technology to complete tests in the Secure Browser. It must be turned on for any students testing with third-party assistive technology tools. When Assistive Technology is turned on, the Secure Browser's security settings will be partially lowered to allow students to use tools that would otherwise be blocked. This accommodation should be assigned to students in TIDE before they begin testing.

Please note that using assistive technology requires state approval so that applications can be removed from the forbidden applications list in the Secure Browser. School and LEA level users can submit requests for state approval to use assistive technology through CAI's TIDE system. Forms to request assistive technology or scribes are accessible via the TIDE Dashboard, as seen below. For detailed instructions, please refer to the RISE [TIDE User Guide](#).

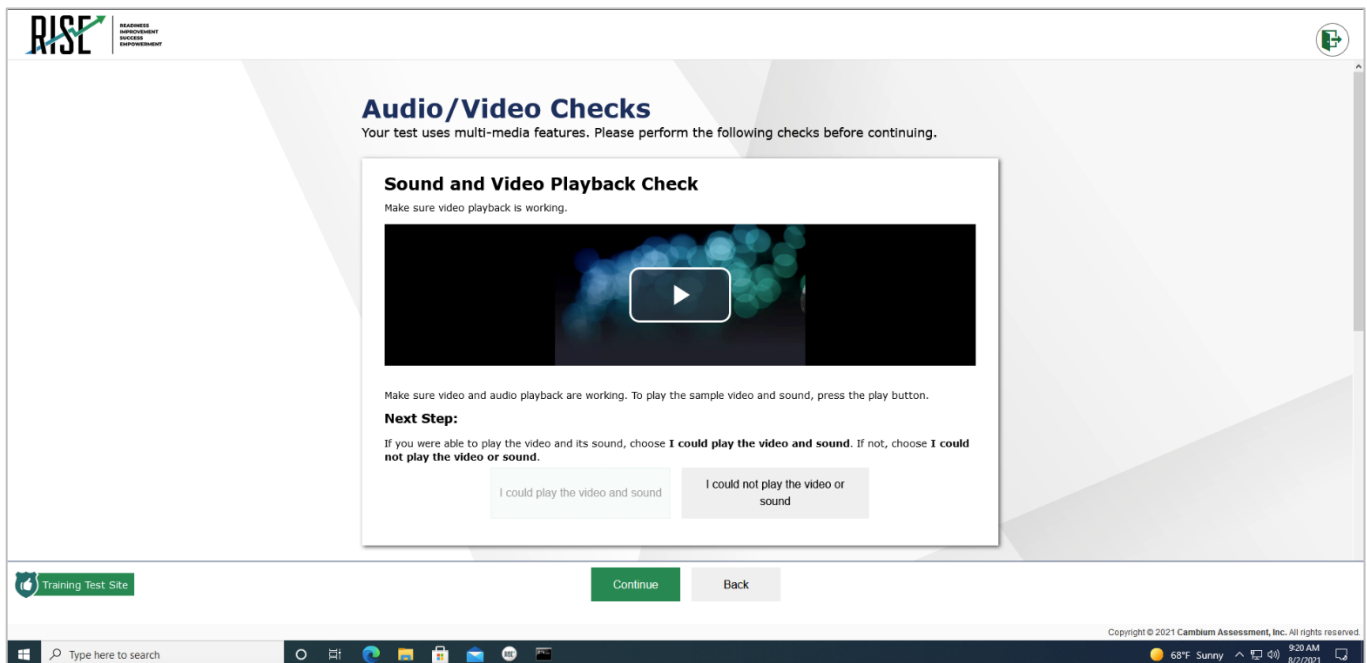
Assistive Technology Request Forms in TIDE



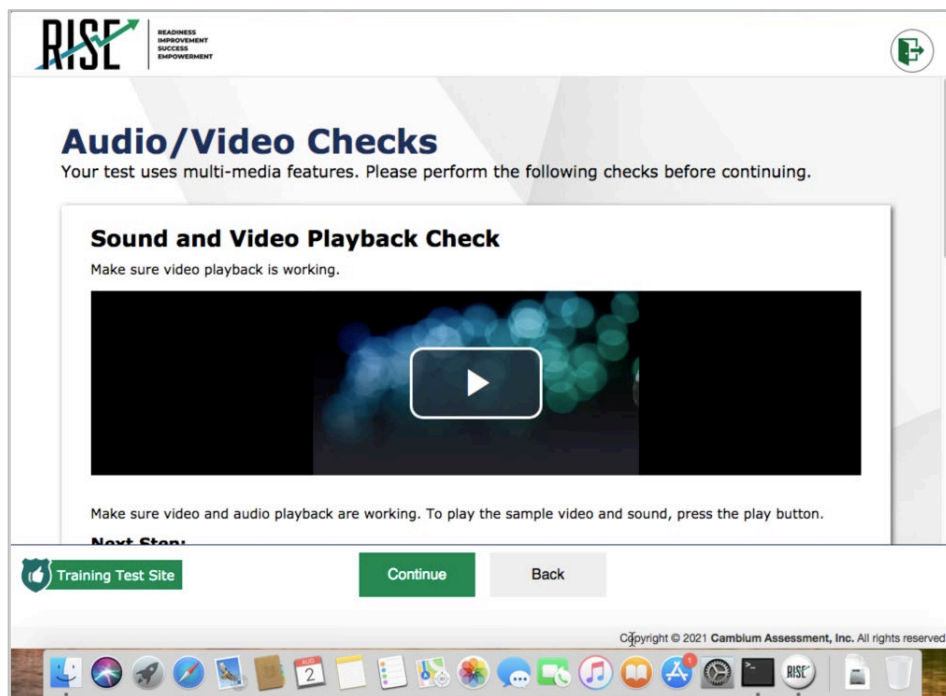
Assistive Technology is available only for computers running supported desktop Windows and macOS operating systems. Turning on Assistive Technology on macOS devices is supported only with Secure Browser version 16.5. When using Windows devices, the task bar remains on-screen throughout the test after enabling accessibility software. However, forbidden applications are still prohibited.

Assistive Technology activates when students are approved for testing in TDS. The student's assistive technology should already be set up for use with TDS when they begin testing with Assistive Technology, which is set by state personnel.

Windows Shown with Task Bar



MacOS Shown with Task Bar



When Assistive Technology is turned on, standard keyboard navigation in the Secure Browser will be disabled in order to accommodate any potential keyboard commands associated with the assistive technology the student may be using. For information about standard keyboard commands in the Secure Browser, see the RISE [Test Administration Manual](#).

## How to Use Assistive Technology on Windows

Students can follow the instructions in this section to use assistive technology alongside the Secure Browser with all supported Windows operating systems.


1. Open the required accessibility software on the student's testing device.
2. Open the Secure Browser. Complete the sign-in process up to the proctor approval step. See the RISE [Test Administration Manual](#) for detailed instructions on the sign-in process.
3. When a student is approved for testing, the Secure Browser allows the operating system's menu and task bar to appear.
  - **Windows:** On Windows, the Secure Browser resizes, and the taskbar remains visible inside the test in its usual position. Students can press **Alt+Tab** to switch between the Secure Browser and accessibility applications that they are permitted to use in their test session.
4. The student must immediately switch to the accessibility software that is already open on the computer so that it appears over the Secure Browser. **The student cannot click within the Secure Browser until the accessibility software is configured.**
  - **Windows:** Click the accessibility software application in the task bar.
    - a. If the student needs to test with multiple accessibility applications simultaneously, they should configure all of them during this step.

5. After configuring the accessibility software settings, the student returns to the Secure Browser and continues the sign-in process. At this point, the student can no longer switch back to the accessibility software. If changes need to be made, the student must sign out and then sign in again.

Once Assistive Technology is turned off, the Secure Browser reoccupies the whole screen, and the student's ability to use assistive technologies or switch between any other applications and the Secure Browser is suppressed.

## How to Use Assistive Technology on macOS Secure Browser version 16.5

The Secure Browser 16.5 for macOS 13.3 & 14.0 requires students to launch approved accessibility software after logging in to the test.

1. Open the required accessibility software on the student's testing device and configure the accessibility software settings as needed.
2. Open the Secure Browser and follow the standard sign-in process.
3. On the first page of the test, click **Applications**  in the global menu. From the **App Launcher** window that pops up, select the appropriate assistive technology software and click **OK**.
4. Return to the Secure Browser and continue testing.
  - a. Students should not close the assistive technology application while the Secure Browser is still open, as they may not be able to relaunch it. If the student accidentally closes the assistive technology application, they must sign out and then sign in again.

## Testing with Speech-to-Text Technology

Speech-to-text (STT) technology transcribes a student's spoken words into text for item responses in TDS. Students with the appropriate accommodations may use STT assistive technology while taking tests. Rise now has an embedded Speech-to-Text tool available.

Table 1 on the next page provides a list of third-party STT applications that can be used in TDS. In addition to the applications listed in this table, students will need to use a headset while testing. Any wired headset with a 3.5 mm or USB connection should work. Additionally, students using STT will need to be tested in a separate location from other students. Third-party STT applications not listed in Table 1 are not supported for RISE online assessment; students accustomed to using third-party STT applications not listed in Table 1 will need to use CAI's embedded STT tool.

Some applications listed in Table 1 on the next page require additional configuration to prepare for use during online testing. Necessary configurations are described starting on page 8. Some applications send data to the cloud for processing by default. Where noted, this should be disabled to ensure the security of test data.

After you configure an application, CAI strongly recommends testing that application on the RISE [training test](#) administered through the Secure Browser prior to using it for operational testing.



*Please note: This manual includes links for users to jump to various sections within the document; if you wish to return to the page in this manual you were on before clicking the link to another section, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

Table 1. Third-Party STT Applications

Product	System Requirements	Additional Details
<a href="#">Dragon NaturallySpeaking Home &amp; Individual Professional—Windows</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 15, 16 Professional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2; 2019 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> <li>TDS cannot confirm appropriate configurations are in use during exam, so students may be able to access prohibited features.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Windows Built-in Speech Recognition</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 8.0</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> <li>TDS cannot confirm appropriate configurations are in use during exam, so students may be able to access prohibited features.</li> <li>Requires state approval to be removed from the forbidden applications list in the Secure Browser.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">WordQ+SpeakQ (WordQ5)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Version: 5.4.29</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows, 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exam Mode must be enabled before students begin testing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>This tool also includes a text prediction feature that cannot be disabled.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Read&amp;Write—Windows</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 12.0.77</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exam Mode must be enabled before students begin testing (this mode is not available on Read&amp;Write for Mac).</li> <li>Also includes text prediction features that must be turned off prior to testing.</li> <li>Locked Browser Mode disables the STT functionality in Read&amp;Write. You should not use Locked Browser Mode when using Read&amp;Write for STT.</li> </ul>
Co:Writer Universal (Windows) Supported Version: 1.0.0 (now discontinued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 8.1, 10, 11; Server 2012 R2, 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are currently two versions of Co:Writer: An old, standalone application and a new, extension application.</li> <li>For the old, standalone app version:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is the only version of Co:Writer currently supported with the Secure Browser.</li> <li>This version has been discontinued by the manufacturer, but schools may continue to use it with the Secure Browser if they still have it.</li> <li>TDS cannot confirm appropriate configurations are in use during an exam, so students may be able to access prohibited features.</li> <li>Requires users to enter numbers from an on-screen keypad.</li> </ul> </li> <li>For the new, extension app version:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This version currently cannot be used with the Secure Browser; Co:Writer extensions are not supported. Students must use CAI's embedded Word Prediction tool.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



## Configuring Speech-to-Text Applications

Some applications listed in Table 1 require additional configuration to prepare for use during online testing. Necessary configurations are described below. Some applications send data to the cloud for processing by default. Where noted, this should be disabled to ensure the security of test data.

After you configure an application, CAI strongly recommends testing that application on a RISE [training test](#) administered through the Secure Browser prior to using it for operational testing.

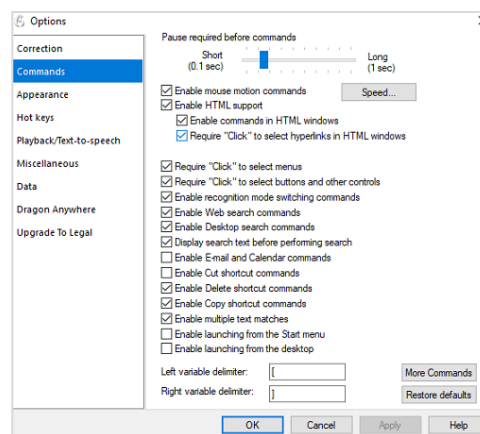
### Dragon Naturally Speaking Home or Professional Individual for Windows

Necessary configurations for Dragon Naturally Speaking can be made from the **Options** dialog box, which is accessed from the **Tools** drop-down list on the DragonBar.

From the **Commands** tab, uncheck the following settings:

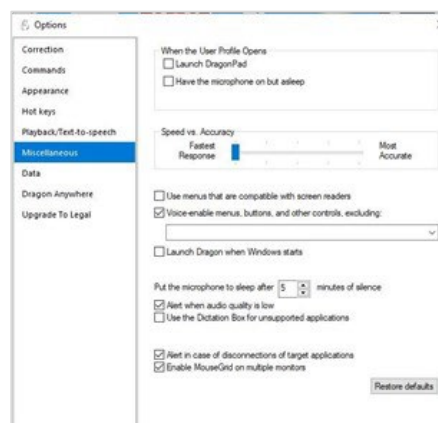
- **Enable launching from the Start Menu**
- **Enable launching from the desktop**
- **Enable E-Mail and Calendar commands**
- **Enable Cut shortcut commands**

Figure 1. Dragon Commands Tab



From the Miscellaneous tab, uncheck Use Dictation Box for unsupported application.

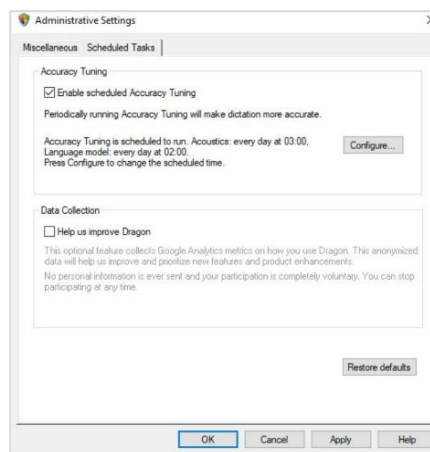
Figure 2. Dragon Miscellaneous Tab



From the **Scheduled Tasks** tab of the **Administrative Settings** window, do one of the following:

- In Dragon 16, uncheck **Help us Improve Dragon**.
- In Dragon 15, uncheck **Enable schedule Data Collection**

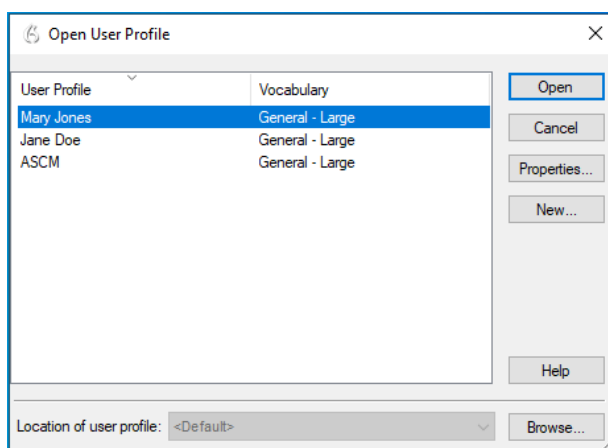
Figure 3. Admin Settings Schedule Tasks Tab (Dragon 16)



### Setting Up User Profiles for Students in Dragon

Dragon Naturally Speaking requires each student to use a specific User Profile. You will need to create User Profiles and ensure that Dragon Naturally Speaking is set to the proper profile for each student prior to testing. When creating a profile, you can select the student's age range, language, and accent, as well as set the audio input devices. Students will then read aloud prompts that Dragon Naturally Speaking uses to learn their voice. After creating profiles, you can select **Profiles** in the Dragon toolbar, then click **Open User Profile...** to switch between User Profiles (see Figure 4). For more information about creating User Profiles, see the [Dragon Naturally Speaking—Windows](#) website.

Figure 4. Dragon Naturally Speaking—Open User Profiles



## Windows Speech Recognition

Prior to the testing, Windows built-in Speech Recognition application must be set up on each testing device that will be used by students who require STT. The application can be set up through the Windows Control Panel. Users should set the device to not send data to Microsoft for improvement so that secure test data is not sent to the cloud. During setup, Speech Recognition Voice Training must be completed by the student for optimal performance.

To prevent Windows from sending data to the cloud, go to **Start > Settings > Privacy > Diagnostics & Feedback** and mark the **Basic** radio button in the Diagnostic Data section. Then select the **Speech** tab and set the **Online Speech Recognition** toggle to **Off**.

While Windows Speech Recognition is processing speech, the testing site may slow down. If transcription is not needed for testing, make sure Windows Speech Recognition is not listening in order to prevent this slowness from interfering with the test performance

## Read & Write (Windows)

Read and Write has an Exam Mode that must be used to turn off features for a single student on their particular testing device. When exam mode is enabled, the student will have access to only the selected features on the toolbar and certain speech settings, including voice selection, speed, pitch and Speak As I Type (the full settings menu will not be accessible). Predictive text must be turned off.

To use Exam mode, run Read and Write and click on the settings button in the upper-right corner and then click **Show more settings**. in the *Find a Setting* field, type *adminsettings*. You will be asked to enter and confirm a password to grant access on this computer. When logged into administrator settings, click the **Select your features** tab and select which features you'd like to be enabled on the student's toolbar. Enable the **Use Exam Mode now** toggle to start Exam Mode, then close the Read and Write menu to start the exam.

# Testing with Word Prediction Technology

Word prediction assistive technology suggests words to students as they type responses for test items. Rise has an embedded word prediction tool available and [supported on desktops and mobile devices](#). If a third-party Word Prediction tool still needs to be used, please reference the table below. The table also provides the technology requirements for students testing with word prediction assistive technology.

Table 2. Third-Party Word Prediction Applications

Product	System Requirements	Additional Details
<a href="#">WordQ+SpeakQ (WordQ5)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Version: 5.3.5</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> <li>macOS 13.3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration information</a>)</li> <li>Exam Mode must be enabled before students begin testing.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Read&amp;Write for Windows &amp; macOS</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported macOS Versions: 7.1.3, 7.1.5, 7.1.6</li> <li>Supported Windows Version: 12.0.73, 12.0.7</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R&amp;W 7.1.6 is compatible with macOS 13.3, 14</li> <li>R&amp;W 12.0.75 is compatible with Windows 11</li> <li>R&amp;W 12.0.73 is compatible with Windows 8.1, 10; Server 2012 R2, 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TDS cannot confirm appropriate configurations are in use during an exam, so students may be able to access prohibited features.</li> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration information</a>)</li> <li>The Windows version also includes speech-to-text functionality that students may use if they have the proper accommodations.</li> <li>To use text prediction feature in Windows, students can press the available function keys from F1 to F8.</li> <li>Includes a Screen Recording feature that should be disabled for Read and Write via <b>System Settings &gt; Privacy &amp; Security &gt; Screen Recording</b>.</li> </ul>
Co:Writer Universal (Windows) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Version: 1.0.0 (now discontinued)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 8.1, 10, 11; Server 2012 R2, 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are currently two versions of Co:Writer: An old, standalone application and a new, extension application.</li> <li>For the old, standalone app version:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is the only version of Co:Writer currently supported with the Secure Browser.</li> <li>This version has been discontinued by the manufacturer, but schools may continue to use it with the Secure Browser if they still have it.</li> <li>TDS cannot confirm appropriate configurations are in use during an exam, so students may be able to access prohibited features.</li> <li>Requires users to enter numbers from an on-screen keypad.</li> </ul> </li> <li>For the new, extension app version:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This version currently cannot be used with the Secure Browser; Co:Writer extensions are not supported. Students must use CAI's embedded Word Prediction tool.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## WordQ5

To minimize security risks, WordQ includes an Exam Mode feature, which can be enabled through the application's settings. Exam Mode requires a time limit of 1–12 hours to be set. Please note, this does not eliminate all security risks, and once Exam Mode has been set, it cannot be disabled until the configured time has run out.

To turn on exam mode, click the Options icon, and select Exam Mode. In the dialog popup window that appears, you can allow and restrict the Word usage examples and Single words added by the user including topic words features. You can also set the exam time limit at the bottom of the window.

## Read&Write (Windows Only)

Read&Write has an Exam Mode that can be used to turn off features for a single student on their particular testing device. This feature is not currently available for macOS. When Exam Mode is enabled, the student will have access to only the selected features on the toolbar. For students requiring word prediction, Word Prediction should be enabled. Read&Write for Windows also includes text-to-speech and speech-to-text (talk & type) features, which should be enabled for students with the proper accommodation settings only.

To use Exam mode, run Read & Write and click the settings button in the top-right corner, then click **Show more settings**. In the *Find a Setting* field, type *adminsettings*. Enter and confirm a password to grant access on this computer. This username and password are associated with the administrative account for your Read&Write subscription. When logged in to administrator settings, click the **Select your features** tab and select which features you'd like to be enabled on the student's toolbar. Enable the **Use Exam Mode now** toggle to start Exam Mode, then close the Read&Write menu to start the exam.

## Testing with Alternative Computer Input Technology

Alternative Computer Input (ACI) assistive tools allow students with various impairments (such as physical and visual impairments) to interact with a computer without using a traditional mouse and keyboard setup. For instance, ACI technology such as PCEye Mini tracks students' eye movement, while Dwell Clicker 2 allows students to use a mouse without having to click the left or right mouse buttons.

TDS does not include any embedded alternative computer input tools, but it supports several third-party alternative computer input technologies.

Table 3 provides a list of third-party ACI devices that can be used in TDS. Please note that this list includes only the devices that CAI has thoroughly tested against the Secure Browser, but there may be additional supported ACI devices that have not been tested yet. If your students need to use an ACI device not listed here, please test it out in a training test first to ensure there are no issues with it.



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Table 3. Third-Party ACI Devices

Product	System Requirements	Additional Details
<a href="#">PCEye Mini with Windows Control</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Dwell Clicker 2</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 2.0.1.8</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">HeadMouse Nano</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> <li>macOS 13.3, 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Access Switch</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> <li>macOS 13.3, 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Swiftly</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: SW2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> <li>macOS 13.3, 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use in TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> </ul>

## Configuring PCEye Mini with Windows Control on Student Devices

To configure the PCEye Mini, it should be plugged in to a computer that uses Windows Control software and should be installed by following the product's installation instructions manually.

For students using PCEye Mini with Windows Control Software, the Word Prediction feature should be disabled by opening the application and navigating to **Settings>Keyboard**.

## Configuring Dwell Clicker 2

To configure Dwell Clicker 2 settings, open the application and select the keyboard icon, then click the **Options** key. In the window that pops up, make sure the **Use Text Prediction** checkbox is not checked.

## Configuring HeadMouse Nano

To configure HeadMouse Nano when using the SofType keyboard, open the SofType application and select **View>Word Bar** from the menu. Then make sure the **Prediction** radio button is not marked.

## Configuring HeadMouse Nano for macOS

The HeadMouse Nano on OSX can be used to mimic mouse clicking movements only in conjunction with an Access Switch device (such as an AbleNet Switch) and the regular Apple on-screen keyboard. When completing a test with a Switch, students can left click, drag and drop, double click and right click (right-clicking would require an additional Switch).

To configure HeadMouse Nano when using the Apple on-screen keyboard, open **System Preferences > Keyboard > Text**. Then make sure the following checkboxes are not marked:

Add period with double-space

Capitalize words automatically

Correct spelling automatically

## Configuring Swifty: SW2

To configure Swifty Switch Access according to the student's needs, the following DIP Switches should be set when using Switch. After you modify DIP Switch settings, unplug and re-plug Swifty to activate the settings.

Switch 1	Switch 2	USB Device	Interface Actions
ON	ON	Mouse	Left, Right, Middle
OFF	ON	Joystick	Btn1, Btn2, Btn3
ON	OFF	Keyboard (For iPad)	Enter, Space, Tab
ON	OFF	Keyboard	1,2,3

## Testing with Assistive Keyboard and Mouse Input Technology

Assistive Keyboard and Mouse Input tools provide additional support to students with physical impairments who need to use a keyboard and mouse in order to respond to test items. These include keyboards with larger keys, computer mice with trackballs, and other tools that make it easier for students with limited movement abilities to use a computer.

TDS does not include any embedded assistive keyboard and mouse input tools, as these tools typically involve the use of special hardware, but TDS does support several third-party assistive keyboard and mouse input tools.

Table 4 provides a list of third-party assistive keyboard and mouse input tools that can be used in TDS. Please note, there may be additional supported assistive keyboards and mouse input tools that have not been tested yet. If your students need to use a device not listed here, please test it out in a training test first to ensure there are no issues with it.

Some third-party assistive keyboards have special function keys that put the computer to sleep. If pressed, the computer will go to sleep and the student will be kicked out of the test and will have to sign back in to resume testing.



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Table 4. Third-Party Assistive Keyboard and Mouse Input Technology

Product	System Requirements	Additional Details
<a href="#">Keys-U-See Keyboard</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<a href="#">BigKeys Keyboard</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: Plus, XL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> <li>macOS 13.3, 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>
<a href="#">BigTrack2 Trackball</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; Server 2016 R2</li> <li>macOS 13.3, 14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>



## Testing with Screen Magnifier Technology

Screen magnifier assistive technology enlarges the content displayed on the computer screen in order to assist students with visual impairments. Although TDS supports some non-embedded screen magnifier tools from third parties, CAI strongly recommends students use the embedded zoom tools in TDS. These embedded tools were designed to magnify test content in the most intuitive and user-friendly manner for students.

The embedded zoom tools in the Secure Browser allow students to magnify test content to the following levels (any zoom levels of 5X and greater require the streamlined mode test setting in TDS to be turned on, which will arrange test content vertically)\*:

- 1X (12 pt. font – no zoom applied)
- 1.5X (24 pt. font)
- 1.75X (31 pt. font)
- 2.5X (41 pt. font)
- 3X (51 pt. font)
- 5X (85 pt. font)
- 10X (172 pt. font)
- 15X (229 pt. font)
- 20X (340 pt. font)

\*NOTE: Certain Chromebooks may have difficulty rendering the highest levels of zoom onscreen. It is recommended that those needing high levels of magnification be placed on an alternative supported operating system with a large screen.

The font sizes listed above are approximate. After setting the print size zoom level, CAI strongly recommends testing that application on a RISE [training test](#) administered through the Secure Browser prior to using it for operational testing.

Table 5 on the next page provides a list of third-party screen magnifier tools that can be used in TDS. The non-embedded screen magnifier tools listed below come with an increased risk of interoperability issues, require students to manually pan the magnification tool across the screen, and can include unwanted features that should not be used while testing. These non-embedded tools also cannot be tracked by RISE when gathering data about students' tool use.



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Table 5. Third-Party Screen Magnifier Applications

Product	System Requirements	Additional Details
<a href="#">ZoomText Magnifier (with optional text-to-speech)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 2021, 2022, 2023</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; 2016 R2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ZoomText includes a SpeakIt text-to-speech tool that could be used to read aloud passages, which is not permitted on ELA tests. Students testing with ZoomText should use the magnification features only. It is recommended that students requiring text-to-speech support use the Secure Browser's embedded TTS tools, and that students requiring screen readers use JAWS or Fusion.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Fusion Professional (combines JAWS screen reader with zoom text)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 2021, 2022, 2023</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11; 2012 R2, 2016 R2</li> <li><b>Minimum Requirements:</b> 2.0 GHz i7 dual core processor, 16 GB RAM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use with TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions for JAWS</a>).</li> </ul>

## Testing with Text-to-Speech

Text-to-Speech (TTS) tools read aloud text that appears on the screen for all students. TDS includes embedded TTS tools that are automatically turned on for students taking RISE assessments (except for reading passages and excerpts). In order for students to test with TTS tools, a supported voice pack will need to be installed on their device before testing begins, if the device does not already include a built-in voice pack. Students testing with TTS must have headphones.

For more information about enabling English and Spanish voice packs, see the [Windows](#), [macOS](#), and [Chrome](#) support pages on this topic.

TTS is available on all operating systems supported by TDS (for a full list of supported operating systems, see the [Quick Guide for Setting up Your Online Testing Technology](#)). However, text-to-speech tracking does not function correctly on Linux OS. If students require the use of this accommodation (TTS with tracking), they must use a different operating system.

Table 6 lists the voice packs supported for students testing with TTS. Students can verify that text-to-speech works on their computers by logging in to a training test session and selecting a test for which text-to-speech is available. Students using TTS for the practice tests must log in using a supported Secure Browser or a supported Chrome, Firefox, or Edge browser.

Table 6. Technology Requirements for Students Testing with TTS

Technology Type	Product
Supported Voice Packs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows for tests in English: All built-in voice packs</li> <li>Windows for tests in Spanish: Spanish (Mexcio)</li> <li>macOS built-in voice packs</li> <li>iPadOS built-in voice packs</li> <li>Chromebook built-in voice packs</li> <li>Heather Infovox iVox HQ (macOS only)</li> <li>Rosa Infovox iVox HQ (macOS only)</li> </ul>



**Note:** CAI strongly encourages schools to test the text-to-speech settings before students take operational tests. You can check these settings through the diagnostic page. From the student training test login screen, click the **Run Diagnostics** link, and then click the **Text-to-Speech Check** button.

The best voice packs to use for text-to-speech in the RISE test system are the default ones provided on one's device/operating system; however, the RISE system supports additional voice packs if they've been installed on devices through a third party as long as CAI has them on their allow list. If you've installed an additional voice pack on devices in your LEA through a third party, make sure the license is up-to-date. If you do not see your additional voice pack listed as an available voice for your RISE test in the TTS Sound Check page, contact CAI via the Help Desk [RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com) so they can make sure it's on the allow list. CAI and USBE also highly recommends having students use the training tests to check their devices if there are any questions about what the voice packs sound like so they select one they prefer.

## How the Secure Browser Selects Voice Packs

This section describes how CAI's Secure Browsers select which voice pack to use.

### Voice Pack Selection on Mobile Versions of Secure Browsers

The Mobile Secure Browser uses either the device's native voice pack or a voice pack embedded in the Secure Browser. Additional voice packs downloaded to a mobile device are not recognized by the Mobile Secure Browser.

### Text-to-Speech and Mobile Devices

Text-to-speech (TTS) in Windows, Mac, and iPads includes a feature that allows students to pause and then resume TTS in the middle of a passage. On Chromebooks, however, students should highlight the desired text to be read as the pause feature does not allow students to pause and resume the reading again.

## Testing with Assistive Technology for Braille Tests

Braille tests administered in TDS require the use of multiple assistive technology devices and applications, which could include Refreshable Braille Display (RBDs), JAWS screen readers used by students to read and navigate test content and the embossers used by Test Administrators to print test content. **On some items, students may need to use tactile manipulatives in order to access the item’s content.** The tactile manipulatives should be what is used instructionally and this will NOT invalidate the assessment score.

RBDs are used to read text-only content on ELA tests, while Braille embossers are needed to read any content with images in ELA tests, as well as advanced content in Mathematics and Science tests. RBDs must be properly setup before they can be used by students. For information about installing and setting up RBDs, refer to the product’s provided instructions and manuals.

TDS includes several embedded tools that facilitate Braille testing, such as Braille presentation settings, various print tools for embossing content, and streamlined mode, which arranges test content vertically. The specific Braille code a student needs for testing must be set in TIDE prior to administering the Interim or Summative assessments. For the RISE Benchmark Modules, this will be set in the TA Interface prior to testing.

**Note:** Alt text for the images in items and stimuli is consistently available only when the test Language is set to *braille* in TIDE prior to administering the assessment.

Table 7 on the next page provides a list of supported screen reader software that students can use in TDS. **Please note that only JAWS may be used on ELA and Reading tests, as this is the only supported screen reader that can effectively mute reading passages.** Screen readers other than JAWS must not be used on ELA and Reading tests, as they would allow students to listen to passages instead of reading them, compromising the ability to assess their reading comprehension skills and therefore compromising the validity of the Reading assessment score.

Please notify USBE if students will be using braille and/or screen readers; contact Jessica Wilhelm ([Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov)) and Emily Engh ([emily.engh@schools.utah.gov](mailto:emily.engh@schools.utah.gov)).



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Table 7. Screen Readers Supported for Student Computers

Screen Reader	System Requirements	Additional Details
<a href="#">JAWS–Professional</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 2021, 2022, 2023</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Operating Systems:</b> Windows 10, 11               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Minimum Requirements:</b> 2.0 GHz i5 dual core Processor, 8 GB RAM</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use with TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> <li>Test Presentation setting must be set to Braille, whether or not student is a Braille user.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Fusion Professional</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 2021, 2022, 2023</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Operating Systems:</b> Windows 10, 11               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Minimum Requirements:</b> 2.0 GHz i7 dual core processor, 16 GB RAM</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use with TDS (see configuration instructions for JAWS)</li> <li>Test Presentation setting must be set to Braille, whether or not student is a Braille user.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">NVDA</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Supported Versions: 2021–2023</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11 and all server operating systems starting from Windows Server 2016 R2.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students cannot use NVDA for ELA tests, as the read-aloud of passages cannot be suppressed in this product.</li> <li>If using an older version, use the training test to ensure functionality.</li> </ul>

Table 8 on the next page provides a list of supported refreshable Braille displays (RBDs) that students can use to read Braille content. Please note that if students wish to use RBDs not mentioned in this table, they should test them on a training test to ensure there are no issues before using them on an operational test. Additionally, RBDs not listed here may include unwanted features that students should not use while testing, so students may need to be monitored if they use such RBDs.

Table 8. Refreshable Braille Displays Supported for Student Computers

RBD	System Requirements	Additional Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Brailiant 40 Cell</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAI recommends RBDs with at least 40 cells, but students may use displays with fewer cells if preferred.</li> <li>Students should not use the HumanWare Brailiant BI 14 RBD. It can automatically synchronize notes typed internally with a mail application, potentially violating test security.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">QBraille XL</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students using the QBraille XL in TDS must be monitored to ensure they are not accessing unwanted internal applications, such as the calculator and notepad.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Active Braille</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device is equipped with an SD card that should be taken out before student takes a test.</li> <li>Device has Notepad, Scheduler, Alarm, Calculator, and Clock features that cannot be disabled. Students must be monitored to ensure they are not using them.</li> </ul>
Braille Edge 40 (now discontinued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device is equipped with an SD card that should be taken out before student takes a test</li> <li>Device has Notepad, Scheduler, Alarm, Calculator, Stopwatch, Countdown Timer, and Clock features that cannot be disabled. Students must be monitored to ensure they are not using them.</li> <li>This product is no longer sold by HIMS. However, students may continue to test with it if it is already available for their use.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Focus 40 Blue 5<sup>th</sup> Generation</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Device is equipped with an SD card that should be taken out before student takes a test.</li> <li>Device has Scratchpad with BRF Bookreader, Calendar, and Clock features that cannot be disabled. Students must be monitored to ensure they are not using them.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">BrailleNote Touch 32 Cell</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students using this product in TDS must be monitored to ensure they are not accessing prohibited features. Student can only use this device in Braille Terminal mode. Students cannot take tests on the tablet of this device.</li> <li>Device equipped with SD card which should be taken out before student takes a test</li> <li>Other applications present include a Word processor, Email, Internet, Contacts, Planner, File Manager, Calculator, Victor-Reader, Play Store, and KNFB Reader.</li> </ul>

Table 9 provides a list of embossers and embossing software supported for TA computers. Embossers must be used to print any test content that cannot be read by RBDs, this includes all content on Mathematics and Science tests, and some of the content on ELA tests.

USB E provides embossers and Tiger Designer Suite software for braille test administrations; please contact Emily Engh ([emily.engh@schools.utah.gov](mailto:emily.engh@schools.utah.gov)) for more information.

Table 9. Embossers and Embossing Software Supported for TA Computers

Embosser / Embossing Software	System Requirements	Additional Details
<p><a href="#">Duxbury Braille Translator</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, or 12.7.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Operating Systems:</b> Windows 10, 11</li> <li><b>Minimum Requirements:</b> 1 GHz Processor, 1 GB RAM (for 32-bit), 2 GB RAM (for 64-bit)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use with TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> <li>Used for embossing BRF files (from print requests containing only text or formatted tables)</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">Tiger Software Suite (Tiger Designer)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Versions: 6, 7, 8</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You should download Tiger Designer prior to testing, as some PRN files will need to be converted in this program before embossing.</li> <li>Please see <a href="#">PRN conversion instructions</a> for more details.</li> <li>Tiger Software Suite is included with all ViewPlus embossers and its license can be used on up to two devices.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">ViewPlus Max Embosser</a>, <a href="#">ViewPlus Premier Embosser</a>, or <a href="#">ViewPlus Rogue Embosser</a> <a href="#">Viewplus Columbia Embosser</a>, <a href="#">ViewPlus Columbia 2 Embosser</a>, <a href="#">PixBlaster</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires additional setup before use with TDS (see <a href="#">configuration instructions</a>)</li> <li>Used for embossing PRN files (from print requests with tactile or spatial components, such as images)</li> <li>PRN files are formatted for a specific printer driver (e.g., Max embosser). Thus, you may need to convert the PRN file in Tiger Designer for use with another supported embosser (see <a href="#">PRN conversion instructions</a>)</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">ViewPlus Desktop Embosser</a> (driver for ViewPlus Embossers and Tiger Viewer Software)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows 10, 11</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You should download Tiger Designer prior to testing, as some PRN files will need to be converted in this program before embossing.</li> <li>Please see <a href="#">PRN conversion instructions</a> for more details.</li> <li>Tiger Software Suite is included with all ViewPlus embossers and its license can be used on up to two devices.</li> <li>Download and install your embosser driver prior to embossing any files.</li> <li>The Tiger Viewer software is downloaded in the printer driver folder.</li> </ul>



## Specifications for TAs Using Screen Readers

If a TA requires the use of a screen reader (JAWS, NVDA) to set up or administer test sessions in the TA Site, CAI recommends they do so using the most recent Firefox or Chrome browser. If issues occur while updating browsers, please contact your network administrator/IT office.

## Configuring JAWS Screen Readers on Student Computers Before Testing Begins

This section includes instructions for the additional JAWS configuration steps that Technology Coordinators must follow before students use JAWS for online testing. Optional voice adjustments in JAWS can also be made from the **Options>Voices>Voice Adjustment** window in JAWS. To ensure JAWS is properly configured, students should take training tests using JAWS before taking operational tests.

Braille tests administered in TDS require the use of multiple assistive technology devices and applications, which could include Refreshable Braille Display (RBDs), JAWS screen readers used by students to read and navigate test content and the embossers used by Test Administrators to print test content. **On some items, students may need to use tactile manipulatives in order to access the item's content.** The tactile manipulatives should be what is used instructionally and this will NOT invalidate the assessment score.

The configuration instructions in this section apply to JAWS 2021, JAWS 2022, and JAWS 2023 as well as Fusion Professional.

## Configuring JAWS to Recognize the Secure Browser

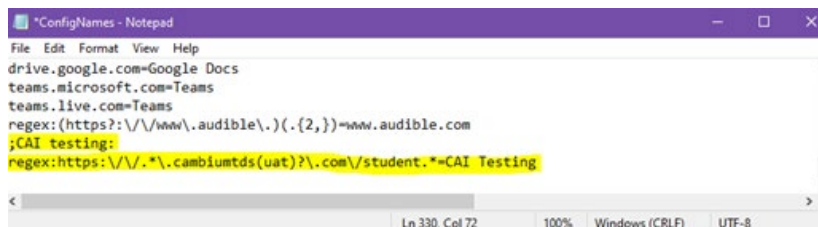
You must edit the JAWS configuration file so that the software recognizes the secure browser. The examples below are for JAWS 2021 installed to the default location. If your version is installed to a different location, navigate to the appropriate directory.

1. To modify the configuration file, open the JAWS ConfigNames.ini file. This file may appear in two folders. Depending on how JAWS is installed on your computer, you may need to modify both files:
  - Required: Start > All Programs > JAWS 2021 > Explore JAWS > Explore Shared Settings
  - Optional: Start > All Programs > JAWS 2021 > Explore JAWS > Explore My Settings
2. In the ConfigNames.ini file, locate the line of text containing **firefox:3=firefox**. At the end of this line, press **Enter** and type **UTSecureBrowser16.0=firefox**
3. At the bottom of the **ConfigNames** file, do one of the following:
  - a. **For JAWS 2023:** No additional action is needed
  - b. **For JAWS 2022:** Update the URL in the *regex:* line below the *;CAI testing:* line so that it reads as *regex:https://\.\*\.\*.cambiumtds(uat)?\.\*.com\\*/student.\*=CAI Testing*

- c. **For JAWS 2021:** After the last line of the file, press **Enter** and type `;CAI testing:` and then press **Enter** again and type `regex:https://.*\.cambiumtds(uat)?\.com/student.*=CAI Testing`

The end of the **ConfigNames** file should match the highlighted section in Figure 5.

Figure 5. JAWS ConfigNames File – regex line



4. Save the file.
  - a. If you receive an error that you don't have permission to save the .ini file to this location, save the file to your desktop as `ConfigNames.ini`. Then copy the updated .ini file to the folder containing the original .ini file referenced in step 1.

Optional: To confirm that JAWS has been properly configured, you can open the Secure Browser while JAWS is running. Then press hold down **Insert** (or the JAWS key) while pressing **Q** twice. A message opens in a pop-up window, indicating that Secure Browser settings are being used in the application, and that the configuration name is CAI Testing.

### Registering AccessibleHandler.dll

To ensure that JAWS works properly with the Secure Browser, you should register `AccessibleHandler.dll` on the student's testing device. These steps should be performed for all supported versions of JAWS.

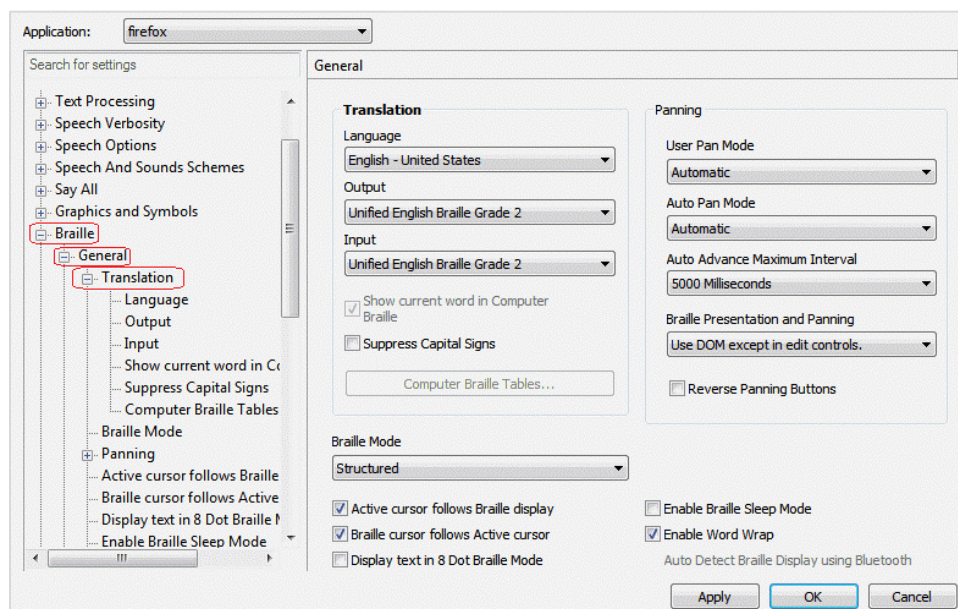
1. From the **Start** menu, search for `File Explorer`, then select **Enter** on the keyboard. After the *File Explorer* or *Home* window populates, navigate to the left-hand panel, then select **Local Disk (C:)** or **Windows (C:)** under *This PC*.
2. Open the **Program Files** folder, then locate the downloaded Secure Browser folder: `UTSecureBrowser16.0`
3. Find the *Windows Batch File Type* with the name `RegisterAccessibilityLibs`.
4. Right click on the `RegisterAccessibilityLibs.bat` file and select **Run as Administrator**. If you are prompted to choose between *Yes* and *No* in a pop-up box, choose **Yes**.
5. A command prompt window appears briefly with a message confirming successful registration.
6. A message appears indicating that the action was successful. Press **OK** on this prompt and the command window automatically closes.

## Applying Settings for Contracted Braille

In order for students to use contracted literary Braille with their RBD, the correct JAWS settings must be applied prior to launching the secure browser.

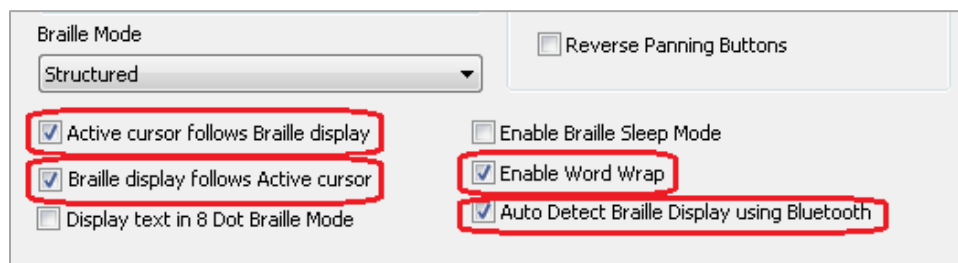
1. To apply the correct JAWS settings, open JAWS and go to **Utilities > Settings Center**. The **Settings Center** window opens.
2. From the **Application** drop-down list at the top of the window, select **firefox**.
3. Expand the **Braille** settings, **General** sub-settings, and **Translation** sub-settings in the *Search for settings* panel on the left. The **Settings Center** window displays the options for Braille Translation (see Figure 6).
- a. In the **Translation** section, verify the **Language** drop-down list is set to **English – United States**. Select **Unified English Braille Grade 2** from the **Output** and **Input** drop-down lists.
- i. For tests presented in the EBAE Braille type, select **US English Grade 2** from the **Output** and **Input** drop-down lists.

Figure 6. JAWS Settings Center Window



4. In the **Braille Mode** section (see Figure 7), ensure that only the following settings are checked:
  - Active cursor follows Braille display
  - Braille display follows Active cursor
  - Enable Word Wrap
  - Auto Detect Braille Display using Bluetooth (if available)

Figure 7. Braille Mode Section



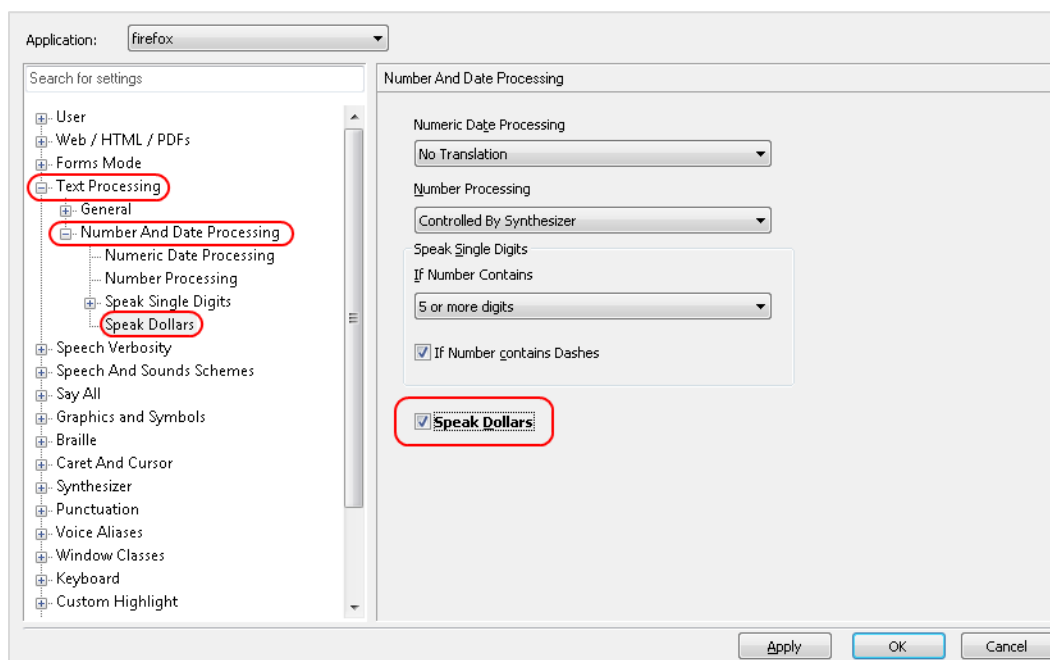
5. Click **Apply**, and then click **OK**.

## Configuring JAWS to Speak “Dollars”

You should configure JAWS to correctly speak the dollar symbol (\$), in case it appears in the test content.

1. Open JAWS and go to **Utilities > Settings Center**. The **Settings Center** window opens.
2. In the *Search for settings* panel on the left, expand the *Text Processing* settings and *Number And Date Processing* sub-settings. Click **Speak Dollars**. The **Settings Center** window displays the *Number And Date Processing* options (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Number and Date Processing



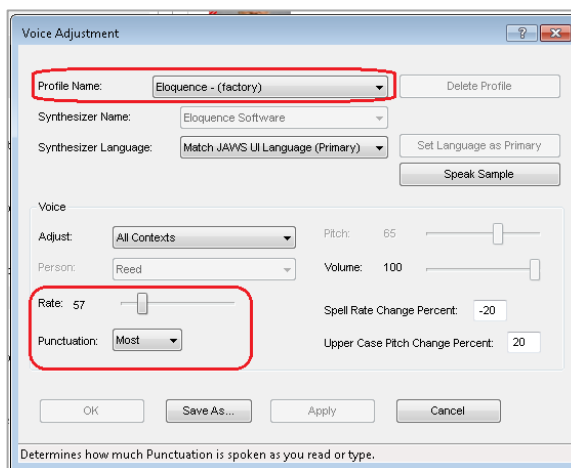
3. Mark the **Speak Dollars** checkbox.
4. Click **Apply**, and then click **OK**.

## Optional JAWS Voice Adjustment Settings

Prior to launching the secure browser, you can adjust JAWS voice settings for students based on their individual needs. You must set the Voice Profile, Speaking Rate, and Punctuation settings prior to administering assessments. Students should take training tests using JAWS so they can determine whether these settings need to be adjusted.

1. To adjust JAWS voice settings, open JAWS and go to **Options > Voices > Voice Adjustment**. The **Voice Adjustment** window opens (see Figure 9).
2. To adjust the voice profile, in the *Profile* section, select a voice profile from the **Profile Name** drop-down list. Click **Apply**.
3. To adjust the voice rate, in the *Voice* section, drag the **Rate** slider to the desired rate speed (the lower the rate, the slower the words are read aloud). Click **Apply**.
4. To adjust the punctuation, click the **Punctuation** drop-down list. Select from the following options: **None**, **Some**, **Most**, or **All**. Click **Apply**.
5. When all settings are saved, click **OK**.

Figure 9. JAWS Voice Adjustment



## Configuring Embossing Software on TA Computers Before Testing Begins

TDS allows students to emboss test material with TA approval. The software that sends print requests to the Braille embosser must be installed on computers that TAs use for test sessions.

The embossed output for student print requests depends on the file type associated with a test question. TAs must ensure that students have the Braille Type test setting prior to approving the student for testing, as this determines which file type is used for printing. There are two types of files:

- **Braille Ready Format (BRF)**: BRF file types are used for print requests containing only text (including formatted tables). The Tiger Software Suite or Duxbury Braille Translator software handles BRF files.
- **Printer Output File (PRN)**: PRN file types are used for print requests containing tactile or spatial components (such as images). The ViewPlus Tiger Software Suite software handles PRN files.

Upon approving a print request, the TA sends the file to the embosser using either Duxbury or ViewPlus Tiger Software Suite software. Instructions for embossing files are located in the section Embossing Braille Print Requests.

## Configuring BRF Files with Duxbury Braille Translator

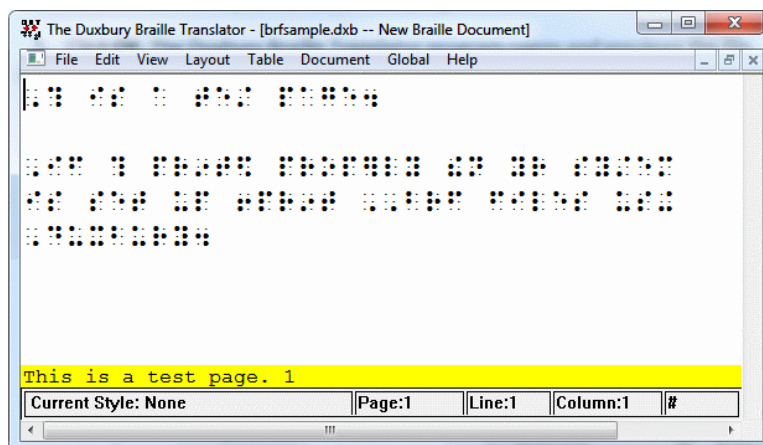
This section contains instructions for opening BRF files with Duxbury Braille Translator (DBT) and setting default embossing preferences. The DBT software must be installed before performing these steps.

ViewPlus software can also be used to emboss BRF files (though this may result in formatting errors). If you will use ViewPlus software for BRF files, follow the instructions in the section Configuring PRN and BRF Files with Tiger Software Suite instead.

1. In the TA Site, click **Help Guide** at the top of the page. The online *TA User Guide* opens.
  - a. Sample Braille files can be accessed from the help guide → Appendices → Sample Braille Files.
2. Click **Sample BRF File**. The file dialog window opens.
3. Do one of the following:
  - From the **Open with** drop-down list, select **Duxbury Braille Translator**. Click **OK**. The Duxbury Braille Translator program opens and previews the file (see Figure).
  - If the Duxbury Braille Translator is not available as a selectable program, do the following (otherwise skip to step 4):
    - i. Click **Browse**. The *Choose Helper Application* window opens.
    - ii. Navigate to the Duxbury folder and open it.
    - iii. Open the DBT folder and select **dbtw.exe**.
    - iv. In the *Open with* window, select **Duxbury Braille Translator** and mark the **Do this automatically for files like this from now on** checkbox.
    - v. Click **OK**. The Duxbury Braille Translator program opens and previews the file (see Figure 13).
  - If the *Import File* window appears, set the Template to either English (American) – Standard Literary Format (for Duxbury 11.2 or earlier) or English (BANA Pre-UEB) – Literary Format (for Duxbury 11.3 or later), and set the Import Filter to Formatted Braille.

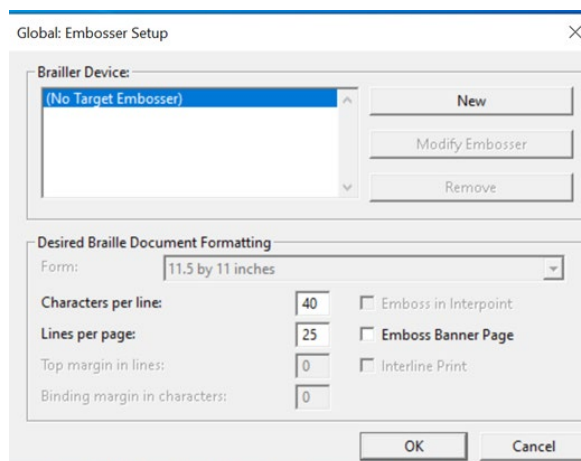


Figure 10. Duxbury Braille Translator Window



4. In the **Duxbury Braille Translator** window, go to **Global > Embosser Setup**. The **Global: Embosser Setup** window appears. To add a new embosser, do the following:
  - a. Click **New**. The **Embosser Setup – Untitled Configuration** window appears.
  - b. From the **Embosser Model** drop-down list, select the required embosser type.
  - c. From the **Send to Printer** drop-down list, select the required embosser’s name and click **OK**.
  - d. In the **Global: Embosser Setup** window, click **OK**.
5. In the **Duxbury Braille Translator** window, go to **Global > Embosser Setup**. The **Global: Embosser Setup** window opens (see Figure 11).

Figure 11. Global: Embosser Setup Window



6. In the **Global: Embosser Setup** window, ensure the following are selected:
  - **Braille Device: ViewPlus Max** (or whichever supported ViewPlus embosser you are using)

- The following *Braille Document Formatting* options must be set:
    - **Emboss in Interpoint** checkbox is blank
    - Top margin in lines: 2
    - Binding margin in characters: 5
  - When you are done, click **OK**.
7. In the **Duxbury Braille Translator** window, go to **Global > Formatted Braille Importer**.
    - a. In the **Global: Formatted Braille Importer** window that appears, mark the **Read formatted Braille without interpretation** checkbox and click **OK**.
  8. In the **Duxbury Braille Translator** window, go to **File > Emboss**. The **File: Emboss...** window opens.
  9. In the **File: Emboss...** window, ensure that only one copy is being printed and that the page range is set to **All**.
  10. Click **OK**.

## Configuring PRN and BRF Files with Tiger Software Suite

This section contains instructions for opening PRN and BRF files with ViewPlus Tiger Software Suite software and setting default embossing preferences. The ViewPlus Tiger Software Suite must be installed before performing these steps.

Although you may use Tiger Viewer as the default application for opening PRN files, if you use it alongside an embosser other than the Viewplus Max, Rogue, or Premier, you may need to convert the files for your embosser type before printing. Because of this, CAI strongly recommends using Tiger Designer as the default application for embossing PRN files.

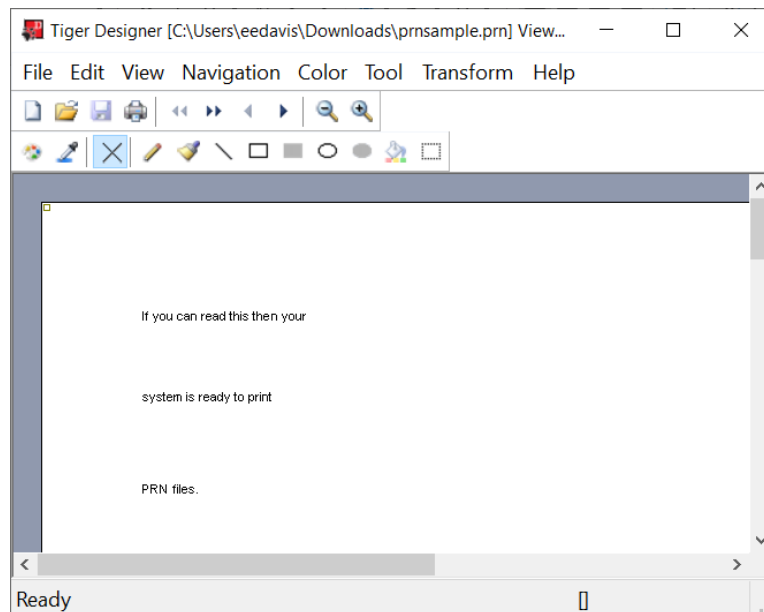
**Note:** In RISE Science Braille assessments, your student may receive clusters that include a grid interaction. These may include bar graphs, plotting points, or drawing lines. After you emboss the PRN file for the student, you will notice a coordinate grid. Using some type of tactile manipulative, such as raised dots, on the grid space to indicate their response to the question. You will then input the student's response based on how the raised dots were placed.

BRF files can be embossed using Tiger Viewer and Designer; however, the margins may need to be adjusted which cannot be done using Tiger Viewer. In Tiger Designer, the TA will have to modify the margins to make sure that the BRF prints correctly (instructions below). If you will use Duxbury Braille Translator for BRF files, see the instructions in the section Configuring BRF Files with Duxbury Braille Translator instead.



1. In the TA Site, click **Help Guide** at the top of the page. The online *TA User Guide* opens.
  - a. Sample Braille files can be accessed from the help guide → Appendices → Sample Braille Files.
2. Click **Sample PRN File** or **Sample BRF File**. The file dialog window opens.
3. Do one of the following:
  - To set Tiger Designer as the default application (recommended):
    - From the **Open with** drop-down list, select **Tiger Designer** and click **OK**. The Tiger Designer program opens and previews the file (see Figure 12).
    - If Tiger Designer is not available as a selectable program, click **Browse** and select Tiger Designer from the folder where it is installed on your computer. Mark the **Do this automatically for files like this from now on** checkbox and click **OK**.
  - To set Tiger Viewer as the default application:
    - From the **Open with** drop-down list, select **Tiger Viewer** and click **OK**. The Tiger Viewer program opens and previews the file.
    - If Tiger Viewer is not available as a selectable program, click **Browse** and select Tiger Viewer from the folder where it is installed on your computer. Mark the **Do this automatically for files like this from now on** checkbox and click **OK**.

Figure 12. Tiger Designer Window

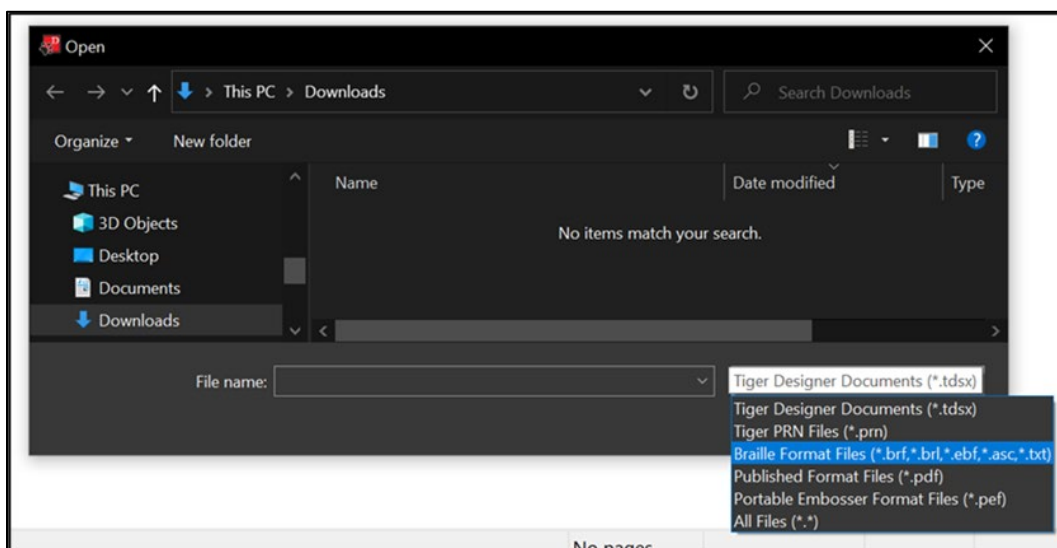


1. Go to **File > Print**. The **Print** window opens.
2. Ensure that the printer is set to **ViewPlus Max** (or whichever supported ViewPlus embosser you are using) and that only one copy is being printed.
3. Click **Print**.
  - If you experience any issues embossing, refer to the section Converting PRN Files in Tiger Designer for Embossing or contact the Help Desk.

To modify margins in TIDER Designer:

1. Launch Tiger Designer
2. Open desired BRF file (File type will need to be changed in the bottom right of the file explorer window) (See Figure 13)

Figure 13. Change BRF file type



3. Import Options window will be displayed, this is where margins can be adjusted (See Figure 14).

Figure 14. Change BRF file type

The 'Import Options' dialog box is shown with the following settings:

- Page Settings:**
  - Pages: 1
  - Chars: 40
  - Lines: 25
  - Paper Size: Braille Paper (11.5 x 11 in)
  - Orientation: ☒ Portrait, ☐ Landscape
  - ☐ Interpoint
- Margins:**
  - Top: 0.25 "
  - Left: 0.50 "
  - Right: 0.50 "
  - Bottom: 0.75 "
- Braille Language:** United States (Braille29 )
- Buttons:** OK, Cancel

## Administering Braille Tests

This section explains how TAs set accommodations (i.e., test settings) in TIDE for students who will be taking Braille tests and how to emboss Braille print requests from students while administering the tests. It also provides information about how students navigate the Secure Browser with JAWS.

TAs must make sure that students have the correct test settings in TIDE before administering tests to them. Any test settings that cannot be changed from the TA Site or Secure Browser will need to be set in TIDE. Please note that some test settings may vary between Training and Operational tests. For more information about test settings, resources and tools, please see the [Test Administration Manual](#).

A student's test settings and tools include the available accommodations, such as Assistive Technology, along with test tools, such as color schemes. This section explains how to edit student test settings and tools via an online form or a file upload. For additional information, please see the [TIDE User Guide](#).

1. From the **Test Settings and Tools** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **View/Edit/Export Test Settings and Tools**. The **View/Edit/Export Test Settings and Tools** page appears (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Test Settings and Tools Page

2. Retrieve the student accounts whose settings and tools you want to view or edit by filling out the search fields.



In the list of retrieved students, select  for the student whose test settings and tools you want to edit. The **View/Edit Students: [Student's Name]** form appears. Click  to expand each section (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: View/Edit Student Page

3. Modify the student's record as required.

In the available *test settings and tools* panels, modify the student’s test settings, using Table 10 on the following page. The test settings are grouped into categories, such as visual assistance tools, presentation, and other accommodations. The panels display a column for each of the student’s tests. You can select different settings for each test, if necessary. For students that need Braille tests, you will need to set the Language setting to Braille in TIDE (see Figure 17), before testing begins. When Braille is set, the Descriptive Audio tool will automatically set to its Braille setting, and the Streamline Mode tool will set to On. It is highly recommended that students use the training tests with the Secure Browser to verify accommodations are set correctly and to allow the student time to practice using the testing tool.

Figure 17: View/Edit Student Page

**View/Edit Student: Test105 Last105**

Use this form to modify a student's settings. [more info](#)

**Student Information**

LEA: 99 - USBE  
 School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOOL 1  
 \*SSID (7 digits): 9999105  
 LEA Student ID: 9999105  
 \*Student's First Name: Test105  
 Student's Middle Initial: M105

\*Student's Last Name: Last105  
 \*Gender: Female  
 \*Birth Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 01/01/2010  
 \*Enrolled Grade: 05  
 ELL: Yes ☐ No ☒  
 Foreign Exchange: Y ☐ N ☒

**Student Participation**

**Benchmark Parental Exclusion**

Benchmark Parental Exclusion	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion	No	No	No	No

**Visual Assistance Tools**

Visual Assistance Tools	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Color Choices	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White
Descriptive Audio	Off	Off	Off	Off
Mouse Pointer	System Default	System Default	System Default	System Default
Streamlined Mode	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

**Presentation**

Presentation	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
American Sign Language	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Braille	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Braille Type	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Print On Request	None	None	None	None
Print Size	1X	1X	1X	1X

**Integration with Assistive Technology**

Integration with Assistive Technology	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Assistive Technology	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

**Other Accommodations**

Other Accommodations	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Calculator 6th grade	OFF	No	No	OFF
Scratch	No	No	No	No
Visual Representation	No	No	No	No

Table 10: Fields in the Test Settings and Tools Panels

Field	Description
Streamlined Mode	Toggles streamlined mode setting on or off, allowing students to view the items from top to bottom and left to right.
Mouse Pointer*	List of available Mouse Pointer sizes and colors.
Color Choices	List of available Color Choice settings.
Descriptive Audio	Toggles Descriptive Audio setting on or off, allowing the answer spaces to be read.
Braille with Type	List of available braille settings (UEB or UEB with Nemeth) where available.
Print Size	List of available zoom levels. This print size setting will also apply to any content sent for Print on Request.
Print on Request	List of available Print on Request settings.
American Sign Language	Toggles American Sign Language on or off.
Assistive Technology	Toggles Assistance Technology Mode setting on or off, allowing student to use pre-approved hardware or software with secure browser. Requires USBE approval
Speech-to-Text	<p>Allows student to dictate their response in English, only available on constructed-response items.</p> <p>Please note, this tool is not field facing; it requires state-level credentials to see in TIDE.</p>
Word Prediction	<p>Enhanced accessibility for low dexterity students to not have to use the keyboard as much.</p> <p>Please note, this tool is not field facing; it requires state-level credentials to see in TIDE.</p>
Visual Representation	Visual Representations are manipulatives such as cubes, tiles, rods, blocks, models, etc. They may be used on all sections of the mathematics assessment if they are included in the student's IEP or 504.
Calculator 6 <sup>th</sup> grade	For students in grade 6, the use of a handheld calculation device or printable computation table is considered an accommodation and may be provided (based on need documented in the IEP) during the allowed segment of the assessment only.
Scribe	Students dictate their responses to a qualified person who records verbatim what they dictate. Requires USBE approval

\*NOTE: If a student needs the mouse pointer accommodation for testing, the changes should be made to the TDS settings in TIDE as well as to the settings of the device used for testing.

Changing a test setting in TIDE after the test starts does not update the student's test setting if the same test setting is available in the TA Interface. In this case, you must change the test setting in the TA Interface, although the student will need to log out and resume the test for the settings to be applied.

4. Select **Save**.
5. In the dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the list of student records (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Edit Student Continue

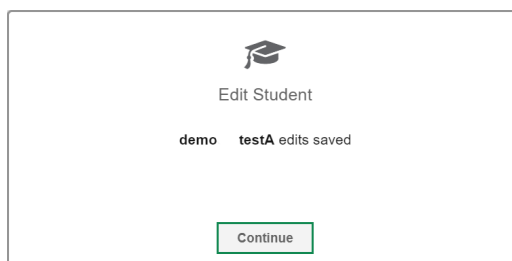


Figure 19: Edit Student Continue

## Setting Up Braille Test Sessions

After TAs ensure that students have the correct test settings in TIDE, the next step is to start a test session for the student(s) who will be testing. For detailed, general instructions about starting test sessions, see the “How TAs Proctor Test Sessions in the Test Administration Site” section in the [Test Administration Manual](#). Below are the specific steps to take for Braille administrations.

1. To administer Braille tests, the TA logs in to the appropriate TA Site and starts a test session.
2. The TA opens JAWS (or another supported screen reader) on the student testing devices.
3. The TA opens the secure browser on the student testing devices.
4. Students sign in to the test session and select their tests.
5. The TA reviews the student's test settings and verifies the following:
  - *Braille* is set to **ON**. This should be set for any students testing with JAWS, regardless of whether or not those students are Braille users. Setting the Presentation to Braille will automatically enable streamlined mode, which arranges test content vertically.

- *Print on Request* is set to the appropriate option for the selected test. See the note above about the recommended setting for this.
- *Braille Type* is set to the student’s preferred Braille option. Students may choose from the following options, depending on the test:

- UEB Contracted with Nemeth Math
- UEB Contracted with UEB Math

- *Assistive Technology* is turned on. This setting must be enabled in order for students to use the keyboard commands associated with JAWS.

6. When all the correct settings are applied, the TA approves students for testing.
7. Once a student enters their test and is on the first item, the TA can print the braille for a certain range of items in the test for ease of administration (i.e., the TA doesn’t have to wait for the student to be on an item to print the braille for it; instead, the test will “fetch” a certain range of the next items for the TA to print the braille for in advance). The range varies by subject:
  - a. For Grade 3 Math, the TA can print 12 items at a time.
  - b. For Grades 4 – 8 Math, the TA can print 14 items at a time.
    - i. Note that for Grade 6, which has a Segment 1 that does not allow the use of a calculator and a Segment 2 that does allow the use of a calculator, a TA’s ability to print braille for a range of items will pause at item 41 (in Segment 1) until the student moves to Segment 2.
  - c. For Grades 3 – 5 ELA, the TA can print 10 items at a time.
  - d. For Grades 6 -- 8 ELA, the TA can print 12 items at a time.
  - e. For Grades 4 -- 8 Science, the TA can print 2 clusters at a time.

## Embossing Braille Print Requests

As students’ progress through their tests, emboss requests will be sent to the TA Site automatically. TAs must review and approve these emboss requests in order to send the files to the embossers. Please see the “How to Approve a Student’s Print Request for Print-on-Request Accommodation” in the [Test Administration Manual](#) for more information on this process. For printing Braille, the process for embossing print requests is slightly different for BRF and PRN file types. This section provides instructions for embossing each file type.

TAs should be aware of the following notes when embossing print requests for Braille tests:



Always plug the embosser into the same USB port used when it was first set up. Otherwise, the computer may identify the embosser as a new device and require you to set it up again.

If a student pauses their test before you print all their queued print requests, the student must send manual print requests for any unprinted items that were previously in the queue when they resume testing. They will do this using the “Print Passage” or “Print Item” tool in the context menu in the Test Delivery System. Please see the “How Students Use Testing Resources/Tools” in the [Test Administration Manual](#) for more information on this process.

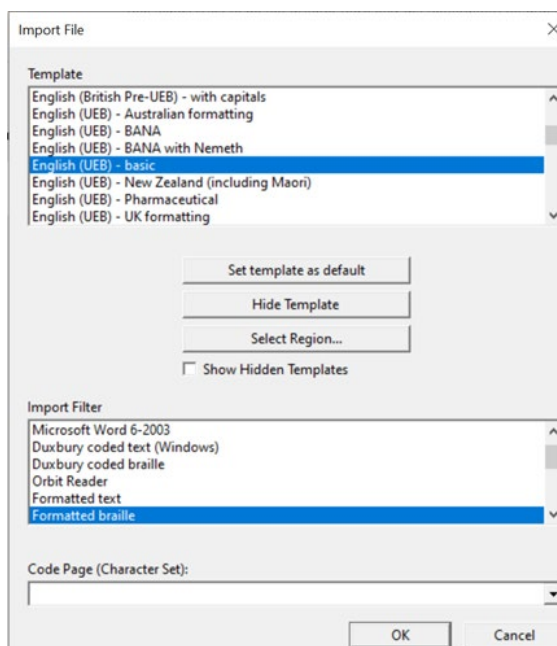
When the test session is over, you must delete and discard all test materials. This may require you to [remove files](#) from the web browser download archive.

For tips and troubleshooting advice for embossing braille files, see [Appendix A](#).

### Sending BRF Files to the Embosser with Duxbury Braille Translator

1. When you approve a print request that prints in BRF format, a print dialog window opens. Select **Open with** from this window.
  - a. In the drop-down list, select **Duxbury Braille Translator**.
  - b. Click **OK**. The **Import File** window opens.
2. Ensure that the following are selected:
  - Template:
    - For Duxbury 11.2 or earlier: **English (American) – Standard Literary Format**
    - For Duxbury 11.3 or later: **English (BANA Pre-UEB) – Literary Format**
  - Import Filter: **Formatted braille**

Figure 20. Import File Window



3. Click **OK**. The **Duxbury Braille Translator** preview window opens.
4. Go to **File > Emboss**. The **File: Emboss** window opens.
5. Ensure that only one copy is being printed, the page range is set to **All**, and the Braille Device is set to **ViewPlus Max** (or other ViewPlus embosser). Then click **OK**.

### Sending BRF Files to the Embosser with Tiger Software Suite

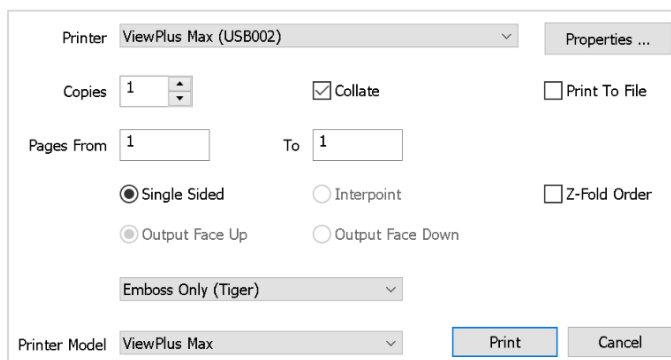
Embossing BRF files with Tiger Software Suite may result in formatting errors. It is recommended that you use Duxbury Braille Translator for BRF files instead. However, if Tiger Software Suite is the only embossing software available, you may follow the instructions below to emboss BRF files.

1. When you approve a print request that prints in BRF format, a print dialog window opens. Select to **Save** the file to your computer.
2. Do one of the following:
  - *Using Tiger Viewer:* Right-click the downloaded BRF file, select **Open With** and choose **Tiger Viewer**.
  - *Using Tiger Designer:* Launch Tiger Designer and select **File > Open**. Select the downloaded BRF file (you may need to set the file type to *BRF* in the bottom-right dropdown). Ensure the Paper Size is set to *11.5 x 11* and increase the left margin to *.5* inches. Click **OK**.
3. Select **File > Print**. Ensure that only one copy is being printed and the Printer Name is set to **ViewPlus Max** (or whichever supported ViewPlus embosser you are using), then click **Print**.

### Sending PRN Files to the Embosser and Converting them for Printing

1. When you approve a print request that prints in PRN format, a print dialog window opens. Select to **Save** the file to your computer.
2. Locate the saved PRN file and open it:
  - a. If Tiger Designer is set as the default program for PRN files, a **Print** window appears. Ensure that only one copy is being printed and the Printer Name is set to **ViewPlus Max** (or whichever supported ViewPlus embosser you are using), then click **Print**.

Figure 21. Tiger Designer Print Window



- b. If the option to print is grayed out, you will need to convert the file by following the steps below:

- i. If a popup message appears indicating that the file needs to be converted, click **Yes** in this message. If this popup message does not appear, then go to **File>Save As** to convert the file manually.

Figure 22. Grayed-Out Print Button

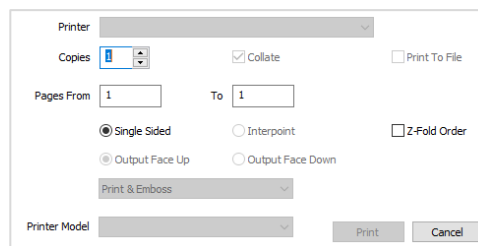
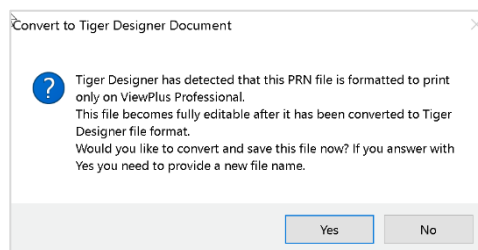
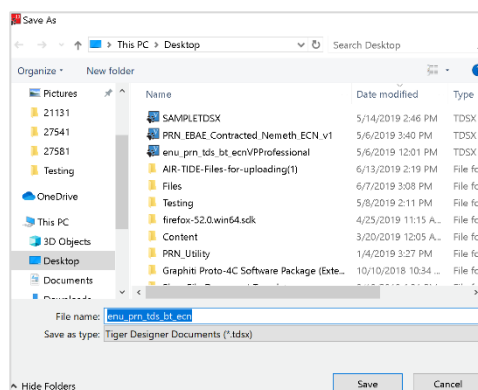


Figure 23. Convert File Message



- ii. Save the file as a Tiger Designer Documents file type (.TDSX) and click **Save**. You should now be able to print the print request file by clicking **Print**.


Figure 24. Saving as a TDSX File



## Removing Files from the Web Browser Download Archive


Most supported web browsers automatically save downloaded files. If your computer saves the BRF and PRN files from print requests, you must delete all test-related files from your browser's download archive, for security purposes.

To remove files in Google Chrome:

1. Open the Chrome menu  icon in the upper-right corner.
2. Select **Downloads**. The **Downloads** page opens.
3. Remove all test-related files by doing one of the following:

- For each file, click **X**.
- Click **Clear all** in the upper-right corner. Files saved to your computer are not deleted.

To remove files in Edge:

1. Open the Edge Hub (Favorites, reading list, bookmarks and downloads)  icon in the upper-right corner.
2. Select **Downloads** from within the downloads list.
3. Select each file and click **X** to delete it.

To remove files in Mozilla Firefox:

1. Open the **Tools** menu and select **Downloads**. The **Library** window opens.
2. Delete all test-related files by doing one of the following:
  - Select each file and press **Delete** on your keyboard.
  - Click **Clear Downloads** at the top of the window (if available). Files saved to your computer are not deleted.

## Tips for Embossing Braille Files

This section provides tips for approving print requests and embossing braille files.

The auto-emboss setting in TDS automatically queues multiple print requests in advance as students progress through a test. If a student testing with auto-emboss pauses their test before you print all their queued requests, then when the student resumes testing, they must send manual print requests for any unprinted items that were previously in the queue.

When approving print requests, you can either save a file to your computer and manually open it in the embossing software, or you can open it directly from the browser. The steps for saving and opening braille files depend on which browser you are using:

- *For Google Chrome users:* The browser displays the downloaded file at the bottom of the screen (see Figure 25).

Figure 25. Downloading Braille Files in Chrome

**Student Print Request(s) For:** [Close]

**Name:** GUEST **Student ID:** GUEST

This page displays a request for each passage that a student would like printed. Select [Approve] if you approve the print request, or [Deny] if you do not.  
 Note: Selecting [Approve] brings up a Print Preview page based on the browser you are using. Select [Print] from that page to send this request to your print station.

**Print Requests**

New Requests	Date and Time	Action
Print Passage - Item 1 (BRF)	2/6/2020, 9:58:35 AM	✓ ✗
Print Passage - Item 2 (BRF)	2/6/2020, 9:58:35 AM	✓ ✗
Print Passage - Item 3 (BRF)	2/6/2020, 9:58:35 AM	✓ ✗

enu\_prn\_tds\_bt\_ec...prn ^

- To open the file directly from the browser, double-click the downloaded file.
- To save the file to your computer, click the up arrow icon beside the downloaded file and select **Open**.
- *For Firefox users:* The browser opens a dialog window (see Figure 26).

Figure 26. Downloading Braille Files in Firefox

**Student Print Request(s) For:** [Close]

**Name:** GUEST S

This page displ  
 you approve th  
 Note: Selecting  
 Select [Print] fr

**Print Requests**

**New Requests**

Print Passage - It  
 Print Passage - It  
 Print Passage - It  
 Print Passage - It

Opening brf\_enu\_tds\_bt\_uctn.brf

You have chosen to open:

☐ brf\_enu\_tds\_bt\_uctn.brf  
 which is: BRF file (168 bytes)  
 from: https://sat1-tds-uat.cambiumast.com

**What should Firefox do with this file?**

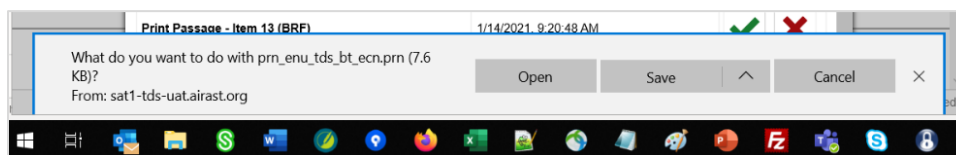
☐ Open with

☒ Save File

☐ Do this automatically for files like this from now on.

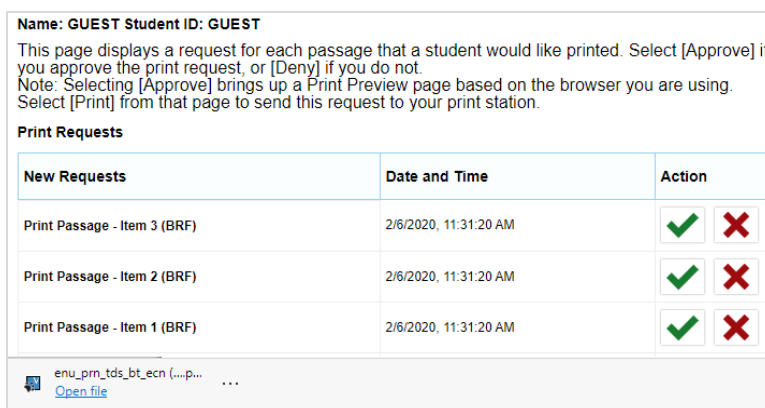
- To open the file directly from the browser, mark the **Open with** radio button and make sure the appropriate embossing software is selected in the menu (Duxbury Braille Translator for BRF files; Tiger Designer or Tiger Viewer for PRN files). Then click **OK**.
- To save the file to your computer, mark the **Save File** radio button and click **OK**.
- *For Edge users (version 44 and earlier):* The browser displays the downloaded file in a dialog box at the bottom of the screen (see Figure 27).
- To open the file directly from the browser, click **Open**.
- To save the file to your computer, click **Save**.

Figure 27. Downloading Braille Files in Edge 44



- *For Edge users (Chromium version 79 and later):* The browser shows the downloaded file in the bottom left corner of the screen (see Figure 28).

Figure 28. Downloading Braille files on Chromium-Based Edge



- To open the file directly from the browser, click the blue **Open File** link.
- To save the file to your computer, click the three-dot menu icon and select **Show in folder**. This will open File Explorer to the location where the file is saved in your downloads folder.

If you cannot find a downloaded braille file after approving a print request, you may need to modify your browser's download settings (please contact your local IT support for assistance editing these settings).

It is highly recommended that you rename downloaded files to correspond with the item number listed on the TA Site's **Print Request** window, so you can keep track of printouts when downloading multiple files at once. For example, Item 10 shown in Figure 30 would download with the name *brf\_enu\_tds\_bt\_ecn*, but you can simply add *item10* to the beginning of the file name so that it becomes *item10\_brf\_enu\_tds\_bt\_ecn*.

Figure 29. TA Print Request Window

Print Requests		
New Requests	Date and Time	Action
Print Passage - Item 10 (BRF)	10/19/2020, 1:43:59 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Print Passage - Item 11 (BRF)	10/19/2020, 1:44:02 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Print Passage - Item 12 (BRF)	10/19/2020, 1:44:07 PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Always plug the embosser into the same USB port used when it was first set up. Otherwise, the computer may identify the embosser as a new device and require you to set it up again.

If the **Print** button for a PRN file is grayed out in Tiger Designer or Tiger Viewer, you may need to [convert the file in Tiger Designer](#) before embossing it.

## Navigating the Student Testing Site with JAWS

JAWS allows students to use keyboard commands to navigate through the Student Testing Site. Students using RBDs with router keys may also press the router key above the text for a button to move the cursor to that button. They can press the router key again to select that button instead of using the provided keyboard commands.

The actions associated with each JAWS keyboard command depend on the context in which the students presses the key. In other words, the same key may have different effects depending on whether the student is on the Sign-In pages, the test pages, or within the items and stimuli of the test pages.

**Note:** The **Tab** key is best used to move among elements such as buttons, text boxes, etc.

Table 11 on the next page provides an overview of how to use JAWS keyboard commands in each context. In order for students to use these keyboard commands, Assistive Technology must be enabled for them in TDS. Use *Forms Mode* to navigate within an element, such as a listbox which allows multi-selection of options in the list. *Forms Mode* should either be activated automatically when focus is brought to that element using **Tab** or by pressing **Enter** on the element. The arrow keys should then be used. To exit *Forms Mode*, press **Esc** or **NUM PAD PLUS** and use the arrow keys. This allows a page to be read in detail, including plain text such as test questions.

Table 11. Overview of JAWS Keyboard Commands in the Student Testing Site

Key	Action
Navigating the Sign-In Pages with JAWS Keyboard Commands	
Insert + F10 <b>(standard keyboard)</b>  Space + S <b>(Perkins Braille keyboard)</b>	Returns the focus to the Secure Browser if the student navigates to the JAWS application window while signing in.  Keyboard layouts may vary by device. Please refer to the manual provided by the device manufacturer for more information.
Tab	Moves the focus to the next field or button on the page
Shift + Tab	Moves the focus to the previous field or button on the page
Down Arrow	Reads the next line on the page
Up Arrow	Reads the previous line on the page
Enter	Selects the button that is currently in focus



Table 11. Overview of JAWS Keyboard Commands in the Student Testing Site (Contd.)

Key	Action
<b>Navigating Test Pages with JAWS Keyboard Commands</b>	
R	<p>Navigates to the next landmark region on the test page. A test page has up to three primary landmark regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Banner Region:</b> The banner contains the test information row. This row displays the current question numbers, test name, student name, test settings button, pause button, and help button.</li> <li>• <b>Navigation and Test Tools Region:</b> This region displays the navigation and tool buttons.</li> <li>• <b>Test Content Region:</b> This region consists of the <i>Stimulus</i> section and the <i>Question</i> section:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Stimulus Section:</i> Contains the stimulus title, stimulus context menu, and stimulus content.</li> <li>○ <i>Question Section:</i> Contains a question number, question labels (labels that appear when you mark an item for review, print an item, or enter a note for an item), question context menu, question prompt, and the response area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
H	<p>Jumps to the next heading on the page.</p> <p>In general, the following test components are defined with a heading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test name (H1)</li> <li>• Student name (H2)</li> <li>• Passage title (H3)</li> <li>• Question number (H3)</li> </ul> <p>On test pages that have multiple questions, students can jump directly from one question to the next. To do so, press H and then press the Down arrow twice. The question stem is read aloud.</p>
Shift + R	Jumps to the previous region on the page.
Shift + H	Jumps to the previous heading on the page.
Tab	<p>Moves to the next component on the page. In general, the following test elements are components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navigation and tool buttons</li> <li>• Question number (and associated prompt text)</li> <li>• Context menu</li> <li>• Response options</li> </ul>
Shift + Tab	Moves to the previous component on the page
Enter	Selects a button or response option or open a context menu.
Down Arrow	Moves to the next line on the page
Up Arrow	Moves to the previous line on the page
Insert + Down Arrow	Reads everything on the page (from the current point of focus)
Ctrl or Space	Stops JAWS from reading

Table 11. Overview of JAWS Keyboard Commands in the Student Testing Site (Contd.)

Key	Action
<b>Opening and Using Context Menus with JAWS Keyboard Commands</b>	
Enter	Pressing <b>Enter</b> when JAWS reads “Menu button” will open the context menu. This is the only way to open the context menu when streamlined mode is turned on.
Down Arrow	Moves the focus to the next option in the menu. JAWS will read this option aloud.
Up Arrow	Moves the focus to the previous option in the menu. JAWS will read this option aloud.
Space	Selects the menu option currently in focus
Esc	Closes the context menu without selecting any options
<b>Responding to Items with JAWS Keyboard Commands</b>	
Tab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students can use the <b>Tab</b> key to navigate to the item prompt, which JAWS will read aloud.</li> <li>After JAWS reads the prompt aloud, students can press <b>Tab</b> again to navigate to the response area. They may need to press <b>Tab</b> multiple times depending on the item type and whether any question labels appear for the item.</li> <li>In the response area for an item, students can press <b>Tab</b> to navigate between each answer option, text box, selectable text field, keypad button, or check box, depending on the item type.</li> </ul>
Shift + Tab	Navigates to the previous answer option, text box, selectable text field, keypad button, or check box, depending on the item type.
Up and Down Arrow Keys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For multiple choice and multi-select items, pressing the arrow keys will move between each answer option.</li> <li>For edit task choice items, pressing the arrow keys will move between each line of text in the item. After users open an edit menu by pressing <b>Space</b>, the arrow keys can be used to move between the answer options in the drop-down list.</li> </ul>
Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For multiple choice and multi-select items, pressing <b>Space</b> will select the answer option in focus.</li> <li>For edit task items, pressing <b>Space</b> will open the edit menu in which students type or select a response.</li> <li>For table match items, pressing <b>Space</b> will mark the checkbox in focus.</li> </ul>
Enter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For hot text items, pressing <b>Enter</b> will choose the selectable text area in focus as the answer option.</li> <li>For edit task choice items, pressing <b>Enter</b> will select an answer option from the drop-down list in the edit menu.</li> <li>For equation items, pressing <b>Enter</b> will select the keypad button in focus.</li> </ul>
Alt + 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For equation items, pressing <b>Alt + 7</b> will open a popup menu with special characters. Students can use the arrow keys to move between the special characters in the list and then press <b>Enter</b> to insert a special character in the response area.</li> </ul>

Please note that the keypad of the Desmos calculator tool in the Student Testing Site is not able to be tabbed. However, all buttons within the keypad can be navigated or selected using JAWS or Desmos keyboard commands. For a list of Desmos keyboard commands, see <https://www.desmos.com/graphingshortcuts>.

## User Support

For information and assistance in using the Online Testing System, contact the RISE Helpdesk. The Helpdesk is open Monday–Friday 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Mountain Standard Time (except holidays or as otherwise indicated on the RISE Portal).

### RISE Assessment Program Helpdesk

Toll-Free Phone Support: 877-269-4966

Email Support: [RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com)

Please provide the Helpdesk with a detailed description of your problem, as well as the following:

The brand and version number of the assistive technology being used

Any error messages and codes that appeared, if applicable

Operating system and browser information, including version numbers (for example, Windows 11 and Firefox 72 or Mac OS 12.6 and Safari 11)

# **APPENDIX 5-D**

## **OPERATING SYSTEM SUPPORT PLAN**



# Operating System Support Plan for Test Delivery System 2023–2024

Published June 28, 2023

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



Descriptions of the operation of the Test Information Distribution Engine, Test Delivery System, and related systems are property of Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI) and are used with the permission of CAI.

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## Introduction

A supported operating system is one for which Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI) provides updates to the Secure Browser for that operating system. CAI actively tests the Secure Browser with supported operating systems to ensure compatibility and provides Secure Browser updates as needed when the supported operating systems are updated or as bugs in the Secure Browser are detected and fixed.

This document describes CAI’s plan for supporting operating systems during the upcoming test administration. This plan helps districts and schools manage operating system deployments based on the support timelines.

# Support Plan for Operating Systems

Table 1 lists supported operating systems and devices.

Table 1. Supported Operating Systems and Devices

Minimum Supported Operating System	Supported Devices
<b>ChromeOS<sup>8</sup></b> 114 LTC 108 LTS 113 Stable	<p>For a full list of supported Chromebooks, see <a href="https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/6220366">https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/6220366</a>.</p> <p>Chromebooks must have an Enterprise or Education license and be attached to a management domain. The devices are required to be attached to the management console to run in kiosk mode, which is required to run the Secure Browser for testing.</p> <p>In 2022, Google introduced the Long-Term Support Candidate (LTC) and Long-Term Support (LTS) channels for ChromeOS. CAI strongly recommends the use of these channels. For more information, see <a href="https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/11333726">https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/11333726</a>.</p>
<b>Windows<sup>e</sup></b> 10 23H1 10 in S Mode 23H1 11 23H1 12 <sup>a</sup> Server 2016 R2	<p>Desktops/laptops with the following minimum hardware specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.4 GHZ 64-bit Intel/AMD/ARM<sup>b</sup> Processor</li> <li>• 2 or more GB RAM</li> <li>• 20 or more GB hard drive space</li> </ul> <p>CAI supports any tablet running Windows 10 but has done extensive testing only on Surface Pro, Surface Pro 3, Asus Transformer, and Dell Venue.</p>
<b>macOS<sup>e</sup></b> 11.6 12.6 13.3 14 <sup>a</sup>	<p>Desktops/laptops with the following minimum hardware specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.4 GHZ 64-bit Intel/Apple Silicon<sup>c</sup></li> <li>• 2 or more GB RAM</li> <li>• 20 or more GB hard drive space</li> </ul>
<b>iPadOS</b> 15.7 16.4 17 <sup>a</sup>	<p>All 9.7" or larger iPads running a supported version of iPadOS.</p>



Minimum Supported Operating System	Supported Devices
<b>Linux<sup>d f</sup></b> Fedora 35-36 LTS (Gnome) Ubuntu 20-22 LTS (Gnome)	Desktops/laptops with the following minimum hardware specifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.4 GHZ 64-bit Intel/AMD processor</li> <li>2 or more GB RAM</li> <li>20 or more GB hard drive space</li> </ul> Required libraries/packages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GTK+ 3.14 or higher</li> <li>X.Org 1.0 or higher (1.7+ recommended)</li> <li>libstdc++ 4.8.1 or higher</li> <li>glibc 2.17 or higher</li> </ul> Recommended libraries/packages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NetworkManager 0.7 or higher</li> <li>DBus 1.0 or higher</li> <li>GNOME 2.16 or higher</li> <li>PulseAudio</li> </ul>

- Support for this version is anticipated upon the completion of testing following its release.
- ARM devices require x64 emulation.
- Apple silicon devices require Rosetta 2.
- Raspberry Pi and other similar single-board computers are not supported for testing.
- If Microsoft or Apple ends support for an operating system sooner than six years after its release, then CAI will stop supporting that system one full school year after support ends.
- For Linux distributions, CAI will end support at the end of a full school year after the official distributor's announced end-of-life support date.
- CAI will support any device that Google actively supports for auto-update. CAI will not support any device that Google does not support for auto-update. Information on Google's auto-update policy, including currently supported devices, can be found at <https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/6220366>.

Our system supports thin clients, including any that support Windows 2016 terminal servers; NComputing vSpace Pro 10 with L300, L350, and firmware version 1.13.xx terminal clients; and CloudReady Neverware.

Table 2 provides a list of supported NComputing solutions for Windows.

Table 2. Supported NComputing Solutions for Windows

Minimum Supported Server Host	Supported Server Software	Supported Terminal
Windows Server 2016 R2 Windows 10	vSpace PRO 10	L350, firmware version 1.13.xx
Windows 11	vSpace PRO 12	L350, firmware version 1.13.xx

Table 3 provides a list of supported terminal servers for Windows.

Table 3. Supported Terminal Servers for Windows

Minimum Supported Terminal Server	Supported Thin Client
Windows Server 2016 R2	<p>Any thin client that supports a Windows server. Thin clients allow access only to the program running on the host machine. Zero clients, which allow access to other programs on the client machine, are not supported.</p> <p>Please note that using a terminal services or remote desktop connection to access a Windows Server or workstation that has the Secure Browser installed is typically not a secure test environment.</p>

Note: Devices running ChromeOS Flex are also supported. For information on supported devices and installation instructions, please visit <https://chromeenterprise.google/os/chromeosflex/?sjid=3749381295652566277-NA>.

All supported computers, laptops, tablets, and approved testing devices must meet the requirements noted in

Table 4. Testing Device Requirements

Testing Device	Requirement
Screen Dimensions	Screen dimensions must be 10" or larger (iPads with a 9.7" display are included).
Monitors and Displays	<p>All devices must meet the minimum resolution of 1024 x 768. Larger resolutions can be applied as appropriate for the monitor or screen being used.</p> <p>For the best experience, your device's display scale should be set to 100% to keep the amount of usable screen real estate within the 1024 x 768 minimum resolution for TDS.</p> <p>A secure testing environment can only be guaranteed when using a single display. A multi-monitor configuration is not supported.</p>
Keyboards	<p>For the best possible testing experience, the use of external keyboards is highly recommended for tablets that will be used for testing. On-screen keyboards take screen area away from the test and may make typing responses more difficult.</p> <p>For iPads, the following are examples of external keyboards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iPad Eighth Generation: Logitech Rugged Combo or Logitech Combo Touch</li> <li>• iPad Air Third Generation: Apple Magic Keyboard or Apple Smart Folio Keyboard</li> <li>• iPad Pro: Air Keyboard</li> </ul>
Mice	Wired two- or three-button mice can be used on desktops or laptops. Mice with browser-back buttons should not be used.
Headphones & Headsets	Wired headphones or headsets with a 3.5 mm or USB connector, and Bluetooth devices are supported.

# **APPENDIX 5-E**

## **QUICK GUIDE FOR SETTING UP YOUR ONLINE TESTING TECHNOLOGY**

# Quick Guide for Setting Up Your Online Testing Technology

CAI's Test Delivery System (TDS) has two components: the **Test Administrator (TA) Interface** and the **Student Interface**.

- Test administrators use the TA Interface to create and manage test sessions from any web browser.
- Students access and complete their tests through the Student Interface via the Secure Browser.

This document explains in 4 steps how to set up technology in your schools and district:

**Step 1.** Setting up the test administrator workstation

**Step 2.** Setting up student workstations

**Step 3.** Configuring your network for online testing

**Step 4.** Configuring assistive technologies

## STEP 1: SETTING UP THE TEST ADMINISTRATOR WORKSTATION

It is unlikely that any setup is required for your TA workstations. Nearly any modern device, including mobile devices like tablets and phones, with any modern browser can be used to access the TA Interface and administer a testing session. The TA Interface is a website. Any device you already use to check your email, browse Facebook, read news articles, or watch YouTube should be capable of administering tests.

If your school uses a firewall or other networking equipment that blocks access to public websites, you may need to add CAI websites to your allowlist. For a list of websites you should add to your allowlist, see the "Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing" section below.

TAs can print test session information or test items for students with the print-on-request accommodation. To be able to print, TA workstations must be connected to a printer.

### Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing

This section presents information about the URLs that CAI provides. Ensure your network's firewalls are open for these URLs. If your testing network includes devices that perform traffic shaping, packet prioritization, or Quality of Service, ensure these URLs have high priority.

### URLs for Non-Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

The table below lists URLs for non-testing sites, such as Test Information Distribution Engine and Online Reporting System.

**Table 1. CAI URLs for Non-Testing Sites**

System	URL
Portal and Secure Browser installation files	<a href="https://utahrise.org/">https://utahrise.org/</a>
Single Sign-On System	<a href="https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account">https://sso2.cambiumast.com/auth/realms/utah/account</a>
Test Information Distribution Engine	<a href="https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.tide.cambiumast.com/</a>
Reporting System	<a href="https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/">https://ut.reports.cambiumast.com/</a>

### URLs for TA and Student Testing Sites to Add to your Allowlist

Testing servers and satellites may be added or modified during the school year to ensure an optimal testing experience. As a result, CAI strongly encourages you to add these URLs to your allowlist at the root level. This requires using a wildcard. CAI strongly encourages adding domains (and not IP addresses) and using wildcards when adding these URLs to your allowlist, as servers may be added or removed from the field without notice.

**CAI URLs for Testing Sites**

System	URL
TA and Student Testing Sites	*.cambiumtds.com
Assessment Viewing Application	*.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cloud1.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cloud2.tds.cambiumtds.com
	*.cdn.cambiumtds.com
	*.cdn2.cambiumtds.com
	*.static.cambiumtds.com
	*.resources.cambiumtds.com
	*.cambiumast.com
	*.tds.cambiumast.com
	*.cloud1.tds.cambiumast.com
	*.cloud2.tds.cambiumast.com

**URLs for Online Dictionary and Thesaurus to Add to your Allowlist**

Some online assessments contain an embedded dictionary and thesaurus provided by Merriam-Webster. The Merriam-Webster URLs listed below should be added to your allowlist to ensure that students can use them during testing.

CAI URLs for Online Dictionaries and Thesauruses	
Domain Name	IP Address
media.merriam-webster.com	64.124.231.250
www.dictionaryapi.com	64.124.231.250

## STEP 2: SETTING UP STUDENT WORKSTATIONS

In order for students to access online tests, each student workstation needs CAI's Secure Browser installed on it. The Secure Browser is CAI's customized web browser designed to keep tests secure by locking down the student desktop and preventing the student from accessing anything except their test. Unlike conventional web browsers, the Secure Browser displays the student application in full-screen mode with no user interface to the browser itself. It has no back button, next button, refresh button, or URL bar. Students open the Secure Browser and are taken exactly where they need to go.

To get started setting up your student workstations, you should first make sure your device is supported. Please note the Secure Browser is not supported for use within a virtual machine.

For a list of supported operating systems and devices, see the following table:

Minimum Supported Operating System	Supported Devices
<b>ChromeOS</b> 114 LTC 108 LTS 113 Stable	<p>For a full list of supported Chromebooks, see <a href="https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/6220366">https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/6220366</a>.</p> <p>Chromebooks must have an Enterprise or Education license and be attached to a management domain. The devices are required to be attached to the management console to run in kiosk mode, which is required to run the Secure Browser for testing.</p> <p>Chromebooks running in Tablet Mode and tablets running Chrome OS are not supported. Touchscreen features can be used on Chromebooks when available.</p> <p>In 2022, Google introduced the Long-Term Support Candidate (LTC) and Long-Term Support (LTS) channels for ChromeOS. CAI strongly recommends the use of these channels. For more information, see <a href="https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/11333726">https://support.google.com/chrome/a/answer/11333726</a>.</p>
<b>Windows</b> 10 23H1 10 in S Mode 23H1 11 23H1 12 <sup>a</sup> Server 2016 R2	<p>Desktops/laptops with the following minimum hardware specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.4 GHZ 64-bit Intel/AMD/ARM<sup>b</sup> Processor</li> <li>• 2 or more GB RAM</li> <li>• 20 or more GB hard drive space</li> </ul> <p>CAI supports any tablet running Windows 10 but has done extensive testing only on Surface Pro, Surface Pro 3, Asus Transformer, and Dell Venue.</p>
<b>macOS</b> 11.6 12.6 13.3 14	<p>Desktops/laptops with the following minimum hardware specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.4 GHZ 64-bit Intel/Apple Silicon<sup>c</sup></li> <li>• 2 or more GB RAM</li> <li>• 20 or more GB hard drive space</li> </ul>
<b>iPadOS</b> 15.7 16.4 17.1	<p>All 9.7" or larger iPads running a supported version of iPadOS.</p>

## STEP 2: SETTING UP STUDENT WORKSTATIONS (Continued)

Minimum Supported Operating System	Supported Devices
<b>Linux<sup>d</sup></b> Fedora 35-36 LTS (Gnome) Ubuntu 20-22 LTS (Gnome)  -  -	Desktops/laptops with the following minimum hardware specifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1.4 GHZ 64-bit Intel/AMD processor</li><li>• 2 or more GB RAM</li><li>• 20 or more GB hard drive space</li></ul> Required libraries/packages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GTK+ 3.14 or higher</li><li>• X.Org 1.0 or higher (1.7+ recommended)</li><li>• libstdc++ 4.8.1 or higher</li><li>• glibc 2.17 or higher</li></ul> Recommended libraries/packages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NetworkManager 0.7 or higher</li><li>• DBus 1.0 or higher</li><li>• GNOME 2.16 or higher</li><li>• PulseAudio</li></ul>

a. Support for this version is anticipated upon the completion of testing following its release.

b. 64-bit Intel, AMD, and ARM devices are supported. ARM devices require x64 emulation.

c. 64-bit Intel and Apple silicon devices are supported. Apple silicon devices require Rosetta 2.

d. Raspberry Pi and other similar single-board computers are not supported for testing.

For a list of supported NComputing solutions for Windows, see the following table:

Minimum Supported Server Host	Supported Server Software	Supported Terminal
Windows Server 2016 R2 Windows 10	vSpace PRO 10	L350, firmware version 1.13.xx
Windows 11	vSpace PRO 12	L350, firmware version 1.13.xx








For a list of supported terminal servers for Windows, see the following table:

Minimum Supported Terminal Server	Supported Thin Client
Windows Server 2016 R2	<p>Any thin client that supports a Windows server. Thin clients allow access only to the program running on the host machine. Zero clients, which allow access to other programs on the client machine, are not supported.</p> <p>Please note that using a terminal services or remote desktop connection to access a Windows Server or workstation that has the Secure Browser installed is typically not a secure test environment.</p>

Devices running ChromeOS Flex are also supported. For information on supported devices and installation instructions, please visit

<https://chromeenterprise.google/os/chromeosflex/?sjid=3749381295652566277-NA>.

All supported computers, laptops, tablets, and approved testing devices must meet the following requirements:

Testing Device	Requirement
<b>Screen Dimensions</b> 	Screen dimensions must be 10" or larger (iPads with a 9.7" display are included).
<b>Monitors &amp; Displays</b> 	<p>All devices must meet the minimum resolution of <b>1024 x 768</b>. Larger resolutions can be applied as appropriate for the monitor or screen being used.</p> <p>For the best experience, your device's display scale should be set to 100% to keep the amount of usable screen real estate within the 1024x768 minimum resolution for TDS.</p> <p>A secure testing environment can only be guaranteed when using a single display. A multi-monitor configuration is not supported.</p>
<b>Keyboards</b> 	The use of external keyboards is highly recommended for tablets that will be used for testing.
<b>Mice</b> 	Wired two- or three-button mice can be used on desktops or laptops. Mice with "browser back" buttons should not be used.
<b>Headphones &amp; Headsets</b> 	Wired headphones or headsets with a 3.5 mm or USB connector. While Bluetooth devices are supported, their use is discouraged due to issues with pairing multiple devices in the same lab.

## Installing the Secure Browser

Once you have made sure your device is supported, you are ready to download and install the Secure Browser. This section explains where you can go to download the Secure Browser and how to install it.

The Secure Browser is available for all major operating systems listed above. You can download the Secure Browser from your portal. Your portal also contains basic installation instructions.

If you are a Technology Coordinator and it is your responsibility to manage a large number of machines across your school or district, you can likely use the same tools you are already familiar with to push the Secure Browser out to all of your machines at scale. For example, the Secure Browser ships as an MSI package which enables use of MSIEXEC.

If you are from a small school, you can follow the basic installation instructions on your portal to install the Secure Browser. The Secure Browser is installed the same way as most other software. You will be asked to download a file, open that file, and follow prompts along the way to install the Secure Browser. If you are familiar with installing software, install the Secure Browser the same way.

For iPads and Chromebooks, the SecureTestBrowser app is CAI's mobile version of the Secure Browser. It is available in each app store to download and install. The first time you open this app, it will ask you to choose your state and assessment program. Your choice is saved and from then on, the Mobile Secure Browser works just like the desktop version, allowing you to access operational tests, training tests, and the network diagnostic tool. You can also use any mobile device management utility to install the Secure Browser on multiple managed devices and configure those devices.

Windows 10 and Windows 10 in S Mode come with Microsoft's Take a Test app, which enforces a locked-down, secure testing environment identical to CAI's Secure Browser. Users of the Take a Test app do not need to install the CAI Secure Browser on the testing machine. Instructions for configuring the Take a Test app can be found on your portal.

For schools and districts seeking advanced installation instructions for Windows, Mac, or Chrome OS, including instructions on how to install the Secure Browser on multiple devices, see the following document for your operating system:

- *Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Windows*
- *Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Mac*
- *Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Chrome OS*

## Other Configurations

For devices running Windows, macOS, Linux, iPadOS, or Chrome OS, there are a few additional configurations that need to be made before secure testing can begin.

A feature built into macOS 11.4 and higher, and all supported versions of iPadOS called Assessment Mode (AM) (formerly known as Automatic Assessment Configuration (AAC)) handles many necessary configurations to prepare Mac workstations and iPads for online testing. For more information on AM, including a list of features it disables, please visit <https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT204775>. In addition to AM disabling features listed at the URL above, there are a few additional features in iPadOS that must be disabled prior to the administration of online testing. These features, which are listed below, should not be available to students without an

accommodation and AM does not currently block them.

## Disabling Fast User Switching for Windows

Fast User Switching is a feature in all supported versions of Windows that allows for more than one user to be logged in at the same time. If Fast User Switching is not disabled and students try to access another user account during a test, the Secure Browser will pause the test. If you plan to use the Take a Test app on a dedicated test account on a Windows 10 device, do not disable fast user switching, as it causes the

machine to enter an infinite loop when rebooted.

Fast User Switching can be disabled using the Local Group Policy Editor or Registry Editor. For instructions on how to disable Fast User Switching, see the “How to Disable Fast User Switching” section in the document titled *Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Windows*.

## **Disabling Screen Edge Swipe for Windows 10 Touchscreen Devices**

Swiping inward from the edge of the display on Windows 10 tablets and laptops in tablet mode opens the Windows notification center. If this swiping gesture is not disabled and students taking a test in the Secure Browser on a Windows 10 tablet or laptop in tablet mode swipe from the edge of the screen during a test, the notification center will open, displaying any notifications that might appear there and pausing the test.

The Screen Edge Swipe gesture can be disabled using the Local Group Policy Editor or Registry Editor. For instructions on how to disable the Screen Edge Swipe gesture, see the “How to Disable Screen Edge Swipe” section in the document titled *Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Windows*.

## **Disabling App Pre-launching for Windows**

Application Prelaunch is a feature in Windows 10 that allows Universal Windows Platform apps, such as the Photos app or Edge web browser, to prelaunch and run in the background even if a user didn’t open the apps themselves. Users will be unable to start the Take a Test app with these apps running in the background and will be kicked out of a test if the apps launch while the user is running the Take a Test app. This does not affect users running the CAI Secure Browser.

App pre-launching can be disabled by using a PowerShell command and editing the registry.

For instructions on how to disable app pre-launching, see this [page](#) from Microsoft’s Online Windows Support.

## **Disabling On-Screen Keyboard for Linux**

Ubuntu and Fedora feature an on-screen keyboard that should be disabled before you administer online tests. If the on-screen keyboard is not disabled, the keyboard might pop up on a touchscreen device and, if it does, it may provoke the Secure Browser to pause the test.

The on-screen keyboard can be disabled through System Settings. For instructions on how to disable the on-screen keyboard, see the “How to Disable On-Screen Keyboard” section in the document titled *Configurations and Troubleshooting for Linux*.

## **Adding Verdana Font for Linux**

Some test content requires the Verdana TrueType font, which is not included in builds of Fedora or Ubuntu. For instructions on how to add the Verdana font, see the “How to Add Verdana Font” section in the document titled *Configurations and Troubleshooting for Linux*.

## **Disabling Voice Control for iPads**

iPads running any supported version of iPadOS have access to a feature called Voice Control that is not automatically disabled by Assessment Mode (AM) (formerly known as Automatic Assessment Configuration (AAC)). Voice Control allows iPad users to control an iPad using voice commands. If this feature is enabled on iPads that are used for testing, students may be able to access unwanted apps, such as web browsers, during a test. Voice Control is disabled by default. If it has never been enabled on an iPad, you have nothing to do. If it has been enabled, you must disable it before a student takes a test. Voice Control can be disabled through accessibility settings. For instructions on how to disable Voice Control, see the “How to Disable Voice Control” section in the document titled *Configurations for iPads*.

## Disabling VoiceOver for iPads

iPads running any supported version of iPadOS have access to a feature called VoiceOver that is not automatically disabled by Assessment Mode (AM) (formerly known as Automatic Assessment Configuration (AAC)). VoiceOver is a gesture-based screen reader that allows users to receive audible descriptions of what is on the screen of their iPad. VoiceOver also changes touchscreen gestures to have different effects and adds additional gestures that allow users to move around the screen and control their iPads. If VoiceOver is not disabled on iPads, students may be able to access unwanted apps during a test. This feature should not be available to students without an accommodation.

VoiceOver can be disabled through accessibility settings. For instructions on how to disable VoiceOver, see the “How to Disable VoiceOver” section in the document titled *Configurations for iPads*.

## Disabling Emoji Keyboard for iPads

iPads running any supported version of iPadOS have an emoji keyboard enabled by default. If the emoji keyboard is not disabled, students will be able to enter emoticons into a test, which can be confusing for scorers.

The emoji keyboard can be disabled through keyboard settings. For instructions on how to disable the emoji keyboard, see the “How to Disable the Emoji Keyboard” section in the document titled *Configurations for iPads*.

## Managing Chrome OS Auto-Updates

New versions of Chrome OS are released regularly and tested by CAI to ensure no new features pose a risk for online testing. However, bugs or unintentional features do

sometimes show up in the latest release.

Because of this, CAI recommends disabling Chrome OS auto-updates or limiting auto-updates to a version used successfully before summative testing begins to ensure Chromebooks remain stable during testing season.

You can disable or limit Chrome OS updates through the Device Settings page on your Chromebook. From this page, you can stop auto-updates or allow auto-updates but only to a specific version. For more detailed instructions on how to disable or limit Chrome OS auto-updates, see the “How to Manage Chrome OS Auto-Updates” section in the document titled *Configurations, Troubleshooting, and Advanced Secure Browser Installation for Chrome OS*.

## STEP 3: CONFIGURING YOUR NETWORK FOR ONLINE TESTING

In this section, we provide some tools and recommendations to help configure your network for online testing. To ensure a smooth administration, CAI recommends network bandwidth of at least 20 kilobits per second for each student being concurrently tested.

### The Network Diagnostic Tool

CAI provides a network diagnostic tool to test your network's bandwidth to ensure it can handle administering online tests. The network diagnostic tool can be accessed through the Secure Browser or from your portal or training test site through a conventional browser.

#### Diagnostic Screen

This page allows you to check the **current** bandwidth of your network. Select a test from the drop-down list and enter the maximum number of students likely to test at one time, then click [Run Network Diagnostics Tests].

Your Operating System: Windows 10

Your Browser Version: Chrome v104

Secure Browser: false

#### Network Diagnostics:

Select Test:

Enter the total number of students you would like to test at one time:

Run Network Diagnostics Tests

Once you are in the network diagnostic tool, choose the option that applies to you. Upon choosing the option, additional fields appear. Enter information as necessary and then run the test. The goal of the network diagnostic tool is to determine if your network bandwidth can handle the number of students you hope to test at peak volume. If the tool indicates you should test with fewer students, try running a third-party network speed test like speedtest.net. If a third-party tool also indicates you lack proper bandwidth, determine if other activity on your network is drawing bandwidth away from the machine attempting to take the test. If it is, try to prioritize bandwidth for CAI's websites during online testing.

## **Proxy Servers**

If your Technology Coordinator has set up a proxy server at your school, you may need to configure the Secure Browser's proxy settings. For instructions on how to configure the Secure Browser's proxy settings, see the "How to Configure the Secure Browser for Proxy Servers" section in the configuration guide for your operating system.

Proxy servers must be configured to not cache data received from servers.

Session timeouts on proxy servers and other devices should be set to values greater than the typically scheduled testing time. For

example, if test sessions are scheduled for 60 minutes, consider session timeouts of 65–70 minutes.

## **Traffic Shaping, Packet Prioritization, & Quality of Service**

If your testing network includes devices that perform traffic shaping, packet prioritization, or Quality of Service, ensure CAI URLs have high priority. For a list of websites you should give high priority, see the "Which Resources to Add to your Allowlist for Online Testing" section in the configuration guide for your operating system.



## STEP 4: CONFIGURING ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

CAI's Test Delivery System is a website that is accessed through a Secure Browser.

Students who use assistive technologies with a standard web browser should be able to use those same technologies with the Test Delivery System. The best way to test compatibility with assistive technologies is by taking a training test with those technologies turned on. For a list of supported technologies and configuration instructions, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

Assistive technologies must be launched on student workstations prior to launching the Secure Browser.

### Supported Embedded Features

Embedded features are built into the Test Delivery System and can be accessed through settings. They can be accessed without additional third-party software. To use these embedded features, students need an accommodation. The following embedded features are available in the Test Delivery System:

#### Text-to-Speech

Text-to-speech (TTS) reads text on the screen aloud. Using TTS requires at least one voice pack to be installed on the student workstation. Voice packs that ship with the operating systems out of the box for Windows, Mac, and iPadOS are fully compatible with the Secure Browser. The Secure Browser works with voice packs that ship out of the box for Chrome OS devices, but the pause feature does not work properly on these devices. The Linux Secure Browser installation package contains English- and Spanish-language voice packs. For students who need the use of TTS, CAI recommends using a desktop, laptop, or tablet running Windows, macOS, Linux, or iPadOS. If a Chromebook is being used, there is a workaround that allows students to highlight a passage of text and have TTS read just that passage, eliminating the need for the pause feature.

For a full list of voice packs that have been tested and are allowed by the Secure Browser and for instructions about configuring TTS settings, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

#### Speech-to-Text

Speech-to-text (STT) allows a student to speak into a headset and have their speech converted into text that becomes the response that is entered into the Test Delivery System. The Test Delivery System (TDS) now offers an embedded Speech-to-Text (STT) solution when approved for student testing. This embedded tool is supported on Windows, Mac, Linux, iPadOS, and Chrome OS. Third-party (non-embedded) STT solutions are also still supported, but the embedded tool should be used whenever possible. For more information about embedded STT, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

### Supported Non-Embedded Features

Non-embedded features require the use of other hardware and/or software to make certain functionality available to students within the Test Delivery System. Non-embedded features require settings be set to permissive mode. This mode, found in TIDE as a student test setting, temporarily lowers the security settings of the Secure Browser so that the student can interoperate with other software on the device, like JAWS or ZoomText, while they are taking the test. Permissive mode is supported on Windows and Mac. Permissive mode is not available for Linux, iPads, or Chromebooks. Users of these devices who need assistive technology supports should use CAI's embedded tools. The following non-embedded features are available for devices running Windows or macOS:

## Screen Readers

Screen readers allow students to read text displayed on a screen with a speech synthesizer and a refreshable braille display. Screen reading requires software to be installed on the student workstation. For a list of supported screen readers and configuration instructions, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

## Braille Embossers

Braille embossers are needed to access content with images in ELA and Social Sciences tests, as well as all content in Mathematics and Science tests. The Test Delivery System (TDS) allows students to emboss test material with TA approval. The software that sends print requests to the Braille embosser must be installed on computers that TAs use for test sessions. For more information about configuring supported Braille embossers, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

## Refreshable Braille Displays

Refreshable Braille Displays (RBDs) are used to read text-only content on ELA, Mathematics, and Social Sciences tests, while Braille embossers are needed to read any content with images in ELA and Social Sciences tests, as well as advanced content in Mathematics and Science tests. RBDs must be properly setup before they can be used by students. For information about installing and setting up RBDs, refer to the product's provided instructions and manuals.

## Speech-to-Text

Speech-to-text (STT) allows a student to speak into a headset and have their speech converted into text that becomes the response that is entered into the Test Delivery System. When state approval is granted, CAI offers an embedded STT feature, which should be used before third-party software. STT is also available through third-party software for Windows and Mac through Dragon Naturally Speaking or other similar software. Users should verify the security and privacy policies of any third-party

software before deciding to use that software. Many STT providers send a student's audio recording to the cloud for processing. This should be disabled before use so sensitive testing data is not sent to third parties. Users should have a clear understanding of what third-party providers do and do not do with student information. For more information regarding STT and possible solutions for other operating systems, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

## Word Prediction

Word prediction software predicts words as a student types. When state approval is granted, CAI offers an embedded word prediction feature, which should be used before third-party software. Word prediction is also available through third-party software for Windows and Mac through the use of third-party apps like Read&Write and other similar software. For more information about supported third-party apps, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

## Alternative Computer Inputs

Alternative Computer Input (ACI) tools allow students to interact with a computer without using a traditional mouse and keyboard setup. CAI does not include any embedded alternative computer input tools, but it supports several third-party alternative computer input technologies. For more information about supported third-party alternative computer inputs, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

## Assistive Keyboard and Mouse Input

Assistive Keyboard and Mouse Input tools provide additional support to students who need to use a keyboard and mouse in order to respond to test items. CAI does not include any embedded assistive keyboard and mouse input tools, as these tools typically involve the use of special hardware, but TDS does support several third-party assistive keyboard and mouse input tools. For more information about supported third-party assistive keyboard and mouse input solutions, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.



## Screen Magnification

Screen magnifier assistive technology enlarges the content displayed on the computer screen in order to assist students who need the content magnified. Although TDS supports some non-embedded screen magnifier tools from third parties, it is recommended that students use the embedded zoom tools in TDS. For more

information about screen magnifier assistive technology, see the document titled *Assistive Technology Manual*.

## ADMINISTERING ONLINE TESTS

Before administering an operational test, get comfortable with the system by administering a training test. Training tests can be administered on supported devices via the Secure Browser or through modern conventional browsers like Chrome or Firefox.

### ADMINISTERING TRAINING TESTS

To administer a training test, complete the following steps:

1. TAs should open a web browser, go to the TA Training Site, and choose a training test to administer.
2. Students should launch the Secure Browser and click the link for training tests.
3. TAs should give the students the Session ID.
4. Students should click through the login pages. Students can log in anonymously as a guest or with their real account. In either case, they should use a Session ID from the TA.

For more information about administering training tests, see the *Test Administration Manual*.

When TAs and students are comfortable using the system, you are ready to administer an operational test. For more information about administering operational tests, see the *Test Administration Manual*.

### ADMINISTERING OPERATIONAL TESTS

The steps for administering an operational test are nearly identical to administering a training test.

1. TAs should open a web browser and go to the TA Site.
2. Students should launch the Secure Browser.
3. TAs should give students the Session ID.
4. Students should enter the Session ID, their first name, and their Student ID.

For more information about administering operational tests, see the *Test Administration Manual*.

### ADMINISTERING SPANISH ADAPTIVE TRAINING TESTS

The steps for administering a Spanish adaptive training test are nearly identical to administering a training test. TAs can manually select Spanish through the TA Site for students who need Spanish but do not have it selected in TIDE.

1. TAs should open a web browser, go to the TA Training Site, and choose a training test to administer.
2. Students should launch the Secure Browser and click the link for training tests.
3. TAs should give the students the Session ID.
4. Students should click through the login pages. Students can log in anonymously as a guest or with their real account. In either case, they should use a Session ID from the TA.
5. After students have selected a math or science training test, TAs should make sure that Language is set to Spanish before approving students' training tests. TAs will need to set Language to Spanish for any students logged in as a guest.

For more information about administering operational tests, see the *Test Administration Manual*.

# **APPENDIX 5-F**

## **TEST INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION ENGINE (TIDE) USER GUIDE**



# Test Information and Distribution Engine User Guide

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*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



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# Introduction to Test Information and Distribution Engine (TIDE)

This user guide provides instructions on how to use TIDE.


At its core, TIDE is a registration system for users who will access CAI systems and students who will take RISE tests. Users of all CAI systems must be added to TIDE before they can access any CAI system. Students must be added to TIDE before they can test in the Test Delivery System (TDS). Rosters must be added in TIDE so the Reporting System can display scores at the classroom, school, LEA, and state level. During testing, TIDE users can print test tickets, manage appeal requests, and monitor test progress. After testing, TIDE users can clean up data before the testing window has closed.

TIDE receives student information and rosters from the Utah State Board of Education UTREx system nightly. Any information provided via the UTREx upload cannot be modified by system users.

TIDE divides tasks by user role. Users with higher roles will have access to more tasks in TIDE than users with lower roles. LEA-level users have access to the most tasks, followed by school-level users, teachers, and test administrators. The structure of this guide is based on user role. It includes the following sections:

- How to Activate Your Account and Log in to TIDE
- How Teachers Perform Tasks in TIDE
- How School-Level Users Perform Tasks in TIDE
- How LEA-Level Users Perform Tasks in TIDE

There is also an [Appendix](#) with additional information and instructions.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

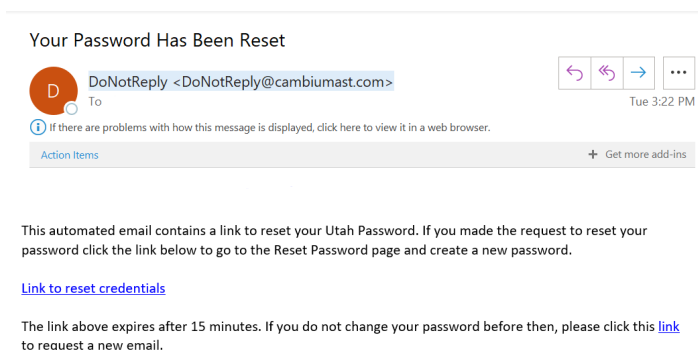
## How to Activate Your Account & Log in to & out of TIDE

Your TIDE administrator creates your account, and then TIDE sends you an activation email. This email contains a link that takes you to the **Reset Your Password** page in TIDE where you can set up your password for logging in to TIDE and other applicable CAI systems. This link expires 15 minutes after the email was sent. If you do not set up your password within 15 minutes, you will need to request a new link as described below:

1. Your username is the email address associated with your account in TIDE. When you are added to TIDE, you receive an activation email containing a temporary link to the **Reset Your Password** page. You will receive this email from DoNotReply@cambiumassessment.com. To activate your account, you must set your password within 15 minutes of the email being sent.
  - a. **If your first temporary link expired:**

In the activation email you received, select the second link provided and proceed to request a new temporary link.

Figure 1: Password Reset Email




- b. **If you forgot your password:**

On the **Login** page, select **Forgot Your Password?** and then enter your email address in the *Email Address* field. You will receive an email with a new temporary link to reset your password.

- c. **If you did not receive an email containing a temporary link or authentication code:**

Check your spam folder to make sure your email program did not categorize it as junk mail. Emails are sent from DoNotReply@cambiumassessment.com, so you may need to add this address to your contact list. If you still do not have an email, contact your School or LEA Administrator to make sure you are listed in TIDE.

- d. **Additional help:** If you are unable to log in, contact the RISE Helpdesk for assistance. You must provide your name and email address. Contact information is available in the User Support section of this user guide.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

At the beginning of a new school year, your CAI system password and security details will be automatically reset. You will receive an email from DoNotReply@cambiumassessment.com to notify you of this occurrence and to alert you that you will not be able to log in to TIDE or any other CAI system until you reactivate your account for the new school year. Follow the instructions in the section “How to reactivate your account” below to reactivate your account for the new school year.

## How to activate your account

1. Select the link in the activation email. The **Reset Your Password** page appears (see Figure 2).
2. In the *New Password* and *Confirm New Password* fields, enter a new password. The password must be at least eight characters long and must include at least one lowercase alphabetic character, one uppercase alphabetic character, one number, and one special character (e.g., %, #, or !).
3. Select **Submit**.

Account activation is complete. You can proceed to TIDE by selecting the **TIDE** card (see Figure 3) in the portal page.

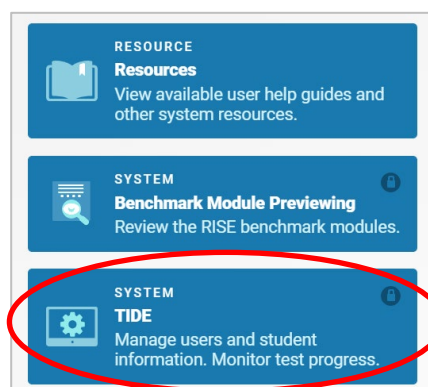
Figure 2: Reset Your Password Page

## How to reactivate your account at the beginning of the school year

At the beginning of a new school year, your CAI system password and security details will be automatically reset. You will receive an email from DoNotReply@cambiumassessment.com to notify you of this occurrence and to alert you that you will not be able to log in to TIDE or any other system until you reactivate your account for the new school year.

1. Navigate to the [RISE Portal](#).
2. Select the TIDE (Student and User Management) card from the RISE Portal (see Figure 3). The **Login** page appears (see Figure 4 on the next page).

Figure 3: System Cards on Portal



3. Select **Request a new one for this school year**. The **Reset Your Password: Find Account** page appears (see Figure 5).

Figure 4: Login Page

Email Address

Password

[Forgot Your Password?](#)

**Secure Login**

**First Time Login This School Year?**

The password you used during the previous school year has expired.

[Request a new one for this school year.](#)

4. Enter your CAI system email address and select **Submit**. CAI sends you an email containing a link to reset your password.
5. Select the link in the activation email. The **Reset Your Password** page appears (see Figure 5).
6. In the **New Password** and **Confirm New Password** fields, enter a new password. The password must be at least eight characters long and must include at least one lowercase alphabetic character, one uppercase alphabetic character, one number, and one special character (e.g., %, #, or !).
7. Select **Submit**.

Figure 5: Fields in the Reset Your Password: Find Account Page

**Reset Your Password**

Enter your email address to find your account

Email Address

**Submit**

[Return to login page](#)

During the reactivation process, you will be taken to the **Enter Code** (see Figure 6) page and asked to provide the authentication code sent to your email.

In the *Enter Emailed Code* field, enter the emailed code and select **Submit**.

You must enter the code within fifteen minutes of the email being sent. If your code expires, you can request for a new code by selecting **Resend Code** on the **Enter Code** page.

Figure 6: Enter Code Page

## How to log in to TIDE

Do not share your login information with anyone. All RISE systems provide access to student information, which must be protected in accordance with federal privacy laws.

1. Navigate to the RISE Portal (UtahRISE.org).
2. Select **TIDE** (see Figure 7). The **Login** page appears (see Figure 8).

Figure 7: TIDE Card

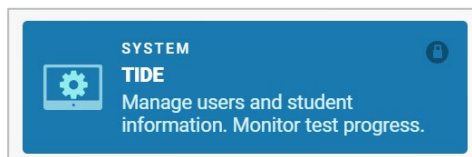


Figure 8: Login Page

#### 4. Select **Secure Login**.

- a. If you have not logged in using this browser before, or if you have cleared your browser cache, the **Enter Code** page appears (see Figure 9) and an email is sent to your address. This applies every time you access TIDE with a new browser. The email contains an authentication code, which you must use within 15 minutes of the email being sent.
- i. In the *Enter Emailed Code* field, enter the emailed code. Select **Submit**.
- ii. If the code has expired, Select **Resend Code** to request a new code.

Figure 9: Enter Code Page

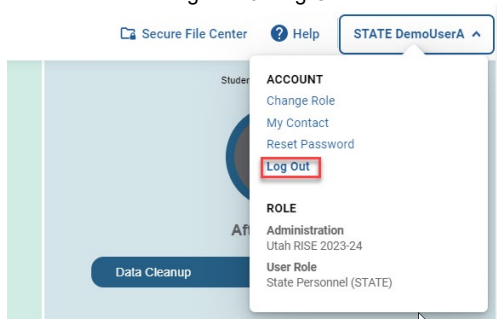
The **Dashboard** for your user role appears. Depending on your user role, TIDE may prompt you to select a role, LEA, or school to complete the login.

Working with TIDE in more than one browser tab or window may result in changes in one tab overwriting changes made in another tab. Do not have more than one TIDE browser tab or window open at one time.

## How to log out of TIDE

In the TIDE banner (see Figure 10), select **Username** and a dropdown menu will appear. Select **Log Out**.

Figure 10: Log Out



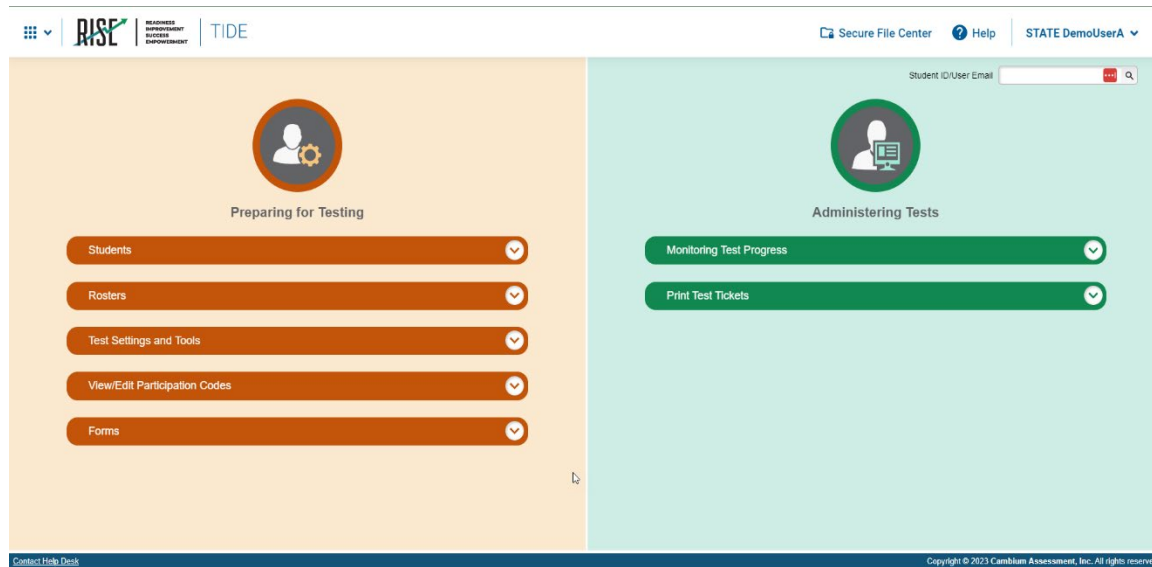
Logging out of TIDE logs you out of all RISE systems.

For example, if you log out of TIDE while administering a test using the TA Interface, your test session will stop and all students in the session will be logged out of their tests. You cannot resume the session. You will have to create a new session, and your students will have to log in to the new session to resume testing.

## How Teachers Perform Tasks in TIDE

The TIDE dashboard for teachers has two sections (see Figure 11). These sections give tasks for teachers to do **Before Testing** and **During Testing**.

Figure 11: Teacher TIDE Dashboard



Teachers have access to TIDE under the “TE” role. Teachers have access to some of the same tasks as LEA-level and school-level users and perform these tasks the same way a LEA-level or school-level user performs them. Instructions on these tasks and how to perform them are in the sections below.



## How Teachers Perform Tasks in TIDE Before Testing Begins

Before testing begins, teachers can perform the following tasks in TIDE:

View **user accounts** to verify their own account information.

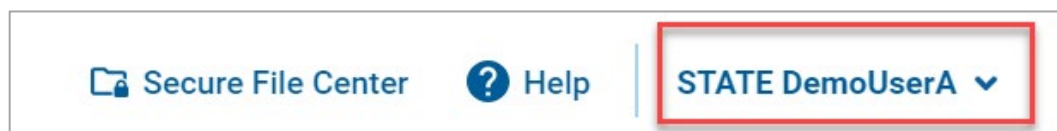
View **student accounts** to ensure student details are properly entered into TIDE and edit student test accommodations and test tools, if necessary. If student accounts are not set up in TIDE in the correct test administration before testing begins, those students will not be able to test.

Set up **rosters** so NextGen Reporting System can display scores at the classroom, school, LEA, and state levels.

## How Teachers View User Accounts in TIDE

Teachers can view their own user account information in TIDE by selecting **their Username** from the banner (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Manage Account Menu in TIDE Banner



## How Teachers Manage Student Information

Teachers can view student accounts and student distribution reports by selecting the **Student** task menu, selecting **View/Edit/Export Students**, filling out the search criteria, and selecting **Search**. Search results can be viewed in TIDE or exported to the Secure File Center.

*Optional:* To display a list of students who are enrolled in more than one school or district or show only students enrolled in one school, use the **Student Enrollments** filter (Figure 13).

**Note:** Dual-enrolled students display as duplicate records with different schools. However, if a student appears on only one line, it's because the other school(s) were not included in your search, or the other school(s) are part of another district.

Figure 13 Student Enrollments Filter

Teachers specify students' accommodations and test tools by following the procedure below.

## How Teachers specify student accommodations and test tools

A student's test settings and tools include the available accommodations, such as Descriptive Audio, along with test tools, such as color schemes. This section explains how to edit student test settings and tools via an online form or a file upload.

1. From the **Test Settings and Tools** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Settings and Tools**. The **Test Settings and Tools** page appears (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Test Settings and Tools Page

2. Retrieve the student accounts whose settings and tools you want to view or edit by filling out the search fields.



In the list of retrieved students, select  for the student whose test settings and tools you want to edit. The **View/Edit Students: [Student's Name]** form appears (see Figure 15). Click  to expand each section (see Figure 16).

Figure 15: View/Edit Student Page

3. Modify the student's record as required.
  - a. In the available test settings and tools panels, modify the student's test settings, using Table 1, below. The test settings are grouped into categories, such as visual assistance tools, presentation, and other accommodations. The panels display a column for each of the student's tests. You can select different settings for each test, if necessary. It is recommended that students use the training tests to verify accommodations are set correctly and to allow the student time to practice using the testing tool.

Figure 16: View/Edit Student Page

Student Information

LEA: 99 - USBE

\*Sex: Male

School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOOL 1

\*Birth Date (MMDDYYYY): 10/10/2010

\*SSID (7 digits): 9090292

\*Enrolled Grade: 05

LEA Student ID: 9090292

Special Education Indicator: Yes

\*Student's First Name: Test292

ELL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student's Middle Initial: M292

Foreign Exchange: ☒ Y ☐ N

\*Student's Last Name: Last292

Online Student: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student Participation

Test	Opportunity	TA Name	Session ID	Status	Results ID	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Total Time Spent	Force Complete Date
Summative: ELA Grade 5	1	TE, Demo33	UAT-5B13-27	reported	2015958	02/08/2024	02/08/2024	02/08/2024	00:27:53	
Summative: Writing Grade 5	1	DemoUserA, STATE	UAT-6908-27	reported	2015878	01/19/2024	01/30/2024	01/30/2024	00:05:46	

Rosters

RosterName	Teacher
ELA 3-5	TE, Demo33 (UT-TE3@demo.user)

Benchmark Parental Exclusion

Benchmark Parental Exclusion	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion	No	No	No	No

Visual Assistance Tools

Visual Assistance Tools	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Color Choices	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White
Descriptive Audio	On	On	On	On
Mouse Pointer	System Default	System Default	System Default	System Default
Streamlined Mode	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Presentation

Presentation	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Braille Type	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Language [Braille or Spanish]	English	English	English	English
Hearing Impairment	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	OFF	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Print On Request	None	None	None	None
Print Size	1X	1X	1X	1X
American Sign Language	OFF	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Integration with Assistive Technology

Integration with Assistive Technology	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Assistive Technology	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Other Accommodations

Other Accommodations	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Calculator 6th grade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No	No	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Scribe	No	No	No	No
Visual Representation	No	No	No	No

Save

Cancel

Table 1: Fields in the Test Settings and Tools Panels

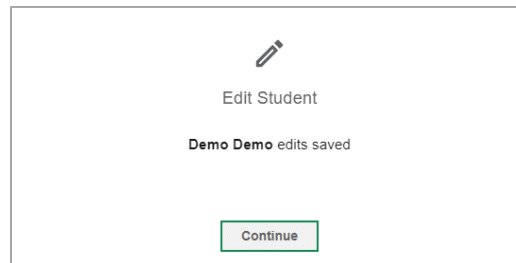
Field	Description
Streamlined Mode	Toggles streamlined mode setting on or off, allowing students to view the items from top to bottom and left to right.
Mouse Pointer	<p>List of available Mouse Pointer sizes and colors.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>If a student needs the mouse pointer accommodation for testing, the changes should be made to the TDS settings in TIDE as well as to the settings of the device used for testing.</p> <p>For iPads with iOS, TDS does not have the ability to apply mouse pointer settings to change the gray dot cursor; however, there are options for accessibility on iOS, which can be found here: <a href="https://support.apple.com/guide/iphone/pointer-control-iphec6e1e60b/ios">https://support.apple.com/guide/iphone/pointer-control-iphec6e1e60b/ios</a></p>
Color Choices	List of available Color Choice settings.
Descriptive Audio	Toggles Descriptive Audio setting on or off, allowing the answer spaces to be read.
Language	Toggles between English and Braille settings, and also Spanish under Science and Math. Please refer to the Spanish Adaptive section in <a href="#">the TAM</a> for details on setting and administering RISE Summative Math and Science tests in Spanish.
Braille with Type	List of available braille settings (UEB or UEB with Nemeth) where available.
Print Size	<p>Sets the zoom level for all test content. Zoom levels of 5X or more require streamlined mode to be turned on.</p> <p>Please refer to the <a href="#">Assistive Technology Manual</a> for details on the available zoom levels, and using screen magnifier technology.</p> <p>NOTE: Certain Chromebooks may have difficulty rendering the highest levels of zoom onscreen. It is recommended that those needing high levels of magnification be placed on an alternative supported operating system with a large screen.</p>
Print on Request	List of available Print on Request settings.
American Sign Language	Toggles American Sign Language on or off.
Hearing Impairment	<p>This toggle feature will filter out items that may present bias toward hearing impaired students.</p> <p>NOTE: If a student in Grade 4 or Grade 8 needs both the Hearing Impairment filter <b>and</b> braille settings, please contact Jessica Wilhelm at <a href="mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov">Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov</a></p>
Assistive Technology	<p>Toggles Assistance Technology Mode setting on or off, allowing student to use pre-approved hardware or software with secure browser.</p> <p>NOTE: Requires a LEA or School-level user to request USBE approval through TIDE Forms. Teacher-level roles do not have the ability to submit this request. LEAs and School-level users should refer to the section How LEA-level users submit Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE for instructions on submitting requests.</p>
Visual Representation	Visual Representations are manipulatives such as cubes, tiles, rods, blocks, models, etc. They may be used on all sections of the mathematics assessment if they are included in the student's IEP or 504.
Calculator 6 <sup>th</sup> grade	For students in grade 6, the use of a handheld calculation device or printable computation table is considered an accommodation and may be provided (based on need documented in the IEP) during the allowed segment of the assessment only.
Scribe/Speech-to-Text	<p>Embedded speech-to-text and/or word prediction can be turned on for ELA and writing. Third party STT options are outlined in the RISE Assistive Technology Manual.</p> <p>NOTE: Requires a LEA or School-level user to request USBE approval through TIDE Forms. Teacher-level roles do not have the ability to submit this request. <a href="#">LEAs</a> and <a href="#">School-level</a> users should refer to their respective sections in this guide for instructions on submitting requests.</p>

For additional information about Test Settings and Tools, please refer to the [Assistive Technology Manual](#).

Changing a test setting in TIDE after the test starts does not update the student's test setting if the same test setting is available in the TA Interface. In this case, you must change the test setting in the TA Interface, although the student will need to log out and resume the test for the settings to be applied.

4. Select **Save**.
5. In the dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the list of student records.

Figure 17: Edit Student Continue



## How Teachers verify Remote Summative settings

The Online Student field at the top of the screen (see Figure 18) will specify if a student has been marked as eligible for receiving Remote Summative assessments. If set to 'Yes', they may be administered a remote summative assessment. If set to 'No', or unset, they are eligible for the standard in-person summative assessment. Please note that Science summative assessments are in-person regardless of setting.

This setting does not control access to remote interim or benchmark modules. These remain eligible to be proctored remotely to all students, regardless of the Online Student setting.

Figure 18: Online Student Field

**View and Edit Student**

Use this form to modify a student's settings. [more info](#)

[Save](#) [View History](#) [Cancel](#)

**Student Information**

LEA: YY - Utah Model District \*Sex: Female

School: YY-001 - Model Elementary School \*Birth Date (MMDDYYYY): 01011993

\*SSID (7 digits): 9090006 \*Enrolled Grade: 05

LEA Student ID: 9090006 Special Education Indicator: - Select -

\*Student's First Name: Test6 ELL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

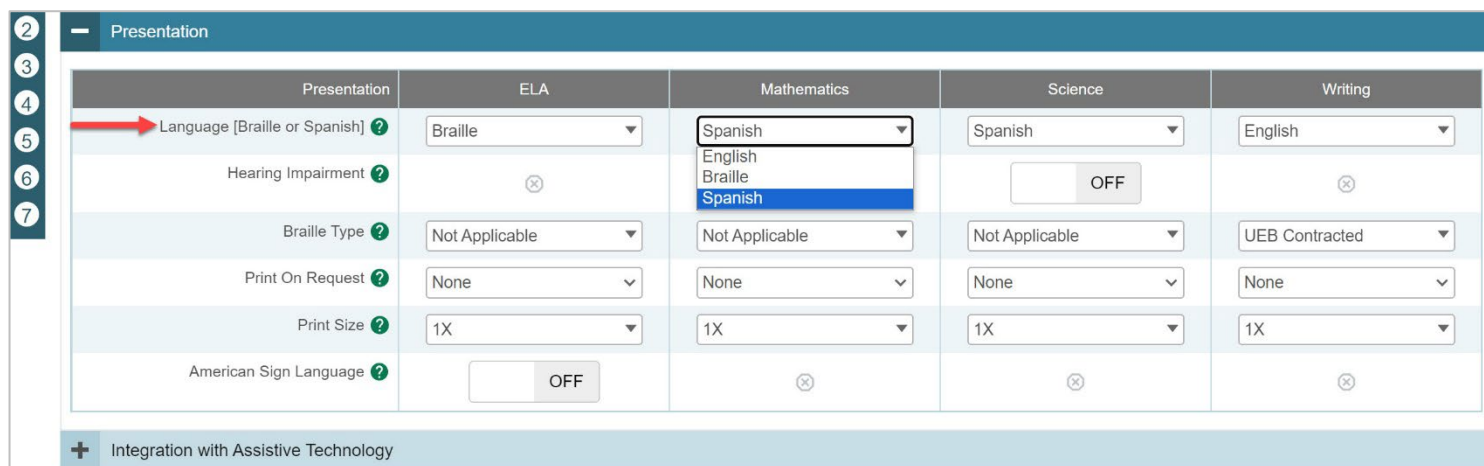
Student's Middle Initial: Foreign Exchange: ☐ Y ☒ N

\*Student's Last Name: Last6 Online Student : ☒ Yes ☐ No

## How Teachers specify Spanish language on RISE summative math and science

The Language [Braille or Spanish] (see Figure 19) setting sets the language presentation for RISE summative Math and Science test content. When set to Spanish, this setting provides the full translation of each item and the item directions. LEA, School, and Teacher level user roles can apply this setting for students (see User Role Permissions in this guide’s Appendix). Please refer to the Spanish Adaptive section in [the RISE Test Administration Manual](#) for details on administering RISE Summative Math and Science tests in Spanish.

Figure 19. The Language [Braille or Spanish] Test Setting



Presentation	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Language [Braille or Spanish] ?	Braille	Spanish	Spanish	English
Hearing Impairment ?	⊗	⊗	OFF	⊗
Braille Type ?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	UEB Contracted
Print On Request ?	None	None	None	None
Print Size ?	1X	1X	1X	1X
American Sign Language ?	OFF	⊗	⊗	⊗

+ Integration with Assistive Technology

## How Teachers Manage Rosters

Rosters are groups of students associated with a teacher in a particular school. Rosters typically represent entire classrooms in lower grades, or individual classroom periods in upper grades. Rosters can also represent special courses offered to groups of students.

The UTREx system populates rosters in TIDE via the nightly upload process. These rosters are called system-defined and cannot be edited by users. These are directly linked to the course codes assigned by LEAs. User-defined rosters can be created to provide additional student groupings for reporting. All rosters are available in NextGen Reporting. The Reporting System can aggregate test scores at these roster levels. You can also use rosters to print test tickets containing students’ login information prior to administering an assessment.

Since teachers are responsible for the growth and development of their student’s skills in reading, writing, research, communication, and problem solving, it is important that teachers are able to analyze their student performance data and adjust instructional goals accordingly. For teachers to be able to see student performance data, the students must be included in a roster associated with the teacher. Hence, user-defined rosters may need to be created for all teachers who are responsible for teaching an academic subject, such as Reading/Literacy, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, and Health.

Teachers can view all rosters but can only add or edit user-defined rosters for students in their school. These rosters are then sent to NextGen Reporting System so those systems can display scores.

If additional user-defined rosters need to be created, it is recommended to follow the guidelines below:

Rosters should ideally include about 25 – 30 students. If a roster is too large or too small, it may affect the credibility and usefulness of the data.

One or more rosters may need to be created depending on the subjects taught by a teacher. For example, if a group of Grade 3 students have the same teacher for Reading, Mathematics, and Science, then separate rosters do not need to be created for each subject. However, if different teachers are responsible for teaching different subjects then separate rosters need to be created for each teacher and subject.

When naming rosters, a clear and consistent naming convention should be used that indicates the grade, class name, teacher, and period as applicable. For example, an elementary school roster may be named ‘Gr3Jones20-21’ and a secondary school roster may be named ‘AikenPeriod3Eng9A20-21’.

You can only create rosters from students associated with your school or LEA. Like LEA- and school-level users, teachers can add or modify user-defined rosters one at a time or all at once through file upload.

## How teachers add new user-defined rosters one at a time

1. From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Add Rosters**. The **Add Roster** form appears (see Figure 20).
2. In the **Student Search** panel, search for students by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**. Use the **Quick Roster** tab to create a roster from a group of students. Once you select the search criteria, all students who meet those criteria are automatically added to the roster after you select **Create Quick Roster**.

Figure 20: Add Roster Form

**Add Roster**

**School Details**  
You are adding the roster to the School listed below. To add a roster to a different School, click **Change School**.

LEA: USBE - 99  
School: DENSO SCHOOL 1 - 99-999

**Find and Select Students**  
Search for students to add to your roster by using **Student Search** to find specific students or groups, or use **Quick Roster** to quickly build a complete roster.  
A roster works best with about 30 students, although you can have up to 500 active students on each roster.

**Student Search** **Quick Roster**

SSID (7 digits):  
LEA Student ID:  
Student's First Name:  
Student's Last Name:  
Student's Middle Initial:  
Enrolled Grade:  
None selected

**+ Additional Fields**  
Search by groups of students.

**Roster Details**  
\*Roster Name:  
\*Teacher Name: -- Select --

**Selected Students (0)**  
Show more information: Filter students:  
X REMOVE ALL STUDENT NAME ENROLLED GRADE REPORTING ID (7 DIGITS)  
Use Student Search or Quick Roster to add students.

**Save** **Cancel**

3. Under the *Roster Details* panel on the right side (see Figure 21), do the following:

- In the *Roster Name* field, enter the roster name.
- From the *Teacher Name* drop-down list, select a teacher or school personnel associated with the roster.
- Review the students selected for the roster from the *Selected Students* list.

*Optional:* When students appear under *Selected Students*:

- The **Show more information** drop-down allows you to select or clear additional columns under the Selected Students grid. **Note:** Selecting **Former Students** shows students who are no longer associated with the school in italics with the date they left the school. You can still add these students to your roster. Once a student has been added to a roster, the student will remain in the roster even if the student is no longer enrolled in the school.
- Use the *Filter* field to limit students to those who match the text you enter. This keyword search only finds text in the grid. Be aware if you enter **11** to find students in 11th grade, any content with the text **11** will display. This could potentially pull in results you did not intend to find.
- After saving, rosters must be changed from the *Edit Rosters* screen.

## How teachers modify existing user-defined rosters one at a time

User-defined rosters can be modified; system-defined rosters cannot be modified.

User-defined Rosters: These are rosters that you create through the **Add Roster** page or the **Upload Roster** page. You can modify a user-defined roster by changing its name or by adding students or removing students.

System-defined Rosters: These are rosters that are imported into TIDE via UTREx and cannot be edited.

You can modify existing rosters by performing the following steps:

Figure 21: Roster Details



- From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **View/Edit/Export Roster**. The **View/Edit/Export Roster** page appears (see Figure 22).

Figure 22: View/Edit/Export Roster Form

- Retrieve the roster record you want to view or edit by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.



- In the list of retrieved rosters, select  for the roster whose details you want to view. The **View/Edit Roster** form appears (see Figure 23). This form is similar to the form used to add rosters.

Figure 23: View/Edit Roster Form

- The **Selected Students** list displays students who are currently associated with the roster.

Figure 24: Find and Select Students

- To add students, select **Find Students** from the Find and Select Students side of the screen. (see Figure 24):
  - Select the **Student Search** tab to add individual students manually.
  - Select the **Quick Roster** tab to add a group of students and then remove individual students who do not need to be on the roster.
  - To remove students, select  next to individual students or select **Remove All** from the top of the grid (see Figure 24). Select **Save**, and in the dialog box select **Continue**.

## How teachers add or modify multiple rosters all at once

If you have many rosters to add or modify, you can do so through file upload as shown below.

- From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Rosters**. The **Upload Rosters** page appears where you can download a template file.
- Fill out the template using Table 2 below.

Figure 25: Upload Roster

Table 2: Columns in the User-Defined Roster Upload File

Column Name	Description	Valid Values
LEA Number*	LEA associated with the roster.	LEA ID that exists in TIDE. Up to 20 characters.
School Number*	School associated with the roster.	School number that exists in TIDE. Up to 20 characters. Must be associated with the LEA ID.
Email Address*	Email address of the teacher associated with the roster.	Email address of a teacher existing in TIDE or in the Reporting System.
Roster Name*	Name of the roster.	Up to 20 characters.
SSID*	Student's unique identifier within the LEA.	Up to 30 alphanumeric characters.

\*Required field.

- Once you've downloaded and filled out the template file, return to the upload screen, select **Browse**, locate the file on your computer, and upload it to TIDE. Select **Next**. The upload preview screen appears (see Figure 26).

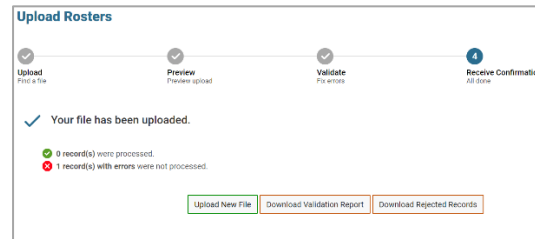
Figure 26: Upload Roster Preview Page

- Once you've verified the information on the preview screen, select **Next** again. The validation screen appears (see Figure 27).

Figure 27: Upload Roster Validation Page

5. The validation screen shows errors or warnings associated with your uploaded file.
6. To continue with the upload despite these errors or warnings, select **Continue with Upload**. The selected file will be uploaded, but the rows with errors will not be included.
7. The confirmation page appears (see Figure 28), confirming how many records have been committed as a result of your upload. To upload a new file, select **Upload New File**.

Figure 28: Upload Roster Confirmation Page



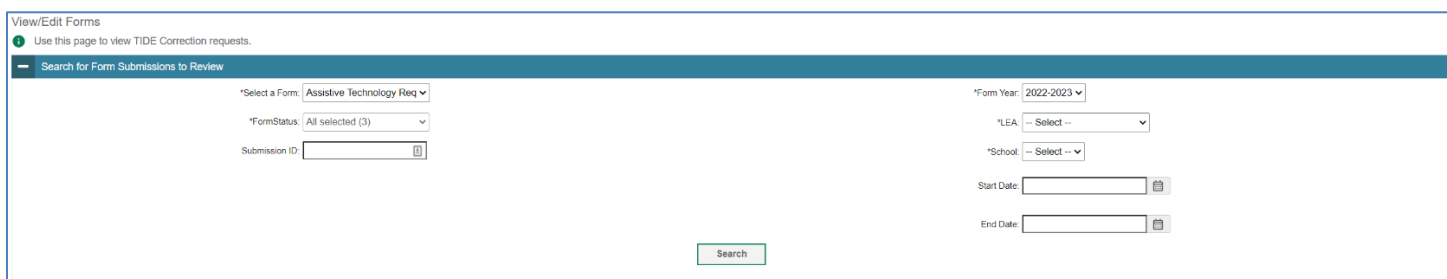
## How teachers review submitted Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE

You may view the status of currently pending accommodation requests using the TIDE interface. For any questions regarding assistive technology itself, please review the [Assistive Technology Manual](#) or contact Jessica Wilhelm at [Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov).

To review the status of an accommodation request:

1. On the TIDE dashboard, click on Forms in the Preparing for Testing grouping and click **View/Edit Forms**.
2. On the next page, the View/Edit Forms search box is displayed (see Figure 29). Fields denoted with a \* are required. Select and input the relevant search settings based on your previously submitted accommodation form and click **Search**.

Figure 29: View/Edit Forms Page



3. The status of forms matching the selected search criteria are then displayed.

Figure 30: View/Edit Forms Results

View/Edit Forms

Use this page to view TIDE Correction requests.

Search for Form Submissions to Review














Export

Number of forms found: 13

Filter results

13

13

Form Information					Submission Information						
Submission ID	Form Type	Status	Selected LEA	Selected School	LEA Name	LEA Username	LEA Email	LEA Phone	Submitted By	Date Submitted (ET)	Last Update
 698	Assistive Technology Request Form	Approved	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-STATE1@demo.user	8/9/2022 11:11:00 AM	335 days, 2 hours ago
 704	Assistive Technology Request Form	Approved	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1, DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 3, DEMO SCHOOL 4, Training School 1, Training School Break	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-ADMIN1@demo.user	8/10/2022 1:27:44 PM	334 days, 1 hours ago
 719	Assistive Technology Request Form	Approved	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1, DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 3, DEMO SCHOOL 4, Training School 1, Training School Break	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-ADMIN1@demo.user	8/24/2022 3:21:26 PM	334 days, 21 hours ago
 721	Assistive Technology Request Form	Rejected	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1, DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 3, DEMO SCHOOL 4, Training School 1, Training School Break	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-Request1@demo.user	8/24/2022 4:45:20 PM	24 days, 22 hours ago
 730	Assistive Technology Request Form	Approved	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1, DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 3, DEMO SCHOOL 4, Training School 1, Training School Break	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	swathi.arava@carolinaassessment.com	8/25/2022 5:06:05 PM	332 days, 22 hours ago
 925	Assistive Technology Request Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1, DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 3, DEMO SCHOOL 4, Training School 1, Training School Break	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-ADMIN1@demo.user	11/22/2022 9:23:27 PM	244 days, 21 hours ago
 1072	Assistive Technology Request Form	Rejected	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-ADMIN1@demo.user	1/29/2023 3:08:48 PM	6 days, 3 hours ago
 1155	Assistive Technology Request Form	Approved	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-ADMIN1@demo.user	4/10/2023 3:44:13 PM	105 days, 22 hours ago
 694	Assistive Technology Request Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-STATE1@demo.user	8/9/2022 10:18:29 AM	300 days, 4 hours ago
 722	Assistive Technology Request Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1, DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 3, DEMO SCHOOL 4, Training School 1, Training School Break	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-LEA1@demo.user	8/24/2022 5:16:54 PM	334 days, 21 hours ago
 695	Assistive Technology Request Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-STATE1@demo.user	8/6/2022 10:30:45 AM	350 days, 3 hours ago
 724	Assistive Technology Request Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-TC1@demo.user	8/24/2022 2:23:06 PM	334 days, 21 hours ago
 1060	Assistive Technology Request Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	LEA	User	LEAUser@bar.org	555-555-5555	UT-STATE1@demo.user	1/25/2023 1:06:19 PM	186 days, 1 hours ago

4. *Optional:* If you desire to view further details about the request, click on the pencil icon to the left of the applicable form.

## How Teachers Use TIDE During Testing

During testing, teachers can perform the following tasks in TIDE:

*Optional:* Print **test tickets** to help students log in to tests.



View reports of students' current test statuses and test completion rates.

## How Teachers Print Test Tickets

Teachers can optionally print test tickets for their students. Test tickets are hard-copy forms that includes a student's username for logging in to a test (see Figure 31).

TIDE generates the test tickets as PDF files that you download with your browser.

Figure 31: Sample Test Ticket

test,Test		Grade: 03
		DOB: 10/10/2010
	Test	
	First Name	
	9212691	
	SSID	
	District USBE (99)	
	School DEMO SCHOOL 1 (99-999)	

### About Printing Test Tickets for Dual-Enrolled Students

When printing test tickets for a student who has been dual-enrolled, tickets will be printed for the selected LEAs and schools in which the student is enrolled.

The student can use any of the tickets to log in to the Test Delivery System (TDS). When verifying their information after logging in to the TDS, the first school in which the student was enrolled will be displayed by default. It is okay to continue with the verification process as the school information has no impact on the tests that a student is eligible for.

## How teachers print test tickets from student lists


1. From the **Print Test Tickets** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Print from Student List**. The **Print Test Tickets from Student List** page appears.
2. Retrieve the students for whom you want to print test tickets by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.
3. Select the column headings to sort the retrieved students in the order you want the test tickets printed.

- Specify the students for whom test tickets need to be printed:

To print test tickets for specific students, mark the checkboxes for the students you want to print.

To print test tickets for all students listed on the page, mark the checkbox at the top of the table.

To print test tickets for all retrieved students, no additional action is necessary. The option to print all retrieved records is available by default.

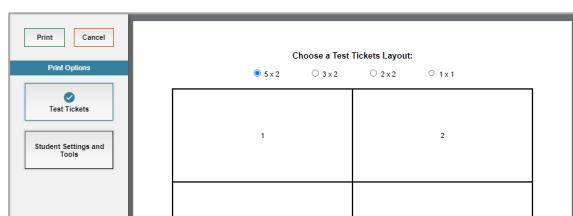
- Select  and then select the appropriate action:

To print test tickets for selected students, select **My Selected Test Tickets**.

To print test tickets for all retrieved students, select **All Test Tickets**.

- In the new browser window that opens displaying a layout for selecting the printed layout (see Figure 32), verify **Test Tickets** is selected in the *Print Options* section.
- Select the layout you require, and then select **Print**.

Figure 32: Layout Model for Test Tickets



Your browser downloads the generated PDF.

## How teachers print test tickets from roster lists

- From the **Print Test Tickets** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Print from Roster List**. The **Print from Roster List** page appears.
- Retrieve the rosters for which you want to print test tickets by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.
- Select the column headings to sort the retrieved rosters in the order you want the test tickets printed.
- Do one of the following:

Mark the checkboxes for the rosters you want to print.

Mark the checkbox at the top of the table to print tickets for all retrieved rosters.

When printing multiple class groups, the total number of students included in the class groups should not exceed 1000.


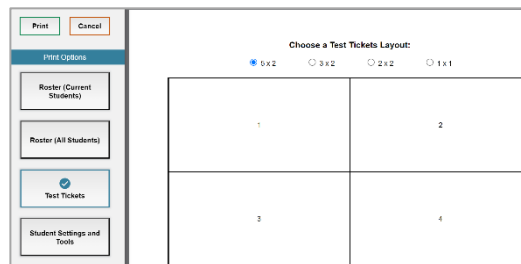
5. Select  and then select **Test Tickets**. A layout model appears for selecting the printed layout (see Figure 33).
6. Verify **Test Tickets** is selected in the *Print Options* section.
7. Select the layout you require, and then select **Print**.

Figure 33: Layout Model for Test Tickets



Your browser downloads the generated PDF.

NOTE: When viewing the roster list for your roster, make sure the “Current Students” radio button is selected (not the “Current and Past Students”) to ensure that your roster list is showing only current students (and not any students who have exited your roster throughout the school year).

## How Teachers Monitor Test Progress

Like LEA- and school-level users, the tasks available in the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu for teachers allow you to generate various reports that provide information about a test administration's progress.

The following reports are available for teachers in TIDE:

Plan and Manage Testing Report: Details a student’s test opportunities and the status of those test opportunities. You can generate this report from the **Plan and Manage Testing** page or the **Participation Report by SSID** page.

Test Completion Rates Report: Summarizes the number and percentage of students who have started or completed a test.

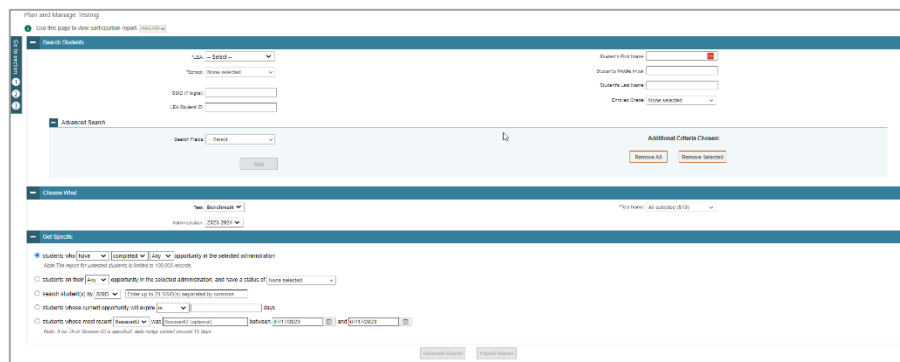
## How teachers view report of students’ current test status

TIDE includes a Plan and Manage Testing report that details all of a student’s test opportunities and the status of those test opportunities. For descriptions of the columns in this report, see Table 3 below.

Because the report lists testing opportunities, a student can appear more than once on the report.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Plan and Manage Testing**. The **Plan and Manage Testing** page appears (see Figure 34).
2. In the *Choose What* panel, select the parameters for which tests to include in your report:
  - a. From the **Test** drop-down list, select a test category.

Figure 34: Plan and Manage Testing Page



- b. From the **Administration** drop-down list, select an administration.
  - c. *Optional:* From the **Test Name** drop-down list, select the test for which you want to generate the report. You may select one, multiple, or all from this list.
  - d. *Optional:* From the **Search Fields** drop-down list, select a specific test accommodation or demographic to filter the report.
    - If you select a test accommodation or demographic, a *Values* field is displayed. Select the required filter criteria from the available options.
3. In the *Search Students* panel, select the parameters for whose information to include in your report:
  - a. *Note:* Your **LEA** and **School** will be pre-selected in those drop-down lists.
  - b. *Optional:* In the *Student's Last Name* field, enter a student's last name.
  - c. *Optional:* In the *Student's First Name* field, enter a student's first name.
  - d. *Optional:* In the *SSID* field, enter a SSID.
  - e. *Optional:* From the **Grade** drop-down list, select a grade. You may select one, multiple, or all grades from this list.
4. In the *Get Specific* panel, select the radio button for one of the options and then set the parameters for that option. The following options are available (parameters for each option are listed in {brackets}):
  - a. Students who {have/have not} {completed/started} the {1st/2nd/Any} opportunity in the selected administration.
  - b. Students on their {1st/2nd/Any} opportunity in the selected administration and have a status of {student test status}.
  - c. Search student(s) by {SSID/Name}: {SSID/Student Name}
  - d. Students whose current opportunity will expire {in/between} {number/range} days.
  - e. If you select "in", you may enter any number in the displayed text box to determine tests expiring in the specified number of days. You may also enter 0 to see opportunities that expire that day.
  - f. If you select "between", you may enter two numbers in the displayed text boxes to signify a range of days (such as 1–3).
  - g. Students whose most recent {Session ID/TA Name} was {Optional Session ID/TA Name} between {start date} and {end date}.
5. Do one of the following:
  - a. To view the report on the page, select Generate Report.
  - b. To open the report in Microsoft Excel, select Export Report.

NOTE: During periods of high testing volume, test statuses and reporting may take up to 24 hours to be reflected in the RISE systems, so please take this timeframe into account as it relates to these reports.



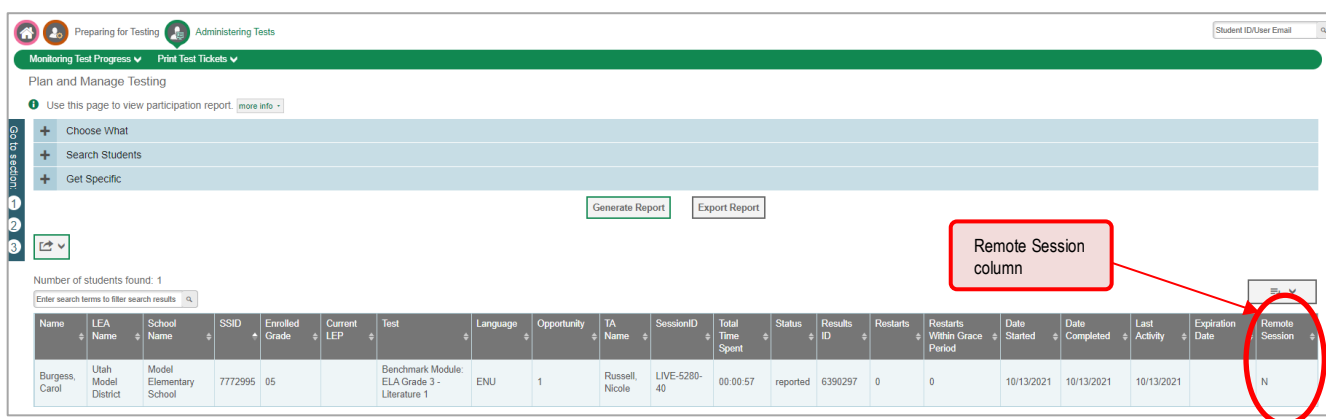
Table 3: Columns in the Plan and Manage Testing Report

Attribute	Description
Name	Student's legal name (Last Name, First Name).
LEA Name	Name of the LEA associated with the record.
School Name	Name of the school associated with the record.
SSID	Student's Statewide Student Identifier number.
Enrolled Grade	The grade in which a student is enrolled.
Current LEP	Indicates whether the student is an English Language Learner.
Test	Test name for this student record.
Opportunity	The opportunity number for that student's specific record.
TA Name	The test administrator who created the session in which the student is currently testing (or in which the student completed the test).
Session ID	The Session ID to which the test is linked.
Total Time Spent	The time it took a student to complete a test.
Status	The status for that specific opportunity.
Results ID	The unique identifier linked to the student's results for that specific opportunity.
Restarts	The total number of times a student has resumed an opportunity (e.g., if a test has been paused three times and the student has resumed the opportunity after each pause, this column will show three restarts). (This includes Restarts Within Grace Period—see below.)
Restarts Within Grace Period	The total number of times a student has resumed an opportunity within 20 minutes after a test was paused. For example, if a test has been paused three times and the student resumed the opportunity within 20 minutes of two pauses but 25 minutes after the third pause, this column shows two Restarts Within Grace Period). A student has a grace period of 20 minutes to pause the test at a test item and then resume the test at that same item. However, if a test is paused for more than 20 minutes, the test session will expire, and the student will not be able to review any previous answers.
Date Started	The date when the first test item was presented to the student for that opportunity.
Date Completed	The date when the student submitted the test for scoring.
Last Activity	The date of the last activity for that opportunity or record. A completed test can still have activity as it goes through the QA and reporting process.
Expiration Date	The date the test opportunity expires. The following are the set timeframes for each test; if not completed within this timeframe, the tests will expire. Benchmark Modules: 7 days Interims: 14 days Fall Summatives: 21 days Spring Summatives: 60 days
Remote Session	Indicates whether the test was taken with the embedded remote proctoring enhancements (Y) or not (N).

## How teachers view which students have tested remotely

Teachers can use the Plan and Manage Testing report to see which students have taken a test that was administered remotely. To do this, teachers will generate the Plan and Manage Testing report with whichever search criteria they want to use by following the steps outlined above. In the report that is generated (or exported), there will be a column labelled “Remote Session” (see Figure 35, below). A “Y” in this column relays that the given student took the test listed remotely; a “N” in this column relays that the given student did not take the test listed remotely.

Figure 35: Remote Session Column in Plan and Manage Testing Report



Number of students found: 1

Name	LEA Name	School Name	SSID	Enrolled Grade	Current LEP	Test	Language	Opportunity	TA Name	SessionID	Total Time Spent	Status	Results ID	Restarts	Restarts Within Grace Period	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Expiration Date	Remote Session
Burgess, Carol	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772955	05		Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Literature 1	ENU	1	Russell, Nicole	LIVE-5280-40	00:00:57	reported	6390297	0	0	10/13/2021	10/13/2021	10/13/2021		N

## How teachers view report of students' current test status by student ID

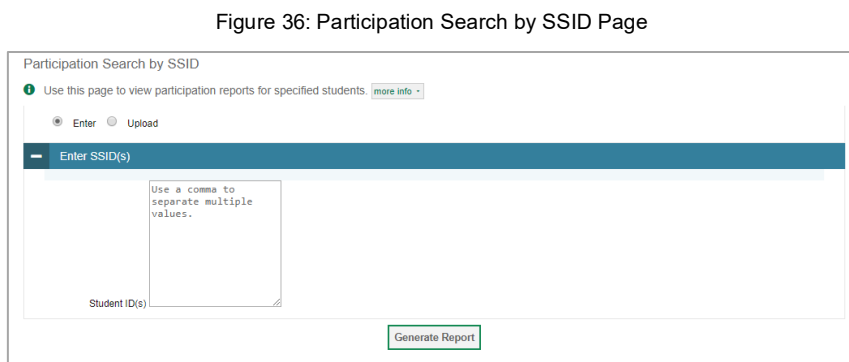
You can also generate participation reports for specific students by SSID. This section describes how to generate participation reports for one or more students using students' SSIDs.

Because the report lists testing opportunities, a student can appear more than once on the report.

- From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Participation Search by SSID**. The *Participation Search by SSID* page appears (see Figure 36).

- Do one of the following:

To enter students' SSIDs, select **Enter**. Next, enter one or more SSIDs, separated by commas, in the Student IDs field. You can enter up to 1000 SSIDs.



Participation Search by SSID

Use this page to view participation reports for specified students. [more info](#)

☒ Enter
 ☐ Upload

Enter SSID(s)

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Student ID(s)

Generate Report

To upload SSIDs, select **Upload**. Next, select **Browse** and then use the file browser to select an Excel or CSV file with Student IDs listed in a single column. You can upload up to 1000 SSIDs.

- Select **Generate Report**. The Participation Report by SSID appears.

## How teachers view report of test completion rates

The Test Completion Rate report summarizes the number and percentage of students who have started or completed a test.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Completion Rates**. The **Test Completion Rates** page appears.

Figure 37: Test Completion Rates Search Fields

2. In the *Report Criteria* panel (see Figure 37), select the parameters for which tests to include in your report.

3. To open the report in Microsoft Excel, select **Export Report**. Figure 38 displays a sample Test Completion Rate report.

Figure 38: Test Completion Rate Report

Number of records found: 2							
Date	Test Name	Opportunity	Total Student	Total Student Started	Total Student Completed	Percent Started	Percent Completed
02/08/2016	Grade 1 ELPA21 All Domains	1	7842	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
02/08/2016	Grade 1 ELPA21 Listening	03	31	0	0	0.00%	0.00%

For a description of the columns in this report, see Table 4.

Table 4: Columns in the Test Completion Rates Report

Column	Description
Date	Date and time that the file was generated.
Test	Test that is being reported.
Administration	Administration that is being reported.
Test Name	Grade, test, and subject that are being reported.
Opportunity	Test opportunity number that is being reported.
Total Student	Number of students with an active relationship to the school in TIDE.
Total Student Started	Number of students who have started the test.
Total Student Completed	Number of students who have finished the test and submitted it for scoring.
Percent Started	Percentage of students who have started the test out of the total number of students with an active relation to the school in TIDE.
Percent Completed	Percentage of students who have completed the test out of the total number of students with an active relation to the school in TIDE.
LEA Name	The name of the reported LEA.
LEA ID	The ID of the reported LEA.
School Name	The name of the reported school. This column is only included in the school-level report.
School ID	The ID of the reported school. This column is only included in the school-level report.

## Overview of Participation Codes

This section addresses the management of participation codes for accountability purposes. **Please note that it is important to monitor test progress and enter any necessary participation codes throughout the test window as it progresses rather than after testing is complete.**

## Motivation for Participation Codes

There are circumstances in which a student did not participate in an expected assessment or participated in an assessment but in a non-standard way. In such instances, participation codes control and document how the test record is handled for reporting aggregates and accountability calculations. The ability to add, modify, or delete participation codes is based on role assignment in RISE. All participation codes are verified and approved by the LEA assessment director.

Participation codes are not intended to explain data errors present in UTREx. As per R277-404, Local Education Agencies (LEAs) are responsible for updating local student information systems (SISs) so that UTREx data are accurate.

Once any participation code is marked in TIDE, that participation code persists until it is changed.

When participation codes are used, only one code can be selected. Participation codes are classified as “non-participation” or “participation.” (A student is considered to have attempted a test after answering 6 questions or after responding with any non-blank character to a writing prompt.) For a listing of participation codes, see Table X on page 35.



**Policy:** Participation codes are audited for appropriate use. ALL student data will be used for scoring, reporting, and accountability.

## Management of Participation Codes

Using TIDE, you can view participation codes for students enrolled in your classroom. You can add, modify, or delete participation codes only in TIDE.

Test eligibility is controlled by the course code provided via the nightly UTREx upload. Once an enrolled student has been assigned a RISE assessed course for at least 10 days, the student will either be required to take the RISE test by the end of the testing window or must be assigned a participation code.

A student’s participation on a test is defined as a student answering 6 or more questions or entering any non-blank character into one writing prompt.

Users can use TIDE’s **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab to add, delete, or modify participation codes for eligible tests. In addition, if a participation code had been assigned prior to eligibility being removed, you can still view and modify the code in TIDE as long as the student is enrolled in the LEA or school by using this tab. The ability to add, delete, or modify participation codes is based on role assignment in RISE. All participation codes are verified and approved by the LEA assessment director.

If you assign a non-participation code prior to testing, TIDE removes the student’s eligibility and the student will not be able to start that specific test. In order for a student to take the test, you must remove the participation code in TIDE.

The participation and Test Status Code Reports only display eligible tests. However, if a student had started a test that was later invalidated, that test will be included in the generated reports.

## Working with Participation Codes in TIDE

This section describes how to view, modify, and delete participation codes in TIDE. The ability to modify or delete participation codes is based on user role permissions.

### Viewing a Student's Participation Codes

When you search for student records in TIDE, the search results table displays any assigned participation codes. This can be done from the **View/Edit/Export Students** tab or the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.

To view the participation code in TIDE:

1. Click either the **View/Edit/Export Students** tab or the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.
2. Search for students using the available filters. (You can use the **Advanced Search** function to search only for students with participation codes.)
3. Click **Search**. The search results table displays those students who match the search query. The Participation Codes column lists any assigned participation codes (see Figure 39 below).

Figure 39: Participation Codes in TIDE

View/Edit Participation Code Assignments

Use this page to enter codes explaining a student's participation codes. [more info](#)

+ Search Students

Number of Students found: 159

Participation Codes column

Participation codes shown for students/assessments (if entered)

	Edit	LEA	School IRN	SSID (7 digits)	LEA Student ID	Students First Name	Students Middle Initial	Students Last Name	Gender	Enrolled Grade	Participation Codes	Descriptive Audio	School by Test	ELL	Foreign Exchange	Print On Request	Test Language	Score	Print Size	Color Choices	Mouse Pointer	Assistive Tech
	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	YY	YY-001	7772651	1951	Peter		Watson	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM-999 UD-MA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-999 UT-ELA-9-999 UT-GEN-INTR-999 CP-MA-UT_03-9-999 UT-GEN-INTR-999 CP-ELA-UT-Reading_03-9-999		Summative: ELA Grade 3 YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 3 YY-001 Interim: Math Grade 3 YY-001 Summative: Math Grade 3 YY-001	N	Not	N						
	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	YY	YY-001	7774905	1905	Kevin		Powell	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM-999 UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-999 UD-SC-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-999 UD-MA-10-999 UT-GEN-SUM-999 UD-ELA-Writing-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR-999 CP-MA-UT_SM1-10-999 UT-GEN-INTR-999 CP-ELA-UT-Reading_03-8-999		Interim: Math SM1 YY-001 Summative: Math SM1 YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 8 YY-001 Summative: ELA Grade 8 YY-001 Summative: Writing Grade 8 YY-001 Summative: SCIENCE Grade 8 YY-002	N	Not	N						

- Note: The code 999 (shown in Figure 39 above) indicates that a participation code had been assigned and was then removed. This is different from a blank participation code, which means that a participation code had never been assigned for that student's test.

If a participation code needs to be changed for a student, do one of the following:

If the student is still eligible for the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had attempted the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had not attempted the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer enrolled in the LEA, your LEA assessment director will need to use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code).

If a participation code needs to be added for a student, do one of the following:

If the student is still eligible for the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had attempted the test, your LEA assessment director will need to use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., add the appropriate participation code).

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had not attempted the test, your LEA assessment director will need to use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code).

If the student is no longer enrolled in the LEA, your LEA assessment director will need to use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., add the appropriate participation code).

## Updating a Student's Participation Codes

You can add or modify a student's participation codes as long as the student is enrolled in your school or LEA. The ability to add or modify participation codes is based on user role permissions.

To update a student's participation codes:

1. Log in to TIDE, and click the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.
2. Search for students using the available filters. (You can use the **Advanced Search** function to search only for students with participation codes.)
3. Click **Search**. The search results table displays those students who match the search query. The Participation Codes column lists any assigned participation codes (see Figure 40 below).

Figure 40: Participation Codes in TIDE

View/Edit Participation Code Assignments

Use this page to enter codes explaining a student's participation codes. [more info](#)

Search Students

Number of Students found: 159

	LEA	School IRN	SSID (7 digits)	LEA Student ID	First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name	Gender	Enrolled Grade	Participation Codes	Descriptive Audio	School by Test	ELL	Foreign Exchange	Print On Request	Test Language	Scribe	Print Size	Color Choices	Mouse Pointer	Assistive Tech	
	YY	YY-001	7772951	1951	Peter		Watson	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM- UD-MA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-MA-UT_03-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT-Reading_03-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-SC-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-MA-10-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-MA-UT_SM11-10-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT-Reading_03-8-999	Summative: ELA Grade 3:YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 3:YY-001 Interim: Math Grade 3:YY-001 Summative: Math Grade 3:YY-001	N	Not	N								
	YY	YY-001	7774906	1905	Kevin		Powell	Male	03			Interim: Math Grade 3:YY-001 Summative: Math Grade 3:YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 3:YY-001 Summative: ELA Grade 3:YY-001 Summative: Writing Grade 3:YY-001 Summative: SCIENCE Grade 3:YY-002	N	Not	N							


4. In the list of retrieved students, select  for the student whose participation code you want to update.
5. The **Edit Non-Participation Code** page appears. In the **Participation Codes** section of the page, use the drop-down menus available for each test the student is eligible for to update the participation code(s) as needed (see Figure 41).

Figure 41: Participation Codes in the Test Information Distribution Engine

Edit Non-Participation Codes

Use this form to add or modify a student's participation codes. [more info](#)

Save Cancel

Student Information

LEA: 99 - USBE Student's Last Name: Last109  
 School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOOL 1 Sex: F  
 SSID (7 digits): 9990109 Birth Date (MM/DD/YYYY): 10/02/10  
 Student's First Name: Test109 Enrolled Grade: 04  
 Student's Middle Initial: M109

Participation Codes

Participation Codes

UT-GEN-INTR-CP-MA-UT\_03-001 - Informed Course Co  
 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-MA-RR-04 - Informed Course Co

Save Cancel

6. Click **Save** when complete.






Table 5 below lists the participation codes and their descriptions.

Table 5: Participation Codes and Their Descriptions

Participation Code	State	Federal	Description
101: Did Not Test	Countable for Participation only	Countable for Participation only	Student was enrolled at the school and eligible to test (with or without reasonable accommodations) but did not test.
103: EL First Year in U.S. April 15 or Later	Not Countable	Not Countable	The student is an English learner (EL) and first enrolled in the U.S. on or after April 15 of current school year. Student is not required to test, but testing is made available.
104: EL First Year in U.S. Before April 15	Counted for Participation only	Counted for Participation only	The student is EL and first enrolled in the U.S. before April 15 of current school year. Student must take ELA, Math, and Science.
205: EL in Second Year of Enrollment	Counted in Participation and Growth	Counted in Participation and Growth	Student is EL and first enrolled in the U.S. during the 2021-2022 school year. Student must take ELA, Math, and Science.
106: Student Refused to Test	Countable	Countable	Student refuses to start the assessment or refuses to complete at least six items of the assessment.
107: Excused for Health Emergency	Not Countable	Not Countable	Student is unable to test during the testing window due to an unanticipated health circumstance.
111: USBE Excused – Approval Needed	Not Countable	Not Countable	Requires USBE authorization. Used in rare circumstances to capture irregular test circumstances.
112: Student Transferred Before Testing Window	Not Countable	Not Countable	Student transferred out of school before the LEA had a reasonable opportunity to administer the assessment.
200: Standard Participation	Countable	Countable	Student took the assessment under normal circumstances.
201: Accommodated	Countable	Countable	Student took the assessment with allowed accommodation(s).
202: Modified	Counted for Participation only	Counted for Participation Only	Student took the assessment with non-allowed modifications which interfere with the validity/reliability of the test.
213: Invalidated	Countable	Countable	LEA determines that the test was spoiled or invalid (E.g. Student cheated; test administrator broke protocol).
204: Parental Exclusion*	Not Countable	Countable	A parent or guardian has requested in writing that the student be exempt from the assessment.
214: Invalidated due to parental exclusion	Not Countable	Not Countable	Parent determines that the student should not participate with the assessment.
208: Test System Irregularity	Not Countable	Not Countable	The test event was interrupted by a system error without reasonable opportunity to reset or re-open the test. USBE Approval required.
209: Incorrect Course Code Assigned	Countable	Countable	An incorrect course code or grade was assigned, triggering an incorrect test. LEA correction of the course code is required.

\*If the parental exclusion includes benchmark modules, set the Benchmark Parental Exclusion fields in TIDE found on the View/Edit Student page. It is set by subject.

Benchmark Parental Exclusion

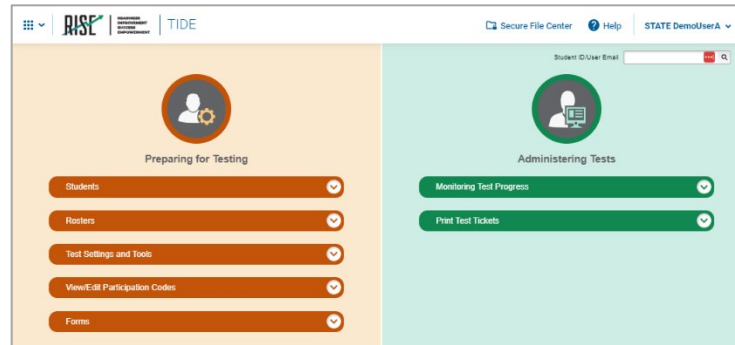
Benchmark Parental Exclusion	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion 	Yes 	Yes 	No 	No 



## How School-level Users Perform Tasks in TIDE

The TIDE dashboard for school-level users has two sections (see Figure 42).

Figure 42: School-Level User TIDE Dashboard



School-level users are school administrators who have access to TIDE under the “SA” role. Instructions on the tasks users with this role can perform and how to perform them are in the sections below.

## How School-level Users Perform Tasks in TIDE Before Testing Begins

Before testing begins, school-level users must perform the following tasks in TIDE:

- Set up **user accounts** for teachers so they can sign in to TIDE and other CAI systems. If teachers do not have accounts set up in TIDE, they will not be able to access any CAI systems or administer tests.
- View and modify **student accounts** so students can take the correct tests with the correct test settings at the correct time. If student accounts are not set up in TIDE in the correct test administration before testing begins, those students will not be able to test.
- Set up user-defined **rosters** so NextGen Reporting System can display scores at the classroom, school, LEA, and state levels.

## How School-level Users Set up User Accounts in TIDE

School-level users must set up user accounts in TIDE for teachers. If teachers do not have user accounts set up in TIDE before testing begins, they will not have access to any CAI systems or be able to administer tests.

School-level users can add or modify user accounts one at a time or multiple user accounts all at once through file upload.

## How School-level Users Set Up User Accounts to proctor remote assessments

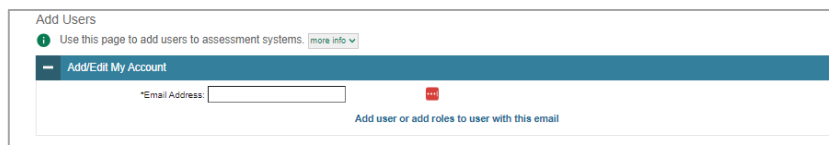
In order for a user to proctor assessments remotely, a user must have the **Remote** flag enabled on their user account. As detailed further in the user creation and modification instructions below, the Remote Proctor field needs to have **Remote** checked. If this setting is not enabled for the user, they will be unable to start a remote testing session.

## How school-level users add new user accounts one at a time

You can add users to TIDE one at a time by following the steps below:


1. From the **Users** task menu, select **Add Users**. The **Add Users** page appears (see Figure 43).


Figure 43: Add User



2. In the *Email Address* field, enter the new user's email address and select **+Add user or add roles to use with this email**. Additional fields appear (see Figure 44).

Figure 44: Add User – Additional Fields



4. From the **Role** drop-down, select a role.
5. *Optional:* To add multiple roles, select **+Add More Roles** and repeat step 4.
6. *Optional:* To delete a role, select  next to that role.
7. *Optional:* To enable user ability to remotely proctor RISE assessments, check **Remote** in the Remote Proctor field.
8. Select **Save**. In the affirmation dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the **Add Users** page. TIDE adds the account and sends the new user an activation email from DoNotReply@cambiumassessment.com.

## How school-level users modify existing user accounts one at a time

You can view and modify existing user accounts one at a time or multiple existing user accounts all at once through file export. If a user's information changes after you've added the user to TIDE, you must edit the user account to match the most up-to-date information. If the user's account does not include the most up-to-date information, the user may not be able to access other CAI systems or features within those systems. You can also delete users from TIDE.

1. From the **Users** task menu, select **View/Edit/Export Users**. The **View/Edit/Export Users** page appears.
2. Retrieve the individual user account you want to view, edit, export, or delete. Begin by searching for the record you want to modify. Start at the dashboard that appears when you first log in to TIDE, select the task for which you want to search for records, and select **View/Edit/Export**. Fill out the form that appears and select **Search**.

Figure 45: View/Edit/Export User


3. In the list of retrieved user accounts, select  for the user whose account you want to view or edit.
4. Modify the user's details as required, using Table 6 below.


Table 6: Fields in the View/Edit Users [User's Name] Page

Field	Description
First Name	User's first name.
Last Name	User's last name.
Phone Number	User's phone number.
Email Address*	Email address for logging in to TIDE.
CACTUS ID	User's C ACTUS ID.
User Roles*	User role(s). For an explanation of user roles, see the <a href="#">User Role Permissions</a> section of the appendix.
LEA*	LEA associated with the user.
School*	School associated with the user.
Remote Proctor	Ability to remotely proctor RISE assessments. Check <b>Remote</b> to allow user to proctor remote sessions.

\*Required field.



*Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

5. *Optional:* To add more roles for this user, select **+Add More Roles** and then follow the steps as described in the section on adding individual users.
6. *Optional:* To delete a role, select  next to that role. You can also delete the user's entire account from the search results table.
7. Select **Save**.
8. In the affirmation dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the list of user accounts.

## How school-level users add or modify multiple user accounts all at once

You can also add or modify multiple user accounts all at once through file upload by following the steps below:


1. From the **Users** task menu, select **Upload Users**. The **Upload Users** page appears where you can download a template file (see Figure 46).
2. To fill out the template, use the information in Table 7 below.

Figure 46: Upload Users Page

Table 7: Columns in the User Upload File

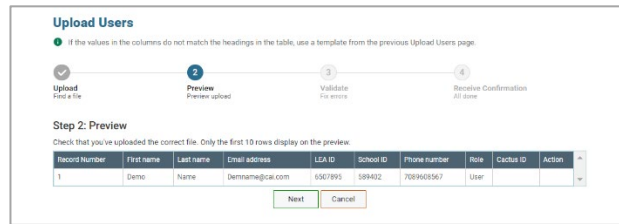
Column	Description	Valid Values
First Name*	User's first name.	Up to 35 characters.
Last Name*	User's last name.	Up to 35 characters.
Email Address*	User's email address.	Any standard email address. Up to 128 characters that are valid for an email address. This is the user's username for logging in to TIDE.
LEA Number*	User's LEA number.	
School Number*	User's School Number.	
Phone Number	User's phone number.	Phone number in xxx-xxx-xxxx format. Extensions allowed.
Role*	User's role. For an explanation of user roles, see the <a href="#">User Role Permissions</a> section of the appendix.	One of the following: LEA—LEA administrator. LRV—LEA Report Viewer. SA—School administrator. SRV—School Report Viewer. TE—Test administrator. PR—Proctor. Must be lower in the hierarchy than the user uploading the file.
CACTUS ID	User's CACTUS ID.	
Action*	Indicates if this is an add, modify, or delete transaction.	One of the following: Add—Add new user or edit existing user record. Delete—Remove existing user record.

\*Required field.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to the appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

- Once you've downloaded and filled out the template file, return to the upload screen, select **Browse**, locate the file on your computer, and upload it to TIDE. Select **Next**. The upload preview screen appears (see Figure 47).

Figure 47: Upload Users Preview Page



**Upload Users**

1 If the values in the columns do not match the headings in the table, use a template from the previous Upload Users page.

1 Upload File uploaded

2 Preview Preview uploaded

3 Validate Ex errors

4 Receive Confirmation All done

**Step 2: Preview**

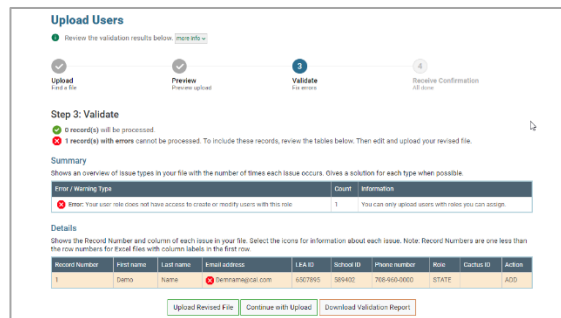
Check that you've uploaded the correct file. Only the first 10 rows display on the preview.

Record Number	First name	Last name	Email address	LCA ID	School ID	Phone number	Role	Cactus ID	Action
1	Demo	Name	Demom@gmail.com	6367895	589402	7089463567	User		

Next Cancel

- Once you've verified the information on the preview screen, select **Next** again. The validation screen appears (see Figure 48).

Figure 48: Upload Users Validation Page



**Upload Users**

1 Review the validation results below. More info

1 Upload File uploaded

2 Preview Preview uploaded

3 Validate Ex errors

4 Receive Confirmation All done

**Step 3: Validate**

0 record(s) will be processed

1 record(s) with errors cannot be processed. To include these records, review the tables below. Then edit and upload your revised file.

**Summary**

Shows an overview of issue types in your file with the number of times each issue occurs. Click a solution for each type when possible.

Error / Warning type	Count	Information
Error: Your user role does not have access to create or modify users with this role	1	You can only upload users with roles you can assign.

**Details**

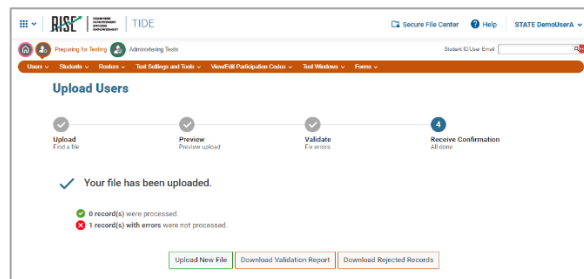
Shows the Record Number and column of each issue in your file. Select the icons for information about each issue. Note: Record Numbers are one less than the row numbers for Excel files with column labels in the first row.

Record Number	First name	Last name	Email address	LCA ID	School ID	Phone number	Role	Cactus ID	Action
1	Demo	Name	Demom@gmail.com	6367895	589402	7089463567	STATE	ADD	

Upload Revised File Continue with Upload Download Validation Report

- The validation screen shows errors or warnings associated with your uploaded file. To revise the file before uploading, select **Upload Revised File**.
- To continue with the upload despite these errors or warnings, select **Continue with Upload**. The selected file will be uploaded, but the rows with errors will not be included.
- The confirmation page appears (see Figure 49), confirming how many records have been committed as a result of your upload. To upload a new file, select **Upload New File**.

Figure 49: Upload Users Confirmation Page



**Upload Users**

1 Your file has been uploaded.

0 record(s) were processed

1 record(s) with errors were not processed.

Upload New File Download Validation Report Download Rejected Records

## How School-level Users Register Students for Testing

School-level users can view students registered via the nightly UTREx transfer. If students are not registered for testing, they will not be able to sign in to a test.

School-level users can modify student test settings one at a time or all at once through file upload. School-level users can specify or upload student accommodations and test tools, and view student distribution reports. For detailed information, please refer to the following sections:

## How school-level users modify existing student accounts one at a time

You can view and edit detailed information about a student's record. You can also view a student's test participation report and rosters to which students are active, if available. Note: student information provided via UTREx upload cannot be modified.

*Optional:* To display a list of students who are enrolled in more than one school or district or show only students enrolled in one school, use the **Student Enrollments** filter (Figure 50).

**Note:** Dual-enrolled students display as duplicate records with different schools. However, if a student appears on only one line, it's because the other school(s) were not included in your search, or the other school(s) are part of another district.

Figure 50 Student Enrollments Filter

The screenshot shows the 'Search Students' form. The 'Student Enrollments' dropdown menu is open, showing three options: 'All Students', 'Single Enrolled', and 'Dual Enrolled'. The 'Dual Enrolled' option is highlighted in blue.


- In the list of retrieved students (see Figure 51), select  for the student whose account you want to view. The **View/Edit Students: [Student's Name]** form appears (see Figure 52, below).

Figure 51: View/Edit/Export Students

The screenshot shows the 'View/Edit/Export Students' page. It includes a search bar and a table of student records. The table has columns for 'Edit', 'School Information', and 'Student Information'. The first row of data shows a student with LEA 99, School ID 99-999, SSID 1111502, LEA Student ID 111111502, First Name 'demo', Middle Initial 'test', Last Name 'test', Gender 'Female', Enrolled Grade '03', Participation Code, and School by Test '9901001001050'.

- Modify the student's record as required.
  - In the student information panel, modify the student's record, using Table 8 on the following page.
- From the *Rosters* panel, view rosters to which the student is currently active, if available.

Table 8: Fields in the Student Information Panel

Field	Description
LEA	LEA number and name.
School IRN	School number.
SSID (7 digits)	Student's Statewide Student Identifier (SSID) within the enrolled LEA.
LEA Student ID	LEA ID number.
Student's First Name	Student's first name.
Student's Middle Initial	Initial of student's middle name.
Student's Last Name	Student's last name.
Sex	Student's sex.
Birth Date	Student's date of birth.
Enrolled Grade	Grade in which student is enrolled during the test administration.
ELL	Student's English Language Proficiency level.
Foreign Exchange	Student's foreign exchange status.
Online Student	Student is 100% receiving online coursework

Note: all fields provided by USBE and cannot be modified, with the exception of Offline Student.

## How School-level Users Register Online Students for Remote Summative Eligibility

The 'Online Student' field on the View/Edit Student Page (see Figure 52) controls student eligibility for the Remote Summative assessments. If set to 'Yes', the student will be eligible for the Remote Summative assessments within a remote test session. This value must be set to 'Yes' prior to testing for the student to access the remote version of the Summative assessment.

If unset, or set to 'No', the student will be eligible for the standard in-person Summative assessment and will not have access to Summative tests within a remote session. This does not need to be edited from the default value if the student is intended to receive the standard in-person Summative assessment.

**\*\*Science Summative assessments will be administered with in-person setting regardless of setting. This setting does not affect eligibility for remote interim or benchmark modules, which remain available to all students regardless of setting.**

Figure 52: View/Edit Student Page

Student Information

LEA: 99 - USBE

\*Sex: Male

School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOOL 1

\*Birth Date (MMDDYYYY): 10/10/2010

\*SSID (7 digits): 9090292

\*Enrolled Grade: 05

LEA Student ID: 9090292

Special Education Indicator: Yes

\*Student's First Name: Test292

ELL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student's Middle Initial: M292

Foreign Exchange: ☒ Y ☐ N

\*Student's Last Name: Last292

Online Student: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student Participation

Test	Opportunity	TA Name	Session ID	Status	Results ID	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Total Time Spent	Force Complete Date
Summative: ELA Grade 5	1	TE, Demo33	UAT-5B13-27	reported	2015958	02/08/2024	02/08/2024	02/08/2024	00:27:53	
Summative: Writing Grade 5	1	DemoUserA, STATE	UAT-6908-27	reported	2015878	01/19/2024	01/30/2024	01/30/2024	00:05:46	

Rosters

RosterName	Teacher
ELA 3-5	TE, Demo33 (UT-TE3@demo.user)

Benchmark Parental Exclusion

Benchmark Parental Exclusion	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion	No	No	No	No

Visual Assistance Tools

Visual Assistance Tools	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Color Choices	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White
Descriptive Audio	On	On	On	On
Mouse Pointer	System Default	System Default	System Default	System Default
Streamlined Mode	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Presentation

Presentation	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Braille Type	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Language [Braille or Spanish]	English	English	English	English
Hearing Impairment	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	OFF	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Print On Request	None	None	None	None
Print Size	1X	1X	1X	1X
American Sign Language	OFF	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Integration with Assistive Technology

Integration with Assistive Technology	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Assistive Technology	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Other Accommodations

Other Accommodations	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Calculator 6th grade	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	No	No	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Scribe	No	No	No	No
Visual Representation	No	No	No	No

Save

Cancel



## How school-level users specify student accommodations and test tools

A student's test settings and tools include the available accommodations, such as Descriptive Audio, along with test tools, such as color schemes. This section explains how to edit student test settings and tools via an online form or a file upload. For additional information about Test Settings and Tools, please refer to the [Assistive Technology Manual](#).

8. From the **Test Settings and Tools** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Settings and Tools**. The **Test Settings and Tools** page appears (see Figure 53).

Figure 53: Test Settings and Tools Page

9. Retrieve the student accounts whose settings and tools you want by filling out the search fields and selecting **Search**.

Figure 54: View/Edit Student Page



10. In the list of retrieved students (see Figure 51), select  for the student whose test settings and tools you want to edit. The **View/Edit Students: [Student's Name]** form appears (see

Figure 54). Click  to expand each section (see Figure 55: View/Edit Student Page on the following page).

- a. Modify the student's record as required.

- In the available test settings and tools panels, modify the student's test settings, using Table 9 on page 48. The test settings are grouped into categories, such as visual assistance tools, presentation, and other accommodations. The panels display a column for each of the student's test subjects. You can select different settings for each test subject, if necessary.

Figure 55: View/Edit Student Page

LEA: 99 - USBE

\*Sex: Male

School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOOL 1

\*Birth Date (MMDDYYYY): 10/10/2010

\*SSID (7 digits): 9090292

\*Enrolled Grade: 05

LEA Student ID: 9090292

Special Education Indicator: Yes

\*Student's First Name: Test292

ELL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student's Middle Initial: M292

Foreign Exchange: ☒ Y ☐ N

\*Student's Last Name: Last292

Online Student: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Test

Opportunity

TA Name

Session ID

Status

Results ID

Date Started

Date Completed

Last Activity

Total Time Spent

Force Complete Date

Summative: ELA Grade 5

1

TE, Demo33

UAT-5B13-27

reported

2015958

02/08/2024

02/08/2024

02/08/2024

00:27:53

Summative: Writing Grade 5

1

DemoUserA, STATE

UAT-6908-27

reported

2015878

01/19/2024

01/30/2024

01/30/2024

00:05:46

RosterName

Teacher

ELA 3-5

TE, Demo33 (UT-TE3@demo.user)

Benchmark Parental Exclusion

ELA

Mathematics

Science

Writing

Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion

No

No

No

No

Visual Assistance Tools

ELA

Mathematics

Science

Writing

Color Choices

Black on White

Black on White

Black on White

Black on White

Descriptive Audio

On

On

On

On

Mouse Pointer

System Default

System Default

System Default

System Default

Streamlined Mode

OFF

OFF

OFF

OFF

Presentation

ELA

Mathematics

Science

Writing

Braille Type

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Language [Braille or Spanish]

English

English

English

English

Hearing Impairment

OFF

Print On Request

None

None

None

None

Print Size

1X

1X

1X

1X

American Sign Language

OFF

Integration with Assistive Technology

ELA

Mathematics

Science

Writing

Assistive Technology

OFF

OFF

OFF

OFF

Other Accommodations

ELA

Mathematics

Science

Writing

Calculator 6th grade

No

No

Scribe

No

No

No

No

Visual Representation

No

No

No

No

Save

Cancel

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Table 9: Fields in the Test Settings and Tools Panels

Field	Description
Streamlined Mode	Toggles streamlined mode setting on or off, allowing students to view the items from top to bottom and left to right.
Mouse Pointer	<p>List of available Mouse Pointer sizes and colors.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>If a student needs the mouse pointer accommodation for testing, the changes should be made to the TDS settings in TIDE as well as to the settings of the device used for testing.</p> <p>For iPads with iOS, TDS does not have the ability to apply mouse pointer settings to change the gray dot cursor; however, there are options for accessibility on iOS, which can be found here: <a href="https://support.apple.com/guide/iphone/pointer-control-iphec6e1e60b/ios">https://support.apple.com/guide/iphone/pointer-control-iphec6e1e60b/ios</a></p>
Color Choices	List of available Color Choice settings.
Descriptive Audio	Toggles Descriptive Audio setting on or off, allowing the answer spaces to be read.
Language	Toggles between English and Braille settings, and also Spanish under Science and Math. Please refer to the Spanish Adaptive section in <a href="#">the RISE Test Administration Manual</a> for details on setting and administering RISE Summative Math and Science tests in Spanish.
Braille with Type	List of available braille settings (UEB or UEB with Nemeth) where available.
Print Size	<p>Sets the zoom level for all test content. Zoom levels of 5X or more require streamlined mode to be turned on.</p> <p>Please refer to the <a href="#">Assistive Technology Manual</a> for details on the available zoom levels, and using screen magnifier technology.</p> <p>NOTE: Certain Chromebooks may have difficulty rendering the highest levels of zoom onscreen. It is recommended that those needing high levels of magnification be placed on an alternative supported operating system with a large screen.</p>
Print on Request	List of available Print on Request settings.
American Sign Language	Toggles American Sign Language on or off.
Hearing Impairment	<p>This toggle feature will filter out items that may present bias toward hearing impaired students.</p> <p>NOTE: If a student in Grade 4 or Grade 8 needs both the Hearing Impairment filter <b>and</b> braille settings, please contact Jessica Wilhelm at <a href="mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov">Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov</a></p>
Assistive Technology	<p>Toggles Assistance Technology Mode setting on or off, allowing student to use pre-approved hardware or software with secure browser.</p> <p>NOTE: Requires a LEA or School-level user to request USBE approval through TIDE Forms. Teacher-level roles do not have the ability to submit this request. LEAs and School-level users should refer to the section How LEA-level users submit Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE for instructions on submitting requests.</p>
Visual Representation	Visual Representations are manipulatives such as cubes, tiles, rods, blocks, models, etc. They may be used on all sections of the mathematics assessment if they are included in the student's IEP or 504.
Calculator 6 <sup>th</sup> grade	For students in grade 6, the use of a handheld calculation device or printable computation table is considered an accommodation and may be provided (based on need documented in the IEP) during the allowed segment of the assessment only.
Scribe/Speech-to-Text	<p>Embedded speech-to-text and/or word prediction can be turned on for ELA and writing. Third party STT options are outlined in the RISE Assistive Technology Manual.</p> <p>NOTE: Requires a LEA or School-level user to request USBE approval through TIDE Forms. Teacher-level roles do not have the ability to submit this request. <a href="#">LEAs</a> and <a href="#">School-level</a> users should refer to their respective sections in this guide for instructions on submitting requests.</p>

For additional information about Test Settings and Tools, please refer to the [Assistive Technology Manual](#).

Changing a test setting in TIDE after the test starts does not update the student's test setting if the same test setting is available in the TA Interface. In this case, you must change the test setting in the TA Interface, although the student will need to log out and resume the test for the settings to be applied.

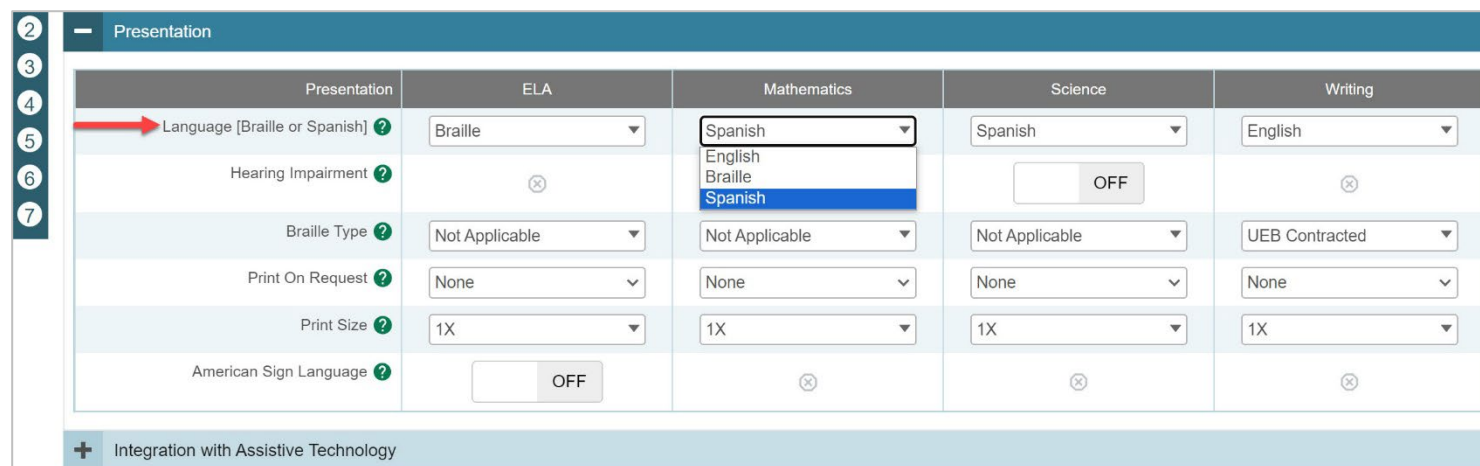
11. Select **Save**.

12. In the dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the list of student records.

## How School-level users specify Spanish language on RISE summative math and science

The Language [Braille or Spanish] (see Figure 56) setting sets the language presentation for RISE Summative Math and Science test content. When set to Spanish, this setting provides the full translation of each item and the item directions. LEA, School, and Teacher level user roles can apply this setting for students (see User Role Permissions in this guide's Appendix). Please refer to the Spanish Adaptive section in [the RISE Test Administration Manual](#) for details on administering RISE Summative Math and Science tests in Spanish.

Figure 56. The Language [Braille or Spanish] Test Setting



Presentation	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Language [Braille or Spanish] ?	Braille	Spanish	Spanish	English
Hearing Impairment ?	⊗	⊗	OFF	⊗
Braille Type ?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	UEB Contracted
Print On Request ?	None	None	None	None
Print Size ?	1X	1X	1X	1X
American Sign Language ?	OFF	⊗	⊗	⊗

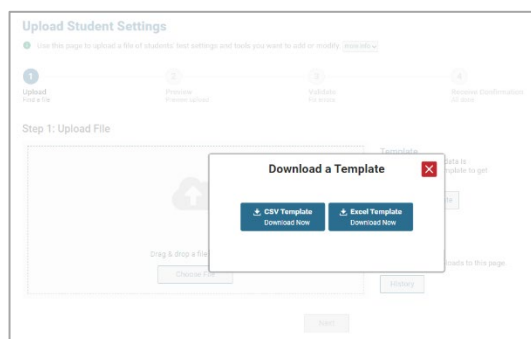
+ Integration with Assistive Technology

## How school-level users modify multiple student accounts all at once

If you have many students to edit all at once (for example, if you need to edit the test settings of multiple students at once), you can do so through file upload as shown below. Note: student information provided via UTREx upload cannot be modified.

- From the **Students** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Student Settings**. The **Upload Student Settings** page appears where you can download a template file (see Figure 57).
- To fill out the template, use the information in Table 10 on the following page.

Figure 57: Upload Student Settings Page



## How school-level users upload student accommodations and test tools

If you have many students for whom you need to apply test settings, it may be easier to perform those transactions through file uploads. This task requires familiarity with composing comma-separated value (CSV) files or working with Microsoft Excel.

1. From the **Test Settings and Tools** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Student Settings**. The **Upload Student Settings and Tools** page appears.
2. To fill out the template, use the information in Table 10 below.

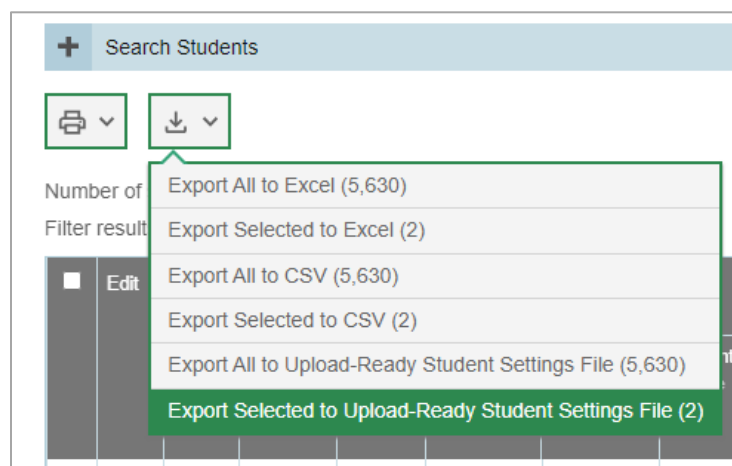
Table 10: Columns in the Student Settings Upload File

Column	Description	Valid Values
SSID*	Student's statewide identification number.	Ten digits.
Subject	Subject for which the tool or accommodation applies.	One of the following: ELA Mathematics Science
Tool Name	Name of the tool or accommodation.	See Table 11.
Value	Indicates if the tool or accommodation is allowed or disallowed, or the accommodation's appearance.	See Table 11.


\*Required field.

3. *Optionally:* TIDE can generate student settings files in an upload-ready format (see Figure 58). This allows you to download a file containing student test settings from students in your search results, edit student settings as necessary, and upload the file back to TIDE to update student settings in the system. You can also access the **Upload-Ready Student Settings File** export from any of these tasks with student search grids:
  - a. View/Edit/Export Student Settings
  - b. View Non-Participation Codes

Figure 58 . Upload Ready Student Settings File



4. Retrieve the student(s) you want to include in the student settings file by following the procedure in the section “[How school-level users specify student accommodations and test tools](#)”.
5. When the search results pop-up appears, do one of the following:
6. To export an upload-ready student settings file containing records for all students who match your search criteria to the Secure File Center, select **Export to Secure File Center** and then select **Upload-Ready Student Settings File**.
  - a. To view the search results grid and select students to include in the upload-ready student settings file, select **View Results** and continue to the next step.
  - b. From the search results grid, mark checkboxes for students you wish to include in an upload-ready student settings file.

7. Select  and then do one of the following:

To export the students you selected, if applicable, select **Export Selected to Upload-Ready Student Settings (#)**.

To export all students in the results grid, select **Export All to Upload-Ready Student Settings (#)**.

TIDE generates the upload-ready student settings file and exports it to your device. You can edit student settings as necessary, save your changes, and upload the file back to TIDE to update student settings in the system by following instructions in the section “[How school-level users modify multiple student accounts all at once](#)”.

Table 11: Valid Values for Tool Names in the Test Settings Upload File

Tool Name	Description	Valid Value	Applies to
American Sign Language	Availability of American Sign Language video.	Off	Reading
		On	Reading
Braille	Braille setting for tests in the indicated subject.	Off	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		On	
Braille Type	Type of Braille in which test items are printed.	Not Applicable	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		Contracted	
		Yes	
Color Choices	Color of text and background for tests in indicated subject.	One of the available color schemes from the drop- down list.	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
Descriptive Audio	Indicates student can listen to audio descriptions of interactive answer spaces in test questions.	One of the available descriptive audio settings from the drop-down list.	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
Mouse Pointer*	Color and size of mouse pointer for tests in indicated subject.	One of the available color and size combinations from the drop-down list.	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
Assistive Technology	Assistive Technology setting for tests in the indicated subject. Requires USBE approval	Off	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		On	
Print On Request	Student's print-on- demand (POD) accommodation for tests in the indicated subject.	None	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		Stimuli & Items	
Print Size	Print-size accommodation for tests in the indicated subject.	One of the available magnification options from the drop-down list.	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
Scribe	Student scribe setting for tests the indicated subject. Requires USBE approval.	No	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		Yes	
Streamlined Mode	Streamlined mode setting for tests in the indicated subject.	Off	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		On	
Visual Representation	Manipulatives such as cubes, tiles, rods, blocks, models, etc.	No	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		Yes	

\*NOTE: If a student needs the mouse pointer accommodation for testing, the changes should be made to the TDS settings in TIDE as well as to the settings of the device used for testing.

For additional information about Test Settings and Tools, please refer to the [Assistive Technology Manual](#).

Changing a test setting in TIDE after the test starts does not update the student's test setting if the same test setting is available in the TA Interface. In this case, you must change the test setting in the TA Interface, although the student will need to log out and resume the test for the settings to be applied.

8. Select **Save**.

9. In the dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the list of student records.

## How school-level users view student distribution report

A frequency-distribution report (FDR) shows the number of occurrences of a particular category, such as the number of male and female students. You can generate FDRs for the students in your school by a variety of demographics and accommodations. FDRs are useful for data analysis; they provide a way to easily organize testing data by categories (i.e., sub-groups) so users can easily view, compare, and analyze data across different groupings.

- From the **Students** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Frequency Distribution Report**. The **Frequency Distribution Report** page appears (see Figure 59).

Figure 59: Fields in the Frequency Distribution Report Page

Frequency Distribution Report  
 Use this page to generate a Frequency Distribution Report. [more info](#)

**Filters for Report**

LEA: 99 - USBE  
 School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOO  
 Enrolled Grade: 03

**Select Demographics**

Select Demographics: Gender

**Generate Report**

- In the *Filters for Report* panel, select the report filters:
  - From the **School** drop-down list (if available), select a school.
  - Optional:* Select a specific grade or retain the default for all grades.
  - Optional:* In the *Select Demographics* sub-panel, mark checkboxes to filter the report for additional demographics and accommodations.

- Select **Generate Report**. TIDE displays the selected FDRs in grid format (see Figure 60).

- Do one of the following:


- To display the FDRs in tabular format, select **Grid**.
- To display the FDRs in graphical format, select **Graph**.
- To display the FDRs in both tabular and graphical format, select **Grid & Graph**.
- To download a PDF file of the FDRs, select , and then select **Print** on the new browser window that opens displaying the report. The generated PDF file displays the report in your selected format of **Grid**, **Graph**, or **Grid & Graph**.

Figure 60: Frequency Distribution Reports by Grade and Sex

Sex	# of Records
Female	34127
Male	9550
Other	288
P	5
T	2
U	55
Total	44913

Enrolled Grade	# of Records
00	104
01	171
02	2079
03	1710



## How School-level Users Manage Rosters

Rosters are groups of students associated with a teacher in a particular school. Rosters typically represent entire classrooms in lower grades, or individual classroom periods in upper grades. Rosters can also represent special courses offered to groups of students.

The UTREx system populates rosters in TIDE via the nightly upload process. These rosters are called system-defined and cannot be edited by users. These are directly linked to the course codes assigned by LEAs. User-defined rosters can be created to provide additional student groupings for reporting. All rosters are available in NextGen Reporting. The Reporting System can aggregate test scores at these roster levels. You can also use rosters to print test tickets containing students' login information prior to administering an assessment.

Since teachers are responsible for the growth and development of their student's skills in reading, writing, research, communication, and problem solving, it is important that teachers are able to analyze their student performance data and adjust instructional goals accordingly. For teachers to be able to see student performance data, the students must be included in a roster associated with the teacher. Hence, user-defined rosters may need to be created for all teachers who are responsible for teaching an academic subject, such as Reading/Literacy, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, and Health.

School-level users can manage rosters for students in their school. These rosters are then sent to the Reporting System so those systems can display scores.

If additional user-defined rosters need to be created, it is recommended to follow the guidelines below:

Rosters should ideally include about 25 – 30 students. If a roster is too large or too small, it may affect the credibility and usefulness of the data.

One or more rosters may need to be created depending on the subjects taught by a teacher. For example, if a group of Grade 3 students have the same teacher for Reading, Mathematics, and Science, then separate rosters do not need to be created for each subject. However, if different teachers are responsible for teaching different subjects then separate rosters need to be created for each teacher and subject.

When naming rosters, a clear and consistent naming convention should be used that indicates the grade, class name, teacher, and period as applicable. For example, an elementary school roster may be named 'Gr3Jones20-21' and a secondary school roster may be named 'AikenPeriod3Eng9A20-21-20'.

You can only create rosters from students associated with your school or LEA.

School-level users can add or modify user-defined rosters one at a time or all at once through file upload.

## How school-level users add new user-defined rosters one at a time

1. From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Add Rosters**. The **Add Roster** form appears (see Figure 61).
2. In the *Student Search* panel, search for students by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**. Use the **Quick Roster** tab to create a roster from a group of students. Once you select the search criteria, all students who meet those criteria are automatically added to the roster after you select **Create Quick Roster**.

Figure 61: Add Rosters Form

3. Under the *Roster Details* panel on the right side (see Figure 62), do the following:
  - a. In the *Roster Name* field, enter the roster name.
  - b. From the *Teacher Name* drop-down list, select a teacher or school personnel associated with the roster.
  - c. Review the students selected for the roster from the *Selected Students* list.

Figure 62: Roster Details

*Optional:* When students appear under *Selected Students*:

- The **Show more information** drop-down allows you to select or clear additional columns under the *Selected Students* grid. **Note:** Selecting **Former Students** shows students who are no longer associated with the school in italics with the date they left the school. You can still add these students to your roster. Once a student has been added to a roster, the student will remain in the roster even if the student is no longer enrolled in the school.
- Use the *Filter* field to limit students to those who match the text you enter. This keyword search only finds text in the grid. Be aware if you enter **11** to find students in 11th grade, any content with the text **11** will display. This could potentially pull in results you did not intend to find.
- After saving, rosters must be changed from the *Edit Rosters* screen.

## How school-level users modify existing user-defined rosters one at a time

User-defined rosters can be modified; system-defined rosters cannot be modified.

**User-defined Rosters:** These are rosters that you create through the **Add Roster** page or the **Upload Roster** page. You can modify a user-defined roster by changing its name, associated teacher, or by adding students or removing students.

**System-defined Rosters:** These are rosters that are imported into TIDE via UTREx and cannot be edited.


You can modify existing rosters by performing the following steps:

1. From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **View/Edit/Export Roster**. The **View/Edit/Export Roster** page appears (see Figure 63).

Figure 63: Add Roster Form

2. Retrieve the roster record you want to view or edit by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.

Figure 64: View/Edit Roster Form

3. In the list of retrieved rosters, select  for the roster whose details you want to view. The **View/Edit Roster** form appears (see Figure 64). This form is similar to the form used to add rosters.

4. The **Selected Students** list displays students who are currently associated with the roster.

X REMOVE ALL	STUDENT NAME	ENROLLED GRADE	REPORTING ID (7 DIGITS)
X	test, test	03	9009108
X	test, Test	03	9212195
X	test, Test	03	9212691
X	test, Test	04	9210185
X	test, Test	04	9210867
X	test, Test	04	9211202

5. To add students, select **Find Students** from the Find and Select Students side of the screen. (see Figure 65):
- d. Select the **Student Search** tab to add individual students manually.
- e. Select the **Quick Roster** tab to add a group of students and then remove individual students who do not need to be on the roster.
- f. To remove students, select ☐ next to individual students or select **Remove All** from the top of the grid (see Figure 65). Select **Save**, and in the dialog box select **Continue**.

Figure 65: Find and Select Students

## How school-level users add or modify multiple rosters all at once

If you have many rosters to add or modify, you can do so through file upload as shown below.

1. From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Rosters**. The **Upload Rosters** page appears where you can download a template file.
2. Fill out the template using Table 12 below.

Figure 66: Upload Roster

Table 12: Columns in the User-Defined Roster Upload File

Column Name	Description	Valid Values
LEA Number*	LEA associated with the roster.	LEA ID that exists in TIDE. Up to 20 characters.
School Number*	School associated with the roster.	School number that exists in TIDE. Up to 20 characters. Must be associated with the LEA ID.
Email Address*	Email address of the teacher associated with the roster.	Email address of a teacher existing in TIDE or the Reporting System.
Roster Name*	Name of the roster.	Up to 20 characters.
SSID*	Student's unique identifier within the LEA.	Up to 30 alphanumeric characters.

\*Required field.

- Once you've downloaded and filled out the template file, return to the upload screen, select **Browse**, locate the file on your computer, and upload it to TIDE. Select **Next**. The upload preview screen appears (see Figure 67).

Figure 67: Upload Roster Preview Page

- Once you've verified the information on the preview screen, select **Next** again. The validation screen appears (see Figure 68).

Figure 68: Upload Roster Validation Page

- The validation screen shows errors or warnings associated with your uploaded file.

- To continue with the upload despite these errors or warnings, select **Continue with Upload**. The selected file will be uploaded, but the rows with errors will not be included.

Figure 69: Upload Roster Confirmation Page

- The confirmation page appears (see Figure 69), confirming how many records have been committed as a result of your upload. To upload a new file, select **Upload New File**.

## How School-level Users Manage Test Windows

School-level users can view and modify test windows for students in their school. If test windows are not properly set, students will not be able to test at the proper time.

### How school-level users modify existing test windows one at a time

School-level administrators can modify a custom test window only by changing its name and dates, or by adding or removing students within the LEA-designated testing window.

- 1) From the **Test Windows** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **View/Edit/Export Test Windows**. The **View/Edit/Export Test Window** page appears.
- 2) Retrieve the test window you want to view or edit by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.
- 3) You can review the list of tests that are included in each Test Window in the section under the *ExistingTestIDs* column.


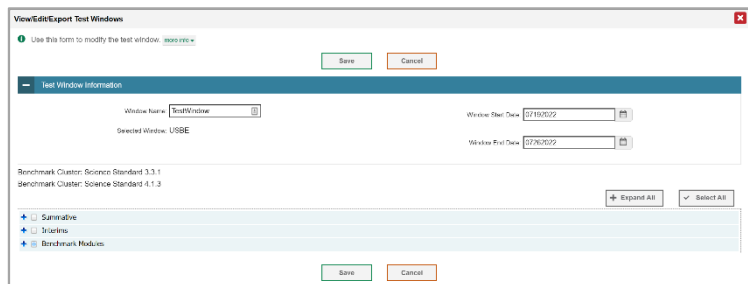
- 4) In the list of retrieved test windows, select  for the test window whose details you want to view. The **View/Edit/Export Test Windows** form appears (see Figure 70).

Figure 70: Fields in the View/Edit/Export Test Windows Page



- 5) *Optional:* In the *Test Window Information* panel, do the following:
  - a) In the *Window Name* field, enter a new name for the test window. The *Window Name* field only accepts alphanumeric characters. Characters like spaces, dashes, and underscores are not allowed for test window names.
  - b) In the *Window Start Date* and *Window End Date* fields, enter the test window's new start and end dates.
- 6) You can review a partial list of tests that are included in the Test Window in the section below the *Test Window Information*. You can see the full list from the test category section when the sections are expanded.
- 7) Select **Save**, and in the affirmation dialog box select **Continue**. All tests now display on the grid.

8) *Optional:* In the expandable test categories (see Figure 71), do the following:

a) To add test IDs, from the lists of available tests, do one of the following:

- To move one test ID to the window, select the check box for that test.
- To move multiple test IDs to the window, mark the checkboxes for the tests you want to add, then select **Save**.

Figure 71: Add/Remove Tests Panel

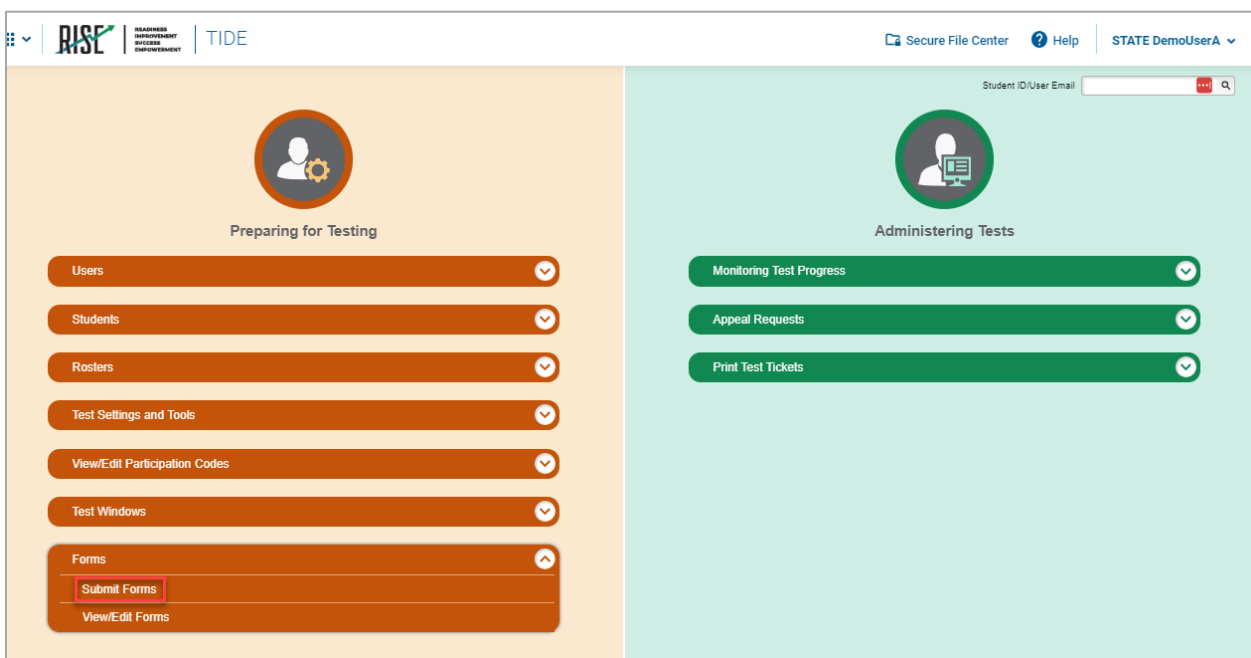
9) To remove test IDs, deselect the checkboxes next to the test IDs you want to remove. Select **Save**, and in the affirmation dialog box select **Continue**.

## How school-level users submit Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE

If you have students who require the use of assistive technology or scribe, you need to file the request to USBE staff in TIDE using the forms function in the TIDE interface. This will alert USBE staff and they will be able to approve your requested assistive technology settings for the student. Requests should be made 3-4 weeks prior to the student testing date to ensure a timely response. For any questions regarding assistive technology itself, please review the [Assistive Technology Manual](#) or contact Jessica Wilhelm at [Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov).

1. On the TIDE dashboard, click on Forms in the Preparing for Testing grouping and click **Submit Forms** (see Figure 72).

Figure 72. TIDE Dashboard/Submit Forms





- On the next page, select the type of form you wish to submit. You may select **Assistive Technology Request Form** or **Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form**, as applicable to the accommodation being requested (see Figure 73).

Figure 73. Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Forms

The screenshot shows the TIDE web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the RISE logo, 'TIDE' text, and links for 'Secure File Center', 'Help', and 'STATE DemoUserA'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for 'Preparing for Testing' and 'Administering Tests'. A search bar for 'Student ID/User Email' is on the right. The main content area is titled 'Submit Forms' and includes a message: 'Use this page to complete a TIDE Correction Request. [more info](#)'. Below this is a section titled 'Type of Form to Submit' with a label '\*Select a Form:'. A dropdown menu is open, showing three options: 'Assistive Technology Re', 'Assistive Technology Request Form', and 'Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form'. The 'Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form' option is highlighted with a blue border.

For Assistive Technology requests, you must complete the form detailing the demographic information of the school and detail the requirement of the accommodation. All sections of the form must be completed. The following pages display a blank copy of the Assistive Technology Request Form (see Figure 68) and the Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form (see Figure 75).

Preparing for Testing

Administering Tests

After Testing

Student ID# \_\_\_\_\_

Users ▾Students ▾Rosters ▾Test Settings and Tools ▾View/Edit Participation Codes ▾Test Windows ▾Forms ▾

Submit Forms

Use this page to complete a TIDE Correction Request.

more info ▾

+ Type of Form to Submit

- Test

more info ▾

If a student with a disability requires an assistive technology (other than the use of a scribe) accommodation for participation in the statewide assessment as outlined in the student's educational plan (i.e., IEP, 504 Plan, Plan for Student Learning English), this request form must be completed and submitted through CAI's TIDE system to Jessica Wilhelm at the Utah State Board of Education (USBE). Please send the form at least 3–4 weeks prior to testing to ensure a timely response. Keep a copy of this form in the student's file (i.e., IEP, school).

\*Please Note: If requesting Speech-to-Text/Dictation Assistive Technology or CAI's embedded Speech-to-Text, please submit the Scribe/Speech-to-Text form.

- School and Student Information

more info ▾

Please check the SSID for accuracy to avoid delays in processing.


\*LEA: -- Select -- ▾

\*School: None selected ▾

\*School Telephone:

\*Student State ID (SSID):

\*Student's Grade: -Select- ▾

\*Student's Anticipated Testing Date:  

- Assistive Technology Type

\*Type of Assistive Technology Being Requested (e.g., zoom software, communication software, alternative computer input technology, etc.):

\*Name of Assistive Technology Being Requested (e.g., PCEye Mini, BigKeys Keyboard, Trackball, ZoomText Magnifier, etc.):

\*Give a detailed description about how the assistive technology accommodation has been used for classroom instruction.:

- Plan Information

\*Indicate Type of Plan: IEP ▾

\*Subject(s) Requiring AT be Enabled (select all that apply): None selected ▾

\*Assessment(s) Requiring AT be Enabled (check all that apply): None selected ▾

- Agreement and Submission

more info ▾

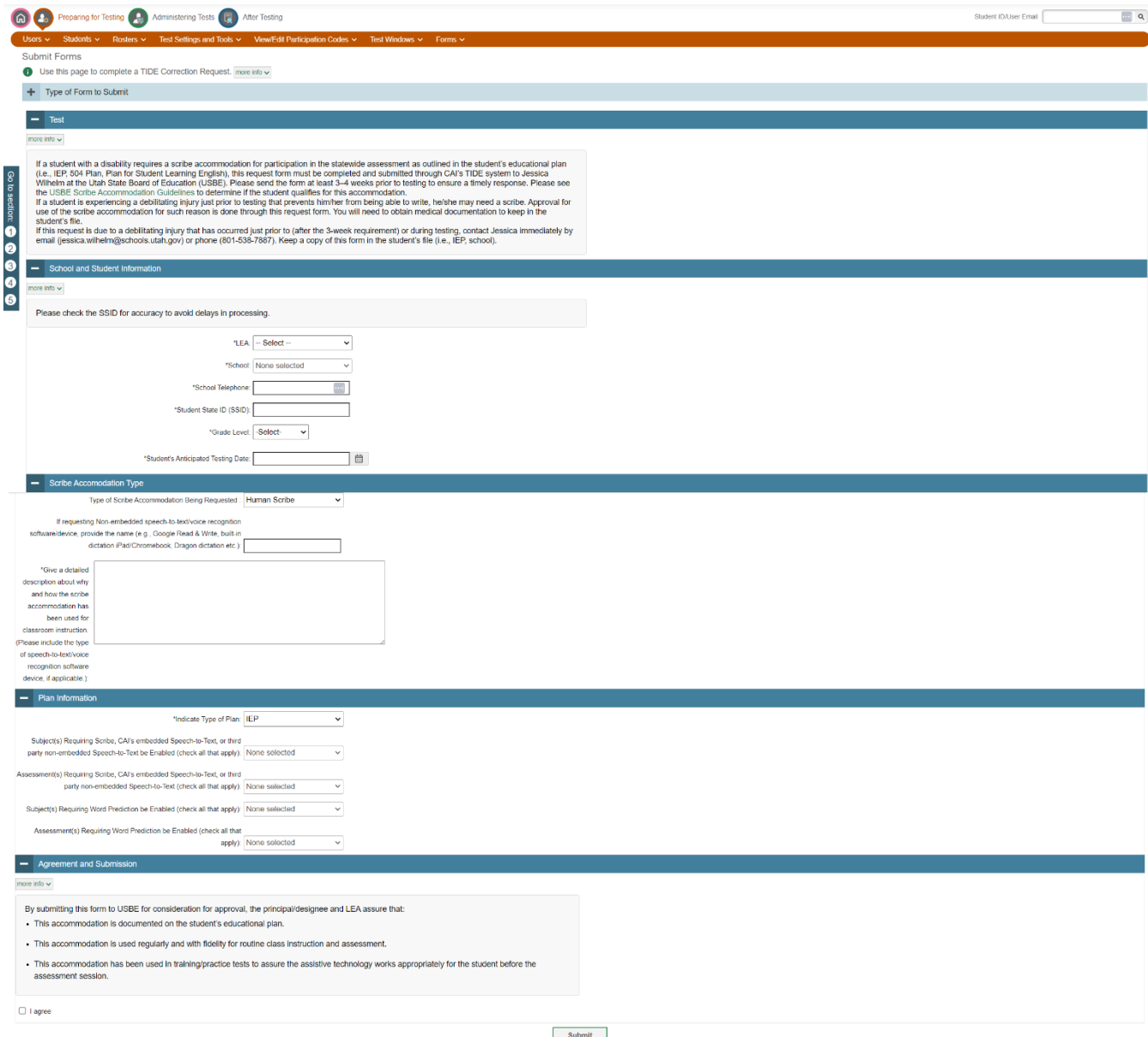
By submitting this form to USBE for consideration for approval, the principal/designee and LEA assure that:

- This accommodation is documented on the student's educational plan.
- This accommodation is used regularly and with fidelity for routine class instruction and assessment.
- This accommodation has been used in training/practice tests to assure the assistive technology works appropriately for the student before the assessment session.

☐ I agree

Submit

Figure 75. Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form



**Submit Forms**

Use this page to complete a TIDE Correction Request. [more info](#)

**Type of Form to Submit**

**Test**

[more info](#)

If a student with a disability requires a scribe accommodation for participation in the statewide assessment as outlined in the student's educational plan (i.e., IEP, 504 Plan, Plan for Student Learning English), this request form must be completed and submitted through CAI's TIDE system to Jessica Wilhelm at the Utah State Board of Education (USBE). Please send the form at least 3–4 weeks prior to testing to ensure a timely response. Please see the USBE Scribe Accommodation Guidelines to determine if the student qualifies for this accommodation. If a student is experiencing a debilitating injury just prior to testing that prevents him/her from being able to write, he/she may need a scribe. Approval for use of the scribe accommodation for such reason is done through this request form. You will need to obtain medical documentation to keep in the student's file. If this request is due to a debilitating injury that has occurred just prior to (after the 3-week requirement) or during testing, contact Jessica immediately by email ([jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov)) or phone (801-635-7887). Keep a copy of this form in the student's file (i.e., IEP, school).

**School and Student Information**

[more info](#)

Please check the SSID for accuracy to avoid delays in processing.

\*LEA:

\*School:

\*School Telephone:

\*Student State ID (SSID):

\*Grade Level:

\*Student's Anticipated Testing Date:

**Scribe Accommodation Type**

Type of Scribe Accommodation (being Requested):

If requesting Non-embedded speech-to-text/voice recognition software/device, provide the name (e.g., Google Read & Write, built-in dictation (iPad/Chromebook, Dragon dictation etc.))

\*Give a detailed description about why and how the scribe accommodation has been used for classroom instruction.

(Please include the type of speech-to-text/voice recognition software device, if applicable.)

**Plan Information**

\*Indicate Type of Plan:

Subject(s) Requiring Scribe, CAI's embedded Speech-to-Text, or third party non-embedded Speech-to-Text be Enabled (check all that apply):

Assessment(s) Requiring Scribe, CAI's embedded Speech-to-Text, or third party non-embedded Speech-to-Text (check all that apply):

Subject(s) Requiring Word Prediction be Enabled (check all that apply):

Assessment(s) Requiring Word Prediction be Enabled (check all that apply):

**Agreement and Submission**

[more info](#)

By submitting this form to USBE for consideration for approval, the principal/designee and LEA assure that:

- This accommodation is documented on the student's educational plan.
- This accommodation is used regularly and with fidelity for routine class instruction and assessment.
- This accommodation has been used in training/practice tests to assure the assistive technology works appropriately for the student before the assessment session.

☐ I agree

**Submit**

3. Once you have completed the form, you must agree that the accommodation is documented, used regularly and with fidelity in class instruction, and has been attempted in training tests to ensure it functions as expected for the student. If you agree, click the **I Agree** checkbox and click **Submit**.
  - a. Upon submission, a tracking identifier will be provided. It is recommended you save this identifier to easily track the status of your accommodation request.
    - **Please note:** Once submitted, requests cannot be edited or changed.
4. The request will be reviewed by USBE staff. Upon approval, USBE staff will enable the requested accommodations in TIDE. Please direct any accommodations questions to Jessica Wilhelm at [Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov).

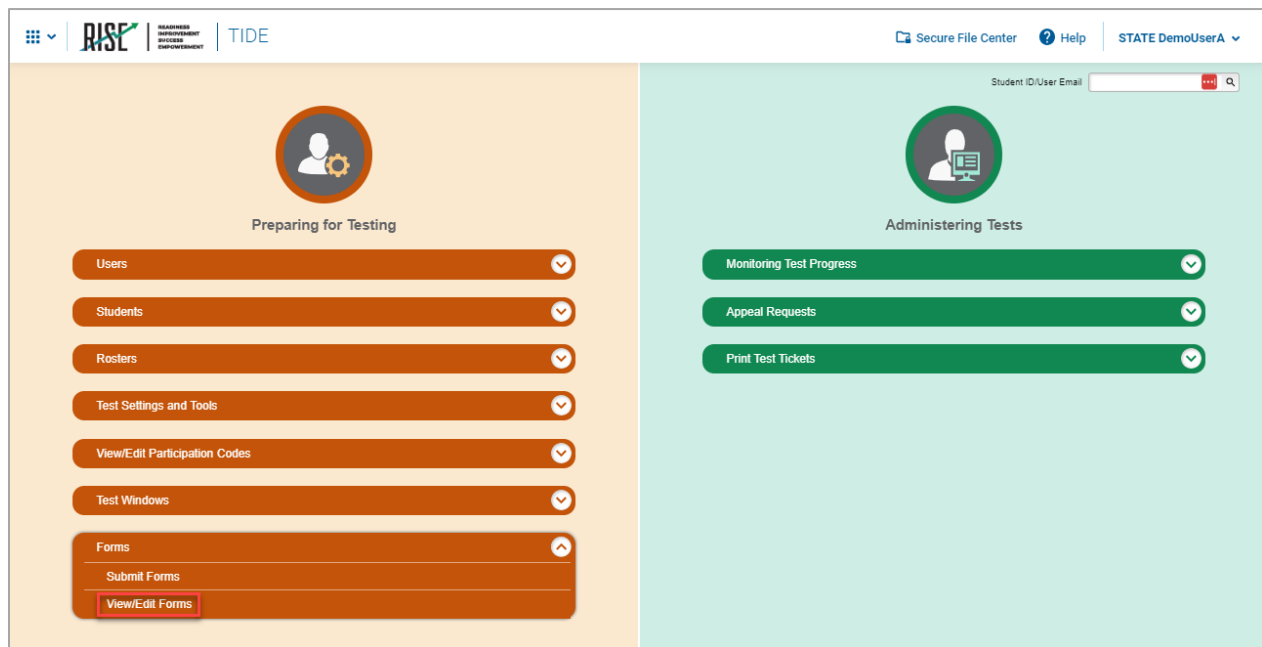
## How school-level users review submitted Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE

After submission of an accommodation request form in TIDE, you may view the status of currently pending accommodation requests using the TIDE interface. For any questions regarding assistive technology itself, please review the [Assistive Technology Manual](#) or contact Jessica Wilhelm at [Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov).

To review the status of an accommodation request:

1. On the TIDE dashboard, click on Forms in the Preparing for Testing grouping and click **View/Edit Forms** (see Figure 76)

Figure 76. View/Edit Forms



2. On the next page, the View/Edit Forms search box is displayed (see Figure 70). Fields denoted with a \* are required. Select and input the relevant search settings based on your previously submitted accommodation form and click **Search**.

Figure 77. View/Edit Form

The screenshot shows the 'View/Edit Forms' interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Users', 'Students', 'Rosters', 'Test Settings and Tools', 'View/Edit Participation Codes', 'Test Windows', and 'Forms'. Below this, a search bar is present. The main section is titled 'View/Edit Forms' and includes a message: 'Use this page to view TIDE Correction requests.' Below the message, there's a section for 'Search for Form Submissions to Review'. This section contains several filters: '\*Select a Form:' with a dropdown menu showing 'Assistive Technology Re', '\*Form Status:' with a dropdown menu showing 'All selected (3)', 'Submission ID:' with a text input field, '\*Form Year:' with a dropdown menu showing '2022-2023', '\*LEA:' with a dropdown menu showing '-- Select --', '\*School:' with a dropdown menu showing '-- Select --', 'Start Date:' with a date picker, and 'End Date:' with a date picker. A 'Search' button is located at the bottom of the filter section.

3. The status of forms matching the selected search criteria are then displayed (see Figure 78).

Figure 78. View/Edit Forms Results

4. *Optional:* If you desire to view further details about the request, click on the pencil icon to the left of the applicable form.

## Voice pack Installation for Testing with Text-to-Speech

Text-to-Speech (TTS) tools read aloud text that appears on the screen for all students. TDS includes embedded TTS tools that are automatically turned on for students taking RISE assessments (except for reading passages and excerpts). In order for students to test with TTS tools, a supported voice pack will need to be installed on their device before testing begins, if the device does not already include a built-in voice pack. Students testing with TTS must have headphones.

For more information about enabling English and Spanish voice packs, see the [Windows](#), [macOS](#), and [Chrome](#) support pages on this topic.

TTS is available on all operating systems supported by TDS (for a full list of supported operating systems, see the [Quick Guide for Setting up Your Online Testing Technology](#)). However, text-to-speech tracking does not function correctly on Linux OS. If students require the use of this accommodation (TTS with tracking), they must use a different operating system.

Table 13 lists the voice packs supported for students testing with TTS. Students can verify that text-to-speech works on their computers by logging in to a training test session and selecting a test for which text-to-speech is available. Students using TTS for the practice tests must log in using a supported Secure Browser or a supported Chrome, Firefox, or Edge browser.

• Table 13. Technology Requirements for Students Testing with TTS

Technology Type	Product
Supported Voice Packs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows for tests in English: All built-in voice packs</li> <li>Windows for tests in Spanish: Spanish (Mexico)</li> <li>macOS built-in voice packs</li> <li>iPadOS built-in voice packs</li> <li>Chromebook built-in voice packs</li> <li>Heather Infovox iVox HQ (macOS only)</li> <li>Rosa Infovox iVox HQ (macOS only)</li> </ul>



Note: CAI strongly encourages schools to test the text-to-speech settings before students take operational tests. You can check these settings through the diagnostic page. From the student training test login screen, click the Run Diagnostics link, and then click the Text-to-Speech Check button.

The best voice packs to use for text-to-speech in the RISE test system are the default ones provided on one's device/operating system; however, the RISE system supports additional voice packs if they've been installed on devices through a third party as long as CAI has them on their allow list. If you've installed an additional voice pack on devices in your LEA through a third party, make sure the license is up-to-date. If you do not see your additional voice pack listed as an available voice for your RISE test in the TTS Sound Check page, contact CAI via the Help Desk [RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com) so they can make sure it's on the allow list. CAI and USBE also highly recommends having students use the training tests to check their devices if there are any questions about what the voice packs sound like so they select one they prefer.

## How School-level Users Use TIDE During Test Administration

During testing, school-level users can perform the following tasks in TIDE:

*Optional:* Print **test tickets** to help students log in to tests.

Add, modify, and upload appeal requests.



View reports of students' current test statuses, test completion rates, and test status codes.

### How School-level Users Print Test Tickets

A test ticket is a hard-copy form that includes a student's username for logging in to a test (see Figure 79).

TIDE generates the test tickets as PDF files that you download with your browser.

Figure 79: Sample Test Ticket

test,Test	Grade: 03 DOB: 10/10/2010
 Test First Name	
 9212691 SSID	
District <b>USBE (99)</b> School <b>DEMO SCHOOL 1 (99-999)</b>	

#### About Printing Test Tickets for Dual-Enrolled Students

When printing test tickets for a student who has been dual-enrolled, tickets will be printed for the selected LEAs and schools in which the student is enrolled.

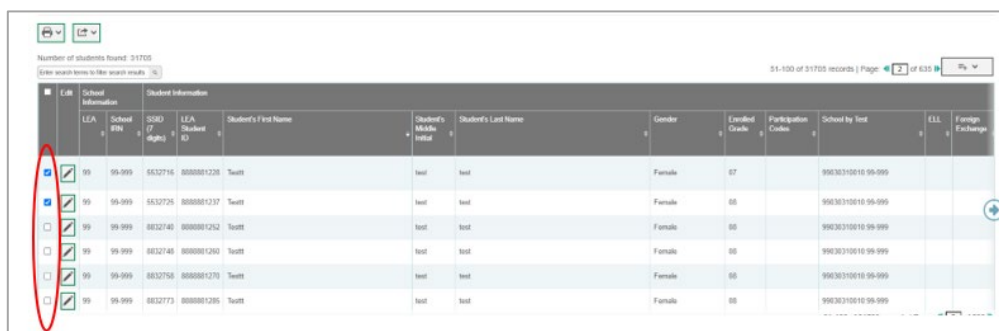
The student can use any of the tickets to log in to the Test Delivery System (TDS). When verifying their information after logging in to the TDS, the first school in which the student was enrolled will be displayed by default. It is okay to continue with the verification process as the school information has no impact on the tests that a student is eligible for.

### How school-level users print test tickets from student lists

1. From the **Print Test Tickets** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Print from Student List**. The **Print Test Tickets from Student List** page appears.
2. Retrieve the students for whom you want to print test tickets by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.
3. Select the column headings to sort the retrieved students in the order you want the test tickets printed.

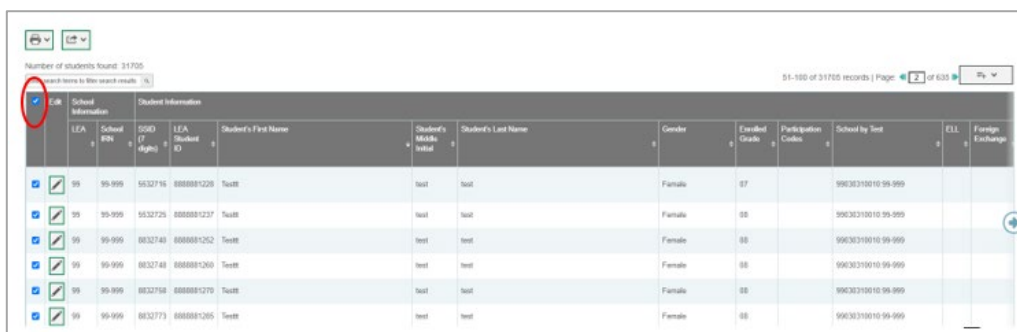
4. Specify the students for whom test tickets need to be printed:

To print test tickets for specific students, mark the checkboxes for the students you want to print.



LEA	School ID	SID (if right)	LEA Student ID	Student's First Name	Student's Middle Initial	Student's Last Name	Gender	Credited Grade	Participation Codes	School by Test	ELL	Foreign Exchange
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	5532716	8888881228	Taunt	test	test	Female	87		99630310010 99-999	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	5532725	8888881237	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	
<input type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	8832748	8888881252	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	
<input type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	8832748	8888881260	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	
<input type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	8832758	8888881270	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	
<input type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	8832773	8888881285	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	

To print test tickets for all students listed on the page, mark the checkbox at the top of the table.



LEA	School ID	SID (if right)	LEA Student ID	Student's First Name	Student's Middle Initial	Student's Last Name	Gender	Credited Grade	Participation Codes	School by Test	ELL	Foreign Exchange
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	5532716	8888881228	Taunt	test	test	Female	87		99630310010 99-999	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	5532725	8888881237	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	8832748	8888881252	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	8832748	8888881260	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	8832758	8888881270	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-999	8832773	8888881285	Taunt	test	test	Female	88		99630310010 99-999	

To print test tickets for all retrieved students, no additional action is necessary. The option to print all retrieved records is available by default.

5. Select  and then select the appropriate action:

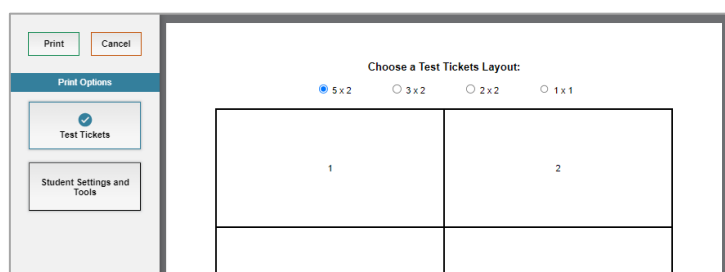
To print test tickets for selected students, select **My Selected Test Tickets**.

To print test tickets for all retrieved students, select **All Test Tickets**.

- In the new browser window that opens displaying a layout for selecting the printed layout (see Figure 80), verify **Test Tickets** is selected in the *Print Options* section.
- Select the layout you require, and then select **Print**.

Your browser downloads the generated PDF.

Figure 80: Layout Model for Test Tickets



Print
Cancel

Print Options

Test Tickets

Student Settings and Tools

Choose a Test Tickets Layout:

5 x 2
3 x 2
2 x 2
1 x 1

1

2



## How school-level users print test tickets from roster lists

1. From the **Print Test Tickets** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Print from Roster List**. The **View/Edit Rosters** page appears.
2. Retrieve the rosters for which you want to print test tickets by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.
3. Select the column headings to sort the retrieved rosters in the order you want the test tickets printed.
4. Do one of the following:

Mark the checkboxes for the rosters you want to print.

Mark the checkbox at the top of the table to print tickets for all retrieved rosters.

When printing multiple class groups, the total number of students included in the class groups should not exceed 1000.


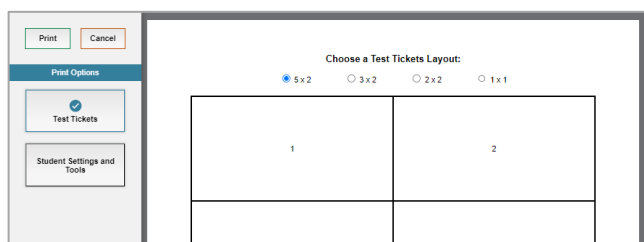
5. Select  and then select **Test Tickets**. A layout model appears for selecting the printed layout (see Figure 81).
6. Verify **Test Tickets** is selected in the *Print Options* section.
7. Select the layout you require, and then select **Print**.

Figure 81: Layout Model for Test Tickets



Your browser downloads the generated PDF.

**NOTE:** When viewing the roster list for your roster, make sure the “Current Students” radio button is selected (not the “Current and Past Students”) to ensure that your roster list is showing only current students (and not students who have exited your roster throughout the school year).

## How School-level Users Manage Appeal Requests

In the normal flow of a test opportunity, a student takes the test in TDS and then submits it. Next, TDS forwards the test for scoring, and then the test scores are reported in NextGen Reporting System.

Appeal requests are a way of interrupting this normal flow. A student may need to get back into a segment they incorrectly exited or have a grace period extension if they had to pause their test for more than 20 minutes and didn’t have time to review. A test administrator may need to invalidate a test because of a parental exclusion, a hardware malfunction, or a testing impropriety.

School-level users can create appeal requests for students in their school. Please note that all appeals requests submitted by school-level users will require approval from a LEA-level approver.

School-level users can add an appeal requests one at a time or all at once through file upload.

## List of Appeal Request Types

Reset and reopen appeal requests must be submitted at least one day prior to the end of a test window so that students can complete their test opportunity. Table 14 lists the types of appeals.

Table 14: Types of Appeals

Type	Description
Invalidate a test	Eliminates the test opportunity, and the student has no further opportunities for the test. You can submit these test invalidations until the end of the test window.
Reset a test	Allows the student to restart a test opportunity (removing all responses on the test). You can submit these appeal requests until the end of the test window.
Re-open a test	Reopens a test that was completed, invalidated, or expired.
Re-open Test Segment	Reopens a previous test segment. This appeal request is useful when a student inadvertently or accidentally leaves a test segment incomplete and starts a new test segment. Students can answer unanswered items and can modify responses to answered items in the reopened segment.
Grace Period Extension (GPE)	<p>Allows the student to review previously answered questions upon resuming a test or test segment after expiration of the pause timer. For example, a student pauses a test, and a 20-minute pause timer starts running. The following scenarios are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If resuming the test within 20 minutes, student can review previously answered questions.</li> <li>• Without a GPE, student resuming the test after 20 minutes cannot review previously answered questions—student can only work on unanswered questions.</li> </ul> <p>Upon receiving a GPE, student can review previously answered questions upon resuming the test.</p>

For a list of appeal request statuses, see Table 15 below.

Table 15: List of Appeal Request Statuses

Appeal Request Status	Description of Status
Error Occurred	An error occurred while the appeal request was being processed.
Pending Approval	Appeal request is pending approval.
Processed	Appeal request was successfully processed and the test opportunity has been updated.
Rejected	Another user rejected the appeal request.
Rejected by System	Test Delivery System was unable to process the appeal request.
Requires Resubmission	Appeal request must be resubmitted.
Retracted	Originator retracted the appeal request.
Submitted for Processing	Appeal request submitted to Test Delivery System for processing.

For a list of available appeal requests by test status, see Table 16 below.

Table 16: List of Appeal Requests by Test Status

Test Status	Invalidate a test	Reset a test	Re-open a test	Re-open Previous Test Segment	Grace Period Extension
Approved		✓			
Completed	✓	✓	✓		
Denied	✓	✓		✓	✓
Expired	✓	✓	✓		
Paused	✓	✓		✓	✓
Pending		✓			
Processing		✓			
Reported	✓	✓	✓		
Review		✓			
Scored	✓	✓	✓		
Started		✓			
Submitted	✓	✓	✓		
Suspended		✓			
Invalidated		✓	✓		

## How school-level users add new appeal requests one at a time

You can create an appeal request for a given test result.

1. Retrieve the result for which you want to create an appeal request by doing the following:

Figure 82: Selection Fields in the Create Appeal Requests Page

- a. From the **Appeal Requests** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Create Appeal Requests**. The **Create Appeal Requests** page appears (see Figure 82).
- b. Select a request type.
- c. From the drop-down lists and in the text field, enter search criteria.
- d. Select **Search**. TIDE displays the found results at the bottom of the **Create Appeal Requests** page (see Figure 83).

Figure 83: Retrieved Test Results

+ Select Request Type and Search							
<a href="#">Create</a>							
Number of records found: 4							
	Result ID	School IRN	Last Name	First Name	SSID	Test Name	Test Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	832	99-999	Smith	Tim	992421311	SAGE-Biology-Science-7-summative	Submitted
<input type="checkbox"/>	832	99-999	Brown	Patricia	992421525	SAGE-Biology-Science-8-summative	Submitted
<input type="checkbox"/>	832	99-999	Taylor	Johnathan	992421525	SAGE-Biology-Science-10-summative	Submitted

2. Mark the checkbox for each result for which you want to create a test invalidation, and then select **Create**.
3. From the **Select a reason from the list** drop-down, select a reason for creating the appeal request. The reasons may vary based on the appeal request type.
4. Enter a reason for the request in the window that pops up.
5. Select **Submit**. TIDE displays a confirmation message.

## How school-level users add or modify multiple appeal requests all at once

If you have many appeal requests to create, it may be easier to perform those transactions through file uploads. This task requires familiarity with composing comma-separated value (CSV) files or working with Microsoft Excel.

1. From the **Appeals** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Appeals**. The **Upload Appeals** page appears where you can download a template file (see Figure 84).

Figure 84: Upload Appeals Page

2. Fill out the template using Table 17 below.

Table 17: Columns in the Appeal Request Upload File

Column Name	Description	Valid Values
Type*	Type of appeal request.	One of the following: Invalidate a test Reset a Test Re-open a test Grace Period Extension Re-open test segment
SearchType*	Student field to search.	One of the following: Result ID SSID Session ID
SearchValue*	Search value corresponding to the search type.	Up to 1,000 alphanumeric characters. The value must exist in TDS or TIDE. For example, specifying a result ID of 123456 requires that this result ID exist in TDS.
Reason*	Reason for creating appeal request.	Up to 1,000 alphanumeric characters.

\*Required field.

3. Once you've downloaded and filled out the template file, return to the upload screen, select **Browse**, locate the file on your computer, and upload it to TIDE. Select **Next**. The upload preview screen appears (see Figure 85).

Figure 85: Upload Appeals Preview Page

- Once you’ve verified the information on the preview screen, select **Next** again. The validation screen appears (see Figure 86).

Figure 86: Upload Appeals Validation Page

- The validation screen shows errors or warnings associated with your uploaded file.
- To continue with the upload despite these errors or warnings, select **Continue with Upload**. The selected file will be uploaded, but the rows with errors will not be included.
- The commit page appears, showing how many records will be committed based on your upload file (see Figure 87).

Figure 87: Upload Appeals Commit Page

- The confirmation page appears next, confirming how many records have been committed as a result of your upload. To upload a new file, select **Upload New File**.

- Appeals submitted are sent to your LEA assessment director for approval. Any pending appeal(s) you submitted will be shown when you search for them, with “Pending Approval” listed in the **Approval Status** column (see Figure 88). Once an appeal is approved by your LEA assessment director, it will no longer be shown when you search for it.

Figure 88: Appeals Record List with Appeal Status Shown

Request ID	School ID	Request ID	Student ID	Student's First Name	Student's Last Name	Test Type	Test Status	Test Start Date	Date of Last Activity	Test	Case Number	Approval Status	Approval Number	Item Count
Request ID	000000	2023123	000000	Student's First Name	Student's Last Name	1	Pending	20231230 1:00:00 PM	20231230 3:00:00 PM	UT-GEN-LEA-LEA	000000	Pending Approval	000000	1

## How School-level Users Monitor Test Progress

The tasks available in the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu for school-level users allow you to generate various reports that provide information about a test administration's progress.

The following reports are available for school-level users in TIDE:

**Plan and Manage Testing Report:** Details a student's test opportunities and the status of those test opportunities. You can generate this report from the **Plan and Manage Testing** page (see Figure 75) or the **Participation Report by SSID** page.

**Test Completion Rates Report:** Summarizes the number and percentage of students who have started or completed a test.

**Test Status Code Report:** Displays all the participation codes for a test administration.

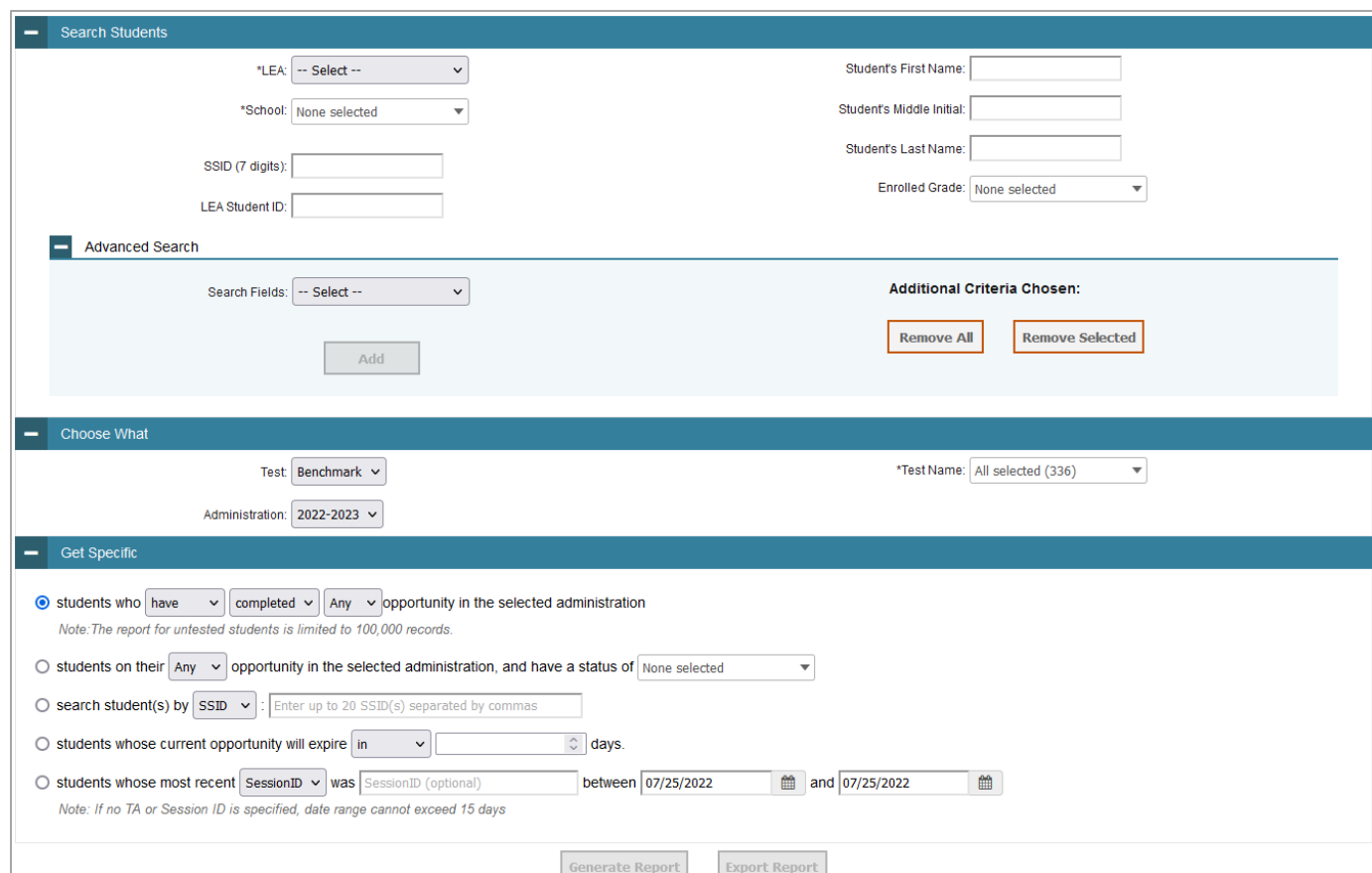
## How school-level users view report of students' current test status

TIDE includes a Plan and Manage Testing report that details all of a student's test opportunities and the status of those test opportunities.

Because the report lists testing opportunities, a student can appear more than once on the report.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Plan and Manage Testing**. The **Plan and Manage Testing** page appears (see Figure 89, below)

Figure 89: Plan and Manage Testing Page



**Search Students**

\*LEA: -- Select --

\*School: None selected

SSID (7 digits):

LEA Student ID:

Student's First Name:

Student's Middle Initial:

Student's Last Name:

Enrolled Grade: None selected

**Advanced Search**

Search Fields: -- Select --

Add

Additional Criteria Chosen:

Remove All Remove Selected

**Choose What**

Test: Benchmark

Administration: 2022-2023

\*Test Name: All selected (336)

**Get Specific**

☒ students who have completed Any opportunity in the selected administration

Note: The report for untested students is limited to 100,000 records.

☐ students on their Any opportunity in the selected administration, and have a status of None selected

☐ search student(s) by SSID: Enter up to 20 SSID(s) separated by commas

☐ students whose current opportunity will expire in days.

☐ students whose most recent SessionID was SessionID (optional) between 07/25/2022 and 07/25/2022

Note: If no TA or Session ID is specified, date range cannot exceed 15 days

Generate Report Export Report

2. In the *Search Students* panel, select the parameters for whose information to include in your report:
  - a. *Optional:* Choose a teacher from the **Teacher** drop-down list.

#### About the Teacher Drop-down List

The **Teacher** drop-down list includes all school-level users, such as teachers and the principal associated with the selected school. When you select a person from the **Teacher** drop-down list, TIDE performs a check to see if the person is associated with any roster. If no class groups exist for the selected person, no data is displayed when you generate the report. If the selected person has an associated roster, the plan and manage testing reports shows the test attempts of the students included in the roster.

If you do not select any person from the **Teacher** drop-down list and use the default value of **All** to generate the report, you will see all the tests taken in that school, irrespective of roster associations. It is important to note that the Test Administrator Name displayed on the Plan and Manage Testing report does not imply the name of the teacher. The TA is the person who conducts the test. This can be the same as the teacher or it can be a different person.

- b. *Optional:* In the *Student's Last Name* field, enter a student's last name.
  - c. *Optional:* In the *Student's First Name* field, enter a student's first name.
  - d. *Optional:* In the *SSID* field, enter a SSID.
  - e. *Optional:* From the **Grade** drop-down list, select a grade. You may select one, multiple, or all grades from this list.
3. In the *Get Specific* panel, select the radio button for one of the options and then set the parameters for that option. The following options are available (parameters for each option are listed in {brackets}):
  4. Students who {have/have not} {completed/started} the {1st/2nd/Any} opportunity in the selected administration.
  5. Students on their {1st/2nd/Any} opportunity in the selected administration and have a status of {student test status}.
  6. Search student(s) by {SSID/Name}: {SSID/Student Name}
  7. Students whose current opportunity will expire {in/between} {number/range} days.
  8. If you select “in”, you may enter any number in the displayed text box to determine tests expiring in the specified number of days. You may also enter 0 to see opportunities that expire that day.
  9. If you select “between”, you may enter two numbers in the displayed text boxes to signify a range of days (such as 1–3).
  10. Students whose most recent {Session ID/TA Name} was {Optional Session ID/TA Name} between {start date} and {end date}.
11. In the *Choose What* panel, select the parameters for which tests to include in your report:
  - a. From the **Test** drop-down list, select a test category.
  - b. From the **Administration** drop-down list, select an administration.



- c. *Optional:* From the **Test Name** drop-down list, select the test for which you want to generate the report. You may select one, multiple, or all from this list.
  - d. *Optional:* From the **Search Fields** drop-down list, select a specific test accommodation or demographic to filter the report.
12. If you select a test accommodation or demographic, a *Values* field is displayed. Select the required filter criteria from the available options.
13. Do one of the following:
- a. To view the report on the page, select Generate Report.
  - b. To open the report in Microsoft Excel, select Export Report.

NOTE: During periods of high testing volume, test statuses and reporting may take up to 24 hours to be reflected in the RISE systems, so please take this timeframe into account as it relates to these reports.

For descriptions of the columns in this report, see Table 18 on the next page.

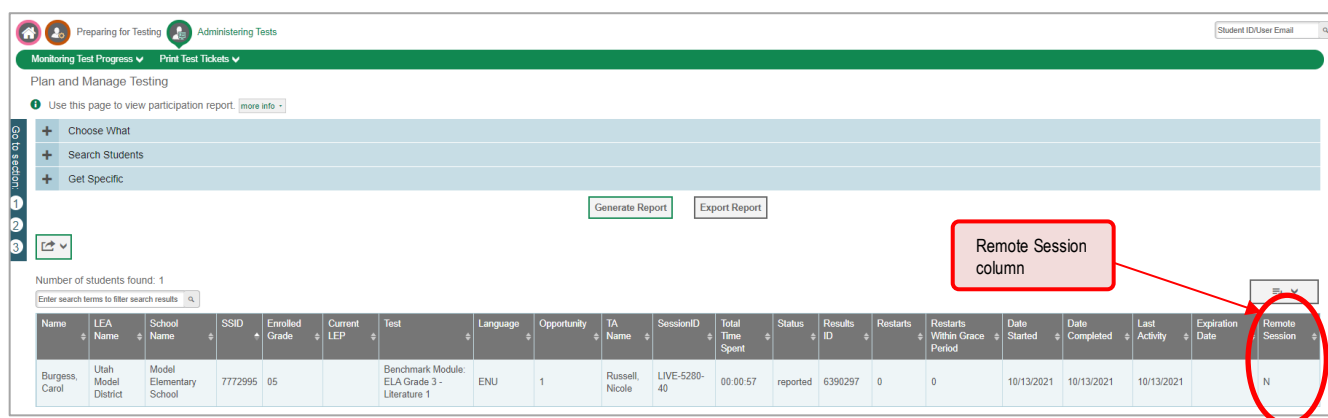
Table 18: Columns in the Plan and Manage Testing Report

Attribute	Description
Name	Student's legal name (Last Name, First Name).
LEA Name	Name of the LEA associated with the record.
School Name	Name of the school associated with the record.
SSID	Student's Statewide Student Identifier number.
Enrolled Grade	The grade in which a student is enrolled.
Current LEP	Indicates whether the student is an English Language Learner.
Test	Test name for this student record.
Opportunity	The opportunity number for that student's specific record.
TA Name	The test administrator who created the session in which the student is currently testing (or in which the student completed the test).
Session ID	The Session ID to which the test is linked.
Total Time Spent	The time it took a student to complete a test.
Status	The status for that specific opportunity.
Results ID	The unique identifier linked to the student's results for that specific opportunity.
Restarts	The total number of times a student has resumed an opportunity (e.g., if a test has been paused three times and the student has resumed the opportunity after each pause, this column will show three restarts). (This includes Restarts Within Grace Period—see below.)
Restarts Within Grace Period	The total number of times a student has resumed an opportunity within 20 minutes after a test was paused. For example, if a test has been paused three times and the student resumed the opportunity within 20 minutes of two pauses but 25 minutes after the third pause, this column shows two Restarts Within Grace Period). A student has a grace period of 20 minutes to pause the test at a test item and then resume the test at that same item. However, if a test is paused for more than 20 minutes, the test session will expire, and the student will not be able to review any previous answers.
Date Started	The date when the first test item was presented to the student for that opportunity.
Date Completed	The date when the student submitted the test for scoring.
Last Activity	The date of the last activity for that opportunity or record. A completed test can still have activity as it goes through the QA and reporting process.
Expiration Date	The date the test opportunity expires. The following are the set timeframes for each test; if not completed within this timeframe, the tests will expire. Benchmark Modules: 7 days Interims: 14 days Midyear Summatives: 21 days Spring Summatives: 60 days
Remote Session	Indicates whether the test was taken with the embedded remote proctoring enhancements (Y) or not (N).

## How school-level users view which students have tested remotely

School-level users can use the Plan and Manage Testing report to see which students have taken a test that was administered remotely. To do this, school-level users will generate the Plan and Manage Testing report with whichever search criteria they want to use by following the steps outlined above. In the report that is generated (or exported), there will be a column labelled “Remote Session” (see Figure 90 below). A “Y” in this column relays that the given student took the test listed remotely; a “N” in this column relays that the given student did not take the test listed remotely.

Figure 90: Remote Session Column in Plan and Manage Testing Report



Preparing for Testing | Administering Tests

Monitoring Test Progress | Print Test Tickets

Plan and Manage Testing

Use this page to view participation report. [more info](#)

Go to Report

1 Choose What

2 Search Students

3 Get Specific

Generate Report | Export Report

Number of students found: 1

Enter search terms to filter search results

Name	LEA Name	School Name	SSID	Enrolled Grade	Current LEP	Test	Language	Opportunity	TA Name	SessionID	Total Time Spent	Status	Results ID	Restarts	Restarts Within Grace Period	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Expiration Date	Remote Session
Burgess, Carol	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772995	05		Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Literature 1	ENU	1	Russell, Nicole	LIVE-5280-40	00:00:57	reported	6390297	0	0	10/13/2021	10/13/2021	10/13/2021		N

## How school-level users view report of students' current test status by student ID

You can also generate participation reports for specific students by SSID. This section describes how to generate participation reports for one or more students using students' SSIDs.

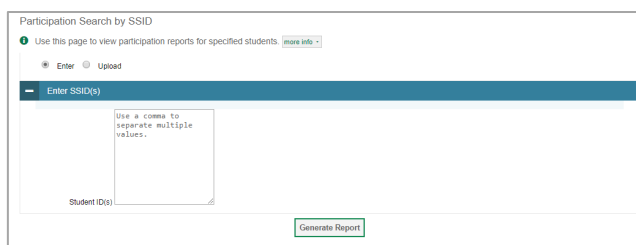
Because the report lists testing opportunities, a student can appear more than once on the report.

- From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Participation Search by SSID**. The *Participation Search by SSID* page appears (see Figure 91).

- Do one of the following:

To enter students' SSIDs, select **Enter**. Next, enter one or more SSIDs, separated by commas, in the Student IDs field. You can enter up to 1000 SSIDs.

Figure 91: Participation Search by SSID Page



Participation Search by SSID

Use this page to view participation reports for specified students. [more info](#)

Enter | Upload

Enter SSID(s)

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Student ID(s)

Generate Report

To upload SSIDs, select **Upload**. Next, select **Browse** and then use the file browser to select an Excel or CSV file with Student IDs listed in a single column. You can upload up to 1000 SSIDs.

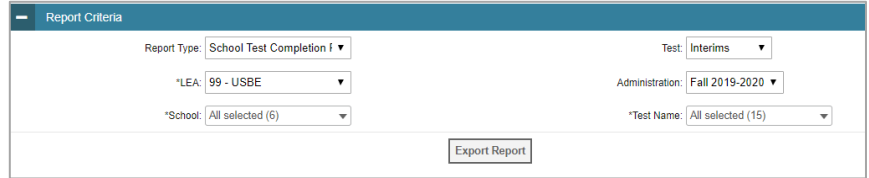
- Select **Generate Report**. The Participation Report by SSID appears.

## How school-level users view report of test completion rates

The Test Completion Rate report summarizes the number and percentage of students who have started or completed a test.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Completion Rates**. The **Test Completion Rates** page appears.

Figure 92: Test Completion Rates Search Fields



2. In the *Report Criteria* panel (see Figure 92), select the parameters for which tests to include in your report.

3. To open the report in Microsoft Excel, select **Export Report**. Figure 93 displays a sample Test Completion Rate report.

Figure 93: Test Completion Rate Report

Number of records found: 2

Date	Test Name	Opportunity	Total Student	Total Student Started	Total Student Completed	Percent Started	Percent Completed
02/08/2016	Grade 1 ELPA21 All Domains	1	7842	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
02/08/2016	Grade 1 ELPA21 Listening	03	31	0	0	0.00%	0.00%

For a description of the columns in this report, see Table 19 below.

Table 19: Columns in the Test Completion Rates Report

Column	Description
Date	Date and time that the file was generated.
Test	Test that is being reported.
Administration	Administration that is being reported.
Test Name	Grade, test, and subject that are being reported.
Opportunity	Test opportunity number that is being reported.
Total Student	Number of students with an active relationship to the school in TIDE.
Total Student Started	Number of students who have started the test.
Total Student Completed	Number of students who have finished the test and submitted it for scoring.
Percent Started	Percentage of students who have started the test out of the total number of students with an active relation to the school in TIDE.
Percent Completed	Percentage of students who have completed the test out of the total number of students with an active relation to the school in TIDE.
LEA Name	The name of the reported LEA.
LEA ID	The ID of the reported LEA.
School Name	The name of the reported school. This column is only included in the school-level report.
School ID	The ID of the reported school. This column is only included in the school-level report.

## Overview of Participation Codes

This section addresses the management of participation codes for accountability purposes. **Please note that it is important to monitor test progress and enter any necessary participation codes throughout the test window as it progresses rather than after testing is complete.**

## Motivation for Participation Codes

There are circumstances in which a student did not participate in an expected assessment or participated in an assessment but in a non-standard way. In such instances, participation codes control and document how the test record is handled for reporting aggregates and accountability calculations.

Participation codes are not intended to explain data errors present in UTREx. As per R277-404, Local Education Agencies (LEAs) are responsible for updating local student information systems (SISs) so that UTREx data are accurate.

Once any participation code is marked in TIDE, that participation code persists until it is changed.

When participation codes are used, only one code can be selected. Participation codes are classified as “non-participation” or “participation.” (A student is considered to have attempted a test after answering 6 questions or after responding with any non-blank character to a writing prompt.) For a listing of participation codes, see Table X on the following page.



**Policy:** Participation codes are audited for appropriate use. ALL student data will be used for scoring, reporting, and accountability.

## Management of Participation Codes

Using TIDE, you can view participation codes for students enrolled in your school. You can add, modify, or delete participation codes only in TIDE.

Test eligibility is controlled by the course code provided via the nightly UTREx upload. Once an enrolled student has been assigned a RISE assessed course for at least 10 days, the student will either be required to take the RISE test by the end of the testing window or must be assigned a participation code.

A student’s participation on a test is defined as a student answering 6 or more questions or entering any non-blank character into one writing prompt.

Users can use TIDE’s **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab to add, delete, or modify participation codes for eligible tests. In addition, if a participation code had been assigned prior to eligibility being removed, you can still view and modify the code in TIDE as long as the student is enrolled in the school by using this tab.

If you assign a non-participation code prior to testing, TIDE removes the student’s eligibility and the student will not be able to start that specific test. In order for a student to take the test, you must remove the participation code in TIDE. The participation and Test Status Code Reports only display eligible tests. However, if a student had started a test that was later invalidated, that test will be included in the generated reports.

## Working with Participation Codes in TIDE

This section describes how to view, modify, and delete participation codes in TIDE.

### Updating a Student's Participation Codes

You can add or modify a student's participation codes as long as the student is enrolled in your school.

To update a student's participation codes:

1. Log in to TIDE, and click the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.
2. Search for students using the available filters. (You can use the **Advanced Search** function to search only for students with participation codes.)
3. Click **Search**. The search results table displays those students who match the search query. The Participation Codes column lists any assigned participation codes (see Figure 94 below).

Figure 94: Participation Codes in TIDE

View/Edit Participation Code Assignments

Use this page to enter codes explaining a student's participation codes. [more info](#)


Search Students

Number of Students found: 159

	LEA	School IRN	SSID (7 digits)	LEA Student ID	First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name	Gender	Enrolled Grade	Participation Codes	Descriptive Audio	School by Test	ELL	Foreign Exchange	Print On Request	Test Language	Sortby	Print Size	Color Choices	Mouse Pointer	Assistive Tech		
	YY	YY-001	7772051	1951	Peter		Watson	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM- UD-MA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-MA-UT_G3- 8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT-Reading_Q3- 10-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-SC-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-MA-10-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-Writing- 8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-MA-UT_SM11- 10-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT-Reading_Q3- 8-999		Summative: ELA Grade 3:YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 3:YY-001 Interim: Math Grade 3:YY-001 Summative: Math Grade 3:YY-001											
	YY	YY-001	7774995	1995	Kevin		Powell	Male	05			Interim: Math Grade 5:YY-001 Summative: Math SM11:YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 8:YY-001 Summative: ELA Grade 8:YY-001 Summative: Writing Grade 8:YY-001 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-MA-UT_SM11- 10-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT-Reading_Q3- 8-999											

Participation Codes column

Participation codes shown for students/assessments (if entered)

4. In the list of retrieved students, select  for the student whose participation code you want to update.

- The **Edit Non-Participation Code** page appears. In the **Participation Codes** section of the page, use the drop-down menus available for each test the student is eligible for to update the participation code(s) as needed (see Figure 95 on the following page).

Figure 95: Participation Codes in the Test Information Distribution Engine

**Edit Non-Participation Codes**

Use this form to add or modify a student's participation codes. [more info](#)

**Go to action**

**1**

**2**

**Student Information**

LEA: YY - Utah Model District  
School: YY-001 - Model Elementary School  
SSID (7 digits): 7772950  
Student's First Name: Benjamin  
Student's Middle Initial:  
Student's Last Name: Oliver  
Gender: M  
Birth Date (MMDD/YYYY): 08121997  
Enrolled Grade: 03

**Participation Codes**

Participation Codes

Interim-ELA Grade 3: No Participation Code ▼  
Interim-Math Grade 3: No Participation Code ▼  
Summative-ELA Grade 3: No Participation Code ▼  
Summative-Math Grade 3: No Participation Code ▼

Save Cancel

- Click **Save** when complete.

Table 20: Participation Codes and Their Descriptions on the following page lists the participation codes and their descriptions.

Table 20: Participation Codes and Their Descriptions

Participation Code	State	Federal	Description
101: Did Not Test	Countable for Participation only	Countable for Participation only	Student was enrolled at the school and eligible to test (with or without reasonable accommodations) but did not test.
103: EL First Year in U.S. April 15 or Later	Not Countable	Not Countable	The student is an English learner (EL) and first enrolled in the U.S. on or after April 15 of current school year. Student is not required to test, but testing is made available.
104: EL First Year in U.S. Before April 15	Counted for Participation only	Counted for Participation only	The student is EL and first enrolled in the U.S. before April 15 of current school year. Student must take ELA, Math, and Science.
205: EL in Second Year of Enrollment	Counted in Participation and Growth	Counted in Participation and Growth	Student is EL and first enrolled in the U.S. during the 2021-2022 school year. Student must take ELA, Math, and Science.
106: Student Refused to Test	Countable	Countable	Student refuses to start the assessment or refuses to complete at least six items of the assessment.
107: Excused for Health Emergency	Not Countable	Not Countable	Student is unable to test during the testing window due to an unanticipated health circumstance.
111: USBE Excused – Approval Needed	Not Countable	Not Countable	Requires USBE authorization. Used in rare circumstances to capture irregular test circumstances.
112: Student Transferred Before Testing Window	Not Countable	Not Countable	Student transferred out of school before the LEA had a reasonable opportunity to administer the assessment.
200: Standard Participation	Countable	Countable	Student took the assessment under normal circumstances.
201: Accommodated	Countable	Countable	Student took the assessment with allowed accommodation(s).
202: Modified	Counted for Participation only	Counted for Participation Only	Student took the assessment with non-allowed modifications which interfere with the validity/reliability of the test.
213: Invalidated	Countable	Countable	LEA determines that the test was spoiled or invalid (E.g. Student cheated; test administrator broke protocol).
204: Parental Exclusion*	Not Countable	Countable	A parent or guardian has requested in writing that the student be exempt from the assessment.
214: Invalidated due to parental exclusion	Not Countable	Not Countable	Parent determines that the student should not participate with the assessment.
208: Test System Irregularity	Not Countable	Not Countable	The test event was interrupted by a system error without reasonable opportunity to reset or re-open the test.  USBE approval required.
209: Incorrect Course Code Assigned	Countable	Countable	An incorrect course code or grade was assigned, triggering an incorrect test. LEA correction of the course code is required.

\*If the parental exclusion includes benchmark modules, set the Benchmark Parental Exclusion fields in TIDE found on the View/Edit Student page. It is set by subject.

Benchmark Parental Exclusion

Benchmark Parental Exclusion	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion	Yes	Yes	No	No



## Viewing a Student's Participation Codes

When you search for student records in TIDE, the search results table displays any assigned participation codes. This can be done from the **View/Edit/Export Students** tab or the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.

To view the participation code in TIDE:

1. Click either the **View/Edit/Export Students** tab or the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.
2. Search for students using the available filters. (You can use the **Advanced Search** function to search only for students with participation codes.)
3. Click **Search**. The search results table displays those students who match the search query. The Participation Codes column lists any assigned participation codes (see Figure 96 below).

Figure 96: Participation Codes in TIDE

View/Edit Participation Code Assignments

Use this page to enter codes explaining a student's participation.

Search Students

Print

Copy

Clear

Number of Students found: 159

Enter search terms to filter search results

	Edit	LEA	School IRN	SSID (7 digits)	LEA Student ID	Student's First Name	Student's Middle Initial	Student's Last Name	Gender	Enrolled Grade	Participation Codes	Descriptive Audio	School by Test	ELL	Foreign Exchange	Print On Request	Test Language	Scribe	Print Size	Color Choices	Mouse Pointer	Assistive Tech			
	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	YY	YY-001	7772051	1951	Peter		Watson	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM- UD-MA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- CP-MA-UT_03- 8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT_Reading_03- 8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-SC-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-MA-10-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-Writing- 8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-MA-UT_SM11- 10-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT_Reading_03- 8-999		Summative: ELA Interim: ELA Grade Interim: Math Grade Summative: Math												
	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	YY	YY-001	7774906	1906	Kevin		Powell	Male	05			Interim: Math SM11-YY-001 Summative: Math SM11-YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 8-YY-001 Summative: ELA Grade 8-YY-001 Summative: Writing Grade 8-YY-001 Summative: SCIENCE Grade 8-YY-002	N - ELL											

- Note: The code 999 (shown in Figure 84 above) indicates that a participation code had been assigned and was then removed. This is different from a blank participation code, which means that a participation code had never been assigned for that student's test.

If a participation code needs to be changed for a student, do one of the following:

If the student is still eligible for the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section below.

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had attempted the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had not attempted the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer enrolled in the LEA, your LEA will need to use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code).

If a participation code needs to be added for a student, do one of the following:

If the student is still eligible for the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had attempted the test, your LEA assessment director will need to use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code).

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had not attempted the test, your LEA assessment director will need to use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data.

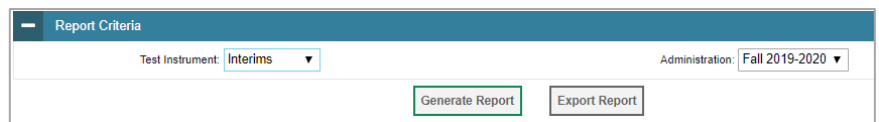
If the student is no longer enrolled in the LEA, your LEA assessment director will need to use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code).

## How school-level users view report of test status codes

The Test Status Code report displays all the non-participation codes for a test administration. For a description of the columns in this report, see Table 21 below.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Status Code Report**. The **Test Status Code Report** page appears.

Figure 97: Test Status Code Report Search Results



2. In the *Report Criteria* panel (see Figure 97), select search criteria for the test and administration.

3. Do one of the following:

To open the report in Microsoft Excel, select **Export Report**.

Figure 98: Test Status Code Report

Number of records found: 2							
Student Name	SSID	Test Name	Test Status	Date Started	Special Code	Assigned School ID	Assigned School Name
Washington, George	1234567890	Grade 3 ELA Summative		01/15/16	ky75321p	9998_01	Demo inst 9999
Lincoln, Abraham	98876543F	Grade 6 ELA Summative		01/15/16	f78900w	9998_02	Demo inst 9999

To view the report on the page, select **Generate Report**. Note: due to the size of this report, it is recommended that users Export instead of Generate.

TIDE displays the tests and associated statuses and participation codes (see Figure 98).

Table 21: Columns in the Test Status Code Report

Column	Description
Name	Student's name.
SSID	Student's Statewide Student Identifier number.
TestName	Test in which student did not participate.
TestStatus	Test's most recent status.
Date Started	Date student started the test.
Participation Code	Code indicating why student did not start or complete the test.
Assigned School ID	ID of school where student is enrolled.
Assigned School Name	Name of school where student is enrolled.
Opportunity	Test opportunity number.
Result ID	Unique ID for the item result.
Session ID	Unique ID for the test session.
Test Expiration Date	Date the test expired.

For a description of each status that a test opportunity can have, see Table 22.

Table 22: Test Opportunity Status Descriptions

Status	Definitions
Approved	The TA has approved the student for the session, but the student has not yet started or resumed the test.
Completed	The student has submitted the test for scoring. No additional action can be taken by the student.
Denied	The TA denied the student entry into the session. If the student attempts to enter the session again, this status will change to "Pending" until the TA approves or denies the student.
Expired	The student's test has not been completed and cannot be resumed because the test has expired.
Invalidated	The test result has been invalidated.
Paused	The student's test is currently paused (as a result of one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student paused his or her test by selecting the <b>Pause</b> button.</li> <li>The student idled for too long (more than 20 minutes) and the test was automatically paused.</li> <li>The test administrator stopped the session the student was testing in.</li> <li>The test administrator paused the individual student's test.</li> </ul> The student's browser or computer shut down or crashed.
Pending	The student is awaiting TA approval for a new test opportunity.
Reported	The student's score for the completed test in TDS has passed the quality assurance review and has been submitted to the ORS. Some items must be hand scored before they appear in ORS.
Review	The student has answered all test items and is currently reviewing his or her answers before submitting the test. (A test with a "review" status is not considered complete.)
Scored	The test will display a scored status, followed by the student's score.
Started	The student has started the test and is actively testing.
Submitted	The test has been submitted for quality assurance review and scoring before it is sent to the ORS. Note: All tests go through an internal scoring process during quality assurance review.
Suspended	The student is awaiting TA approval to resume a testing.

## How school-level users view test session status reports

School-level users can view school-level test session status reports for their school. These reports show each active and inactive session ID for a school, along with information like proctor name, test name, the start time of the test session, the total number of students taking the test, and the number of students who have started, paused, and completed the test.

- From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Session Status Report**. The **Test Session Status Report** page appears (see Figure 99).

Figure 99: Test Session Status Report Page

- Select **Generate Report**.
- A detailed report will appear after you complete step 2 (see Figure 100). For a description of the columns in this report, see Table 23 below.

Figure 100: Detailed Session Report

- Optional:* Select **Expand All Sessions** to expand all sessions containing multiple tests (see Figure 101).

Figure 101: School Report Page with All Sessions Expanded


- Optional:* Select **Collapse All Sessions** to collapse all expanded sessions.
- Optional:* To view inactive test sessions, mark the Inactive Test Sessions checkbox. Inactive test sessions will appear in italics.
- Optional:* Select  to refresh the list of available sessions. Data is refreshed in near real-time.

Table 23: Columns in the Detailed Session Report Page

Column	Description
Session ID	The Session ID to which the test is linked.
Proctor Name	Name of the proctor associated with the Session ID.
Test Name	Name of the test associated with the Session ID. Multiple tests may be associated with one Session ID.
Start Time of Session	Start time of the session.
Total # of Students in Test	Total number of students testing in each school.
Test Started	Number of students who have started their test.
Test Paused	Number of students who have paused their test.
Test Completed	Number of students who have completed their test.

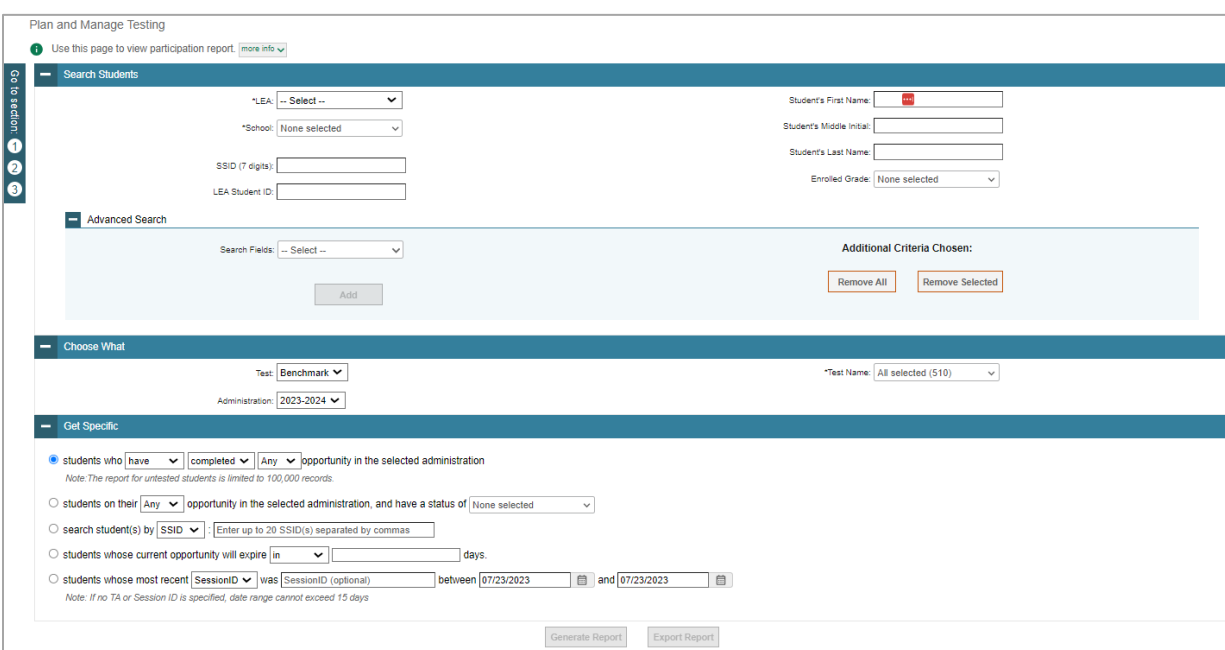
## Recommended process for managing summative participation during testing

As users progress through their testing window, they can use the features of TIDE described in previous sections to monitor participation in order to ensure that all students eligible to test are either participating or have a participation code entered before the end of your school year. In particular, users can use the following features found in the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard.


### 1. Plan and Manage Testing

- a. This report allows users to view, at any time, a list of students who have not started their tests or have not completed their tests.
- The data in this report are generated in real-time.

Figure 102: Plan and Manage Testing Results Page



- For the steps to take to generate this report, see the [“How school-level users view report of students’ current test status”](#) section of this guide.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking one of these links, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

### 2. Test Completion Rate Report


- a. This report shows the number of students eligible (Total Student), number of students started (Total Student Started), number of students completed (Total Student Completed), and percentages.
- The data in this report are generated by the system each night; the data is not generated in real-time.

- b. It's recommended for users to view this report by school as they start their Summative test window.
  - The report provides a quick way to monitor progress in a user's school.

Figure 103: Test Completion Rate Report

Date	Test	Administration	Test Name	District Name	LEA ID	LEA NAME	Opportunity	Total Student	Total Student Started	Total Student Completed	Percent Started	Percent Completed
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 3		YY	Utah Model District	1	21	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 4		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	1	0	5.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 5		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	8	8	40.00%	40.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 6		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 7		YY	Utah Model District	1	15	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 8		YY	Utah Model District	1	14	5	5	35.71%	35.71%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 3		YY	Utah Model District	1	21	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 4		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	10	10	50.00%	50.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 5		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 6		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 7		YY	Utah Model District	1	15	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 8		YY	Utah Model District	1	8	6	5	75.00%	62.50%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math SM1		YY	Utah Model District	1	6	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 4		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 5		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 6		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	1	1	5.00%	5.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 7		YY	Utah Model District	1	15	8	8	53.33%	53.33%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 8		YY	Utah Model District	1	14	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Writing Grade 5		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	5	5	25.00%	25.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Writing Grade 8		YY	Utah Model District	1	14	5	5	35.71%	35.71%

- For the steps to take to generate this report, see the [“How school-level users view report of test completion rates”](#) section of this guide.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking one of these links, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

### 3. Test Status Code Report


- a. This is the one report that includes both test status and participation code with a record for every student and every test for which they're eligible.
  - Note: due to the size of this report, it is recommended that users Export instead of Generate. Generating the report can increase the amount of time it takes to load.
- b. Once a user has downloaded the report, they can turn on filters when viewing it in Excel to control the view:
  - In Column D (Test Status),
    - a. Tests that are listed as completed can be filtered out.
    - b. For tests that are listed as paused, users should make sure the student responded to at least six items or entered one non-blank character if it is a writing test to ensure they count as participated.
  - In Column F (Participation Code),
    - a. Tests with participation codes already assigned can be filtered out.
  - Once these filters have been applied, users can see the students who need to finish or start their Summative test.
- c. It's recommended that SAs begin to review this report regularly two weeks before their test window closes.

- d. SAs should use the Test Status Code Report for current students; for students who have moved, your LEA assessment director should use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code).

Figure 104: Test Code Status Report

Name	SSID	TestName	TestStatus	Date Started	Participation Code	Assigned School ID	Assigned School Name	Opportunity
Test, Test	9810212	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Student Transferred Before Testing Window	99-995	DEMO SCHOOL 4	0
Last25, Test25	9980025	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Student Refuses to Test	99-998	DEMO SCHOOL 2	0
Last70, Test70	9980070	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Excused - Medical Emergency	99-999	DEMO SCHOOL 1	0
Last100, Test100	9980100	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Student Transferred Before Testing Window	99-998,99-995	DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 4	0
DemoKid37, Bromesh37	9999036	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Student Refuses to Test	99-995	DEMO SCHOOL 4	0
DemoKid109, Bromesh109	9999108	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Absent - Did not take test	99-995	DEMO SCHOOL 4	0
DemoKid144, Bromesh144	9999143	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 8			Excused - Medical Emergency	99-999	DEMO SCHOOL 1	0
DemoKid962, Bromesh962	9999961	Summative: Math Grade 4			Student Transferred Before Testing Window	99-996	DEMO SCHOOL 3	0
DemoKid970, Bromesh970	9999969	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 6			Excused - Medical Emergency	99-996	DEMO SCHOOL 3	0
DemoKid978, Bromesh978	9999977	Summative: Writing Grade 8			Test Has Already Been Taken	99-996	DEMO SCHOOL 3	0

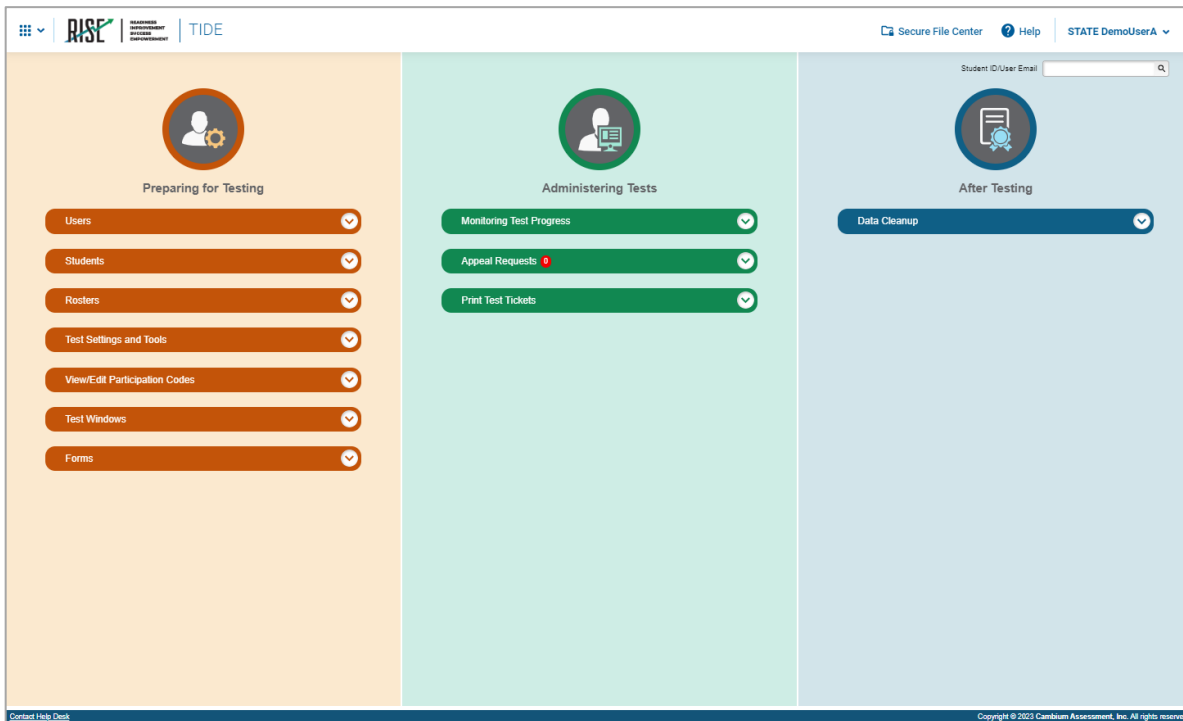
- For the steps to take to generate this report, see the [“How school-level users view report of test status codes”](#) section of this guide.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking one of these links, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

## How LEA-level Users Perform Tasks in TIDE

The TIDE dashboard for LEA-level users has three sections (see Figure 105). These sections give tasks for LEA-level users to do **Before Testing**, **During Testing** and **After Testing**.

Figure 105: LEA-Level User TIDE Dashboard



LEA-level users can perform all of the tasks available in TIDE. Some of these tasks must be performed before testing begins; some must be performed during testing; and some must be performed after testing.

## How LEA-level Users Perform Tasks in TIDE Before Testing Begins

Before testing begins, LEA-level users must perform the following tasks in TIDE:

- Set up **user accounts** for school-level users so they can log in to TIDE and other CAI systems. If user accounts are not set up before testing begins, those users will not be able to access any CAI systems.
- Review **student accounts**, uploaded nightly from UTREx, so students can take the correct tests with the correct test settings at the correct time. If student accounts are not set up in TIDE before testing begins, those students will not be able to test.
- Review system-generated **rosters** so the Reporting System can display scores at the classroom, school, LEA, and state levels.
- If desired, set up customized **test windows** so the correct tests are available when you need them. This is highly recommended.



## How LEA-level Users Set Up User Accounts in TIDE

LEA-level users must set up user accounts for school-level users to sign in to TIDE and other CAI systems. If these users don't have accounts set up in TIDE, they will not be able to access any CAI systems.

## How LEA-level Users Set Up User Accounts to proctor remote assessments

In order for a user to proctor assessments remotely, a user must have the **Remote** flag enabled on their user account. As detailed further in the user creation and modification instructions below, the Remote Proctor field needs to have **Remote** checked. If this setting is not enabled for the user, they will be unable to start a remote testing session.

## How LEA-level users add new user accounts one at a time


You can add users to TIDE one at a time by following the steps below:

1. From the **Users** task menu, select **Add Users**. The **Add Users** page appears.

Figure 106: Add User

2. In the *Email Address* field, enter the new user's email address and select **+Add user or add roles to use with this email**. Additional fields appear.

Figure 107: Add User – Additional Fields

4. From the **Role** drop-down, select a role. From the drop-down menus that appear, select an LEA, and school, if applicable.
5. *Optional:* To add multiple roles, select **+Add More Roles** and repeat step 4.
6. *Optional:* To delete a role, select  next to that role.
7. *Optional:* To enable user ability to remotely proctor RISE assessments, check **Remote** in the Remote Proctor field.
8. Select **Save**. In the affirmation dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the **Add Users** page. TIDE adds the account and sends the new user an activation email from DoNotReply@cambiumassessment.com.

## How LEA-level users modify existing user accounts one a time

You can view and modify existing user accounts one at a time or multiple existing user accounts all at once through file export. If a user’s information changes after you’ve added the user to TIDE, you must edit the user account to match the most up-to-date information. If the user’s account does not include the most up-to-date information, the user may not be able to access other CAI systems or features within those systems. You can also delete users from TIDE.

1. From the **Users** task menu, select **View/Edit/Export Users**. The **View/Edit/Export Users** page appears.
2. Retrieve the individual user account you want to view, edit, export, or delete. Begin by searching for the record you want to modify. Start at the dashboard that appears when you first log in to TIDE, select the task for which you want to search for records, and select **View/Edit/Export**. Fill out the form that appears and select **Search**.

Figure 108: View/Edit/Export User



3. In the list of retrieved user accounts, select  for the user whose account you want to view or edit.
4. Modify the user’s details as required, using Table 24 below.

Table 24: Fields in the View/Edit Users [User’s Name] Page

Field	Description
First Name	User’s first name.
Last Name	User’s last name.
Phone Number	User’s phone number.
Email Address*	Email address for logging in to TIDE.
Cactus ID	User’s cactus ID.
User Roles*	User role(s). For an explanation of user roles, see <a href="#">User Role Permissions</a> .
LEA*	LEA associated with the user.
School*	School associated with the user.
Remote Proctor	Ability to remotely proctor RISE assessments. Check <b>Remote</b> to allow user to proctor remote sessions.

\*Required field.

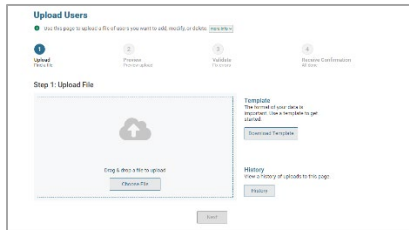
5. *Optional:* To add more roles for this user, select **+Add More Roles** and then follow the steps as described in the section on adding individual users.
6. *Optional:* To delete a role, select  next to that role. You can also delete the user’s entire account from the search results table.
7. Select **Save**.
8. In the affirmation dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the list of user accounts.

## How LEA-level users add or modify multiple user accounts all at once

You can also add or modify multiple user accounts all at once through file upload by following the steps below:

1. From the **Users** task menu, select **Upload Users**. The **Upload Users** page appears where you can download a template file (see Figure 109).

Figure 109: Upload Users Page



2. To fill out the template, use the information in Table 25 below.

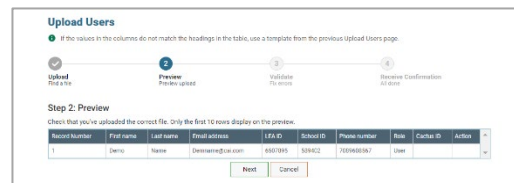
Table 25: Columns in the User Upload File

Column	Description	Valid Values
First Name*	User's first name.	Up to 35 characters.
Last Name*	User's last name.	Up to 35 characters.
Email Address*	User's email address.	Any standard email address. Up to 128 characters that are valid for an email address. This is the user's username for logging in to TIDE.
LEA Number*	User's LEA number.	
School Number*	User's School Number.	
Phone Number	User's phone number.	Phone number in xxx-xxx-xxxx format. Extensions allowed.
Role*	User's role. For an explanation of user roles, see <a href="#">User Role Permissions</a> .	One of the following: LEA—LEA administrator. LRV—LEA Report Viewer. SA—School administrator. SRV—School Report Viewer. TE—Test administrator. PR—Proctor. Must be lower in the hierarchy than the user uploading the file.
Cactus ID	User's CACTUS ID.	
Action*	Indicates if this is an add, modify, or delete transaction.	One of the following: Add—Add new user or edit existing user record. Delete—Remove existing user record.

\*Required field.

3. Once you've downloaded and filled out the template file, return to the upload screen, select **Browse**, locate the file on your computer, and upload it to TIDE. Select **Next**. The upload preview screen appears (see Figure 110).

Figure 110: Upload Users Preview Page



- Once you've verified the information on the preview screen, select **Next** again. The validation screen appears (see Figure 111).

Figure 111: Upload Users Validation Page

- The validation screen shows errors or warnings associated with your uploaded file. To revise the file before uploading, select **Upload Revised File**.
- To continue with the upload despite these errors or warnings, select **Continue with Upload**. The selected file will be uploaded, but the rows with errors will not be included.
- The confirmation page appears (see Figure 112), confirming how many records have been committed as a result of your upload. To upload a new file, select **Upload New File**.

Figure 112: Upload Users Confirmation Page

## How LEA-level users modify existing student accounts one at a time

You can view and edit detailed information about a student's record. You can also view a student's test participation report, if available. Note: student information provided via UTREx upload cannot be modified.

*Optional:* To display a list of students who are enrolled in more than one school or district or show only students enrolled in one school, use the **Student Enrollments** filter (Figure 113).

**Note:** Dual-enrolled students display as duplicate records with different schools. However, if a student appears on only one line, it's because the other school(s) were not included in your search, or the other school(s) are part of another district.

Figure 113 Student Enrollments Filter


- From the **Students** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **View/Edit/Export Students**. The **View/Edit/Export Students** page appears (see Figure 114). Fill out the given fields and hit **Search**.
- Optional:* To display a list of students who are enrolled in more than one school or district or show only students enrolled in one school, use the **Multiple Associations** filter.
  - Note:** Dual-enrolled students display as duplicate records with different schools. However, if a student appears on only one line, it's because the other school(s) were not included in your search, or the other school(s) are part of another district.
- In the list of retrieved students (see Figure 115), select  for the student whose account you want to view. The **View/Edit Students: [Student's Name]** form appears (see Figure 116, below).
- Modify the student's record as required.
  - In the student information panel, modify the student's record, using Table 26.

Figure 114: View/Edit/Export Students

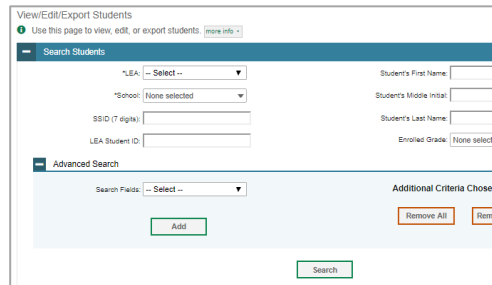
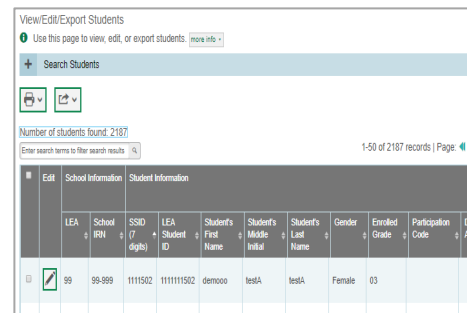


Figure 115: View/Edit/Export Students



	LEA	School	SSID	LEA Student ID	Student's First Name	Student's Middle Initial	Student's Last Name	Gender	Enrolled Grade	Participation Code
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	99	99-899	11111502	1111111502	demo00	testA	testA	Female	03	

Figure 116: View/Edit Student Page

Student Information

LEA: 99 - USBE

\*Sex: Male

School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOOL 1

\*Birth Date (MMDDYYYY): 10102010

\*SSID (7 digits): 9090292

\*Enrolled Grade: 05

LEA Student ID: 9090292

Special Education Indicator: Yes

\*Student's First Name: Test292

ELL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student's Middle Initial: M292

Foreign Exchange: ☒ Y ☐ N

\*Student's Last Name: Last292

Online Student: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student Participation

Test	Opportunity	TA Name	Session ID	Status	Results ID	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Total Time Spent	Force Complete Date
Summative: ELA Grade 5	1	TE, Demo33	UAT-5B13-27	reported	2015958	02/08/2024	02/08/2024	02/08/2024	00:27:53	
Summative: Writing Grade 5	1	DemoUserA, STATE	UAT-6908-27	reported	2015878	01/19/2024	01/30/2024	01/30/2024	00:05:46	

Rosters

RosterName	Teacher
ELA 3-5	TE, Demo33 (UT-TE3@demo.user)

Benchmark Parental Exclusion

Benchmark Parental Exclusion	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion	No	No	No	No

Visual Assistance Tools

Visual Assistance Tools	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Color Choices	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White
Descriptive Audio	On	On	On	On
Mouse Pointer	System Default	System Default	System Default	System Default
Streamlined Mode	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Presentation

Presentation	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Braille Type	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Language [Braille or Spanish]	English	English	English	English
Hearing Impairment	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	OFF	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Print On Request	None	None	None	None
Print Size	1X	1X	1X	1X
American Sign Language	OFF	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Integration with Assistive Technology

Integration with Assistive Technology	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Assistive Technology	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Other Accommodations

Other Accommodations	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Calculator 6th grade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scribe	No	No	No	No
Visual Representation	No	No	No	No

Save

Cancel

Table 26: Fields in the Student Information Panel

Field	Description
LEA	LEA number and name.
School IRN	School number.
SSID (7 digits)	Student's Statewide Student Identifier (SSID) within the enrolled LEA.
LEA Student ID	LEA ID number.
Student's First Name	Student's first name.
Student's Middle Initial	Initial of student's middle name.
Student's Last Name	Student's last name.
Sex	Student's sex.
Birth Date	Student's date of birth.
Enrolled Grade	Grade in which student is enrolled during the test administration.
ELL	Student's English Language Proficiency level.
Foreign Exchange	Student's foreign exchange status.
Online Student	Student is 100% receiving online coursework

Note: all fields provided by USBE and cannot be modified with the exception of Online Student.

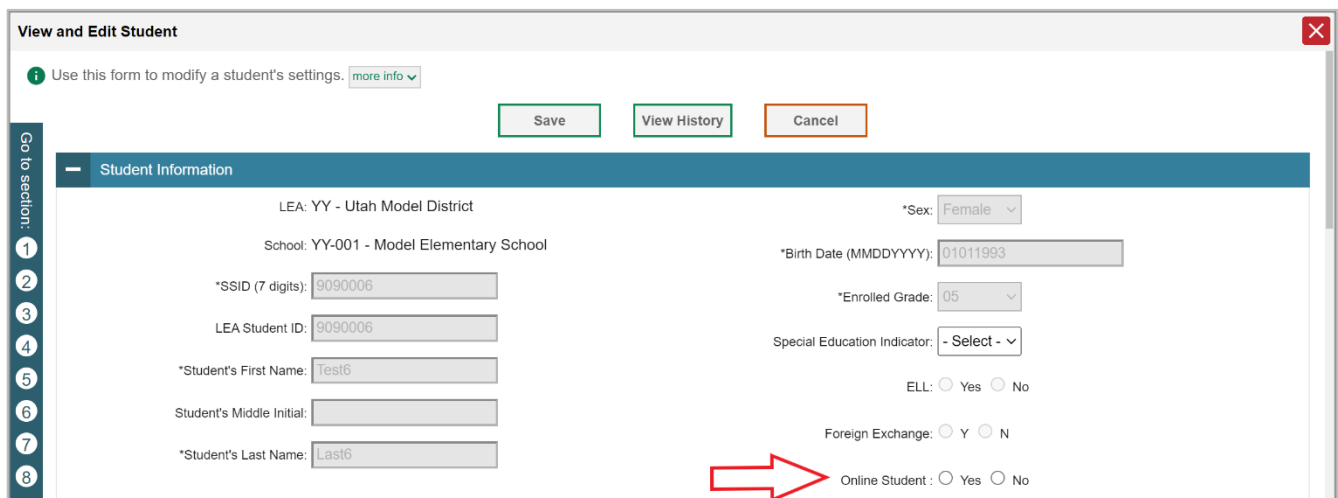
## How LEA-level Users Register Online Students for Remote Summative Eligibility

The 'Online Student' field on the View/Edit Student page (see Figure 117) controls student eligibility for the Remote Summative assessments. If set to 'Yes', the student will be eligible for the Remote Summative assessments within a remote test session. This value must be set to 'Yes' prior to testing for the student to access the remote version of the Summative assessment.

If unset, or set to 'No', the student will be eligible for the standard in-person Summative assessment and will not have access to Summative tests within a remote session. This does not need to be edited from the default value if the student is intended to receive the standard in-person Summative assessment.

**\*\*Science Summative assessments will be administered with in-person setting regardless of setting. This setting does not affect eligibility for remote interim or benchmark modules, which remain available to all students regardless of setting.**

Figure 117: Online Student field



View and Edit Student

Use this form to modify a student's settings. [more info](#)

Save View History Cancel

Go to section: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Student Information

LEA: YY - Utah Model District \*Sex: Female

School: YY-001 - Model Elementary School \*Birth Date (MMDDYYYY): 01011993

\*SSID (7 digits): 9090006 \*Enrolled Grade: 05

LEA Student ID: 9090006 Special Education Indicator: - Select -

\*Student's First Name: Test6 ELL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student's Middle Initial: Foreign Exchange: ☐ Y ☒ N

\*Student's Last Name: Last6 Online Student: ☐ Yes ☒ No


## How LEA-level users specify student accommodations and test tools

A student's test settings and tools include the available accommodations, such as Descriptive Audio, along with test tools, such as color schemes. This section explains how to edit student test settings and tools via an online form or a file upload. For additional information about Test Settings and Tools, please refer to the [Assistive Technology Manual](#).

1. From the **Test Settings and Tools** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Settings and Tools**. The **Test Settings and Tools** page appears (see Figure 118).

Figure 118: Test Settings and Tools Page

2. Retrieve the student accounts whose settings and tools you want by filling out the search fields and selecting **Search**.

In the list of retrieved students, select  for the student whose test settings and tools you want to edit. The **View/Edit Students: [Student's Name]**


form appears (see Figure 119). Click  to expand each section (see Figure 120).

Figure 119: View/Edit Student Page

- a. Modify the student's record as required.

- In the available test settings and tools panels, modify the student's test settings, using Table 27 on page 103. The test settings are grouped into categories, such as visual assistance tools, presentation, and other accommodations. The panels display a column for each of the student's test subjects. You can select different settings for each test subject, if necessary.



Figure 120: View/Edit Student Page

Student Information

LEA: 99 - USBE

\*Sex: Male

School: 99-999 - DEMO SCHOOL 1

\*Birth Date (MDDYYYY): 10/10/2010

\*SSID (7 digits): 9090292

\*Enrolled Grade: 05

LEA Student ID: 9090292

Special Education Indicator: Yes

\*Student's First Name: Test292

ELL: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student's Middle Initial: M292

Foreign Exchange: ☒ Y ☐ N

\*Student's Last Name: Last292

Online Student: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Student Participation

Test	Opportunity	TA Name	Session ID	Status	Results ID	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Total Time Spent	Force Complete Date
Summative: ELA Grade 5	1	TE, Demo33	UAT-5B13-27	reported	2015958	02/08/2024	02/08/2024	02/08/2024	00:27:53	
Summative: Writing Grade 5	1	DemoUserA, STATE	UAT-6908-27	reported	2015878	01/19/2024	01/30/2024	01/30/2024	00:05:46	

Rosters

RosterName	Teacher
ELA 3-5	TE, Demo33 (UT-TE3@demo.user)

Benchmark Parental Exclusion

Benchmark Parental Exclusion	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion	No	No	No	No

Visual Assistance Tools

Visual Assistance Tools	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Color Choices	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White	Black on White
Descriptive Audio	On	On	On	On
Mouse Pointer	System Default	System Default	System Default	System Default
Streamlined Mode	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Presentation

Presentation	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Braille Type	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Language (Braille or Spanish)	English	English	English	English
Hearing Impairment			OFF	
Print On Request	None	None	None	None
Print Size	1X	1X	1X	1X
American Sign Language	OFF			

Integration with Assistive Technology

Integration with Assistive Technology	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Assistive Technology	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Other Accommodations

Other Accommodations	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Calculator 6th grade		No	No	
Scribe	No	No	No	No
Visual Representation	No	No	No	No

Save

Cancel

Table 27: Fields in the Test Settings and Tools Panels

Field	Description
Streamlined Mode	Toggles streamlined mode setting on or off, allowing students to view the items from top to bottom and left to right.
Mouse Pointer	<p>List of available Mouse Pointer sizes and colors.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>If a student needs the mouse pointer accommodation for testing, the changes should be made to the TDS settings in TIDE as well as to the settings of the device used for testing.</p> <p>For iPads with iOS, TDS does not have the ability to apply mouse pointer settings to change the gray dot cursor; however, there are options for accessibility on iOS, which can be found here:  <a href="https://support.apple.com/guide/iphone/pointer-control-iphec6e1e60b/ios">https://support.apple.com/guide/iphone/pointer-control-iphec6e1e60b/ios</a></p>
Color Choices	List of available Color Choice settings.
Descriptive Audio	Toggles Descriptive Audio setting on or off, allowing the answer spaces to be read.
Language	Toggles between English and Braille settings, and also Spanish under Science and Math. Please refer to the Spanish Adaptive section in <a href="#">the RISE Test Administration Manual</a> for details on setting and administering RISE Summative Math and Science tests in Spanish.
Braille with Type	List of available braille settings (UEB or UEB with Nemeth) where available.
Print Size	<p>Sets the zoom level for all test content. Zoom levels of 5X or more require streamlined mode to be turned on.</p> <p>Please refer to the <a href="#">Assistive Technology Manual</a> for details on the available zoom levels, and using screen magnifier technology.</p> <p>NOTE: Certain Chromebooks may have difficulty rendering the highest levels of zoom onscreen. It is recommended that those needing high levels of magnification be placed on an alternative supported operating system with a large screen.</p>
Print on Request	List of available Print on Request settings.
American Sign Language	Toggles American Sign Language on or off.
Hearing Impairment	<p>This toggle feature will filter out items that may present bias toward hearing impaired students.</p> <p>NOTE: If a student in Grade 4 or Grade 8 needs both the Hearing Impairment filter <b>and</b> braille settings, please contact Jessica Wilhelm at <a href="mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov">Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov</a></p>
Assistive Technology	<p>Toggles Assistance Technology Mode setting on or off, allowing student to use pre-approved hardware or software with secure browser.</p> <p>NOTE: Requires a LEA or School-level user to request USBE approval through TIDE Forms. Teacher-level roles do not have the ability to submit this request. LEAs and School-level users should refer to the section How LEA-level users submit Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE for instructions on submitting requests.</p>
Visual Representation	Visual Representations are manipulatives such as cubes, tiles, rods, blocks, models, etc. They may be used on all sections of the mathematics assessment if they are included in the student's IEP or 504.
Calculator 6 <sup>th</sup> grade	For students in grade 6, the use of a handheld calculation device or printable computation table is considered an accommodation and may be provided (based on need documented in the IEP) during the allowed segment of the assessment only.
Scribe/Speech-to-Text	<p>Embedded speech-to-text and/or word prediction can be turned on for ELA and writing. Third party STT options are outlined in the RISE Assistive Technology Manual.</p> <p>NOTE: Requires a LEA or School-level user to request USBE approval through TIDE Forms. Teacher-level roles do not have the ability to submit this request. <a href="#">LEAs</a> and <a href="#">School-level</a> users should refer to their respective sections in this guide for instructions on submitting requests.</p>

For additional information about Test Settings and Tools, please refer to the [Assistive Technology Manual](#).

Changing a test setting in TIDE after the test starts does not update the student's test setting if the same test setting is available in the Test Administration Interface. In this case, you must change the test setting in the TA Interface, although the student will need to log out and resume the test for the settings to be applied.

3. Select **Save**.
4. In the dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the list of student records.

## How LEA-level users specify Spanish language on RISE summative math and science

The Language [Braille or Spanish] (see Figure 121) setting sets the language presentation for RISE summative Math and Science test content. When set to Spanish, this setting provides the full translation of each item and the item directions. LEA, School, and Teacher level user roles can apply this setting for students (see User Role Permissions in this guide’s Appendix). Please refer to the Spanish Adaptive section in [the RISE Test Administration Manual](#) for details on administering RISE Summative Math and Science tests in Spanish.

Figure 121. The Language [Braille or Spanish] Test Setting

Presentation	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Language [Braille or Spanish] ?	Braille	Spanish	Spanish	English
Hearing Impairment ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OFF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Braille Type ?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	UEB Contracted
Print On Request ?	None	None	None	None
Print Size ?	1X	1X	1X	1X
American Sign Language ?	OFF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

+ Integration with Assistive Technology

## How LEA-level users modify multiple student accounts all at once

If you have many students to edit all at once (for example, if you need to edit the test settings of multiple students at once), you can do so through file upload as shown below. Note: student information provided via UTREx upload cannot be modified.

- From the **Students** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Student Settings**. The **Upload Student Settings** page appears where you can download a template file (see Figure 122).
- To fill out the template, use the information in Table 28 below.

Figure 122: Upload Student Settings Page

## How LEA-level users upload student accommodations and test tools

If you have many students for whom you need to apply test settings, it may be easier to perform those transactions through file uploads. This task requires familiarity with composing comma-separated value (CSV) files or working with Microsoft Excel.

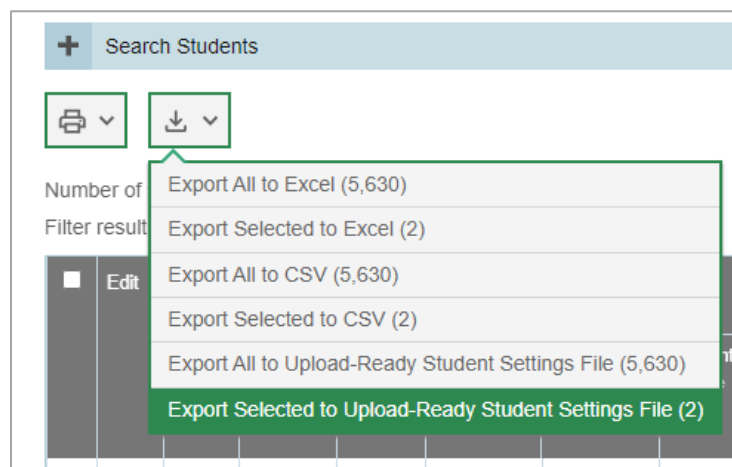
1. From the **Test Settings and Tools** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Student Settings**. The **Upload Student Settings and Tools** page appears where you can download a template file.
2. To fill out the template, use the information in Table 28 below.

Table 28: Columns in the Student Settings Upload File


Column	Description	Valid Values
SSID*	Student's statewide identification number.	Ten digits.
Subject	Subject for which the tool or accommodation applies.	One of the following: ELA Mathematics Science
Tool Name	Name of the tool or accommodation.	See Table 28 on the next page.
Value	Indicates if the tool or accommodation is allowed or disallowed, or the accommodation's appearance.	See Table 28 on the next page.

3. *Optionally*: TIDE can generate student settings files in an upload-ready format (see Figure 123). This allows you to download a file containing student test settings from students in your search results, edit student settings as necessary, and upload the file back to TIDE to update student settings in the system. You can also access the **Upload-Ready Student Settings File** export from any of these tasks with student search grids:
  - a. View/Edit/Export Student Settings
  - b. View Non-Participation Codes

Figure 123 . Upload Ready Student Settings File



4. Retrieve the student(s) you want to include in the student settings file by following the procedure in the section "[How LEA-level users specify student accommodations and test tools](#)".

5. When the search results pop-up appears, do one of the following:
6. To export an upload-ready student settings file containing records for all students who match your search criteria to the Secure File Center, select **Export to Secure File Center** and then select **Upload-Ready Student Settings File**.
  - a. To view the search results grid and select students to include in the upload-ready student settings file, select **View Results** and continue to the next step.
  - b. From the search results grid, mark checkboxes for students you wish to include in an upload-ready student settings file.
7. Select  and then do one of the following:

To export the students you selected, if applicable, select **Export Selected to Upload-Ready Student Settings (#)**.

To export all students in the results grid, select **Export All to Upload-Ready Student Settings (#)**.

TIDE generates the upload-ready student settings file and exports it to your device. You can edit student settings as necessary, save your changes, and upload the file back to TIDE to update student settings in the system by following instructions in the section [“How LEA-level users modify multiple student accounts all at once”](#).

Table 29: Valid Values for Tool Names in the Test Settings Upload File

Tool Name	Description	Valid Value	Applies to
American Sign Language	Availability of American Sign Language video.	Off	ELA
		On	ELA
Braille	Braille setting for tests in the indicated subject.	Off	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		On	
Braille Type	Type of Braille in which test items are printed.	Not Applicable	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		Contracted	
Color Choices	Color of text and background for tests in indicated subject.	One of the available color schemes from the drop- down list.	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
Descriptive Audio	Color of text and background for tests in indicated subject.	One of the available descriptive audio settings from the drop- down list.	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
Mouse Pointer*	Indicates student can listen to audio descriptions of interactive answer spaces in test questions.	One of the available color and size combinations from the drop-down list.	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
Assistive Technology	Assistive Technology setting for tests in the indicated subject. USBE approval required.	Off	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		On	
Print On Request	Student's print-on- demand (POD) accommodation for tests in the indicated subject.	None	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		Stimuli & Items	
Print Size	Print-size accommodation for tests in the indicated subject.	One of the available magnification options from the drop-down list.	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
Scribe	Student scribe setting for tests the indicated subject.	No	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		Yes	
Streamlined Mode	Streamlined mode setting for tests in the indicated subject.	Off	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		On	
Visual Representation	Manipulatives such as cubes, tiles, rods, blocks, models, etc.	No	ELA, Math, Science, Writing
		Yes	

\*NOTE: If a student needs the mouse pointer accommodation for testing, the changes should be made to the TDS settings in TIDE as well as to the settings of the device used for testing.

Changing a test setting in TIDE after the test starts does not update the student's test setting if the same test setting is available in the Test Administration Interface. In this case, you must change the test setting in the TA Interface, although the student will need to log out and resume the test for the settings to be applied.

For additional information about Test Settings and Tools, please refer to the [Assistive Technology Manual](#).

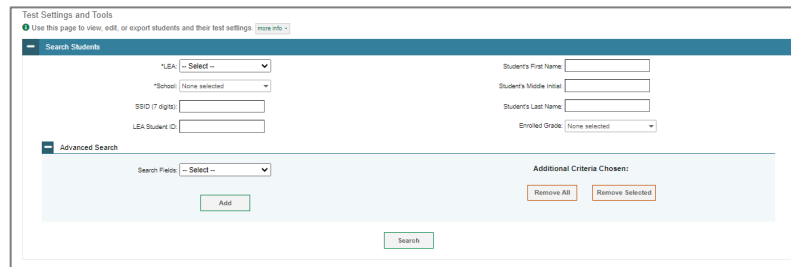
8. Select **Save**.
9. In the dialog box, select **Continue** to return to the list of student records.

## How LEA-level users generate student accommodations reports

LEA-level users can generate reports to show all students in their LEAs who have specific accommodations set in TIDE.

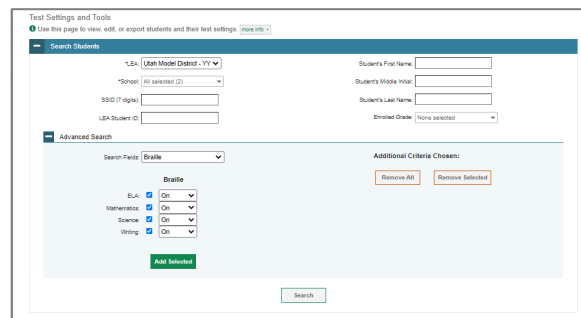
1. From the **Test Settings and Tools** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Settings and Tools**. The **Test Setting and Tools** page appears where you can perform an advanced search of students with specific accommodations set (see Figure 124).

Figure 124: Test Settings and Tools Page



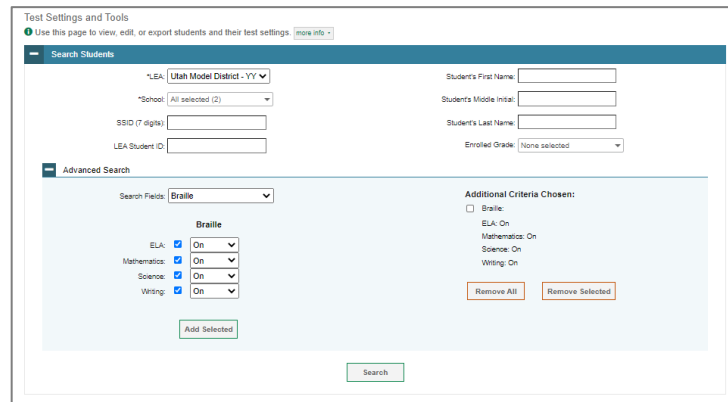
2. For a school-wide report, select the desired school from the **School** drop-down list or choose “Select all” for an LEA-wide report.
3. In the *Advanced Search* panel, select the specific accommodations you wish to include in the report in the **Search Fields** drop-down list.
4. Once selected, the accommodation will appear below the *Search Fields* drop-down list with its available values in TIDE (e.g., “On” or “Off” for Braille, “Yes” or “No” for Scribe, etc.). Select the values for each accommodation you wish to include in the report; as applicable, select the subjects you wish to include by checking the box next to each subject.
5. Once all desired accommodations are selected, click **Add Selected** to add the criteria you’ve chosen to your search (see Figure 125).

Figure 125: Test Settings and Tools Page: Advanced Search



6. The criteria chosen will then appear in the right-side *Additional Criteria Chosen* column (see Figure 126).

Figure 126: Test Settings and Tools Page: Advanced Search Additional Criteria Chosen



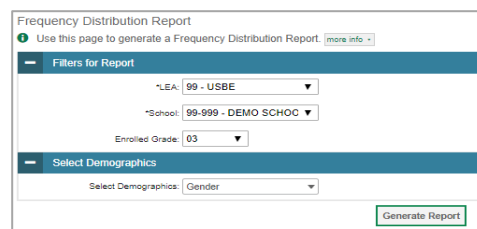
- a. If you wish to remove any additional criteria you've chosen in the right-side column, select the box next to the criteria and click **Remove Selected**.
- b. If you wish to remove all of the additional criteria you've chosen in the right-side column, click **Remove All**.
7. Once you have all additional criteria you want shown in the right-side column, click **Search**.
8. In the search results pop-up window, you will have the options to **View Results** on the screen, but to generate a report, select **Export to Inbox** and select the file format (CSV or Excel) in which the data should be exported. You can navigate away from the page and perform other tasks if required. When your file is available for download, you will receive an email to the email account registered in TIDE. After receiving the email, you can download the exported file from the Secure File Center.

## How LEA-level users view student distribution report

A frequency-distribution report (FDR) shows the number of occurrences of a particular category, such as the number of male and female students. You can generate FDRs for the students in your LEA or school by a variety of demographics and accommodations.

1. From the **Students** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Frequency Distribution Report**. The *Frequency Distribution Report* page appears (see Figure 127).

Figure 127: Fields in the Frequency Distribution Report Page



2. In the *Filters for Report* panel, select the report filters:
  - a. From the **School** drop-down list (if available), select a school. LEA-level users can retain the default for all schools within the LEA.



- b. *Optional:* Select a specific grade or retain the default for all grades.
- c. *Optional:* In the *Select Demographics* sub-panel, mark checkboxes to filter the report for additional demographics and accommodations.

3. Select **Generate Report**. TIDE displays the selected FDRs in grid format (see Figure 128).

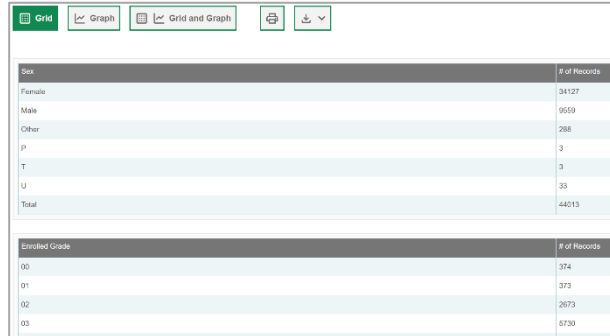
4. Do one of the following:

To display the FDRs in tabular format, select **Grid**.

To display the FDRs in graphical format, select **Graph**.

To display the FDRs in both tabular and graphical format, select **Grid & Graph**.


Figure 128: Frequency Distribution Reports by Grade and Sex



Sex	# of Records
Female	34127
Male	9559
Other	288
P	3
T	3
U	33
Total	44013

Enrolled Grade	# of Records
00	374
01	373
02	2673
03	5730

To download a PDF file of the FDRs, select , and then select **Print** on the new browser window that opens displaying the report. The generated PDF file displays the report in your selected format of **Grid**, **Graph**, or **Grid & Graph**.

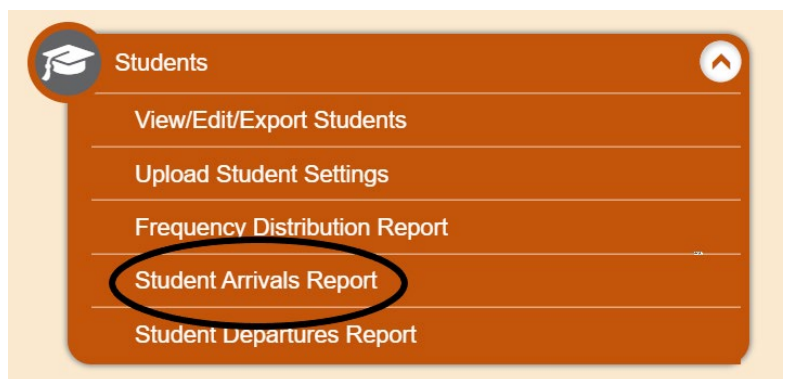
## How district-level users view reports of incoming students to a district or school for single-enrolled or dual-enrolled students

District-level users can view reports showing when students were added to their organization for either single-enrolled or dual-enrolled statuses by following the steps below.

1. From the **Students** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Student Arrivals Report** (see Figure 129). The *Student Arrivals Report* page appears.
2. Enter search criteria.
3. Select **Search**.

The report appears, displaying students matching the search criteria.

Figure 129: Student Arrivals Report



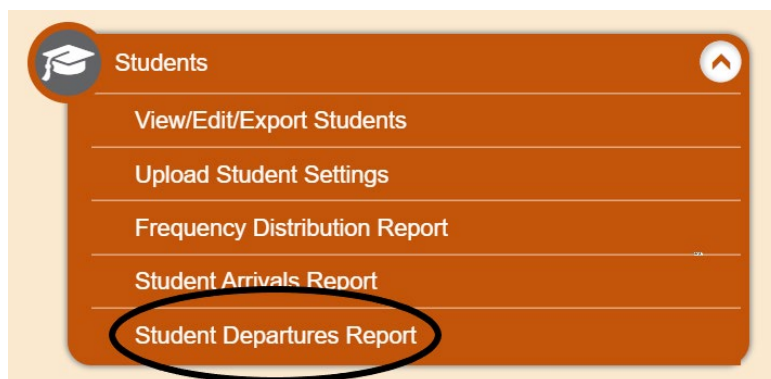
## How district-level users view reports of outgoing students from a district or school for single-enrolled or dual-enrolled students

District-level users can view reports showing when students were removed from their organization for either single-enrolled or dual-enrolled statuses by following the steps below.

1. From the **Students** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Student Departures Report** (see Figure 130). The **Student Departures Report** page appears.
2. Enter search criteria.
3. Select **Search**.

The report appears, displaying students matching the search criteria.

Figure 130: Student Departures Report



## How LEA-level Users Manage Rosters

Rosters are groups of students associated with a teacher in a particular school. Rosters typically represent entire classrooms in lower grades, or individual classroom periods in upper grades. Rosters can also represent special courses offered to groups of students.

The UTREx system populates rosters in TIDE via the nightly upload process. These rosters are called system-defined and cannot be edited by users. These are directly linked to the course codes assigned by LEAs. User-defined rosters can be created to provide additional student groupings for reporting. All rosters are available in NextGen Reporting. The Reporting System can aggregate test scores at these roster levels. You can also use rosters to print test tickets containing students' login information prior to administering an assessment.

Since teachers are responsible for the growth and development of their student's skills in reading, writing, research, communication, and problem solving, it is important that teachers are able to analyze their student performance data and adjust instructional goals accordingly. For teachers to be able to see student performance data, the students must be included in a roster associated with the teacher. Hence, user-defined rosters may need to be created for all teachers who are responsible for teaching an academic subject, such as Reading/Literacy, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, and Health.

If additional user-defined rosters need to be created, it is recommended to follow the guidelines below:

Rosters should ideally include about 25 – 30 students. If a roster is too large or too small, it may affect the credibility and usefulness of the data.

One or more rosters may need to be created depending on the subjects taught by a teacher. For example, if a group of Grade 3 students have the same teacher for Reading, Mathematics, and Science, then separate rosters do not need to be created for each subject. However, if different teachers are responsible for teaching different subjects then separate rosters need to be created for each teacher and subject.

When naming rosters, a clear and consistent naming convention should be used that indicates the grade, class name, teacher, and period as applicable. For example, an elementary school roster may be named 'Gr3Jones21-22' and a secondary school roster may be named 'AikenPeriod3Eng9A21-22'.

You can only create rosters from students associated with your school or LEA.

## How LEA-level users add new user-defined rosters one at a time

1. From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Add Rosters**. The **Add Rosters** form appears (see Figure 131).

Figure 131: Add Rosters Form

2. In the *Student Search* panel, search for students by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**. Use the **Quick Roster** tab to create a roster from a group of students. Once you select the search criteria, all students who meet those criteria are automatically added to the roster after you select **Create Quick Roster**.

3. In the *Roster Details* panel to the right (see Figure 132), do the following:
  - d. In the *Roster Name* field, enter the roster name.
  - e. From the *Teacher Name* drop-down list, select a teacher or school personnel associated with the roster.
  - f. Review the students selected for the roster from the *Selected Students* list.
  - g. *Optional:* When students appear under *Selected Students*:

Figure 132: Roster Details

- The **Show more information** drop-down allows you to select or clear additional columns under the *Selected Students* grid. **Note:** Selecting **Former Students** shows students who are no longer associated with the school in italics with the date they left the school. You can still add these students to your roster. Once a student has been added to a roster, the student will remain in the roster even if the student is no longer enrolled in the school.
- Use the *Filter* field to limit students to those who match the text you enter. This keyword search only finds text in the grid. Be aware if you enter **11** to find students in 11th grade, any content with the text **11** will display. This could potentially pull in results you did not intend to find.
- After saving, rosters must be changed from the *Edit Rosters* screen.

## How LEA-level users modify existing user-defined rosters one at a time

You can modify certain rosters, if required. However, whether a roster can be modified or not or the method in which a roster can be modified depends on the roster type. The different types of rosters are:

**User-defined Rosters:** These are rosters that you create through the **Add Roster** page or the **Upload Roster** page. You can modify a user-defined roster by changing its name, associated teacher, or by adding students or removing students.

**System-defined Rosters:** These are rosters that are imported into TIDE via UTREx and cannot be edited.


You can modify existing rosters by performing the following steps:

1. From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **View/Edit/Export Roster**. The **View/Edit/Export Roster** page appears (see Figure 133).

Figure 133: Add Roster Form

2. Retrieve the roster record you want to view or edit by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.

Figure 134: View/Edit Roster Form

3. In the list of retrieved rosters, select  for the roster whose details you want to view. The **View/Edit Roster** form appears (see Figure 134). This form is similar to the form used to add rosters.

4. The **Selected Students** list displays students who are currently associated with the roster.

X REMOVE ALL	STUDENT NAME	ENROLLED GRADE	REPORTING ID (7 DIGITS)
X	test, test	03	9205108
X	test, Test	03	9212196
X	test, Test	03	9212691
X	test, Test	04	9210185
X	test, Test	04	9210867
X	test, Test	04	9211202

5. To add students, select **Find Students** from the Find and Select Students side of the screen (see Figure 135), do the following:

- h. Select the **Student Search** tab to add individual students manually.
- i. Select the **Quick Roster** tab to add a group of students and then remove individual students who do not need to be on the roster.
- j. To remove students, select ☒ next to individual students or select **Remove All** from the top of the grid (see Figure 135). Select **Save**, and in the dialog box select **Continue**.

Figure 135: Find and Select Students

6. Select **Save**, and in the affirmation dialog box select **Continue**.

## How LEA-level users add or modify multiple rosters all at once

If you have many rosters to add or modify, you can do so through file upload as shown below.

1. From the **Rosters** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Rosters**. The **Upload Rosters** page appears where you can download a template file (see Figure 136).
2. Fill out the template using Table 30 below.

Figure 136: Upload Roster

Table 30: Columns in the User-Defined Roster Upload File

Column Name	Description	Valid Values
LEA Number*	LEA associated with the roster.	LEA ID that exists in TIDE. Up to 20 characters.
School Number*	School associated with the roster.	School number that exists in TIDE. Up to 20 characters. Must be associated with the LEA ID.
Email Address*	Email address of the teacher associated with the roster.	Email address of a teacher existing in TIDE or the Reporting System.
Roster Name*	Name of the roster.	Up to 20 characters.
SSID*	Student's unique identifier within the LEA.	Up to 30 alphanumeric characters.

\*Required field.

3. Once you've downloaded and filled out the template file, return to the upload screen, select **Browse**, locate the file on your computer, and upload it to TIDE. Select **Next**. The upload preview screen appears (see Figure 137).

Figure 137: Upload Roster Preview Page

**Upload Rosters**

✓ If the values in the columns do not match the headings in the table, use a template from the previous Upload Rosters page.

1. Upload  
Select a file

2. Preview  
Preview upload

3. Validate  
No errors

4. Review Confirmation  
All good

**Step 2: Preview**

Check that you've uploaded the correct file. Only the first 10 rows display on the preview.

Record Number	LEA ID	School ID	Labrador's client address	Home name	Student ID	ACTION
1	8234	67402	Dennis@shaw.net	Dennis	B49633334	ADD
2	8235	67406	Dennis@shaw.net	Dennis	B49633335	ADD

Next Cancel

4. Once you've verified the information on the preview screen, select **Next** again. The validation screen appears (see Figure 138).

Figure 138: Upload Roster Validation Page

**Upload Rosters**

1 Select the rosters to upload (selected) 2 Validate 3 Upload 4 Review Confirmation

**Step 2: Validate**

- 1 successfully added to processing
- 2 successfully added to processing

**Summary**

Process the rosters of each type you select to find the number of lines and rows in each. Click a number to see each year's details.

File	Rowing Type	Lines	Selected
Row 1	Rowing Type 1	1	Selected
Row 2	Rowing Type 2	1	Selected
Row 3	Rowing Type 3	1	Selected

**Details**

Click on the row number and column of each row to see the details. Select the line for the column and click the row to see the details. You can select any of the details.

Row Number	Line	Column	Rowing Type	Rowing Type	Rowing Type
1	1	1	Rowing Type 1	Rowing Type 2	Rowing Type 3
2	2	2	Rowing Type 1	Rowing Type 2	Rowing Type 3
3	3	3	Rowing Type 1	Rowing Type 2	Rowing Type 3

Upload Rosters | Continue with Upload | Download Validation Report

5. The validation screen shows errors or warnings associated with your uploaded file.
6. To continue with the upload despite these errors or warnings, select **Continue with Upload**. The selected file will be uploaded, but the rows with errors will not be included.
7. The confirmation page appears (see Figure 139), confirming how many records have been committed as a result of your upload. To upload a new file, select **Upload New File**.

Figure 139: Upload Roster Confirmation Page

**Upload Rosters**

Upload  
File is Up

Parse  
Rosters upload

Validate  
File is OK

Review Confirmation  
All Done

✓ Your file has been uploaded.

8 record(s) were processed

1 record(s) with errors were not processed.

Upload New File Download Validation Report Download Rejected Records

## How LEA-level Users Manage Test Windows

Prior to the beginning of a school year, the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) establishes the State testing windows for each type of test. Individual LEAs can create customized testing windows, within the state-assigned dates, to control when tests are available in the TA interface for users to select. Creating customized testing windows is highly recommended.

## How LEA-level users add new test windows one at a time

When you create or edit a test window at the LEA level, all schools within that LEA's hierarchy must administer the test during that window—except those schools that have their own customized window.

1. From the **Test Windows** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Add Test Windows**. The **Add Test Windows** form appears (see Figure 140).
2. In the *Test Window Information* panel, do the following:
  - a. In the *Window Name* field, enter a new name for the test window. The *Window Name* field only accepts alphanumeric characters. Characters like spaces, dashes, and underscores are not allowed for test window names.
  - b. Mark the type of entity for which you want to add a test window: **LEA** or **School**.
  - c. From the **LEA** and **School** drop-down lists (as available), make selections for the LEA and school.
  - d. In the *Window Start Date* and *Window End Date* fields, enter the test window's start and end dates.

Figure 140: Add Test Windows Page

3. In the expandable test categories (see Figure 141), do the following:
  - a. To add tests, from the list of available test IDs, do one of the following:
    - To move one test ID to the window, select the check box for that test.
    - To move multiple test IDs to the window, mark the checkboxes for the tests you want to add, then select **Save**, and in the affirmation dialog box select **Continue**.

Figure 141: Add/Remove Tests Panel

- b. To remove test IDs, deselect the checkboxes next to the test IDs you want to remove. Select **Save**, and in the affirmation dialog box select **Continue**.

TIDE creates the test window, and it is immediately available in the TA Interface.



## How LEA-level users modify existing test windows one at a time

You can modify a custom test window by changing its name and dates, or by adding or removing students.

1. From the **Test Windows** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **View/Edit/Export Test Windows**. The **View/Edit/Export Test Window** page appears.
2. Retrieve the test window you want to view or edit by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.


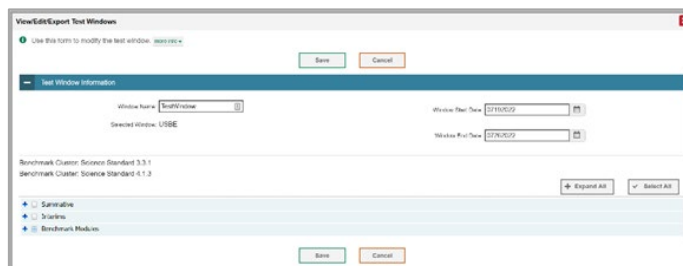
3. In the list of retrieved test windows, select  for the test window whose details you want to view. The **View/Edit/Export Test Windows** form appears. This form is similar to the form used to add test windows (see Figure 142).

Figure 142: Fields in the View/Edit/Export Test Windows Page



4. *Optional:* In the **Test Window Information** panel, do the following:
  - a. In the **Window Name** field, enter a new name for the test window. The **Window Name** field only accepts alphanumeric characters. Characters like spaces, dashes, and underscores are not allowed for test window names.
  - b. In the **Window Start Date** and **Window End Date** fields, enter the test window's new start and end dates.
  - c. You can review a partial list of tests that are included in the Test Window in the section below the **Test Window Information**. You can see the full list from the test category section when the sections are expanded.
  - d. Select **Save**, and in the affirmation dialog box select **Continue**.

5. *Optional:* In the expandable test categories (see Figure 143), do the following:

Figure 143: Add/Remove Tests Panel



- a. To add test IDs, from the lists of available tests, do one of the following:
  - To move one test ID to the window, select the check box for that test.
  - To move multiple test IDs to the window, mark the checkboxes for the tests you want to add, then select **Save**, and in the affirmation dialog box select **Continue**.
- b. To remove test IDs, deselect the checkboxes next to the test IDs you want to remove. Select **Save**, and in the affirmation dialog box select **Continue**.

## How LEA-level users add or modify multiple test windows all at once

If you have many test windows to create, it may be easier to perform those transactions through file uploads. This task requires familiarity with composing comma-separated value (CSV) files or working with Microsoft Excel.

1. From the **Test Windows** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Test Windows**. The **Upload Test Windows** page appears where you can download a template file (see Figure 144).
2. Fill out the template using Table 31 below; update the template to reflect the desired window label, start dates, end dates and the correct list of test IDs.

Figure 144: Upload Test Window

Table 31: Columns in the Test Windows Upload File

Column Name	Description	Valid Values
INSTITUTIONTYPE*	Type of institution to which the test window applies.	One of the following: D—Window applies to LEAs. S—Window applies to schools.
INSTITUTIONIRN*	LEA's or school's ID.	For LEA-level windows, a LEA ID that exists in TIDE. For school-level windows, use DD-SS, where DD is the LEA ID and SS is the school ID. The institution must be associated with the user uploading the file.
WINDOWNAME*	Name for the test windows.	Up to 35 printable characters.
TESTNAME*	Test family included in the test window.	One of the available test families from the drop-down list in the template.
WINDOWSTARTDATE*	Date test window starts.	Timestamp in MMDDYYYY format.
WINDOWENDDATE*	Date test window ends.	Timestamp in MMDDYYYY format.
ACTION*	Indicates if this is an add, modify, or delete transaction.	One of the following: Add—Add new window. Update—Edit an existing window. Delete—Remove existing window.

\*Required field.

3. Once you've downloaded and filled out the template file, return to the upload screen, select **Browse**, locate the file on your computer, and upload it to TIDE. Select **Next**. The upload preview screen appears (see Figure 145).


Figure 145: Upload Test Window Preview Page

4. Once you've verified the information on the preview screen, select **Next** again. The validation screen appears (see Figure 146).

Figure 146: Upload Test Window Validation Page

5. The validation screen shows errors or warnings associated with your uploaded file.
6. To continue with the upload despite these errors or warnings, select **Continue with Upload**. The selected file will be uploaded, but the rows with errors will not be included.
7. The confirmation page appears, confirming how many records have been committed as a result of your upload (see Figure 147). To upload a new file, select **Upload New File**.

Figure 147: Upload Test Window Confirmation Page

- c. To remove students, do one of the following in the list of students in the roster:
  - To remove one student from the roster, select  for the student.
  - To remove all the students from the roster, select **Remove All**.
  - To remove selected students from the roster, mark the checkboxes for the students you want to remove, then select **Remove Selected**.
8. Select **Save**, and in the dialog box select **Continue**.

## How LEA-level users submit Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE

If you have students who require the use of assistive technology or scribe, you need to file the request to USBE staff in TIDE using the forms function in the TIDE interface. This will alert USBE staff and they will be able to approve your requested assistive technology settings for the student. Requests should be made 3-4 weeks prior to the student testing date to ensure a timely response. For any questions regarding assistive technology itself, please review the [Assistive Technology Manual](#) or contact Jessica Wilhelm at [Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov).

1. On the TIDE dashboard, click on Forms in the Preparing for Testing grouping and click **Submit Forms** (see Figure 148).

Figure 148. TIDE Dashboard/Submit Forms



2. On the next page, select the type of form you wish to submit. You may select **Assistive Technology Request Form** or **Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form**, as applicable to the accommodation being requested (see Figure 149).

Figure 149. Assistive Technology Request or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form

The screenshot shows the TIDE web application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the RISE logo, 'TIDE' text, and links for 'Secure File Center', 'Help', and 'STATE DemoUserA'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with icons and labels for 'Preparing for Testing', 'Administering Tests', and 'After Testing'. A search bar for 'Student ID/User Email' is on the right. A main navigation bar contains links for 'Users', 'Students', 'Rosters', 'Test Settings and Tools', 'View/Edit Participation Codes', 'Test Windows', and 'Forms'. The 'Forms' link is active, leading to the 'Submit Forms' page. This page has a message: 'Use this page to complete a TIDE Correction Request. [more info]'. Below this is a section titled 'Type of Form to Submit' with a label '\*Select a Form:'. A dropdown menu is open, showing two options: 'Assistive Technology Request Form' (highlighted in blue) and 'Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form'.

3. For Assistive Technology requests, you must complete the form detailing the demographic information of the school and detail the requirement of the accommodation. All sections of the form must be completed. The following pages display a blank copy of the Assistive Technology Request Form (see Figure 150) and the Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form (see Figure 151).

Preparing for Testing

Administering Tests

After Testing

UsersStudentsRostersTest Settings and ToolsView/Edit Participation CodesTest WindowsForms

Submit Forms

Use this page to complete a TIDE Correction Request. [more info](#)

Type of Form to Submit

Test

[more info](#)

If a student with a disability requires an assistive technology (other than the use of a scribe) accommodation for participation in the statewide assessment as outlined in the student's educational plan (i.e., IEP, 504 Plan, Plan for Student Learning English), this request form must be completed and submitted through CAI's TIDE system to Jessica Witheim at the Utah State Board of Education (USBE). Please send the form at least 3-4 weeks prior to testing to ensure a timely response. Keep a copy of this form in the student's file (i.e., IEP, school).

**\*Please Note: If requesting Speech-to-Text/Dictation Assistive Technology or CAI's embedded Speech-to-Text, please submit the Scribe/Speech-to-Text form.**

School and Student Information

[more info](#)

Please check the SSID for accuracy to avoid delays in processing.

\*LEA:--Select--

\*School:None selected

\*School Telephone:

\*Student State ID (SSID):

\*Student's Grade:--Select--

\*Student's Anticipated Testing Date:

Assistive Technology Type

\*Type of Assistive Technology Being Requested (e.g., zoom software, communication software, alternative computer input technology, etc.):

\*Name of Assistive Technology Being Requested (e.g., PCEye Mini, BigKeys Keyboard, Trackball, ZoomText Magnifier, etc.):

\*Give a detailed description about how the assistive technology accommodation has been used for classroom instruction:

Plan Information

\*Indicate Type of Plan:IEP

\*Subject(s) Requiring AT be Enabled (select all that apply):None selected

\*Assessment(s) Requiring AT be Enabled (check all that apply):None selected

Agreement and Submission

[more info](#)

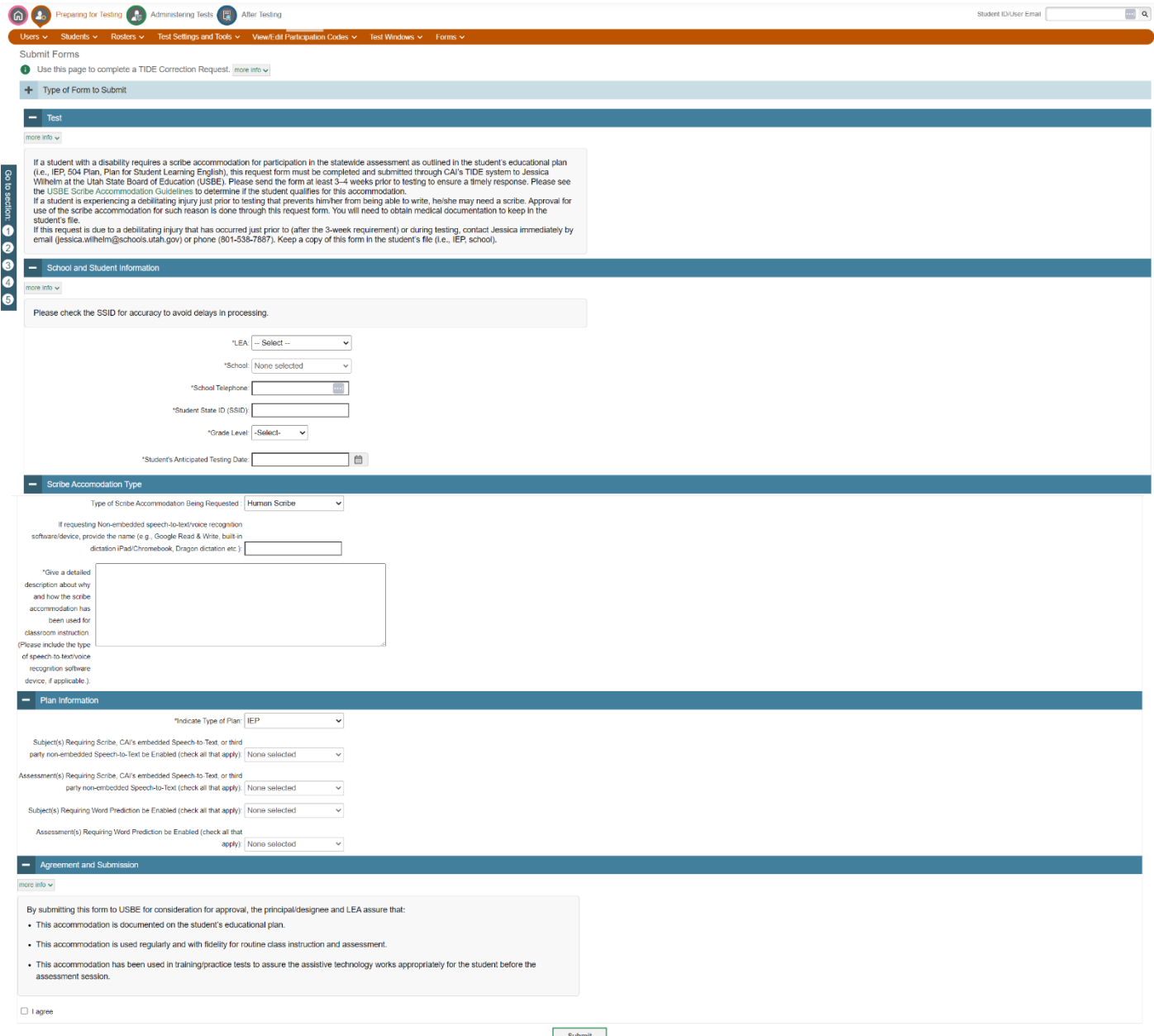
By submitting this form to USBE for consideration for approval, the principal/designee and LEA assure that:

- This accommodation is documented on the student's educational plan.
- This accommodation is used regularly and with fidelity for routine class instruction and assessment.
- This accommodation has been used in training/practice tests to assure the assistive technology works appropriately for the student before the assessment session.

☐ I agree

Submit

Figure 151. Scribe/Speech-to-Text Request Form



**Submit Forms**  
Use this page to complete a TIDE Correction Request. [more info](#)

**Type of Form to Submit**

**Test**  
[more info](#)

If a student with a disability requires a scribe accommodation for participation in the statewide assessment as outlined in the student's educational plan (i.e., IEP, 504 Plan, Plan for Student Learning English), this request form must be completed and submitted through CAI's TIDE system to Jessica Wilhelm at the Utah State Board of Education (USBE). Please send the form at least 3–4 weeks prior to testing to ensure a timely response. Please see the USBE Scribe Accommodation Guidelines to determine if the student qualifies for this accommodation. If a student is experiencing a debilitating injury just prior to testing that prevents him/her from being able to write, he/she may need a scribe. Approval for use of the scribe accommodation for such reason is done through this request form. You will need to obtain medical documentation to keep in the student's file. If this request is due to a debilitating injury that has occurred just prior to (after the 3-week requirement) or during testing, contact Jessica immediately by email ([jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov)) or phone (801-536-7867). Keep a copy of this form in the student's file (i.e., IEP, school).

**School and Student Information**  
[more info](#)

Please check the SSID for accuracy to avoid delays in processing.

\*LEA:

\*School:

\*School Telephone:

\*Student State ID (SSID):

\*Grade Level:

\*Student's Anticipated Testing Date:

**Scribe Accommodation Type**

Type of Scribe Accommodation Being Requested:

If requesting Non-embedded speech-to-text/voice recognition software/device, provide the name (e.g., Google Read & Write, built-in dictation iPad/Chromebook, Dragon dictation etc.):

\*Give a detailed description about why and how the scribe accommodation has been used for classroom instruction. (Please include the type of speech-to-text/voice recognition software device, if applicable.):

**Plan Information**

\*Indicate Type of Plan:

Subject(s) Requiring Scribe, CAI's embedded Speech-to-Text, or third party non-embedded Speech-to-Text be Enabled (check all that apply):

Assessment(s) Requiring Scribe, CAI's embedded Speech-to-Text, or third party non-embedded Speech-to-Text (check all that apply):

Subject(s) Requiring Word Prediction be Enabled (check all that apply):

Assessment(s) Requiring Word Prediction be Enabled (check all that apply):

**Agreement and Submission**  
[more info](#)

By submitting this form to USBE for consideration for approval, the principal/designee and LEA assure that:

- This accommodation is documented on the student's educational plan.
- This accommodation is used regularly and with fidelity for routine class instruction and assessment.
- This accommodation has been used in training/practice tests to assure the assistive technology works appropriately for the student before the assessment session.

☐ I agree

4. Once you have completed the form, you must agree that the accommodation is documented, used regularly and with fidelity in class instruction, and has been attempted in training tests to ensure it functions as expected for the student. If you agree, click the **I Agree** checkbox and click **Submit**.
  - a. Upon submission, a tracking identifier will be provided. It is recommended you save this identifier to easily track the status of your accommodation request.
    - **Please note:** Once submitted, requests cannot be edited or changed.
5. The request will be reviewed by USBE staff. Upon approval, USBE staff will enable the requested accommodations in TIDE. Please direct any accommodations questions to Jessica Wilhelm at [Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov).

## How LEA-level users review submitted Assistive Technology or Scribe/Speech-to-Text Requests in TIDE

After submission of an accommodation request form in TIDE, you may view the status of currently pending accommodation requests using the TIDE interface. For any questions regarding assistive technology itself, please review the [Assistive Technology Manual](#) or contact Jessica Wilhelm at [Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov](mailto:Jessica.Wilhelm@schools.utah.gov).

To review the status of an accommodation request:

1. On the TIDE dashboard, click on Forms in the Preparing for Testing grouping and click **View/Edit Forms** (see Figure 152).

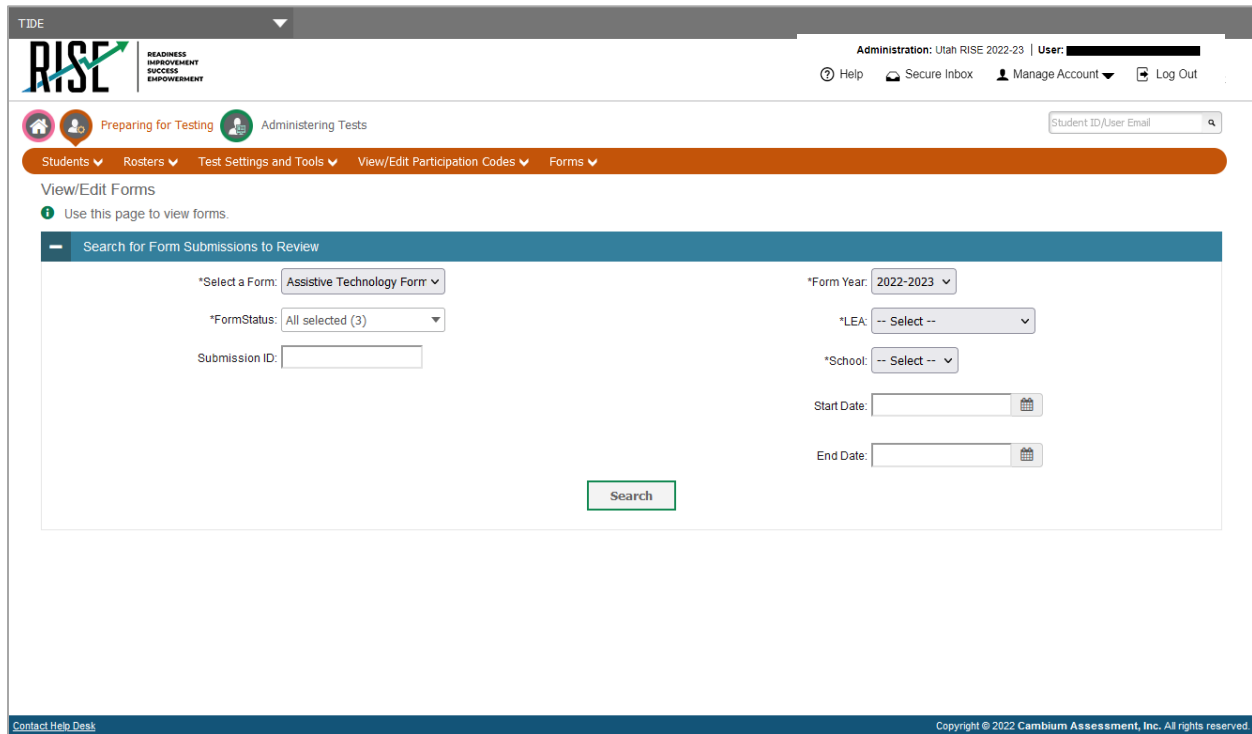
Figure 152. View/Edit Forms



2. On the next page, the View/Edit Forms search box is displayed. Fields denoted with a \* are required. Select and input the relevant search settings based on your previously submitted accommodation form and click **Search**. (see Figure 153).



Figure 153. View/Edit Form



TIDE Administration: Utah RISE 2022-23 | User: [Redacted]  
 Help Secure Inbox Manage Account Log Out  
 Preparing for Testing Administering Tests  
 Students Rosters Test Settings and Tools View/Edit Participation Codes Forms  
 View/Edit Forms  
 Use this page to view forms.  
 Search for Form Submissions to Review  
 \*Select a Form: Assistive Technology Form \*Form Year: 2022-2023  
 \*Form Status: All selected (3) \*LEA: -- Select --  
 Submission ID: [Text Box] \*School: -- Select --  
 Start Date: [Text Box] End Date: [Text Box]  
 Search

- The status of forms matching the selected search criteria are then displayed (see Figure 154).

Figure 154. View/Edit Forms Results

TIDE

RISE

READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPLOYMENT

Administration: Utah RISE 2022-23 | User: [REDACTED]

Help

Secure Inbox

Manage Account

Log Out

Preparing for Testing

Administering Tests

Student ID/User Email

Students

Rosters

Test Settings and Tools

View/Edit Participation Codes

Forms

View/Edit Forms

Use this page to view forms.

Search for Form Submissions to Review

Export

Number of forms found: 4

Enter search terms to filter search results

Edit	Form Information			School Information		Submission Information		
	SubmissionID	FormType	Status	SelectedLEA	SelectedSchool	Submitted By	Date Submitted (ET)	Last Update
	698	Assistive Technology Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	UT-STATE1@demo.user	8/9/2022 11:11:00 AM	2 days, 0 hours ago
	704	Assistive Technology Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1, DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 3, DEMO SCHOOL 4, Training School 1, Training School Break	UT-ADMIN1@demo.user	8/10/2022 1:27:44 PM	9 days, 1 hours ago
	694	Assistive Technology Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	UT-STATE1@demo.user	8/9/2022 10:18:39 AM	10 days, 4 hours ago
	695	Assistive Technology Form	Submitted	USBE	DEMO SCHOOL 1	UT-STATE1@demo.user	8/9/2022 10:30:45 AM	10 days, 4 hours ago

Contact Help Desk

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- Optional: If you desire to view further details about the request, click on the pencil icon to the left of the applicable form.

## Voice pack Installation for Testing with Text-to-Speech

Text-to-Speech (TTS) tools read aloud text that appears on the screen for all students. TDS includes embedded TTS tools that are automatically turned on for students taking RISE assessments (except for reading passages and excerpts). In order for students to test with TTS tools, a supported voice pack will need to be installed on their device before testing begins, if the device does not already include a built-in voice pack. Students testing with TTS must have headphones.

For more information about enabling English and Spanish voice packs, see the [Windows](#), [macOS](#), and [Chrome](#) support pages on this topic.

TTS is available on all operating systems supported by TDS (for a full list of supported operating systems, see the [Quick Guide for Setting up Your Online Testing Technology](#)). However, text-to-speech tracking does not function correctly on Linux OS. If students require the use of this accommodation (TTS with tracking), they must use a different operating system.

Table 13 lists the voice packs supported for students testing with TTS. Students can verify that text-to-speech works on their computers by logging in to a training test session and selecting a test for which text-to-speech is available. Students using TTS for the practice tests must log in using a supported Secure Browser or a supported Chrome, Firefox, or Edge browser.

• Table 32. Technology Requirements for Students Testing with TTS

Technology Type	Product
Supported Voice Packs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows for tests in English: All built-in voice packs</li> <li>Windows for tests in Spanish: Spanish (Mexico)</li> <li>macOS built-in voice packs</li> <li>iPadOS built-in voice packs</li> <li>Chromebook built-in voice packs</li> <li>Heather Infovox iVox HQ (macOS only)</li> <li>Rosa Infovox iVox HQ (macOS only)</li> </ul>



Note: CAI strongly encourages schools to test the text-to-speech settings before students take operational tests. You can check these settings through the diagnostic page. From the student training test login screen, click the Run Diagnostics link, and then click the Text-to-Speech Check button.

The best voice packs to use for text-to-speech in the RISE test system are the default ones provided on one's device/operating system; however, the RISE system supports additional voice packs if they've been installed on devices through a third party as long as CAI has them on their allow list. If you've installed an additional voice pack on devices in your LEA through a third party, make sure the license is up-to-date. If you do not see your additional voice pack listed as an available voice for your RISE test in the TTS Sound Check page, contact CAI via the Help Desk [RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com) so they can make sure it's on the allow list. CAI and USBE also highly recommends having students use the training tests to check their devices if there are any questions about what the voice packs sound like so they select one they prefer.

## How LEA-level Users Use TIDE during Test Administration

During testing, LEA-level users can perform the following tasks in TIDE:

*Optional:* Print **test tickets** to help students log in to tests.

Add, modify, upload and process appeal requests.

View reports of students' current test statuses, test completion rates, and test status codes.

### How LEA-level Users Print Test Tickets

A test ticket is a hard-copy form that includes a student's username for logging in to a test (see Figure 155).

TIDE generates the test tickets as PDF files that you download with your browser.

Figure 155: Sample Test Ticket

The image shows a sample test ticket form. At the top left, it says 'test,Test'. To the right, it says 'Grade: 03' and 'DOB: 10/10/2010'. Below this, there is a section for 'Test' with a person icon, 'First Name', and a field containing '9212691'. Below that is a field for 'SSID' containing '9212691'. At the bottom, it says 'District USBE (99)' and 'School DEMO SCHOOL 1 (99-999)'.

#### About Printing Test Tickets for Dual-Enrolled Students

When printing test tickets for a student who has been dual-enrolled, tickets will be printed for the selected LEAs and schools in which the student is enrolled.

The student can use any of the tickets to log in to the Test Delivery System (TDS). When verifying their information after logging in to the TDS, the first school in which the student was enrolled will be displayed by default. It is okay to continue with the verification process as the school information has no impact on the tests that a student is eligible for.


### How LEA-level users print test tickets from student lists

1. From the **Print Test Tickets** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Print from Student List**. The **Print Test Tickets from Student List** page appears.
2. Retrieve the students for whom you want to print test tickets by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.
3. Select the column headings to sort the retrieved students in the order you want the test tickets printed.
4. Specify the students for whom test tickets need to be printed:

To print test tickets for specific students, mark the checkboxes for the students you want to print.

To print test tickets for all students listed on the page, mark the checkbox at the top of the table.

To print test tickets for all retrieved students, no additional action is necessary. The option to print all retrieved records is available by default.

5. Select  and then select the appropriate action:

To print test tickets for selected students, select **My Selected Test Tickets**.

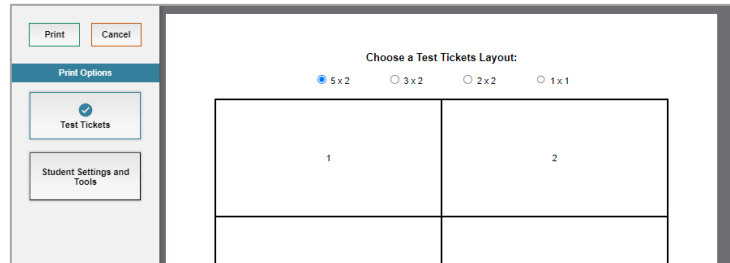
To print test tickets for all retrieved students, select **All Test Tickets**.

6. In the new browser window that opens displaying a layout for selecting the printed layout (see Figure 156), verify **Test Tickets** is selected in the *Print Options* section.

7. Select the layout you require, and then select **Print**.

Your browser downloads the generated PDF.

Figure 156: Layout Model for Test Tickets




## How LEA-level users print test tickets from roster lists

1. From the **Print Test Tickets** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Print from Roster List**. The **View/Edit Rosters** page appears.
2. Retrieve the rosters for which you want to print test tickets by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**.
3. Select the column headings to sort the retrieved rosters in the order you want the test tickets printed.
4. Do one of the following:

Mark the checkboxes for the rosters you want to print.

Mark the checkbox at the top of the table to print tickets for all retrieved rosters.

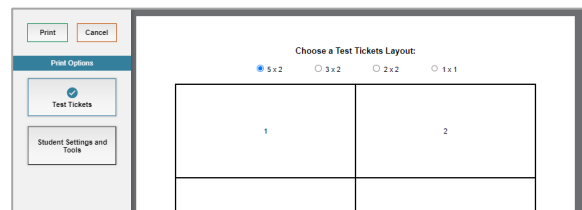
When printing multiple class groups, the total number of students included in the class groups should not exceed 1000.

5. Select  and then select **Test Tickets**. A layout model appears for selecting the printed layout (see Figure 157).

6. Verify **Test Tickets** is selected in the *Print Options* section.

7. Select the layout you require, and then select **Print**.

Figure 157: Layout Model for Test Tickets



Your browser downloads the generated PDF.

NOTE: When viewing the roster list for your roster, make sure the “Current Students” radio button is selected (not the “Current and Past Students”) to ensure that your roster list is showing only current students (and not students who have exited your roster throughout the school year).

## How LEA-level Users Manage Appeal Requests

In the normal flow of a test opportunity, a student takes the test in TDS and then submits it. Next, TDS forwards the test for scoring, and then the test scores are reported in NextGen Reporting System.

Appeal requests are a way of interrupting this normal flow. A student may need to get back into a segment they incorrectly exited or have a grace period extension if they had to pause their test and didn’t have time to review. A test administrator may want to invalidate a test because of a hardware malfunction or an impropriety.

### List of Appeal Request Types

Reset and reopen appeal requests must be submitted at least one day prior to the end of a test window so that students can complete their test opportunity Table 33 lists the types of appeals.

Table 33: Types of Appeals

Type	Description
Invalidate a test	Eliminates the test opportunity, and the student has no further opportunities for the test. You can submit these test invalidations until the end of the test window.
Reset a test	Allows the student to restart a test opportunity (removing all responses on the test). You can submit these appeal requests until the end of the test window.
Re-open a test	Reopens a test that was completed, invalidated, or expired.
Re-open Test Segment	Reopens a previous test segment. This appeal request is useful when a student inadvertently or accidentally leaves a test segment incomplete and starts a new test segment. Students can answer unanswered items and can modify responses to answered items in the reopened segment.
Grace Period Extension (GPE)	Allows the student to review previously answered questions upon resuming a test or test segment after expiration of the pause timer. Once a student pauses a test, a 20-minute pause timer starts running. The following scenarios are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If resuming the test within 20 minutes, student can review previously answered questions.</li> <li>• After 20 minutes, the student cannot review previously answered questions and can only work on unanswered questions. A GPE is needed to allow student to review previously answered questions.</li> </ul>

Once an appeal has been requested, LEA-level users can review the appeal request status. For a list of appeal request statuses, see Table 34 on the following page.

Table 34: List of Appeal Request Statuses

Appeal Request Status	Description of Status
Error Occurred	An error occurred while the appeal request was being processed.
Pending Approval	Appeal request is pending approval.
Processed	Appeal request was successfully processed and the test opportunity has been updated.
Rejected	Another user rejected the appeal request.
Rejected by System	Test Delivery System was unable to process the appeal request.
Requires Resubmission	Appeal request must be resubmitted.
Retracted	Originator retracted the appeal request.
Submitted for Processing	Appeal request submitted to Test Delivery System for processing.

Once an appeal has been requested, users can review the appeal requests by test status. For a list of available appeal requests by test status, see Table 35 below.

Table 35: List of Appeal Requests by Test Status

Test Status	Invalidate a test	Reset a test	Re-open a test	Re-open Previous Test Segment	Grace Period Extension
Approved		✓			
Completed	✓	✓	✓		
Denied	✓	✓		✓	✓
Expired	✓	✓	✓		
Paused	✓	✓		✓	✓
Pending		✓			
Processing		✓			
Reported	✓	✓	✓		
Review		✓			
Scored	✓	✓	✓		
Started		✓			
Submitted	✓	✓	✓		
Suspended		✓			
Invalidated		✓	✓		

## How LEA-level users add new appeal requests one at a time

You can create an appeal request for a given test result.

- Retrieve the result for which you want to create an appeal request by doing the following:
  - From the **Appeal Requests** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Create Appeal Requests**. The **Create Appeal Requests** page appears (see Figure 158).
  - Select a request type.

Figure 158: Selection Fields in the Create Appeal Requests Page

c. From the drop-down lists and in the text field, enter search criteria.

d. Select **Search**. TIDE displays the found results at the bottom of the **Create Appeal Requests** page (see Figure 159).

2. Mark the checkbox for each result for which you want to create a test invalidation, and then select **Create**.
3. From the **Select a reason from the list** drop-down, select a reason for creating the appeal request. The reasons may vary based on the appeal request type.
4. Enter a reason for the request in the window that pops up.
5. Select **Submit**. TIDE displays a confirmation message.

Figure 159: Retrieved Test Results

+ Select Request Type and Search							
Create							
Number of records found: 4							
	Result ID	School IRN	Last Name	First Name	SSID	Test Name	Test Status
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	832	99-999	Smith	Tim	992421311	SAGE-Biology-Science-7-summative	Submitted
<input type="checkbox"/>	832	99-999	Brown	Patricia	992421525	SAGE-Biology-Science-8-summative	Submitted
<input type="checkbox"/>	832	99-999	Taylor	Johnathan	9992421525	SAGE-Biology-Science-10-summative	Submitted

## How LEA-level users approve or modify existing appeal requests one at a time

You can view, approve, reject, retract, and export existing appeal requests.

1. From the **Appeal Requests** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **View/Export Requests**. The **View/Export Requests** page appears (see Figure 160).

Figure 160: Selection Fields in the View/Export Appeal Requests Page

View/Export Requests

Use this page to view, edit, export, or process test status events. [View Help](#)

**Appeal Information**

Choose a Request Type: **All**

- ☐ Appeal a Test
- ☐ Invalidate a Test
- ☐ Reopen a Test
- ☐ Open Period Extension
- ☐ Re-open test segment

Choose a Request Status: **All**

- ☐ Submitted for Processing
- ☐ Processed
- ☐ Error Cleanup
- ☐ Reported by System
- ☐ Resubmit Reevaluation
- ☐ Pending Approval
- ☐ Rejected
- ☐ Retracted

Additional Request Criteria

Session ID:

Filter By: **All**

**Search**

2. Retrieve the appeal requests you want to view by filling out the search criteria and selecting **Search**. Figure 161 shows retrieved appeal requests.

Figure 161: Retrieved Appeal Requests

Monitoring Test Progress   Appeal Requests   Filter Test Results														
Approve Requests														
Use this page to approve, reject, or retract requests. <a href="#">View Help</a>														
+ Appeal Information														
Number of records: 2														
Case Number	Request ID	School IRN	Request ID	Student's First Name	Student's Last Name	Progress	Request Status	Request Date	Test	Test Date	Test Status	Test Date	Test Date	Reviewed By
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82353	Reopen a Test	99-999	2015009	0909003	Test3	Test3	Pending Approval	02/23/2024 12:22:40	Summative Writing Grade 5	1	reported	01/17/2024 7:22:40	01/17/2024 7:22:40	UT-SAS@demo.user
<input type="checkbox"/> 82407	Reopen a Test	99-999	2015009	0909003	Test3	Test3	Pending Approval	02/23/2024 12:22:40	Summative Writing Grade 5	1	reported	01/17/2024 7:22:40	01/17/2024 7:22:40	UT-SAS@demo.user

3. *Optional:* Review the initiator's reason for the appeal request by selecting  in the Request Status column.
4. You can also process appeal requests on the **View/Export Requests** page by marking the checkbox.

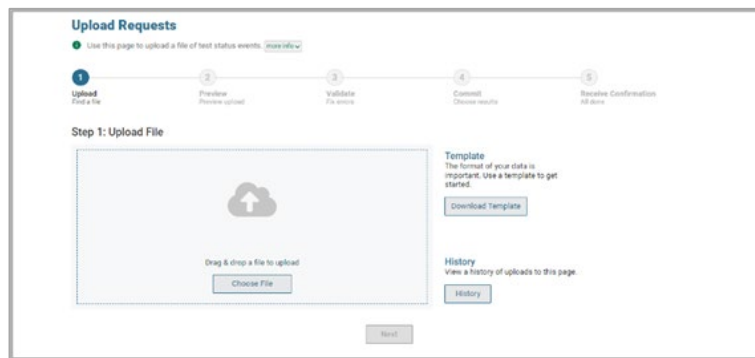
**Note:** When you select records with a *Request Status* that cannot be changed, like *Rejected by System* or *Submitted for Processing*, the **Process** options show *No Action(s) (#)* indicating that additional steps in the workflow are not possible for some records.

## How LEA-level users add or modify multiple appeal requests all at once

If you have many appeal requests to create, it may be easier to perform those transactions through file uploads. This task requires familiarity with composing comma-separated value (CSV) files or working with Microsoft Excel.

- From the **Appeals** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Appeals**. The **Upload Appeals** page appears where you can download a template file.

Figure 162: Upload Appeals Page



- Fill out the template using Table 36 below.

Table 36: Columns in the Appeal Request Upload File

Column Name	Description	Valid Values
Type*	Type of appeal request.	One of the following: Invalidate a test Reset a Test Re-open a test Grace Period Extension Re-open test segment
SearchType*	Student field to search.	One of the following: Result ID SSID Session ID
SearchValue*	Search value corresponding to the search type.	Up to 1,000 alphanumeric characters. The value must exist in TDS or TIDE. For example, specifying a result ID of 123456 requires that this result ID exist in TDS.
Reason*	Reason for creating appeal request.	Up to 1,000 alphanumeric characters.

\*Required field.



- Once you've downloaded and filled out the template file, return to the upload screen, select **Browse**, locate the file on your computer, and upload it to TIDE. Select **Next**. The upload preview screen appears (see Figure 163).

Figure 163: Upload Appeals Preview Page

- Once you've verified the information on the preview screen, select **Next** again. The validation screen appears (see Figure 164).

Figure 164: Upload Appeals Validation Page

- The validation screen shows errors or warnings associated with your uploaded file.

- To continue with the upload despite these errors or warnings, select **Continue with Upload**. The selected file will be uploaded, but the rows with errors will not be included.

Figure 165: Upload Appeals Commit Page

- The commit page appears, showing how many records will be committed based on your upload file (see Figure 165).
- The confirmation page appears next, confirming how many records have been committed as a result of your upload. To upload a new file, select **Upload New File**.

Figure 166: Appeals Record List with Appeal Status Shown

Request ID	Student ID	Student Name	Student's Last Name	Test Type	Test Status	Test Start Date	Date of Last Activity	Test	Appeal Status	Reason
99-999	2007430	999942	Brownhead3	1	reported	2/1/2025 1:00:27 PM	2/1/2025 3:02:48 PM	UT-GEN-BLUM-100-3	Pending Approval	425

- Appeals submitted need to be approved and processed by you, the LEA. Any pending appeal(s) you submitted will be shown when you search for them, with "Pending Approval" listed in the **Approval Status** column (see Figure 166). Once an appeal is approved, it will no longer be shown when you search for it.

## How LEA-level Users Monitor Test Progress

The tasks available in the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu allow you to generate various reports that provide information about a test administration's progress.

The following reports are available in TIDE:

**Plan and Manage Testing Report:** Details a student's test opportunities and the status of those test opportunities. You can generate this report from the **Plan and Manage Testing** page or the **Participation Report by SSID** page.

**Test Completion Rates Report:** Summarizes the number and percentage of students who have started or completed a test.

**Test Status Code Report:** Displays all the participation codes for a test administration.

## How LEA-level users view report of students' current test status

TIDE includes a Plan and Manage Testing report that details all of a student's test opportunities and the status of those test opportunities.

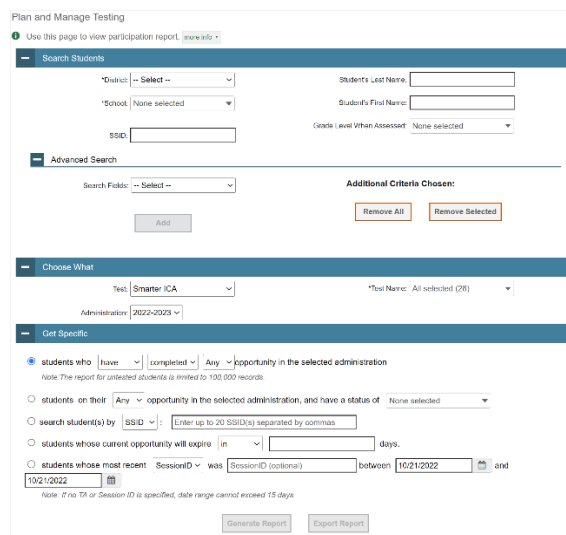
Because the report lists testing opportunities, a student can appear more than once on the report.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Plan and Manage Testing**. The **Plan and Manage Testing** page appears (see Figure 167).

2. In the *Choose What* panel, select the parameters for which tests to include in your report:

- a. From the **Test** drop-down list, select a test category.

Figure 167: Plan and Manage Testing Page



- b. From the **Administration** drop-down list, select an administration.
- c. *Optional:* From the **Test Name** drop-down list, select the test for which you want to generate the report. You may select one, multiple, or all from this list.
- d. *Optional:* From the **Search Fields** drop-down list, select a specific test accommodation or demographic to filter the report.
  - If you select a test accommodation or demographic, a **Values** field is displayed. Select the required filter criteria from the available options.

3. In the *Search Students* panel, select the parameters for whose information to include in your report:
  - a. From the **LEA** drop-down list, select an LEA if applicable.
  - b. From the **School** drop-down list, select a school if applicable. You may select one or more schools from this list. You may also select all schools if the selected LEA has 20 or less schools. For LEAs that have more than 20 schools, the **Select all** option will not be available. Furthermore, the checkboxes for the schools will be disabled once 20 schools have been selected.
  - c. *Optional:* If a single school was selected, choose a teacher from the **Teacher** drop-down list.

#### About the Teacher Drop-down List

The **Teacher** drop-down list includes all school-level users, such as teachers, test administrators, and principal associated with the selected school. When you select a person from the **Teacher** drop-down list, TIDE performs a check to see if the person is associated with any roster. If no class groups exist for the selected person, no data is displayed when you generate the report. If the selected person has an associated roster, the plan and manage testing reports shows the test attempts of the students included in the roster.

If you do not select any person from the **Teacher** drop-down list and use the default value of **All** to generate the report, you will see all the tests taken in that school, irrespective of roster associations.

It is important to note that the Test Administrator Name displayed on the Plan and Manage Testing report does not imply the name of the teacher. The TA is the person who conducts the test. This can be the same as the teacher or it can be a different person.

- d. *Optional:* In the *Student's Last Name* field, enter a student's last name.
  - e. *Optional:* In the *Student's First Name* field, enter a student's first name.
  - f. *Optional:* In the *SSID* field, enter a SSID.
  - g. *Optional:* From the **Grade** drop-down list, select a grade. You may select one, multiple, or all grades from this list.
4. In the *Get Specific* panel, select the radio button for one of the options and then set the parameters for that option. The following options are available (parameters for each option are listed in {brackets}):
  - a. Students who {have/have not} {completed/started} the {1st/2nd/Any} opportunity in the selected administration.
  - b. Students on their {1st/2nd/Any} opportunity in the selected administration and have a status of {student test status}.
  - c. Search student(s) by {SSID/Name}: {SSID/Student Name}
  - d. Students whose current opportunity will expire {in/between} {number/range} days.
  - e. If you select "in", you may enter any number in the displayed text box to determine tests expiring in the specified number of days. You may also enter 0 to see opportunities that expire that day.
  - f. If you select "between", you may enter two numbers in the displayed text boxes to signify a range of days (such as 1–3).

- g. Students whose most recent {Session ID/TA Name} was {Optional Session ID/TA Name} between {start date} and {end date}.

5. Do one of the following:

- To view the report on the page, select Generate Report.
- To open the report in Microsoft Excel, select Export Report.

NOTE: During periods of high testing volume, test statuses and reporting may take up to 24 hours to be reflected in the RISE systems, so please take this timeframe into account as it relates to these reports.

For descriptions of the columns in this report, see Table 37 below.

Table 37: Columns in the Plan and Manage Testing Report

Attribute	Description
Name	Student's legal name (Last Name, First Name).
LEA Name	Name of the LEA associated with the record.
School Name	Name of the school associated with the record.
SSID	Student's Statewide Student Identifier number.
Enrolled Grade	The grade in which a student is enrolled.
Current LEP	Indicates whether the student is an English Language Learner.
Test	Test name for this student record.
Opportunity	The opportunity number for that student's specific record.
TA Name	The test administrator who created the session in which the student is currently testing (or in which the student completed the test).
Session ID	The Session ID to which the test is linked.
Total Time Spent	The time it took a student to complete a test.
Status	The status for that specific opportunity.
Results ID	The unique identifier linked to the student's results for that specific opportunity.
Restarts	The total number of times a student has resumed an opportunity (e.g., if a test has been paused three times and the student has resumed the opportunity after each pause, this column will show three restarts). (This includes Restarts Within Grace Period—see below.)
Restarts Within Grace Period	The total number of times a student has resumed an opportunity within 20 minutes after a test was paused. For example, if a test has been paused three times and the student resumed the opportunity within 20 minutes of two pauses but 25 minutes after the third pause, this column shows two Restarts Within Grace Period). A student has a grace period of 20 minutes to pause the test at a test item and then resume the test at that same item. However, if a test is paused for more than 20 minutes, the test session will expire, and the student will not be able to review any previous answers.
Date Started	The date when the first test item was presented to the student for that opportunity.
Date Completed	The date when the student submitted the test for scoring.
Last Activity	The date of the last activity for that opportunity or record. A completed test can still have activity as it goes through the QA and reporting process.
Expiration Date	The date the test opportunity expires. The following are the set timeframes for each test; if not completed within this timeframe, the tests will expire. Benchmark Modules: 7 days Interims: 14 days Fall Summatives: 21 days Spring Summatives: 60 days
Remote Session	Indicates whether the test was taken with the embedded remote proctoring enhancements (Y) or not (N).

## How LEA-level users view which students have tested remotely

LEA-level users can use the Plan and Manage Testing report to see which students have taken a test that was administered remotely. To do this, LEA-level users will generate the Plan and Manage Testing report with whichever search criteria they want to use by following the steps outlined above. In the report that is generated (or exported), there will be a column labelled “Remote Session” (see Figure 168 below). A “Y” in this column relays that the given student took the test listed remotely; a “N” in this column relays that the given student did not take the test listed remotely.

Figure 168: Remote Session Column in Plan and Manage Testing Report

Plan and Manage Testing

Use this page to view participation report. [more info](#)

Go to Report

1 Choose What

2 Search Students

3 Get Specific

Generate Report Export Report

Number of students found: 1

Enter search terms to filter search results

Name	LEA Name	School Name	SSID	Enrolled Grade	Current LEP	Test	Language	Opportunity	TA Name	SessionID	Total Time Spent	Status	Results ID	Restarts	Restarts Within Grace Period	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Expiration Date	Remote Session
Burgess, Carol	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772995	05		Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Literature 1	ENU	1	Russell, Nicole	LIVE-5280-40	00:00:57	reported	6390297	0	0	10/13/2021	10/13/2021	10/13/2021		N

## How LEA-level users view report of students' current test status by student ID

You can also generate participation reports for specific students by SSID. This section describes how to generate participation reports for one or more students using students' SSIDs.

Because the report lists testing opportunities, a student can appear more than once on the report.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Participation Search by SSID**. The *Participation Search by SSID* page appears (see Figure 169).

2. Do one of the following:

To enter students' SSIDs, select **Enter**. Next, enter one or more SSIDs, separated by commas, in the Student IDs field. You can enter up to 1000 SSIDs.

Figure 169: Participation Search by SSID Page

Participation Search by SSID

Use this page to view participation reports for specified students. [more info](#)

Enter Upload

Enter SSID(s)

Use a comma to separate multiple values.

Student ID(s)

Generate Report

To upload SSIDs, select **Upload**. Next, select **Browse** and then use the file browser to select an Excel or CSV file with Student IDs listed in a single column. You can upload up to 1000 SSIDs.

3. Select **Generate Report**. The Participation Report by SSID appears.

## How LEA-level users view report of test completion rates

The Test Completion Rate report summarizes the number and percentage of students who have started or completed a test.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Completion Rates**. The **Test Completion Rates** page appears.
2. In the *Report Criteria* panel (see Figure 170), select the parameters for which tests to include in your report.
3. To open the report in Microsoft Excel, select **Export Report**. Figure 171 displays a sample Test Completion Rate report.

Figure 170: Test Completion Rates Search Fields

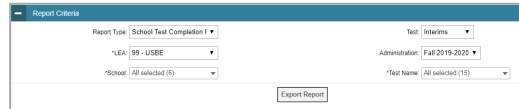


Figure 171: Test Completion Rate Report

Number of records found: 2							
Date	Test Name	Opportunity	Total Student	Total Student Started	Total Student Completed	Percent Started	Percent Completed
02/08/2016	Grade 1 ELPa21 All Domains	1	7842	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
02/08/2016	Grade 1 ELPa21 Listening	93	31	0	0	0.00%	0.00%

For a description of the columns in this report, see Table 38 below.

Table 38: Columns in the Test Completion Rates Report

Column	Description
Date	Date and time that the file was generated.
Test	Test that is being reported.
Administration	Administration that is being reported.
Test Name	Grade, test, and subject that are being reported.
Opportunity	Test opportunity number that is being reported.
Total Student	Number of students with an active relationship to the school in TIDE.
Total Student Started	Number of students who have started the test.
Total Student Completed	Number of students who have finished the test and submitted it for scoring.
Percent Started	Percentage of students who have started the test out of the total number of students with an active relation to the school in TIDE.
Percent Completed	Percentage of students who have completed the test out of the total number of students with an active relation to the school in TIDE.
LEA Name	The name of the reported LEA.
LEA ID	The ID of the reported LEA.
School Name	The name of the reported school. This column is only included in the school-level report.
School ID	The ID of the reported school. This column is only included in the school-level report.

## Overview of Participation Codes

This section addresses the management of participation codes for accountability purposes. **Please note that it is important to monitor test progress and enter any necessary participation codes throughout the test window as it progresses rather than after testing is complete.**

## Motivation for Participation Codes

There are circumstances in which a student did not participate in an expected assessment or participated in an assessment but in a non-standard way. In such instances, participation codes control and document how the test record is handled for reporting aggregates and accountability calculations.

Participation codes are not intended to explain data errors present in UTREx. As per R277-404, Local Education Agencies (LEAs) are responsible for updating local student information systems (SISs) so that UTREx data are accurate.

Once any participation code is marked in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE), that participation code persists until it is changed.

When participation codes are used, only one code can be selected. Participation codes are classified as “non-participation” or “participation.” (A student is considered to have attempted a test after answering 6 questions or after responding with any text to a writing prompt.) For a listing of participation codes, see Table X on the following page.



**Policy:** Participation codes are audited for appropriate use. ALL student data will be used for scoring, reporting, and accountability.

## Management of Participation Codes

Using TIDE, you can view participation codes for students enrolled in your LEA or school. You can add, modify, or delete participation codes only in TIDE.

Test eligibility is controlled by the course code provided via the nightly UTREx upload. Once an enrolled student has been assigned a RISE-assessed course for at least 10 days, the student will either be required to take the RISE test by the end of the testing window or must be assigned a participation code.

A student’s participation on a test is defined as a student answering 6 or more questions or entering any non-blank character into one writing prompt.

Users can use TIDE’s **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab to add, delete, or modify participation codes for eligible tests. In addition, if a participation code had been assigned prior to eligibility being removed, you can still view and modify the code in TIDE as long as the student is enrolled in the LEA or school by using this tab.

If you assign a non-participation code prior to testing, TIDE removes the student’s eligibility and the student will not be able to start that specific test. In order for a student to take the test, you must remove the participation code in TIDE.

The participation and Test Status Code Reports only display eligible tests. However, if a student had started a test that was later invalidated, that test will be included in the generated reports as an invalidated test.

# Working with Participation Codes in TIDE

This section describes how to view, modify, and delete participation codes in TIDE.

## Updating a Student's Participation Codes

You can add or modify a student's participation codes as long as the student is enrolled in your school or LEA.

To update a student's participation codes:

1. Log in to TIDE, and click the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.
2. Search for students using the available filters. (You can use the **Advanced Search** function to search only for students with participation codes.)
3. Click **Search**. The search results table displays those students who match the search query. The Participation Codes column lists any assigned participation codes (see Figure 172).

Figure 172: Participation Codes in TIDE

View/Edit Participation Code Assignments

Use this page to enter codes explaining a student's participation codes. [more info](#)

+ Search Students

Participation Codes column

Number of Students found: 159

Participation codes shown for students/assessments (if entered)

	Edit	LEA	School IRN	SSID (7 digits)	LEA Student ID	First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name	Gender	Enrolled Grade	Participation Codes	Descriptive Audio	School by Test	ELL	Foreign Exchange	Print On Request	Test Language	Scribe	Print Size	Color Choices	Mouse Pointer	Assistive Tech	
<input type="checkbox"/>		YY	YY-001	7772251	1951	Peter		Watson	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-MA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR-CP-MA-UT_G3-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR-CP-ELA-UT-Reading_G3-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-SC-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-MA-10-999 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-Writing-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR-CP-MA-UT_SM11-10-999 UT-GEN-INTR-CP-ELA-UT-Reading_G3-8-999	Summative: ELA Grade 3:YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 3:YY-001 Interim: Math Grade 3:YY-001 Summative: Math Grade 3:YY-001		N	Not	N							
<input type="checkbox"/>		YY	YY-001	7774999	1995	Kevin		Powell	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-SC-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-MA-10-999 UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-Writing-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR-CP-MA-UT_SM11-10-999 UT-GEN-INTR-CP-ELA-UT-Reading_G3-8-999	Interim: MA Summative: Math SM1:YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 8:YY-001 Summative: ELA Grade 8:YY-001 Summative: Writing Grade 8:YY-001 Summative: SCIENCE Grade 8:YY-002		N	Not	N							

4. In the list of retrieved students, select for the student whose participation code you want to update.



- The **Edit Non-Participation Code** page appears. In the **Participation Codes** section of the page, use the drop-down menus available for each test the student is eligible for to update the participation code(s) as needed (see Figure 173).

Figure 173: Participation Codes in the Test Information Distribution Engine

**Edit Non-Participation Codes**

Use this form to add or modify a student's participation codes. [more info](#)

**Go to section**

**1** Student Information

LEA: YY - Utah Model District  
School: YY-001 - Model Elementary School  
SSID (7 digits): 7772950  
Student's First Name: Benjamin  
Student's Middle Initial:

Student's Last Name: Oliver  
Gender: M  
Birth Date (MMDDYYYY): 08121997  
Enrolled Grade: 03

**2** Participation Codes

Participation Codes

Interim- ELA Grade 3: No Participation Code ▼  
Interim- Math Grade 3: No Participation Code ▼  
Summative- ELA Grade 3: No Participation Code ▼  
Summative- Math Grade 3: No Participation Code ▼

Save Cancel


- Click **Save** when complete.

Table 39 on the following page lists the participation codes and their descriptions.

Table 39: Participation Codes and Their Descriptions

Participation Code	State	Federal	Description
101: Did Not Test	Countable for Participation only	Countable for Participation only	Student was enrolled at the school and eligible to test (with or without reasonable accommodations) but did not test.
103: EL First Year in U.S. April 15 or Later	Not Countable	Not Countable	The student is an English learner (EL) and first enrolled in the U.S. on or after April 15 of current school year. Student is not required to test, but testing is made available.
104: EL First Year in U.S. Before April 15	Counted for Participation only	Counted for Participation only	The student is EL and first enrolled in the U.S. before April 15 of current school year. Student must take ELA, Math, and Science.
205: EL in Second Year of Enrollment	Counted in Participation and Growth	Counted in Participation and Growth	Student is EL and first enrolled in the U.S. during the 2021-2022 school year. Student must take ELA, Math, and Science (grades 4-8).
106: Student Refused to Test	Countable	Countable	Student refuses to start the assessment or refuses to complete at least six items of the assessment.
107: Excused for Health Emergency	Not Countable	Not Countable	Student is unable to test during the testing window due to an unanticipated health circumstance.
111: USBE Excused – Approval Needed	Not Countable	Not Countable	Requires USBE authorization. Used in rare circumstances to capture irregular test circumstances.
112: Student Transferred Before Testing Window	Not Countable	Not Countable	Student transferred out of school before the LEA had a reasonable opportunity to administer the assessment.
200: Standard Participation	Countable	Countable	Student took the assessment under normal circumstances.
201: Accommodated	Countable	Countable	Student took the assessment with allowed accommodation(s).
202: Modified	Counted for Participation only	Counted for Participation Only	Student took the assessment with non-allowed modifications which interfere with the validity/reliability of the test.
213: Invalidated	Countable	Countable	LEA determines that the test was spoiled or invalid (E.g. Student cheated; test administrator broke protocol).
204: Parental Exclusion*	Not Countable	Countable	A parent or guardian has requested in writing that the student be exempt from the assessment.
214: Invalidated due to parental exclusion	Not Countable	Not Countable	Parent determines that the student should not participate with the assessment.
208: Test System Irregularity	Not Countable	Not Countable	The test event was interrupted by a system error without reasonable opportunity to reset or re-open the test. USBE approval required.
209: Incorrect Course Code Assigned	Countable	Countable	An incorrect course code or grade was assigned, triggering an incorrect test. LEA correction of the course code is required.

\*If the parental exclusion includes benchmark modules, set the Benchmark Parental Exclusion fields in TIDE found on the View/Edit Student page. It is set by subject.

Benchmark Parental Exclusion				
Benchmark Parental Exclusion	ELA	Mathematics	Science	Writing
Student Benchmark Parental Exclusion 	Yes <input type="button" value="v"/>	Yes <input type="button" value="v"/>	No <input type="button" value="v"/>	No <input type="button" value="v"/>

## Viewing a Student's Participation Codes

When you search for student records in TIDE, the search results table displays any assigned participation codes. This can be done from the **View/Edit/Export Students** tab or the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.

To view the participation code in TIDE:

1. Click either the **View/Edit/Export Students** tab or the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab.
2. Search for students using the available filters. (You can use the **Advanced Search** function to search only for students with participation codes.)
3. Click **Search**. The search results table displays those students who match the search query. The Participation Codes column lists any assigned participation codes (see Figure 174 below).

Figure 174: Participation Codes in TIDE

View/Edit Participation Code Assignments

Use this page to enter codes explaining a student's participation codes. [more info](#)

Search Students

Number of Students found: 159

	LEA	School	SSID	LEA	Students	Students	Students	Gender	Enrolled	Participation	Descriptive	School by Test	ELL	Foreign	Print On Request	Test Language	Score	Print Size	Color Choices	Mouse Pointer	Assessive Test
	IRN		(7 digits)	ID	First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name		Grade	Codes	Audio			Exchange							
<div><div></div><div></div></div>	YY	YY-001	7772951	1951	Peter		Watson	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM- UD-MA-10-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-MA-UT_SM11- 10-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT-Reading_G3- 100		Summative: ELA Grade 3-YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 3-YY-001 Interim: MA Summative:	N	Not	N						
<div><div></div><div></div></div>	YY	YY-001	7774995	1995	Kevin		Powell	Male	03	UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-SC-8-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-MA-10-999 UT-GEN-SUM- UD-ELA-Writing- 8-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-MA-UT_SM11- 10-999 UT-GEN-INTR- CP-ELA- UT-Reading_G3- 8-999		Interim: MA Summative: Math SM11-YY-001 Interim: ELA Grade 8-YY-001 Summative: ELA Grade 8-YY-001 Summative: Writing Grade 8-YY-001 Summative: SCIENCE Grade 8-YY-002	N	Not	N						

- Note: The code 999 (shown in Figure 174 above) indicates that a participation code had been assigned and was then removed. This is different from a blank participation code, which means that a participation code had never been assigned for that student's test.

If a participation code needs to be changed for a student, do one of the following:

- If the student is still eligible for the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.
- If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had attempted the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.
- If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had not attempted the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student's Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer enrolled in the LEA, use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code); follow the procedure in the [“How LEA-level users use Discrepancy Resolution for cleanup”](#) section on page 154.


If a participation code needs to be added for a student, do one of the following:

If the student is still eligible for the test, use the **View/Edit Participation Codes** tab in TIDE and follow the procedure in the **Updating a Student’s Participation Code** section on the following page.

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had attempted the test, use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code); follow the procedure in the [“How LEA-level users use Discrepancy Resolution for cleanup”](#) section on page 154.

If the student is no longer eligible for the test and had not attempted the test, use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code); follow the procedure in the [“How LEA-level users use Discrepancy Resolution for cleanup”](#) section on page 154.

If the student is no longer enrolled in the LEA, use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code); follow the procedure in the [“How LEA-level users use Discrepancy Resolution for cleanup”](#) section on page 154.

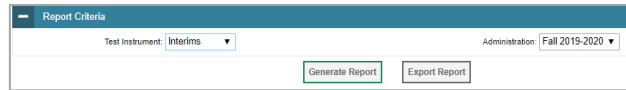
 *Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking one of these links, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.*

## How LEA-level users view report of test status codes

The Test Status Code report displays all the non-participation codes for a test administration.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Status Code Report**. The **Test Status Code Report** page appears.

Figure 175: Test Status Code Report Search Results



2. In the **Report Criteria** panel (see Figure 175), select search criteria for the test and administration.

3. Do one of the following:

To open the report in Microsoft Excel, select **Export Report**.

Figure 176: Test Status Code Report

Number of records found: 2							
Student Name	SSID	Test Name	Test Status	Date Started	Special Code	Assigned School ID	Assigned School Name
Washington, George	1234567890	Grade 3 ELA Summative		01/15/16	ky75321p	9999_01	Demo inst 9999
Lincoln, Abraham	98876543F	Grade 6 ELA Summative		01/15/16	678900w	9999_02	Demo inst 9999

To view the report on the page, select **Generate Report**. Note: due to the size of this report, it is recommended that users Export instead of Generate.

TIDE displays the tests and associated statuses and participation codes (see Figure 176).

For a description of the columns in this report, see Table 40 below.

Table 40: Columns in the Test Status Code Report

Column	Description
Name	Student's name.
SSID	Student's Statewide Student Identifier number.
TestName	Test in which student did not participate.
TestStatus	Test's most recent status.
Date Started	Date student started the test.
Participation Code	Code indicating why student did not start or complete the test.
Assigned School ID	ID of school where student is enrolled.
Assigned School Name	Name of school where student is enrolled.
Opportunity	Test opportunity number.
Result ID	Unique ID for the item result.
Session ID	Unique ID for the test session.
Test Expiration Date	Date the test expired.

For a description of each status that a test opportunity can have, see Table 41.

Table 41: Test Opportunity Status Descriptions

Status	Definitions
Approved	The TA has approved the student for the session, but the student has not yet started or resumed the test.
Completed	The student has submitted the test for scoring. No additional action can be taken by the student.
Denied	The TA denied the student entry into the session. If the student attempts to enter the session again, this status will change to “Pending” until the TA approves or denies the student.
Expired	The student’s test has not been completed and cannot be resumed because the test has expired.
Invalidated	The test result has been invalidated.
Paused	The student’s test is currently paused (as a result of one of the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The student paused his or her test by selecting the <b>Pause</b> button.</li> <li>• The student idled for too long (more than 20 minutes) and the test was automatically paused.</li> <li>• The test administrator stopped the session the student was testing in.</li> <li>• The test administrator paused the individual student’s test.</li> </ul> The student’s browser or computer shut down or crashed.
Pending	The student is awaiting TA approval for a new test opportunity.
Reported	The student’s score for the completed test in TDS has passed the quality assurance review and has been submitted to the ORS. Some items must be hand scored before they appear in ORS.
Review	The student has answered all test items and is currently reviewing his or her answers before submitting the test. (A test with a “review” status is not considered complete.)
Scored	The test will display a scored status, followed by the student’s score.
Started	The student has started the test and is actively testing.
Submitted	The test has been submitted for quality assurance review and scoring before it is sent to the ORS. Note: All tests go through an internal scoring process during quality assurance review.
Suspended	The student is awaiting TA approval to resume a testing.

## How LEA-level users view test session status reports

LEA -level users can view status reports of active and inactive test sessions happening in their LEA. These reports show how many students in each school are testing and how many have started, paused, and completed their test.

LEA -level users can also view school-level test session status reports for each school in their LEA. These reports show each active and inactive session ID for a school, along with information like proctor name, test name, the start time of the test session, the total number of students taking the test, and the number of students who have started, paused, and completed the test.

1. From the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Test Session Status Report**. The **Test Session Status Report** page appears (see Figure 177).

Figure 177: Test Session Status Report Page

2. From the **LEA** drop-down list, select an LEA.
3. From the **School** drop-down list, select an individual school to view a detailed report for that school or select multiple schools to view a summary report for the schools you select. To view a summary report for all schools in your LEA, select **All Schools**.
4. Select **Generate Report**. If you selected an individual school in step 3, skip step 5.

5. If you selected multiple schools in step 3, a summary report page appears (see Figure 178). For a description of the columns in this report, see Table 42 on the following page.

Figure 178: Summary Session Report

School	Total of Students in Test	Test Started	Test Paused	Test Completed
Clearwater Elementary School (021000140000)	100	20	0	0
Spring Elementary School (021000140000)	100	20	0	0
Mountain View Elementary School (021000140000)	100	20	0	0
International Studies Charter High School (021000140000)	100	20	0	0

6. Select a school from the summary report page to view a detailed report for that school. If you selected an individual school in step 3, a detailed report will appear after you complete step 4 (see Figure 179). For a description of the columns in this report, see Table 43 on the following page.

Figure 179: Detailed Session Report

Session ID	Proctor Name	Test Name	Start Time of Session	Total of Students in Test	Test Started	Test Paused	Test Completed
00011114	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0
00011115	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0
00011116	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0
00011117	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0
00011118	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0
00011119	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0
00011120	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0
00011121	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0
00011122	John Smith	English 100	01/01/2024	100	20	0	0

- Figure 180: School Report Page with All Sessions Expanded

[illegible]

Column	Description
Schools	List of schools for which you can view reports.
Total # of Students in Test	Total number of students testing in each school.
Test Started	Number of students who have started their test.
Test Paused	Number of students who have paused their test.
Test Completed	Number of students who have completed their test.

Column	Description
Session ID	The Session ID to which the test is linked.
Proctor Name	Name of the proctor associated with the Session ID.
Test Name	Name of the test associated with the Session ID. Multiple tests may be associated with one Session ID.
Start Time of Session	Start time of the session.
Total # of Students in Test	Total number of students testing in each school.
Test Started	Number of students who have started their test.
Test Paused	Number of students who have paused their test.
Test Completed	Number of students who have completed their test.



## How LEA-level users upload non-participation codes

If you have many students for whom you need to add or edit non-participation codes, it may be easier to perform those transactions through file uploads. This task requires familiarity with composing comma-separated value (CSV) files or working with Microsoft Excel.

1. From the **Data Cleanup** task menu on the TIDE dashboard, select **Upload Participation Codes** (see Figure 181). The **Upload Participation Codes** page appears.
2. To fill out the template, use the information in Table 44 below.

Figure 181: TIDE Dashboard/Upload Participation Codes

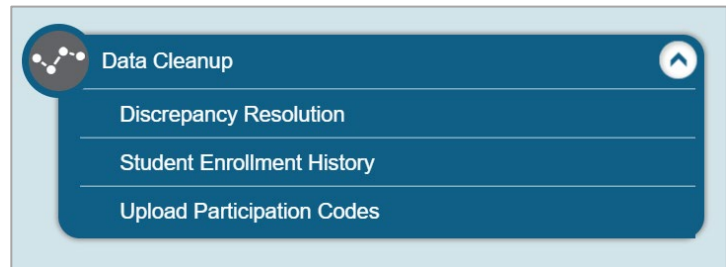


Table 44: Columns in the Non-Participation Code Upload File

Column	Description
SSID	Student's Statewide Student Identifier (SSID) within the enrolled LEA.
Test Name	Test name for this student record.
Participation Code	Refer to Table 39 for participation codes and their descriptions

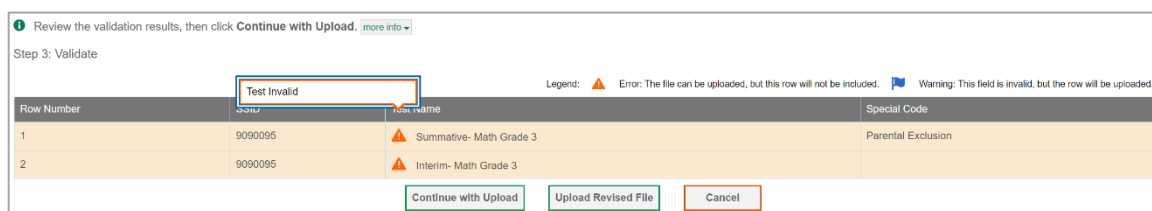
**Caution:** Students must be eligible for tests selected on the upload file. The Excel download template (not the CSV) contains all tests for all students, whereas the **Edit Non-Participation Codes** form only shows the eligible tests for that student.

**Caution:** Records may also be rejected for the following and other reasons:

- Test is on Exclusion list for student
- Student is inactive
- User does not have access to student's school

If needed during the *Validate* step, select the error or warning icon to see more information (see Figure 182).

Figure 182. Invalid Test Error Message During Non-Participation Codes File Upload



## Recommended process for managing summative participation during testing

As users progress through their testing window, they can use the features of TIDE described in previous sections to monitor participation in order to ensure that all students eligible to test are either participating or have a participation code entered before the end of your school year. In particular, users can use the following features found in the **Monitoring Test Progress** task menu on the TIDE dashboard.

### 1. Plan and Manage Testing

- This report allows users to view, at any time, a list of students who have not started their tests or have not completed their tests (see Figure 183).
- The data in this report are generated in real-time, but please note that during periods of high testing volume, test statuses and reporting may take up to 24 hours to be reflected in the RISE systems.

Figure 183: Plan and Manage Testing Results Page

Plan and Manage Testing

Use this page to view participation report. [more info](#)

**Choose What**

**Search Students**

**Get Specific**

students who have not completed Any opportunity in the selected administration  
Note: The report for untested students is limited to 100,000 records.

students on their Any opportunity in the selected administration, and have a status of None selected

search student(s) by SSID Enter up to 20 SSID(s) separated by commas

students whose current opportunity will expire in days.

students whose most recent SessionID was SessionID (optional) between 03/02/2020 and 03/02/2020  
Note: If no TA or Session ID is specified, date range cannot exceed 15 days


[Generate Report](#) [Export Report](#)

Number of students found: 21

Enter search terms to filter search results.

Name	LEA Name	School Name	SSID	Enrolled Grade	Current LEP	Test	Language	Opportunity	TA Name	SessionID	Total Time Spent	Status	Results ID	Restarts	Restarts Within Grace Period	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Expiration Date
Oliver, Benjamin	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772950	03		Summative: ELA Grade 3													
Watson, Peter	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772951	03		Summative: ELA Grade 3													
Sanderson, Thomas	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772952	03		Summative: ELA Grade 3													
Stewart, Rachel	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772953	03		Summative: ELA Grade 3													
Short, Steven	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772954	03		Summative: ELA Grade 3													
Churchill, Steven	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772955	03		Summative: ELA Grade 3													

- For the steps to take to generate this report, see the [“How LEA-level users view report of students’ current test status”](#) section on page 135 of this guide.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking one of these links, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.


## 2. Test Completion Rate Report

- This report shows the number of students eligible (Total Student), number of students started (Total Student Started), number of students completed (Total Student Completed), and percentages (see Figure 184).
  - The data in this report are generated by the system each night; the data is not generated in real-time.
- It's recommended for users to view this report by school every morning during their Summative test window.
  - The report provides a quick way to monitor progress in a user's LEA or school.

Figure 184: Test Completion Rate Report

Date	Test	Administration	Test Name	District Name	LEA ID	LEA NAME	Opportunity	Total Student	Total Student Started	Total Student Completed	Percent Started	Percent Completed
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 3		YY	Utah Model District	1	21	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 4		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	1	0	5.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 5		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	8	8	40.00%	40.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 6		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 7		YY	Utah Model District	1	15	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: ELA Grade 8		YY	Utah Model District	1	14	5	5	35.71%	35.71%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 3		YY	Utah Model District	1	21	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 4		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	10	10	50.00%	50.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 5		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 6		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 7		YY	Utah Model District	1	15	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math Grade 8		YY	Utah Model District	1	8	6	5	75.00%	62.50%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Math SM1		YY	Utah Model District	1	6	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 4		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 5		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 6		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	1	1	5.00%	5.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 7		YY	Utah Model District	1	15	8	8	53.33%	53.33%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 8		YY	Utah Model District	1	14	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Writing Grade 5		YY	Utah Model District	1	20	5	5	25.00%	25.00%
3/2/2020 1:00:01 AM	RISE Summative	2019-2020	Summative: Writing Grade 8		YY	Utah Model District	1	14	5	5	35.71%	35.71%

- For the steps to take to generate this report, see the "[How LEA-level users view report of test completion rates](#)" section on page 139 of this guide.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking one of these links, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

## 3. Test Status Code Report


- This is the one report that includes both test status and participation code with a record for every student and every test for which they're eligible (see Figure 185).
  - Note: due to the size of this report, it is recommended that users **Export** instead of **Generate**. Generating the report can increase the amount of time it takes to load.
- Once a user has downloaded the report, they can turn on filters when viewing it in Excel to control the view:
  - In Column D (Test Status),
    - Tests that are listed as completed can be filtered out.
    - For tests that are listed as paused, users should make sure the student responded to at least six items or entered one non-blank character if it is a writing test to ensure they count as participated.
  - In Column F,
    - Tests with participation codes already assigned can be filtered out.

- Once these filters have been applied, users can see the students who need to finish or start their Summative test.
- c. It's recommended that LEAs and SAs begin to review this report regularly two – three weeks before their test window closes.
- d. LEAs should use the Test Status Code Report for current students; for students who have moved, they should use the Discrepancy Resolution tab in TIDE to clean up the data (i.e., to add the appropriate participation code); follow the procedure in the [“How LEA-level users use Discrepancy Resolution for cleanup”](#) section on page 154.

Figure 185. Test Code Status Report

Name	SSID	TestName	TestStatus	Date Started	Participation Code	Assigned School ID	Assigned School Name	Opportunity
Test, Test	9810212	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Student Transferred Before Testing Window	99-995	DEMO SCHOOL 4	0
Last25, Test25	9980025	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Student Refuses to Test	99-998	DEMO SCHOOL 2	0
Last70, Test70	9980070	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Excused - Medical Emergency	99-999	DEMO SCHOOL 1	0
Last100, Test100	9980100	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Student Transferred Before Testing Window	99-998,99-995	DEMO SCHOOL 2, DEMO SCHOOL 4	0
DemoKid37, Bromesh37	9999036	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Student Refuses to Test	99-995	DEMO SCHOOL 4	0
DemoKid109, Bromesh109	9999108	Summative: ELA Grade 3			Absent - Did not take test	99-995	DEMO SCHOOL 4	0
DemoKid144, Bromesh144	9999143	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 8			Excused - Medical Emergency	99-999	DEMO SCHOOL 1	0
DemoKid962, Bromesh962	9999961	Summative: Math Grade 4			Student Transferred Before Testing Window	99-996	DEMO SCHOOL 3	0
DemoKid970, Bromesh970	9999969	Summative: SCIENCE Grade 6			Excused - Medical Emergency	99-996	DEMO SCHOOL 3	0
DemoKid978, Bromesh978	9999977	Summative: Writing Grade 8			Test Has Already Been Taken	99-996	DEMO SCHOOL 3	0

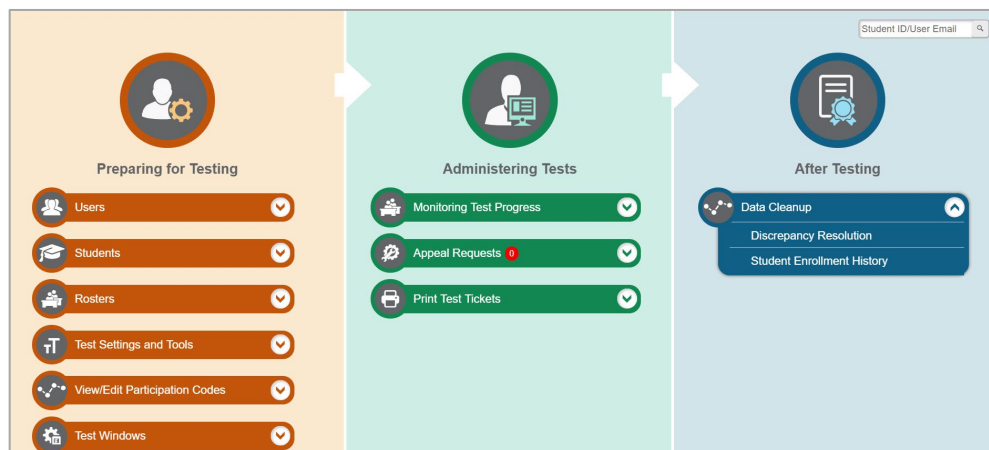
- For the steps to take to generate this report, see the [“How LEA-level users view report of test status codes”](#) section on page 146 of this guide.

 Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking one of these links, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

## How LEA-level Users Use TIDE After Testing

It is important to monitor test progress and enter any necessary participation codes throughout the test window as testing progresses rather than after testing is complete. However, after testing, LEA-level users can use TIDE to clean up their data using the **Data Cleanup** menu in the blue **After Testing** section of the TIDE dashboard as necessary. In the **Data Cleanup** menu, the **Discrepancy Resolution** page in (see Figure 186) allows LEA-level users to view and clean up test discrepancies where students were eligible for a test in the given school year but didn't take that test. LEA-level users can clean up this data by entering participation codes, as applicable, for the students who appear on their discrepancy resolution reports. The steps for how to complete this process are described below.

Figure 186: LEA-Level User TIDE Dashboard



## How LEA-level users use Discrepancy Resolution for cleanup

The **Discrepancy Resolution** page will show any students who are currently eligible for a summative test who have not started that test at the time the report is generated; this allows users to see any students that still need to test or for whom participation codes need to be added.

- In the **After Testing** section of the TIDE dashboard, select **Data Cleanup** then **Discrepancy Resolution**. The **Discrepancy Resolution** page appears (see Figure 187).

Figure 187: Discrepancy Resolution Page

- Fill out the fields given as desired and hit **Search**. The results of the search will be generated, showing the students within the search criteria with discrepancies (i.e., those who are currently eligible for a summative test who have not started that test at the time the report is generated)(see Figure 188).

Figure 188: Discrepancy Resolution Results Page

Discrepancy Resolution

Use this page to resolve testing discrepancies. [more info](#)

+ Search for Discrepancies to Edit

Number of discrepancies found: 2017

Enter search terms to filter search result

1-50 of 2017 records | Page: 1 of 41

Resolve	Status	Type	SSID (7 digits)	Student's First Name	Student's Last Name	Enrolled Grade	Test Name	Opportunity ID	School ID	District ID	Test ID	View
		Non-participated Students	9999072	Bromesh73	DemoKid73		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9980100	Test100	Last100		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9180100	Test100	Last100		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9280100	Test100	Last100		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9380100	Test100	Last100		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999144	Bromesh145	DemoKid145		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999180	Bromesh181	DemoKid181		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999216	Bromesh217	DemoKid217		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999252	Bromesh253	DemoKid253		Summative: ELA Grade 3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	

1-50 of 2017 records | Page: 1 of 41

- Select to resolve the discrepancy. The **Resolve Discrepancy** page will appear (see Figure 189).

Figure 189: Resolve Discrepancy Page

**Resolve Discrepancy : Non-participated Students Bromesh541 DemoKid541**

Resolve Discrepancy : Non-participated Students

AssignCode	Status	SSID (7 digits)	Student's First Name	Student's Last Name	Enrolled Grade	Test Name	Opportunity ID	School ID	District ID	Test ID
		9999540	Bromesh541	DemoKid541		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3

Cancel

- Select to assign a participation code to the student listed in that row. The **Assign Non-participation code** page will appear (see Figure 190).

Figure 190: Assign Non-Participation Page

**Resolve Discrepancy : Non-participated Students Bromesh541 DemoKid541**

Resolve Discrepancy : Non-participated Students

AssignCode	Status	SSID (7 digits)	Student's First Name	Student's Last Name	Enrolled Grade	Test Name	Opportunity ID	School ID	District ID	Test ID
		9999540	Bromesh541	DemoKid541		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3		99-995	99	UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3

Assign Non-participation code

\*Non-Participation Code: 999 - No Participation Code

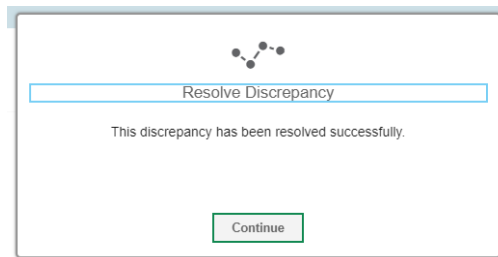
Save

Cancel

- Use the drop-down menu given to assign a non-participation code to the student as applicable.

- Click **Save** when complete. A confirmation screen will appear confirming that the discrepancy has been resolved (see Figure 191).

Figure 191: Confirmation Screen



- Click **Continue**. The **Resolve Discrepancy** page will re-appear, updated to exclude the student for whom a participation code was entered because that student's discrepancy is resolved (see Figure 192).

Figure 192: Updated Discrepancy Resolution Results Page

Discrepancy Resolution

Use this page to resolve testing discrepancies. [more info](#)

Search for Discrepancies to Edit

Number of discrepancies found: 2017

Enter search terms to filter search results

1-50 of 2017 records | Page: 1 of 41

Resolve	Status	Type	SSID (7 digits)	Student's First Name	Student's Last Name	Enrolled Grade	Test Name	Opportunity ID	School ID	District ID	Test ID	View
		Non-participated Students	9980100	Test100	Last100		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9180100	Test100	Last100		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9280100	Test100	Last100		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9380100	Test100	Last100		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999144	Bromesh145	DemoK0145		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999180	Bromesh181	DemoK0181		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999216	Bromesh217	DemoK0217		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999252	Bromesh253	DemoK0253		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	
		Non-participated Students	9999288	Bromesh289	DemoK0289		Summative: ELA Grade 3	99-995	99		UT-GEN-SUM-UD-ELA-3	

1-50 of 2017 records | Page: 1 of 41

**Important:** As they are able, users should enter participation codes for students throughout the test window, rather than waiting until after testing to clean up the data for these students all at once. It is important for school administrators and teachers to communicate participation code information to their LEA assessment director so this data can be cleaned up. LEA-level users should talk to the school administrators and teachers in their LEA about this process and set up communication channels for this information to be relayed.

If LEA-level users wait until after testing to clean up this testing data, it is recommended that they begin using the **Discrepancy Resolution** reports in the **Data Cleanup** section of TIDE two weeks prior to the test window closing for the LEA or school. As a reminder, all participation codes must be submitted by **June 14, 2023**; however, it is best to do this cleanup process and the process of assigning participation codes while students are still in school so users can have a student finish or take a test that may have been discovered was missed.

## Appendix

↑ Please note: To return to the page in this manual that you were on before clicking a link to this appendix, use one of the following keyboard shortcuts: **Alt + Left Arrow** (for Windows Operating System [OS] on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader) or **Command + Left Arrow** (for Mac OS X on laptops or tablets when viewing the file in Adobe Reader). Please note that these keyboard shortcuts do not apply to Chromebooks. If the keyboard shortcuts do not work or apply to your device, you can also scroll back to your previous location.

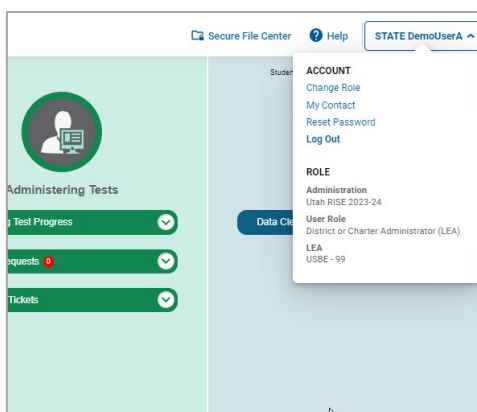
### A

#### Account Information

You can modify your name, phone number, and other account information in TIDE. (To change your email address, your school or LEA assessment director must create a new account with the updated email address.)

1. In the TIDE banner (see Figure 193), from the **Manage Account** drop-down list, select **My Contact**. The **My Contact Information** page appears (see Figure 194).

Figure 193: TIDE Banner



2. Enter updates as necessary.
3. Select **Save**.

TIDE saves your changes, and a confirmation message appears.

Figure 194: Fields in the My Contact Information Page

 A screenshot of the 'Add/Edit My Account' form. The form has a blue header bar with the title 'Add/Edit My Account'. Below the header, there are several input fields. On the left, there is a 'Role' dropdown menu set to 'LEA'. Below it are 'First Name' and 'Last Name' text boxes, with 'STATE' and 'DemoUserA' entered respectively. On the right, there is a 'Phone number' text box and an 'Email Address' text box with 'UT-STATE1@demo.user' entered. At the bottom right, there are two buttons: a green 'Save' button and an orange 'Cancel' button.

### C

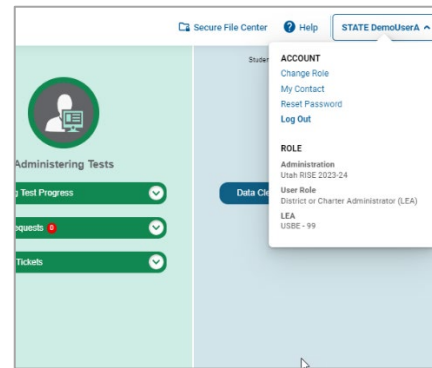
#### Changing Your Associated Test Administration, Institution, or Role

Depending on your permissions, you can switch to different test administrations, schools, LEAs, and user roles in TIDE.



1. In the TIDE banner (see Figure 195), select **Change Role** from the **Manage Account** drop-down menu. The **Administration Details** window appears (see Figure 196).

Figure 195: TIDE Banner



2. Update the information as necessary.
3. Select **Submit**. A new home page appears that is associated with your selections.

Figure 196: Administration Details Window

## E

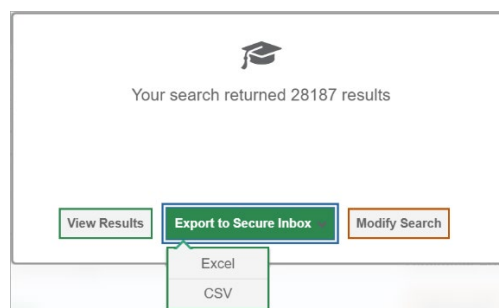
### Exporting Records in TIDE

You can export search results for users, students, rosters, students' test settings, test windows, and appeal requests to the Secure File Center.

1. Retrieve the records you want to export by searching for records in TIDE.

2. In the search results pop-up window, select **Export to Secure File Center** and select the file format (CSV or Excel) in which the data should be exported (see Figure 197). You can navigate away from the page and perform other tasks if required. When your file is available for download, you will receive an email to the email account registered in TIDE. After receiving the email, you can download the exported file from the Secure File Center.

Figure 197: Export to Secure Inbox



You can also export records from the search results grid.

1. Retrieve the records you want to export by following the procedure in the section Searching for Records in Tide.
2. Do one of the following:

Mark the checkboxes for the record you want to export (see Figure 198).


Figure 198. Mark Records to Export

The screenshot shows a table with columns for School Information, Student Information, and Test Settings and Tools. The first column contains checkboxes for each record. In the image, the checkboxes for the first three records are checked, and the checkbox for the fourth record is also checked. The table includes columns for LEA, School ID, School Name, Student ID, Student Name, Student Last Name, Sex, Student Grade, Participation Status, Schedule Test, ELA, Foreign Exchange, Remote Proctoring, Test On Request, Core Grades, and More.

Mark the checkbox at the top of the table to export all retrieved records (see Figure 199).

Figure 199. Mark All Records to Export

The screenshot shows the same table as Figure 198, but with the checkbox at the top of the first column selected. This checkbox is used to mark all records for export. The table structure and columns are identical to the previous figure.

3. Select , and make a selection.

I

## Secure File Center

When searching for users, students, students' test settings, test windows, and appeal requests, you can choose to export the search results to the Secure File Center. The shared Secure File Center serves as a secure repository that lists files containing the data that you have exported in TIDE and other CAI systems. When you choose to export search results to the Secure File Center, TIDE sends you an email when the export task is completed and the file is available in the Secure File Center for download.

The Secure File Center also lists any secure documents that have been externally uploaded to the Inbox and that you have privileges to view.

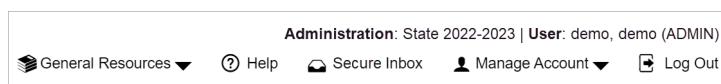
### Viewing Documents in the Secure File Center

The files in the Secure File Center are listed in the order in which they were generated, uploaded, or archived. The file creation and file expiration dates appear, if applicable. The number of days remaining until a file expires is also displayed

next to a file. Exported and secure files are available for 30 days. You can access the Secure File Center from any page in TIDE to either download the file or archive the file for future reference. You can also delete the files you have exported, provided you have not archived them.

- From the TIDE banner (see Figure 200) select **Secure File Center**. The **Secure File Center** page appears (see Figure 201).

Figure 200: TIDE Banner

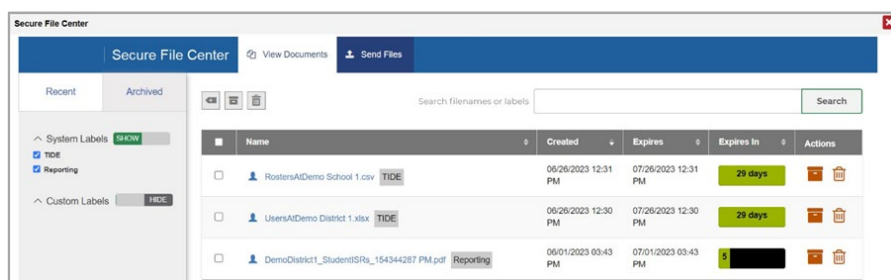


- Optional:* Select the file view from the available tabs:

**Secure File Center:** This is the default view and displays all the files except for the ones that you have archived.

**Archived:** Displays the files that you have archived.

Figure 201: Secure File Center



- Optional:* To filter the files by keyword, enter a search term in the text box above the list of files. TIDE displays only those files containing the entered file name.

- Optional:* To hide or display system labels, toggle



- Optional:* To hide files with a system label, unmark the checkbox for that system label.

- Optional:* To hide or display custom labels, toggle



- Optional:* To hide files with a custom label, unmark the checkbox for that custom label.

- Do one of the following:

To download a file, select the file name.

To add a new custom label or apply an existing custom label, select



- To apply a new custom label, mark the checkbox, enter a new custom label in the text box, and select **Save New Label**.
- To apply an existing custom label, mark the checkbox, enter an existing custom label in the text box, and select **Apply Label**.

To archive a file, select



To delete a file, select



## Sending Files from the Secure File Center

You can send a file or files from TIDE to individual recipients by email address or to groups of recipients by user role.

1. From the TIDE Banner (see Figure 10), select **Secure Files Center**. The **Secure File Center** page appears (see Figure 178). By default, TIDE displays the *View Documents* tab.
2. Select the **Send Files** tab. The **Send Files** page appears (see Figure 202).
3. In the *Select Recipients* field, do one of the following:
  - a. Select **Role** to send a file or files to a group of users by user role.
  - b. Select **Email** to send a file or files to a single recipient by email address.

Figure 202. Secure File Center – Send Files

In the *Select Role(s)* field, select the role group to which you want to send a file or files. A drop-down list appears.

From the drop-down list, select the role(s) to which you want to send a file or files. You can choose **Select all** to send a file or files to all roles in the selected role group.

From the *Select Organization(s)* drop-down lists, select organizations that will receive the file(s) you send. These drop-down lists adhere to TIDE's user role hierarchy. For example, district-level users will be able to filter at their role level and below.


4. If you selected **Role** in step 3, skip this step. If you selected **Email** in step 3, enter the email address of the recipient to whom you wish to send a file or files.
5. To select a file or files to send, in the *Add File* field, select **Browse**. A file browser appears.
6. Select the file(s) you wish to send.
7. Select **Send**.

- Files display in the Secure File Center after you send them.

## P

### Printing Student Records in TIDE

- Retrieve the student records you want to print by searching for records in TIDE.
- Do one of the following:

To print some records, mark the checkboxes for the records you want to print, select , select My Selected, and then select Print.

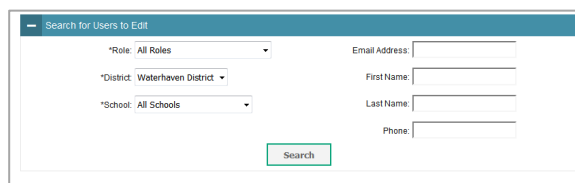
To print all records, select , select All, and then select Print.

## S

### Searching for Records in TIDE

Many tasks in TIDE require you to retrieve a record or group of records (for example, locating a set of users to work with when performing the **View/Edit/Export Users** task). For such tasks, a search panel appears when you first access the task page (see Figure 203). This section explains how to use this search panel and navigate search results.

Figure 203: Sample Search Panel



- In the search panel, enter search terms and select values from the available search parameters, as required. Some fields may allow you to select multiple values. For example, the school and grade drop-down lists on the student search pages will allow you to select one, multiple, or all values. Similarly, the **Test ID** drop-down list on the **Plan and Manage Testing** page will allow you to select one, multiple, or all values.

The search parameters available in the search panel depend on the record type. Required search parameters are marked with an asterisk.

- Optional:* If the task page includes an additional search panel, select values to further refine the search results:

To include an additional search criterion in the search, select it and select Add or Add Selected as available

Optional: To delete an additional search criterion, select it and select Remove Selected. To delete all additional search criteria, select Remove All.

### 3. Select **Search**.

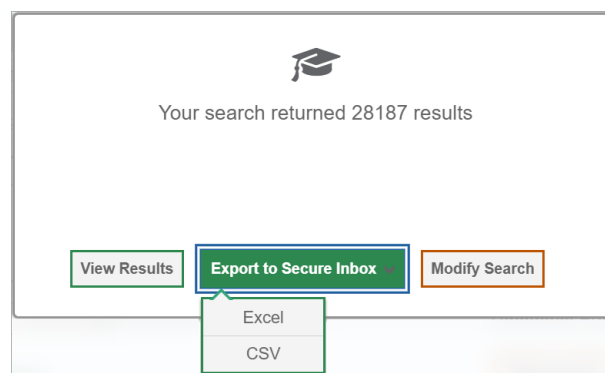
If searching for users, students, test windows, and appeal requests, proceed to the next step.

If searching for other types of records, such as rosters, skip to Step 4.

In the search results pop-up window (see Figure 204) that indicates the number of records that matched your search criteria and provides you with options to view or export the records or modify your search parameters, do one of the following:

To view the retrieved records on the page, select **View Results**. Continue to Step 4. This option is not available if TIDE detects that this action might adversely affect its performance.

Figure 204: Search Results Pop-up Window



To export the retrieved results to the Secure File Center, select Export to Secure File Center and select the file format (CSV or Excel) in which the data should be exported. You can navigate away from the page and perform other tasks if required. When your file is available for download, you will receive an email to the email account registered in TIDE. After receiving the email, you can download the exported file from the Secure File Center (See Secure File Center).

To return to the page and modify your search criteria, select **Modify Search**. Repeat Steps 1 – 3.

The list of retrieved records appears below the search panel (see Figure 205).

Figure 205: Sample Search Results

Number of students found: 2187

Enter search terms to filter search results

1-50 of 2187 records | Page: 1 of 44

School Information

Student Information

LEA

School IRN

SSID (7 digits)

LEA Student ID

Student's First Name

Student's Middle Initial

Student's Last Name

Gender

Enrolled Grade

Participation Code

Descriptive Audio

School by Test

99

99-999

1111502

1111111502

demooo

testA

testA

Female

03

99010810010:99

99

99-999

1111503

1111111503

demooo

testA

testA

Female





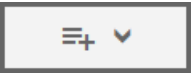
03

99010810060:99

4. *Optional:* To filter the retrieved records by keyword, enter a search term in the text box above the search results and select . TIDE displays only those records containing the entered value.

5. *Optional:* To sort the search results by a given column, select its column header.

To sort the column in descending order, select the column header again.

6. *Optional:* If the table of retrieved records is too wide for your browser window, you can select  and  at the sides of the table to scroll left and right, respectively.
7. *Optional:* If the search results span more than one page, select  or  to view previous or next pages, respectively.
8. *Optional:* To hide columns, select  (if available) and uncheck the checkboxes for the columns that you wish to hide. To show columns again, mark the applicable checkboxes.

## Searching for Students or Users by ID

A *Student ID/User Email* field appears in the upper-right corner of every page in TIDE. You can use this field to navigate to the **View and Edit Student** or **View/Edit User: [User's Name]** form for a specified student or user.


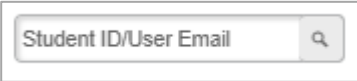
1. In the *Student ID/User Email* field, enter a student's SSID or a user's email address (see Figure 206). The SSID or email address must be an exact match; TIDE does not search by partial SSID or email address.
2. Select . The **View and Edit Student** or **View/Edit User: [User's Name]** form for that student or user appears.

Figure 206: Student ID/User Email



A rectangular search field with a light gray border. Inside the field, the text "Student ID/User Email" is displayed in a light gray font. To the right of the text is a small, rounded square button containing a magnifying glass icon.

## U

### User Role Permissions

Each user in TIDE has a role, such as an LEA-level user. Each role has an associated list of permissions to access certain features within TIDE. Table 45: User Role Permissions indicates which users can access specific features and tasks within each CAI system.

Table 45: User Role Permissions

Task or Site	LEA	LRV	SA	TE	PR
<b>Access to Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) Features and Tasks</b>					
<b>How to Set Up User Accounts</b>					
How to Add New User Accounts	✓		✓		
How to Modify Existing User Accounts	✓		✓		
How to Upload User Accounts	✓		✓		
<b>How to Register Students</b>					
How to Modify Existing Student Accounts	✓		✓	✓	
How to Upload Student Accounts	✓		✓	✓	
How to Specify Student Accommodations and Test Tools	✓		✓	✓	✓
How to Upload Student Accommodations and Test Tools	✓		✓		
How to View Student Distribution Reports	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>How to Manage Rosters</b>					
How to Add New Rosters	✓		✓	✓	
How to Modify Existing Rosters	✓		✓	✓	
How to Upload Rosters	✓		✓	✓	
<b>How to Manage Test Windows</b>					
How to Add New Test Windows	✓				
How to Modify Existing Test Windows	✓		✓		
How to Upload Test Windows	✓				
<b>How to Print Test Tickets</b>					
How to Print Test Tickets from Student Lists	✓	✓	✓	✓	
How to Print Test Tickets from Roster Lists	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>How to Manage Appeal Requests</b>					
How to Add New Appeal Requests	✓		✓		
How to Modify and Approve Existing Appeal Requests	✓				
How to Upload Appeal Requests	✓		✓		
<b>How to Monitor Test Progress</b>					
How to View Reports of Students' Current Test Status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
How to View Reports of Students' Current Test Status by Student ID	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
How to View Report of Test Completion Rates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
How district-level users view test session status reports	✓		✓		
How to View Report of Test Status Codes	✓	✓	✓		
<b>How to Perform Data Cleanup</b>					
How to View or Edit Participation Codes	✓	✓	✓	✓	



## User Support

For additional information and assistance in using TIDE, contact the RISE Helpdesk.

The help desk is open 8:00am - 5:00pm (except holidays or as otherwise indicated on the RISE Portal).

### RISE Helpdesk

Toll-Free Phone Support: 877-269-4966

Email Support: [RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com)

Please provide the helpdesk with a detailed description of your problem, as well as the following:

If the issue pertains to a student, provide the SSID and associated LEA or school for that student. Do not provide the student's name.

If the issue pertains to a TIDE user, provide the user's full name and email address.

Any error messages that appeared.

Operating system and browser information, including version numbers (e.g., Windows 10 and Firefox 13 or Mac OS 12.4 and Safari 5).

# **APPENDIX 5-G**

## **REPORTING USER GUIDE**

# Reporting System User Guide

*For RISE Assessments*

2023-2024

Published May 17, 2024

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



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# Introduction to the User Guide

This user guide gives instructions on using the Reporting System for the following within the RISE program:

## Accessing Benchmark Module data

- Benchmark modules are fixed-form assessments within a single reporting category; fixed-form means that all the students will see the same questions in the same order.
- The items and student responses can be viewed in the Reporting System. The Benchmark Modules are reported with raw scores; a raw score is a summary of how many points the student received based on how many questions they answered correctly.
- The items included in a Benchmark Module have different levels of difficulty (DOK) and, therefore, may be weighted differently. Students can have the same raw score and receive different performance proficiency based on the items that were answered correctly/incorrectly. It's important to review the individual student responses to determine individual student proficiency. Performance by item can be seen at the student and aggregate levels.
- Benchmark Modules are used by teachers to inform instruction and by students to set learning goals. The results are not predictive of performance on Summative assessments.

## Accessing Interim assessment data

- Interim assessments are adaptive assessments; adaptive assessments mean that students will see different questions depending on how they answered the previous questions.
- The items and student responses can be viewed in the Reporting System and are reported with scale scores and proficiency levels. A scale score is a transformation of a raw score; it takes into account the difficulty of the item and how the student answered the question based on how they answered the rest of the questions on the test. A scale score makes it possible to compare one student's score to another student's score, even if they didn't respond to the same questions. Performance by item can be seen at the student level.
- Interim assessments are used by teachers to inform instruction and by students to set learning goals. The results can be predictive of performance on Summative assessments.

## Accessing Summative assessment data

- Summative assessments are adaptive assessments; adaptive assessments mean that students will see different questions depending on how they answered the previous questions. The items and student responses cannot be viewed in the Reporting System and are reported with scale scores and proficiency levels. A scale score is a transformation of a raw score; it takes into account the difficulty of the item and how the student answered the question based on how they answered the rest of the questions on the assessment. A scale score makes it possible to compare one student's score to another student's score, even if they didn't respond to the same questions.
- Summative assessment scores are used to evaluate students at the end of a course to determine learning progress and achievement. Performance by item cannot be seen at any level, but users can see strength or weakness at aggregate levels.

- The *Reporting User Guide* begins with general instructions on how to access and understand the Reporting System in the following sections:
  - How to Access and Understand the Reporting System and Dashboard
  - How to Set Up Your Reports So They Make Sense
- The *Reporting User Guide* is then organized into sections that specifically address how to use the system and interpret the data for each of the following:
  - Benchmark Modules
  - Interim Assessments
  - Summative Assessments
- Please note that additional reports on student testing can be generated using the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) system, which can be accessed via the RISE portal. The reports generated from TIDE do not include test scores; rather, they show data on test participation and status (e.g., which students have completed certain tests).

One such report—the Plan and Manage Testing report—can be used by teachers, school-level users, and LEA-level users to see which students have taken a test that was administered remotely. To do this, users will generate the Plan and Manage Testing report with whichever search criteria they want to use by following the steps outlined in the [TIDE User Guide](#). In the report that is generated (or exported), there will be a column labelled “Remote Session”. A “Y” in this column relays that the given student took the test listed remotely; a “N” in this column relays that the given student did not take the test listed remotely.

Name	LEA Name	School Name	SSID	Enrolled Grade	Current LEP	Test	Language	Opportunity	TA Name	SessionID	Total Time Spent	Status	Results ID	Restarts	Restarts Within Graces Period	Date Started	Date Completed	Last Activity	Expiration Date	Remote Session
Burgess, Carol	Utah Model District	Model Elementary School	7772995	05		Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Literature 1	ENU	1	Russell, Nicole	LIVE-6280-40	00:00:57	reported	6390297	0	0	10/13/2021	10/13/2021	10/13/2021		N

- For more information on the Plan and Manage Testing report and the other reports that can be generated from TIDE, please refer to the [TIDE User Guide](#).

# Access and Understand the Reporting System and Dashboard

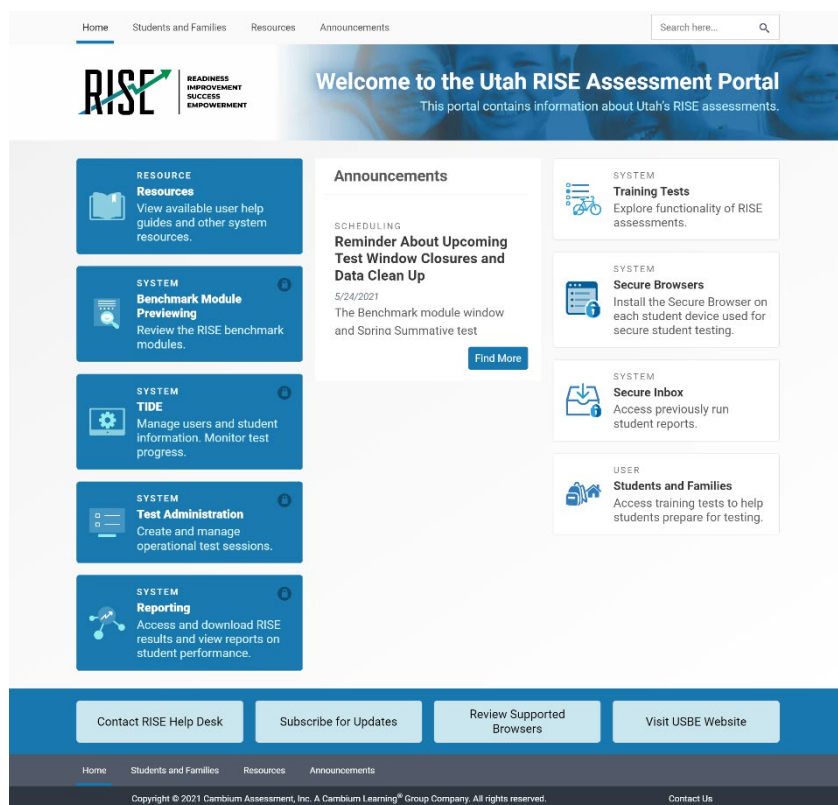
This section describes how to log in to the Reporting System.

Do not share your login information with anyone. All RISE systems provide access to student information, which must be protected in accordance with federal privacy laws.

## Log In to the Reporting System

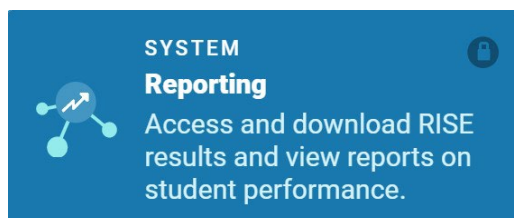
1. Navigate to the RISE Portal (see Figure 1) at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

Figure 1. RISE Portal Home Page



2. Click the **Reporting** card (see Figure 2). The login page appears.

Figure 2. Reporting Card



3. On the login page (see Figure 3), enter the email address and password you use to access all RISE systems.

Figure 3. Login Page

**Please Log In**

Enter your username and password to log into AIR Assessment online systems. Once you log in, you will automatically be directed to your selected system.

**Need More Help?**

If you forgot your password or need a new password, please use the [Forgot Your Password](#) link to reset it.

For assistance, contact the WV Help Desk at 1-844-560-7367 | [wvhelpdesk@air.org](mailto:wvhelpdesk@air.org)

**Login**

Email Address

Password

[Forgot Your Password?](#)

**Secure Login**

**First Time Login This School Year?**

The password you used during the previous school year has expired.

[Request a new one for this school year.](#)

- a. Click **Secure Login**.

If the **Enter Code** page appears (see Figure 4), an authentication code is automatically sent to your email address. You must enter this code in the Enter Emailed Code field and click Submit within 15 minutes.

If the authentication code has expired, click **Resend Code** to request a new code.

Figure 4. Enter Code Page

**Enter Code**

✓ A code has been sent to your email address. The code will expire after 15 minutes.

Enter Emailed Code

**Submit**

**Resend Code**

[Cancel](#)

If your account is associated with multiple institutions, you are prompted to select a role, as in Figure 5. From the Role drop-down list, select the role and institution combination you wish to use. You can also change your institution after logging in.

Figure 5. Select Role Window

The dashboard for your user role appears.

## Set or Reset Your Password

Your username is the email address associated with your account in TIDE. When you are added to TIDE, you receive an activation email containing a temporary link to the **Reset Your Password** page (see Figure 6). To activate your account, you must set your password within 15 minutes.

All users are required to do a one-time password reset at the beginning of every school year, for security purposes.

If your first temporary link expired:

In the activation email you received, click the second link provided and request a new temporary link.

If you forgot your password:

On the **Login** page, click **Forgot Your Password?** and enter your email address in the *E-mail Address* field. Click **Submit**. You will receive an email with a new temporary link to reset your password.

Figure 6. Reset Your Password Page

If you did not receive an email containing a temporary link or authentication code:

Check your spam folder to make sure your email program did not categorize it as junk mail. If you still do not see an email, contact your School or LEA Assessment Coordinator to make sure you are listed in TIDE.

Additional help:

If you are unable to log in, contact your Helpdesk for assistance. You must provide your name and email address.

## Navigate and Understand the Reporting Dashboard

When you log in to the Reporting System, the first thing you see is the dashboard where you can view overall assessment results for all your assessments, listed by assessment. Teachers can also view a list of their students.

### How can I use the dashboard to view my overall test results?

Once logged in, all users will be presented with the Dashboard Generator. This will allow the user to determine which types of test groups they would like to start with, as well as being able to default these selections for subsequent logins. This screen will also allow quick searching for specific SSIDs, as well as changing various settings. Once the user has selected the test groups of interests and any relevant settings, click the green Go to Dashboard button at the bottom to proceed.

The selections chosen can be changed at any time by using the Dashboard Generator link at the top left of the screen.

Once on the dashboard, it displays an aggregation card for each assessment group. A typical assessment group comprises a single assessment type, a single subject, and all grades (see Figure 7). Please note that the filters default to displaying Summative assessment information upon accessing the dashboard



once they are available during the school year. To review reporting information for the Benchmark Modules or Interim assessments after this point in time you can select the appropriate test group from the left side filters menu.


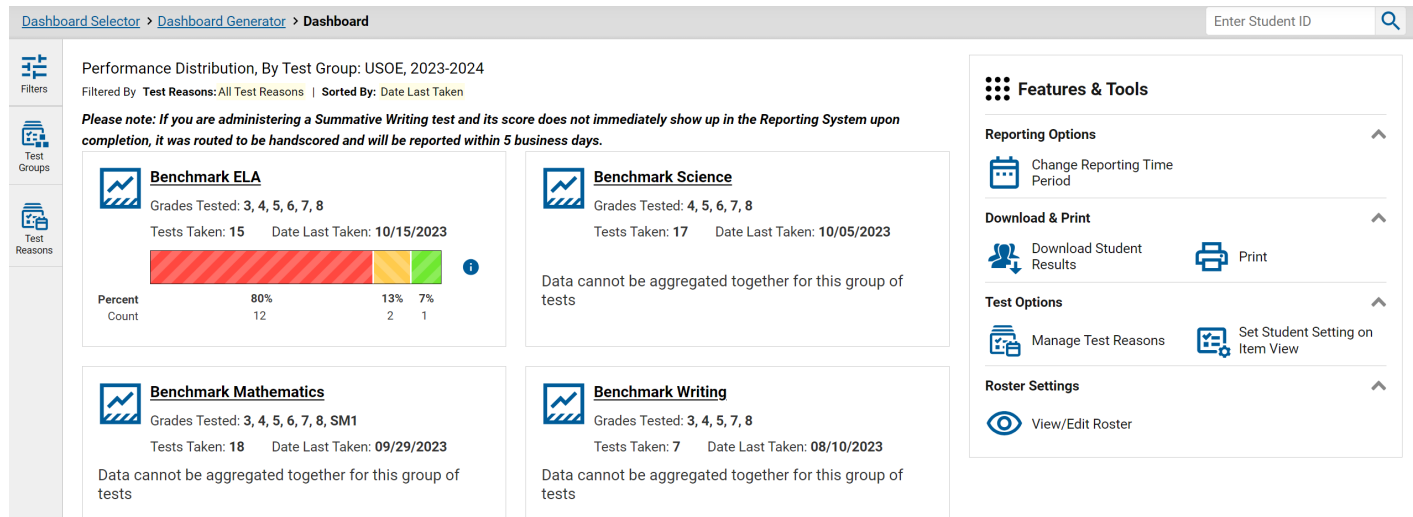
Clicking the  button beside the performance distribution bar displays a legend with more information about performance levels.

Figure 7. View: Dashboard



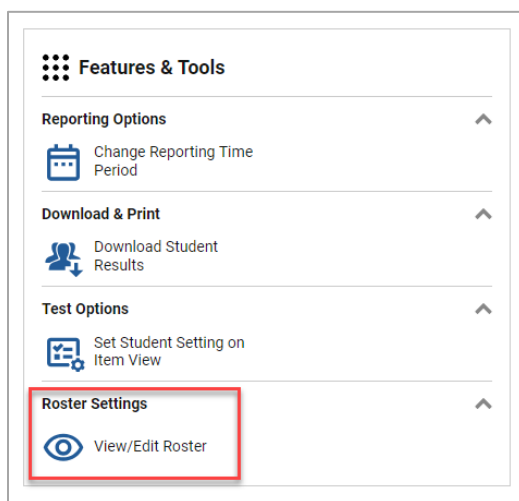
**Note:** Student results data are only aggregated for Benchmark ELA tests. Math and science benchmarks are shorter in overall length and only support calculating a raw score, which are not able to be aggregated in the dashboard view due to varying total number of items or assertions contained in each benchmark.

## School- and LEA-Level Users: Set Preferences for Classes (Rosters) to Display

### How can I set preferences for classes (rosters) to display?

1. From the Features & Tools drop-down list, select **View/Edit Roster** (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. School-Level User View: Detail of Banner with Expanded Features & Tools Menu



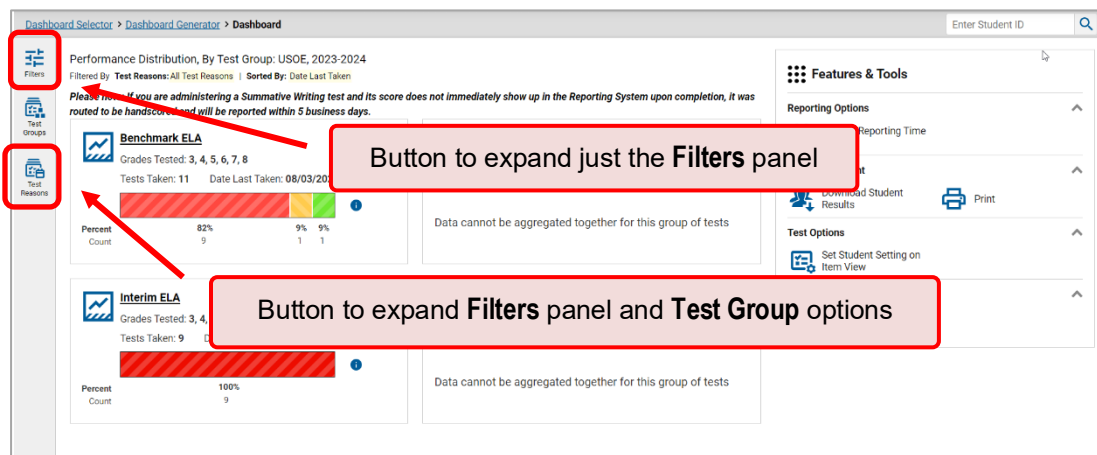
2. Mark one of these two options:
  - All Rosters: This is the default option. When this option is selected, all data for all classes (rosters) appear in all your reports.
  - Teacher Preferences: If you select this option, teachers who excluded a given assessment from their own reports will not appear in the school assessment results for that assessment.
3. Click **Save & Close** at the upper-right corner of the window.
4. For All Users: How to Filter Tests to Display

### How can I filter reports by assessment?

You can temporarily filter which assessments you want to see in your reports. You may want to do this, for example, if you are an ELA teacher and you don't want to see your students' math scores. By default, the data for those math assessments appear in your reports.

1. On the left side of the dashboard or the Performance on Tests report, click either the **Filters** panel expand button or the **Test Group** button (see Figure 9). The **Filters** panel expands (see Figure 10).

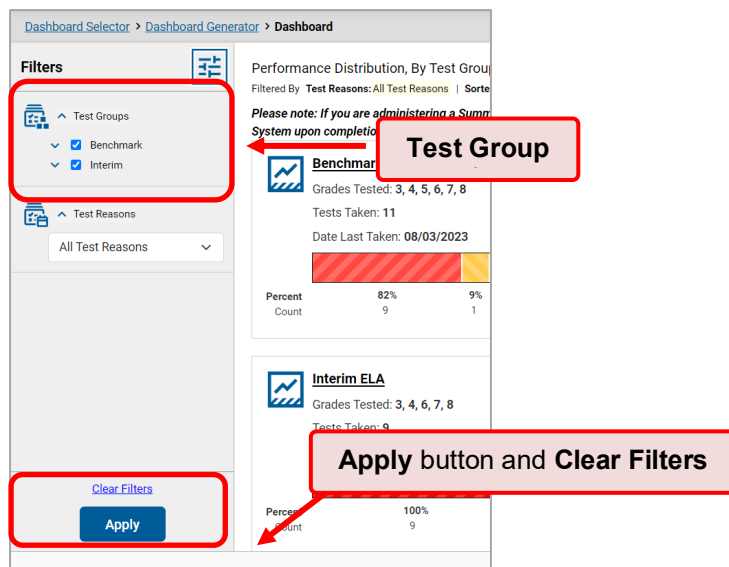
Figure 9. LEA/State View: Dashboard



**Note:** Student results data are only aggregated for Benchmark ELA tests. Math and science benchmarks are shorter in overall length and only support calculating a raw score, which are not able to be aggregated in the dashboard view due to varying total number of items or assertions contained in each benchmark.

2. Mark as many selections as you like in the **Test Group** section of the filters panel (see Figure 10). Assessments are organized by assessment type, subject, and grade.

Figure 10. Teacher View: Dashboard with Expanded Filters Panel



3. Click **Apply**. The report updates to show only data for those assessments.

4. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the filters panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.

## Teachers: Filter Classes to Display

Rosters usually represent classes, but can represent any group that's meaningful to users, such as students who have taken honors courses, or rosters created to support remediation. Each roster is associated with a teacher. On the dashboard, teachers can filter by roster.

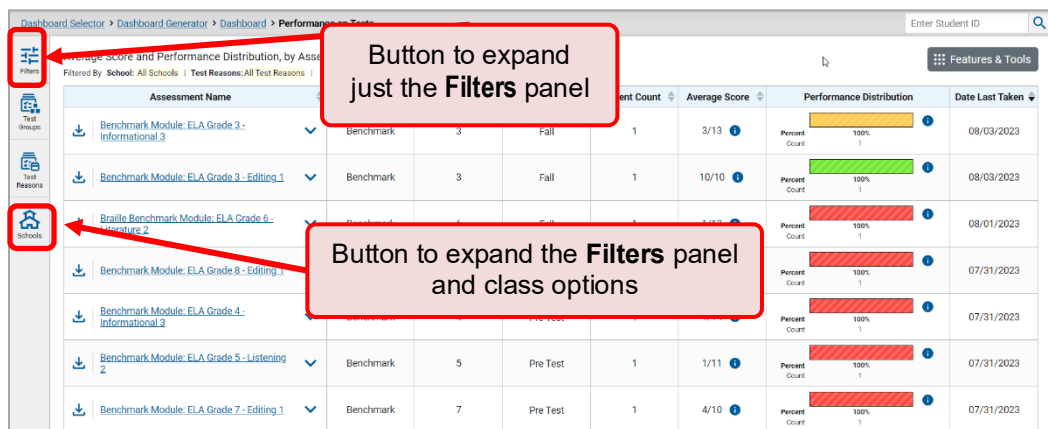
### How can I filter reports by class?

When you filter, you narrow down the set of rosters you're viewing.

Filtering by roster makes it easy to focus on a particular class's performance. By switching filters, you can easily compare it with another class. If you don't filter by roster, the reports default to showing data for all classes. You may find data for a single class easier to view.

1. On the left side of the Performance on Tests report, click either the **Filters** panel expand button or the **Rosters** button (see Figure 11). The **Filters** panel expands (see Figure 12).

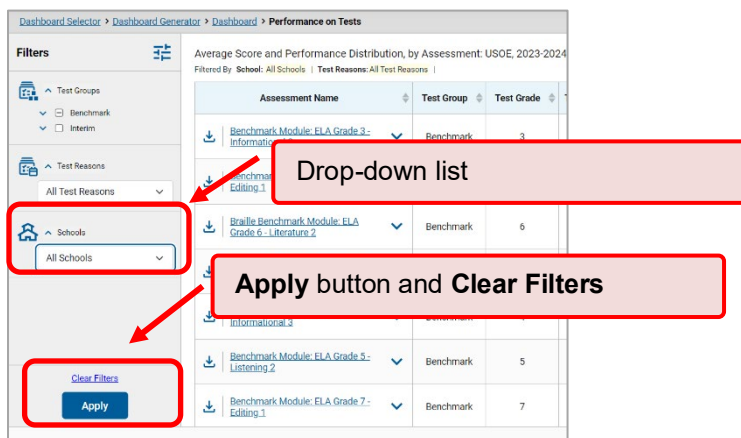
Figure 11. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



2. Make a selection from the drop-down list in the **Rosters** section (see Figure 12).

  - If you're a school-level user, you must first select a teacher from the drop-down list, and then select a particular class (roster) from the second drop-down list that appears. By default, the first class listed is selected.

Figure 12. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report with Expanded Filters Panel



3. Click **Apply**. The report updates to show only data for that class (roster).
4. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the filters panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.

All the reports accessible from this page will be filtered the same way.

## All Users: View Data from a Previous Point in Time

Changing the reporting time period allows you to view assessment results from a previous point in time. There are two time period settings: you can select a school year for which to view assessments, and you can enter a date for which to view students.

When you set a school year for which to view assessments, the reports show data for assessment opportunities completed in the selected school year.

When you set a date for which to view students, the reports show data only for the students who were associated with you as of the selected date. Students' enrollment and demographic information is all given as of the selected date as well. You can use this setting to view data for students who have left or recently entered your classes (rosters), school, or LEA.

If you don't change the reporting time period, or if you reset it to the default, all the reports show assessment opportunities only for the current school year (except Longitudinal Reports, Cross-Sectional Reports, and Student Portfolio Reports, which always retain the ability to look back to previous years), with current student data.

Some examples of how you can use this feature:

You may want to view the past performance of your current students, including new transfer students. In that case, set a school year in the past and keep the date set to today.

You may want to view the performance of your former students in order to compare them with that of your current students. In that case, set the date to a time when your former students belonged to you and had started testing, and set the school year to the same time. Then switch back to the present to compare.

1. From the **Features & Tools** menu in the banner, choose **Change Reporting Time Period** (see Figure 13). The **Change Reporting Time Period** window appears (see Figure 14).

Figure 13. Teacher View: Detail of Banner with Expanded Features & Tools Menu

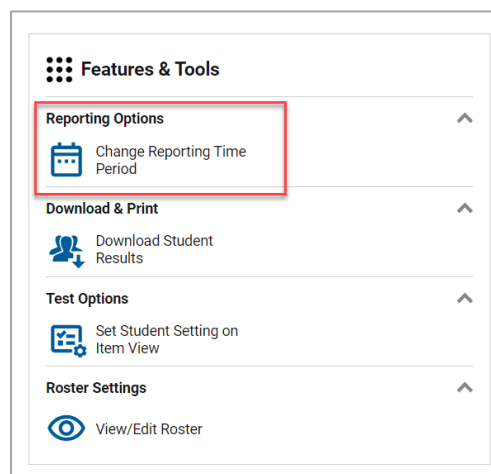


Figure 14. Change Reporting Time Period Window

Change Reporting Time Period

View results for school year: 2023-2024 ▾

View results for students who were mine on: 08/09/2023

Note: All dates are in Eastern Time

[Reset To Today](#)

Cancel

Reset To Today

2. From the school year drop-down list, select a school year (see Figure 14). This is the year for which you will view assessment results.
3. In the *View results for students who were mine on* field, use the calendar tool to select a date, or enter it in the format mm/dd/yyyy. You will be viewing all the students who were associated with you on that date, and only those students.
  - To view your current students' past performance, keep the date set to today.
  - To view the performance of your former students, set the date to a day when those students were associated with you and had started testing.
4. Click **Save**. All reports are now filtered to show only data for the selected school year and date. All other filters are cleared.
5. *Optional:* To go back to viewing the latest data, open the **Change Reporting Time Period** window again, click **Reset To Today** in the lower-right corner, then click **Save**. The date resets and all filters are cleared. The reporting time period also resets when you log out but persists when you switch roles.

## Benchmark Modules

### All Users: Set Up Benchmark Module Reports So They Make Sense

There are three ways of setting up reports for your Benchmark Modules. You will assign test reasons to assessment opportunities, filter by test reason, and filter by standard.

#### Assign Test Reasons to Benchmark Module Assessment Opportunities

Test reasons are categories used to classify assessment opportunities for reporting purposes. They typically indicate the timeframe in which assessments were taken, and they're a good way to organize results into groups.

For Benchmark Modules, test reasons must be assigned in the Test Administration Site at the time of testing. However, you can use the Test Reason Manager in the Reporting System to assign a different test reason to a Benchmark Module after the module is completed. Assigning test reasons is required when assigning benchmark modules.

#### How can I change a previously assigned Benchmark Module test reason in the Reporting System?

1. From the **Features & Tools** drop-down list in the banner, select **Manage Test Reasons** (view Figure 15). The **Test Reason Manager** window opens (view Figure 16).

Figure 15. Teacher View: Detail of Banner with Expanded Features & Tools Menu

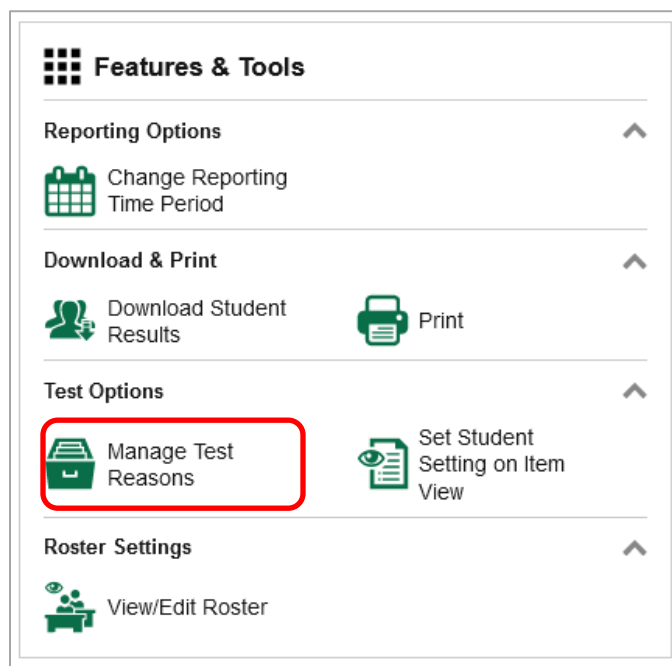




Figure 16. Test Reason Manager Window

The screenshot shows the 'Test Reason Manager' window. It has a title bar with a close button. Below the title bar is a blue header with the text 'Search Test Sessions for Test Reason'. The main area contains three input fields: 'Session ID' with a placeholder 'Please Type a Session ID', 'Test Reason Filter' with a dropdown arrow and placeholder 'Select a Test Reason', and 'Session Start Date' and 'End Date' with calendar icons. A red box highlights the 'Session ID' field, the 'Test Reason Filter' dropdown, and the date fields. Red arrows point from text labels to these fields: 'Session ID field' points to the Session ID input, 'Drop-down list' points to the Test Reason Filter dropdown, and 'Fields for start and end dates' points to the date fields. A 'Search' button is at the bottom. A small note below the date fields says 'Please select a date range no more than 7 days.'

2. To search for the benchmark modules you wish to categorize, do either of the following (view Figure 16):
  - i. In the Session ID field, enter the session ID in which the opportunities were completed in TDS.
  - ii. Select the test reason associated with the opportunities you want to edit.
  - iii. Then select a range of dates during which the benchmark module was administered. The date range cannot exceed seven days.
3. Click **Search**.
4. A list of retrieved benchmark module sessions appears in the section *Select Test Opportunities* (view Figure 17). You can click the **+** buttons to expand the list of benchmark modules in each session and the list of students who took each benchmark module. To navigate through a long list, use the controls in the upper-right and lower-right corners.

Figure 17. Test Reason Manager Window: Select Test Opportunities

Test Reason Manager

Search Test Sessions for Test Reason

Session ID:

— or —

Test Reason Filter:

Session Start Date:   Please select a date range no more than 7 days.

Select Test Opportunities

	Session ID	Test Date / Time	TA Name	# of Students in Session
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UAT-2604-1	07/03/2019 01:16 PM - 07/03/2019 01:31 PM	TA2, AIRDemo	5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UAT-0C0B-1	07/03/2019 03:24 PM - 07/03/2019 03:28 PM	TA2, AIRDemo	2

	Test Name	Subject	Grade	# of Students
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Grade 05 ELA - PerfTask (ICA)	ELA	grade 5	1

	Student Name	Student ID	Test Reason Assigned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Student, Demo	DemoStudentID1	Unassigned

☒ Grade 05 ELA - FixedForm (ICA) ELA grade 5 1

Rows per page:  2 Items:  of 1

5. Mark the checkboxes for each session, benchmark module, or assessment that you wish to assign to a test reason.
6. Click **Assign Test Reasons** below the list of retrieved sessions.

7. In the window that appears (view Figure 18), select a new test reason to assign to the selected opportunities and click **Confirm**.

Figure 18. Confirm Test Reason and Assign Opportunities Window

Test Reason Manager

Search Test Sessions for Test Reason

Session ID:

Test Reason Filter:

Session Start Date:  End Date:

Please select a date range no more than 7 days.

Confirm Test Reason and Assign Opportunities

Please Select a Test Reason:

Session ID	Student Name	Student ID	Test Taken	Current Test Reason Assigned
UAT-4C6A-3	Doe, Jane	1116351	Benchmark Module: Writ Fall	

Rows per page: 5 1 Items: 1 of 1

Confirm Test Reason and Assign Opportunities window

Assign Test Reasons

## Filter by Test Reason for Benchmark Modules

Test reasons (shown in Figure 19) are categories used to classify benchmark module assessments for reporting purposes.

Figure 19. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Performance Distribution	Date Last Taken
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Informational 3	Benchmark	3	Fall	1	3/13	100%	08/03/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Fiction 1	Benchmark	3	Fall	1	10/10	100%	08/03/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 4 - Informational 2	Benchmark	4	Fall	1	1/13	100%	08/03/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 4 - Fiction 1	Benchmark	4	Fall	1	4/10	100%	07/31/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 4 - Informational 3	Benchmark	4	Pre Test	1	1/14	100%	07/31/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 5 - Informational 2	Benchmark	5	Pre Test	1	1/11	100%	07/31/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 7 - Fiction 1	Benchmark	7	Pre Test	1	4/10	100%	07/31/2023

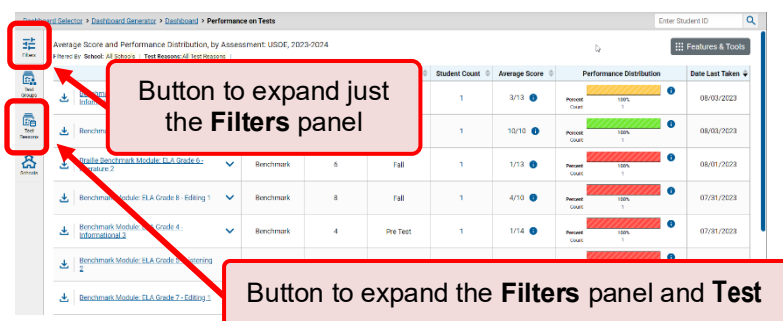
The benchmark module test reasons allow you to filter reports by a single test reason. For example, you may want to filter by Fall and look at ELA performance, then filter by Spring and see if students have improved on ELA material. If you don't filter, you'll see data for all different test reasons. This will allow you to compare multiple test reasons side by side rather than a single test reason. You may find reports easier to understand when you're viewing only a single test reason.

The **Test Reason** filter is available on the dashboards and Performance on Tests reports for teachers as well as for school- and LEA-level users.

## How can I filter reports by test reason for Benchmark Modules?

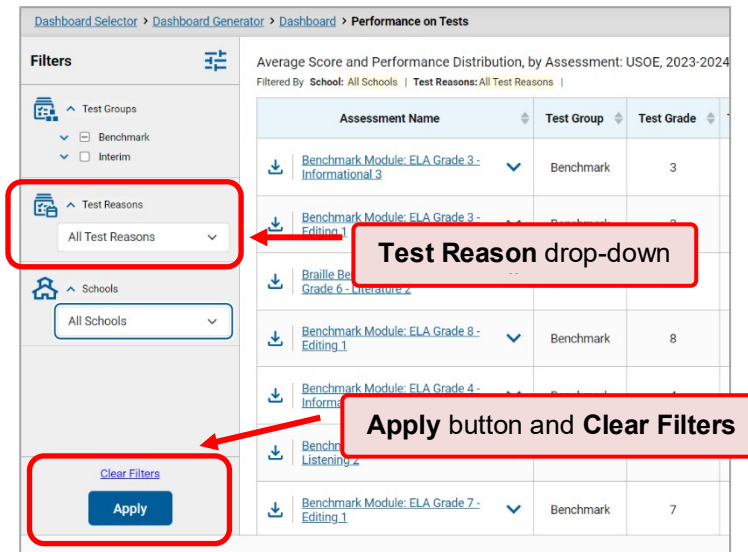
1. On the left side of the dashboard or Performance on Tests report, click either the **Filters** panel expand button or the **Test Reason** button (view Figure 20). The **Filters** panel expands (view Figure 21).

Figure 20. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



2. Make a selection from the drop-down list in the **Test Reasons** section (view Figure 21).

Figure 21. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report with Expanded Filters Panel



3. Click **Apply**. The report updates to show only data for that test reason.
4. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the **Filters** panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters will also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.

All the reports accessible from this page will be filtered the same way.

The row of filter details below the table header (view Figure 22) shows the test reason selected, if any.

Figure 22. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report

The screenshot shows the full report interface. The 'Filters' panel is expanded, showing 'Test Reasons: All Test Reasons'. The main table displays assessment data with columns for Assessment Name, Test Group, Test Grade, Test Reason, Student Count, Average Score, Performance Distribution, and Date Last Taken. The table is filtered by 'School: All Schools' and 'Test Reasons: All Test Reasons'.

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Performance Distribution	Date Last Taken
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Informational 3	Benchmark	3	Fall	1	2/13	Percent Count 100%	08/03/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Editing 1	Benchmark	3	Fall	1	10/10	Percent Count 100%	08/03/2023
Braille Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 6 - Literature 2	Benchmark	6	Fall	1	1/13	Percent Count 100%	08/01/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 8 - Editing 1	Benchmark	8	Fall	1	4/10	Percent Count 100%	07/31/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 4 - Informational 3	Benchmark	4	Pre Test	1	1/14	Percent Count 100%	07/31/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 5 - Listening 2	Benchmark	5	Pre Test	1	1/11	Percent Count 100%	07/31/2023
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 7 - Editing 1	Benchmark	7	Pre Test	1	4/10	Percent Count 100%	07/31/2023

## Filter Item-Level Data on Benchmark Modules by Standards and Standard Categories

An educational standard, sometimes called an assessment target, describes the skill the item measures.

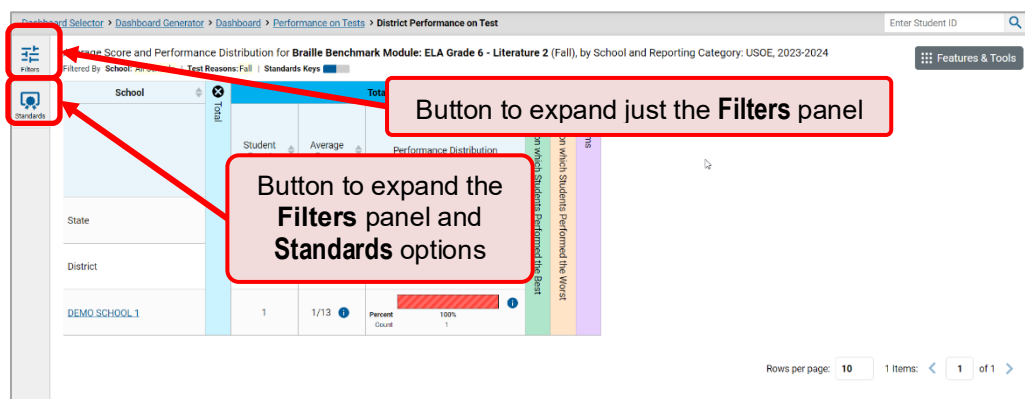
You may want to view how your students performed on a particular standard or category of standards. In certain reports for Benchmark Modules, you can filter by the standard to which items are aligned. That way you can view your students' performance in just one area of skill. Then you can switch filters to compare it with their performance in another skill. If you don't filter by standard, the reports will show results for all standards by default. You may find that comparing different sets of standard data helps you understand students' abilities better.

Standard filters are available in any report showing item-level data for a particular Benchmark Module. The available standards vary by assessment. The [Benchmark Modules Directory](#) lists the standards assessed in each benchmark module.

## How can I filter reports by standards or standard categories on Benchmark Modules?

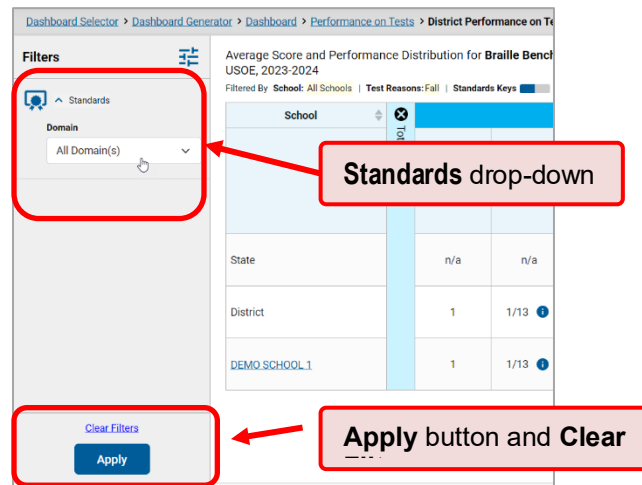
1. Click into the specific benchmark module you would like to sort by standard. The menu on the left side of the screen will update with new sorting options.
2. On the left side of the page, click either the **Filters** panel expand button or the **Standards** button (view Figure 23). The **Filters** panel expands (view Figure 24).

Figure 23. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab: with Expanded Reporting Category Section



3. Use the drop-down list in the **Standards** section (as in Figure 24) to select a standard. An additional drop-down list appears.
4. *Optional:* Keep making selections from the drop-down lists as they appear.

Figure 24. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab with Expanded Filters Panel

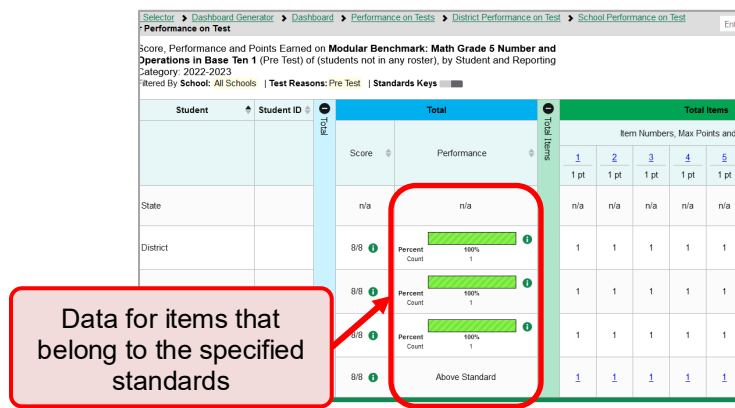


5. Click **Apply**. The report updates to show only the items that belong to the selected standard (view Figure 25).
6. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the filters panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters will also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.

All the reports accessible from this page will be filtered the same way.

The row of filter details below the table header specifies the standards selected, if any.

Figure 25. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Student Tab Filtered by Standard



## Navigate Reports for Benchmark Modules

### Teachers and School-Level Users: Viewing Student-Level Data at Roster Level for Benchmark Modules

Teachers and School-level users can view all student data at the roster level for the Benchmark Modules. Instructions for how to do this are below.

#### How can I view a list of all my students and their performance on a particular Benchmark Module?

The **Performance by Student** tab displays benchmark module results for each of your students across classes (rosters). To see the results for all your students, follow the instructions below.

1. Starting from the dashboard that appears when you log in, click a benchmark module group name.
2. Click a benchmark module name in the assessments table at the top of the page.
3. In the report that appears, select the **Performance by Student** tab, as in Figure 26. You will see results listing all your students. The first few rows also show aggregate performance data for your state, LEA, school, and/or total students.

Figure 26. School Performance on Test Report: Performance by Student Tab

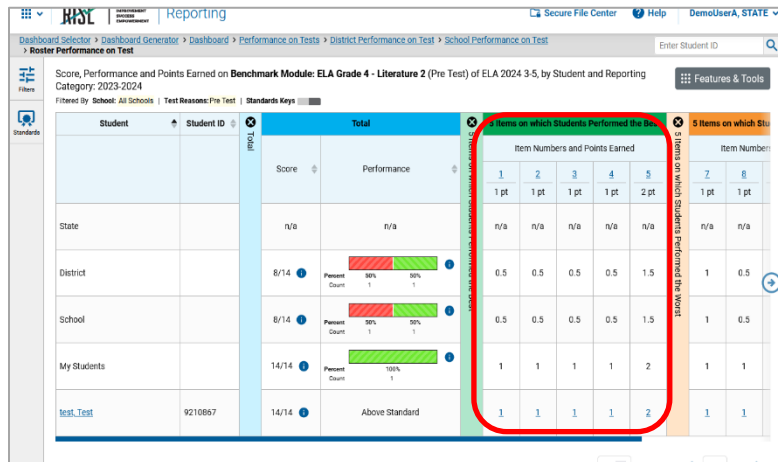
Score, Performance and Points Earned on Modular Benchmark: Math Grade 5 Number and Operations in Base Ten 1 (Pre Test) of (students not in any other benchmark module) Student and Reporting Category: 2022-2023				
Schools: Test Reasons: Pre-Test Standards Keys				
Student ID	Score	Performance	Item	
	n/a	n/a	1 pt	1 pt
District	8/8	Percent Count 100% 1	1	1
School	8/8	Percent Count 100% 1	1	1
My Students	8/8	Percent Count 100% 1	1	1
test Test 9213619	8/8	Above Standard	1	1

To see which students performed best, click the score or Performance columns to sort them.



You can view your students' performance in each area of the benchmark module by clicking the reporting category section bars to expand them, as shown in Figure 27.

Figure 27. School Performance on Test Report: Performance by Student Tab with Expanded Reporting Category Section



The Benchmark Modules cover one reporting category; as a result, the following is shown in the Reporting System for them:

- Scores are shown as raw scores; a raw score is a summary of how many points the student received based on how many questions they answered correctly.
- Performance distribution is given using standards:
  - If a student is Above Standard, the confidence range of the student's score is above the proficiency cut score, meaning there is confidence that the student is proficient in the reporting category that was assessed.
  - If a student is At/Near Standard, the confidence range of the student's score includes the proficiency cut score, meaning the student may or may not be proficient in reporting category that was assessed and more investigation is needed.
  - If a student is Below Standard, the confidence range of the student's score is below the proficiency cut score, meaning there is confidence that the student is NOT proficient in reporting category that was assessed.

The items included in a Benchmark Module have different levels of difficulty (DOK) and, therefore, may be weighted differently. Students can have the same raw score and receive different performance proficiency based on the items that were answered correctly/incorrectly. It's important to review the individual student responses to determine individual student proficiency.

## All Users: View Results for Rosters on a Specific Benchmark Module

You can view a list of rosters that took a specific benchmark module, and you can also view the results for an individual class for your Benchmark Modules.

### How can I access test results for all my rosters on a Benchmark Module?

The **Performance by Roster** tab (Figure 28) displays assessment results for each class (roster). To view this tab, follow the instructions for your user role below.

#### Teachers and school-level users:

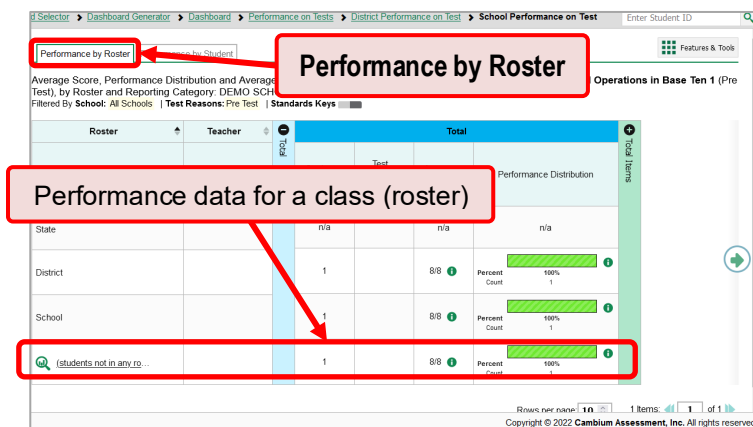
1. From the dashboard that appears when you log in, click a benchmark module group name.
2. Click a benchmark module name in the table of assessments. Either the My Students' Performance on Test or the School Performance on Test report appears, depending on your role. It is open to the **Performance by Roster** tab.

**LEA-level users** can view all classes (rosters) in a school. To do so, follow these instructions:

1. From the dashboard that appears when you log in, click a benchmark module group name.
2. Click a benchmark module name in the table of assessments. A page of LEA assessment results appears, listing schools within the LEA.
3. Click a school name. The School Performance on Test report appears, open to the **Performance by Roster** tab.

The report shown in Figure 28 displays a list of your classes (rosters) and each class's performance. The first few rows also show aggregate performance data for your LEA, school, and total students.

Figure 28. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab

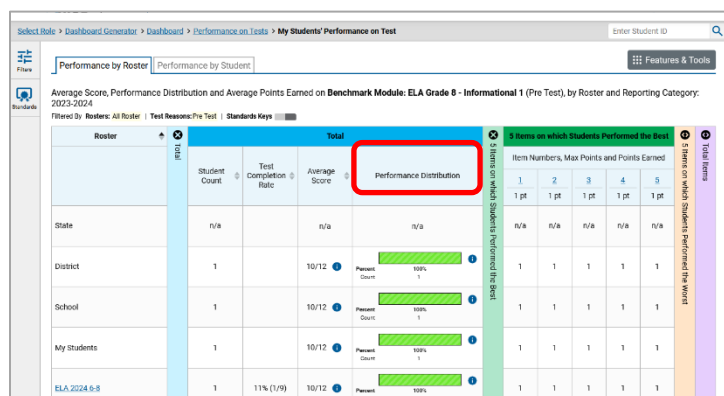


## How can I view which classes (rosters) performed best on a specific Benchmark Module?

To see which classes performed best on the benchmark module, do either of these things (view Figure 29):

- Click the score column header to sort by score and look for rosters with high average scores.
- Look at the bars in the Performance Distribution column to see where the percentage of students at or above proficient is high. Please note that this is only applicable for ELA benchmark modules.

Figure 29. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab



## How can I see which classes (rosters) had the highest completion rates on a Benchmark Module?

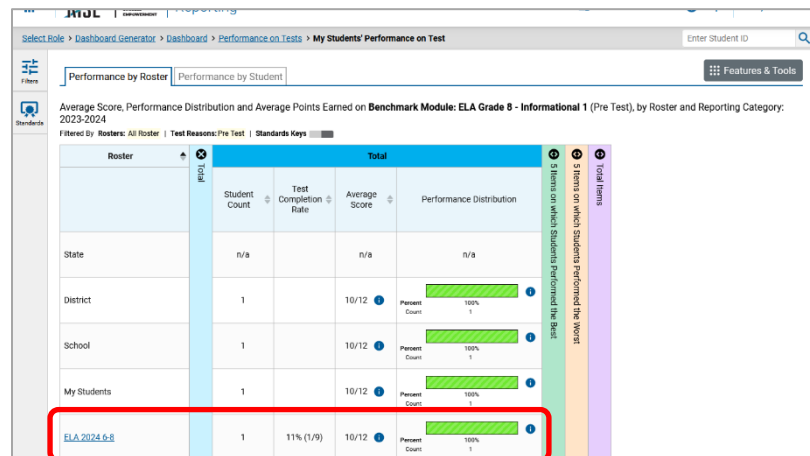
To see which classes had the highest completion rate, click the Test Completion Rate column header to sort the column (view Figure 29).

## How can I access Benchmark Module results for an individual class (roster)?

The prior section explained how to access Benchmark Module results for all your classes (rosters). To view results for one specific class, click the name of a class that appears in the first column of the report. The class results listed by student appear (view Figure 30).

On this screen it is possible to view and expand various tabs of classroom level data, such as viewing the top 5 best or worst items for a given benchmark, or by viewing the total items available in the benchmark. After expanding an applicable tab, click on the blue links at top of each column to view additional data, including viewing the answers and rubrics utilized for scoring the questions. This method will allow for sharing and viewing of rubrics and answers without revealing individual student scores.

Figure 30. Teacher View: Roster Performance on Test Report



## School- and LEA-Level Users: View School-Level Results for a Specific Benchmark Module

You can view results for all the students in a school on a specific Benchmark Module.

### How can I access Benchmark Module results for a school?

#### School-level users:

1. From the dashboard that appears when you log in, click a benchmark module group name.
2. Click a benchmark module name in the table of assessments. The School Performance on Test report appears.

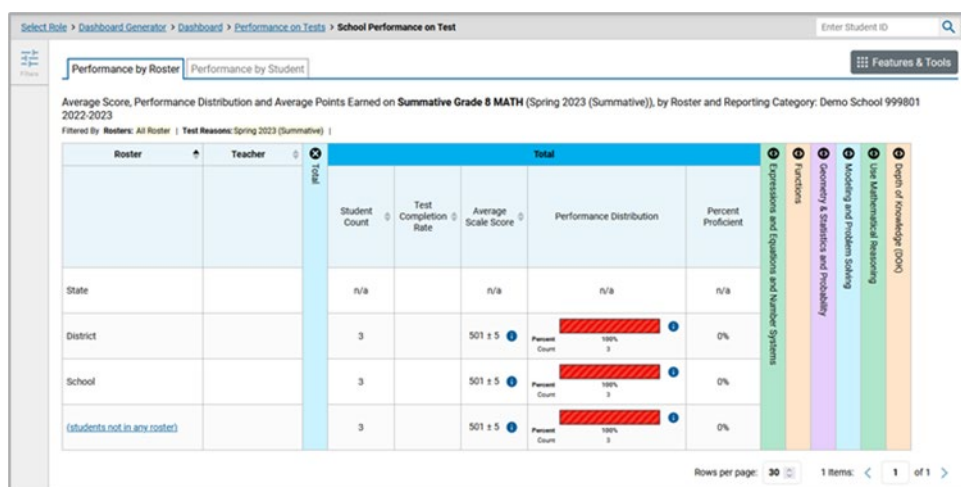
#### LEA-level users:

1. From the dashboard that appears when you log in, click a benchmark module group name.
2. Click a benchmark module name in the table of assessments. A table listing benchmark module results by school appears.
3. Click the name of the school for which you would like to see results. The benchmark module results for the school appear.

Note that LEA-level users can also access the benchmark module results from a school directly from the Performance on Tests report, by first filtering by school.

The **Performance by Roster** tab is open by default, as in Figure 31.

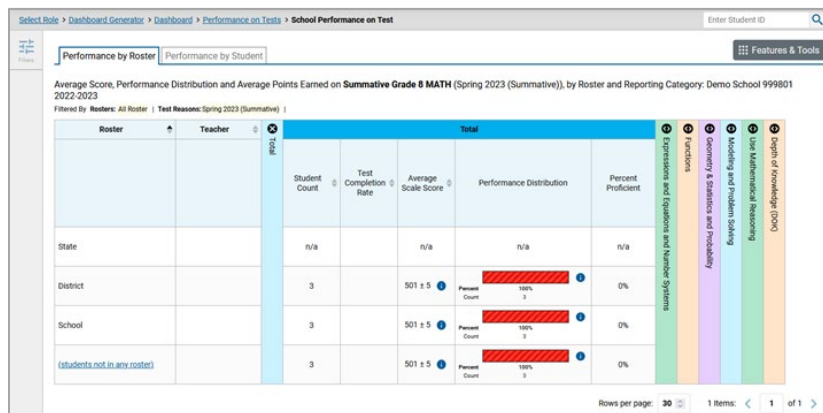
Figure 31. School Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab



## How can I view which classes (rosters) performed best on a specific Benchmark Module?

In the **Performance by Roster** tab, look at the Performance Distribution column and click the header of the score column to sort by score (view Figure 32). If certain classes (rosters) performed consistently well, you could use them as a model for the classes with lower performance.

Figure 32. School Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab with Table



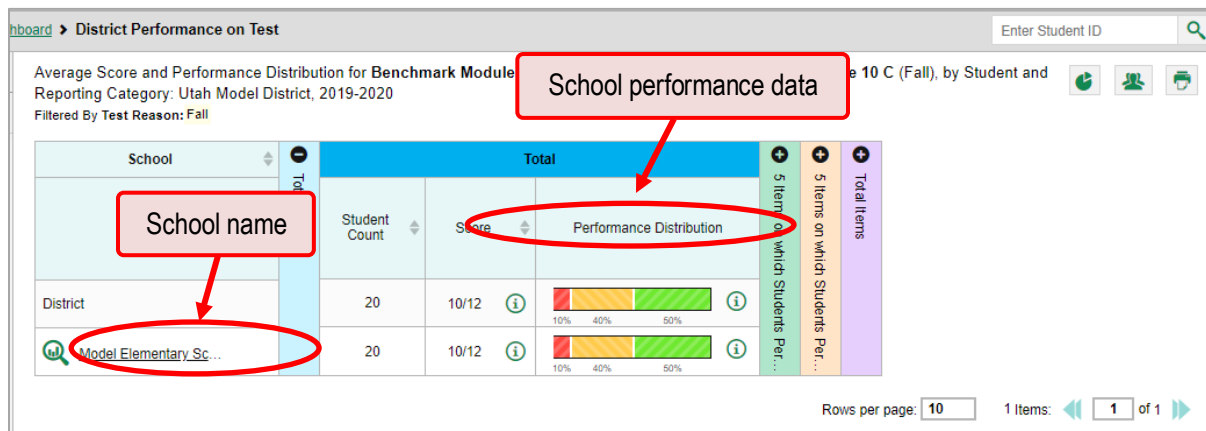
## LEA-Level Users: View Results for an LEA on a Specific Benchmark Module

You can view assessment results for an LEA on a specific Benchmark Module.

### How can I access Benchmark Module results for an LEA?

On the dashboard that appears when you log in, click the name of a Benchmark Module. A list of the schools in your LEA appears, with data (view Figure 33).

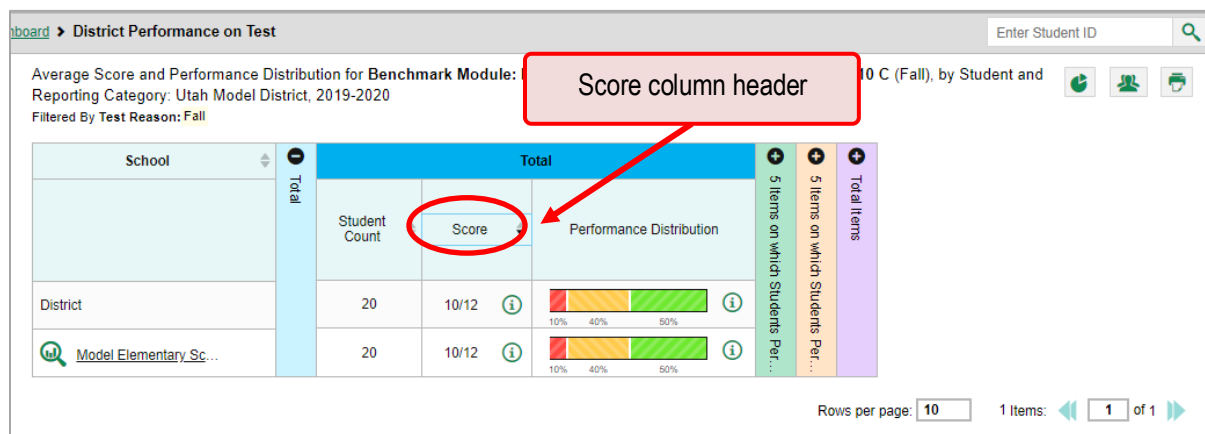
Figure 33. LEA Performance on Benchmark Module Report



## How can I see which schools in the LEA performed best on this Benchmark Module?

Look at the Score and Performance Distribution columns. Click the Score column header to sort by column (view Figure 34).

Figure 34. LEA Performance on Benchmark Module Report Sorted by Score



## All Users: View Benchmark Module Results for Individual Students

You can find out how well an individual student performed on a specific completed Benchmark Module and/or view a report for all the Benchmark Modules a student has taken. You can also generate and export both Individual Student Reports (ISRs) and student data files for that student.

### How can I access results for an individual student on a specific Benchmark Module?

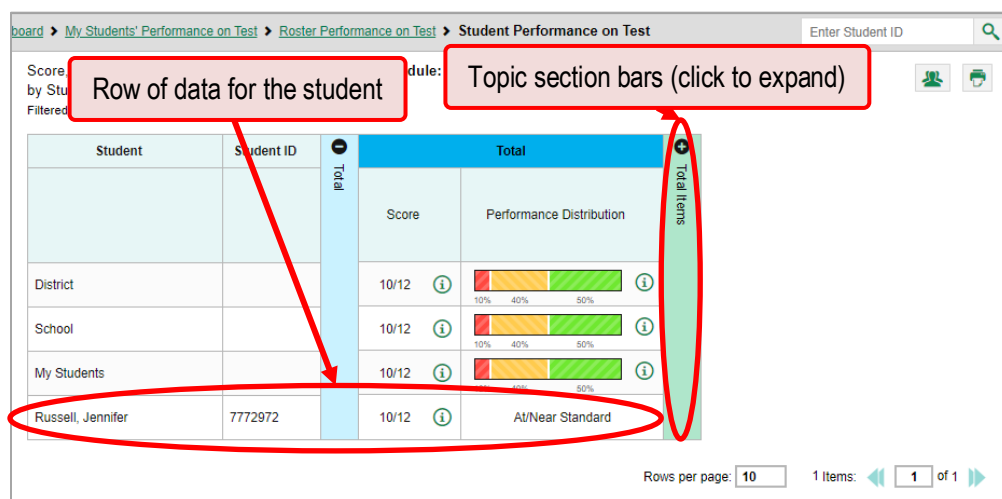
#### Teachers and school-level users:

1. Go to the dashboard and click a benchmark module name in the table of assessments. A page of benchmark module results appears.
2. Select the **Performance by Student** tab.
3. Click the name of an individual student in the report. The Student Performance on Test report appears (view Figure 35).

#### LEA-level users:

1. Go to the dashboard and click a benchmark module name in the table of assessments. A page of LEA results appears (the LEA Performance on Test report).
2. Click a school name. The School Performance on Test report appears.
3. Follow the same steps as teachers and school-level users, starting with step 2 under “Teachers and school-level users” on the page above.

Figure 35. Teacher View: Student Performance on Benchmark Module Report







For grades 6 – 8 science Benchmark Modules, the scores for each assertion are shown as well (view Figure 38).

Figure 38. LEA View: LEA Performance on Science Benchmark Module Report with Performance by Item and Assertion Shown

board > District Performance on Test

Assertion headers and scores

School	Total	Total Items									
		Student Count	Score	Item Numbers and Points Earned							
				1 8 pt	1-1 1 pt	1-2 1 pt	1-3 1 pt	1-4 1 pt	1-5 1 pt	1-6 1 pt	1-7 1 pt
District	5	2/8	2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0	0
DEMO SCHOOL 1	4	2/8	1.5	0	0.75	0.25	0.25	0	0.25	0	0
DEMO SCHOOL 4	1	4/8	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

Rows per page: 102 Items: 1 of 1

Performance distribution will not be available on science Benchmark Module clusters until enough data has been collected to provide performance levels. Teachers should review reports on individual student results to assess student understanding of the assertions.

Writing Benchmark Modules are scored using rubrics (view Figure 39–Figure 40).

Figure 39. Teacher View: Student Performance on Writing Benchmark Module Report with Performance by Item Shown

board > District Performance on Test > School Performance on Test > Student Performance on Test

Score, Performance and Points Earned on Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 5 Opinion A (Winter) and Reporting Category: 2019-2020  
Filtered By Test Reason: Winter

Student	Student ID	Total	Total Items	Total Items	
				Item Numbers, Max Points and Points Earned	Item Numbers, Max Points and Points Earned
District		6/10	100%	6	6
School		6/10	100%	6	6
DWZ, student	7777752850	6/10	At/Near Standard	6	6

Rows per page: 10 1 Items: 1 of 1

Figure 40. Writing Item View: Rubric & Resources View

CA-CIA Grade 8 ELA

Item 25 Student: LAST2011, First2011

Current Item: 28 Score: 4/10

Item & Score Rubric & Resources

**Details**

<b>Topic</b>	Writing and Language Standards	<b>Content Alignment</b>	<b>Domain:</b> W: Writing Standards <b>Cluster:</b> W/8.TTP: Text Types and Purposes <b>Standard:</b> W/8.TTP ELA.8.21a: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts or tables), and multimedia when useful to aid comprehension.
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**Rubric**

4 points

**Statement of Purpose/Focus and Organization**

The response is fully sustained and consistently and purposefully focused:

- controlling idea or main idea of a topic is focused, clearly stated, and strongly maintained
- controlling idea or main idea of a topic is introduced and communicated clearly within the purpose, audience, and task

The response has a clear and effective organizational structure creating unity and completeness:

Writing item rubric

Condition codes are used in writing Benchmark Modules to indicate when a traditional score cannot be entered for the student’s response (view Figure 41).

Figure 41. Writing Item View: Item & Score View

CA-CIA Grade 8 ELA

Item 25 | 11, First2011

Current Item: 28 | Score: 4/10

Scoring Criteria	Max Points	Points Earned	Condition Code
CONVENTIONS	2	2	None
ELABORATION	4	1	None
ORGANIZATION	4	1	None

Scoring Note

User	Date	Note
+ Add Note		

Item Language: English

student setting(s) OFF

Memory | 28

Table 1 provides an overview of the various condition codes that are used.

Table 1. Condition Codes

Condition Code	Description
Blank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Student did not enter a response.</li> </ul>
Insufficient Original Text to Score	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response is largely composed of text copied from the prompt.</li> </ul>
Off Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A writing sample will be judged off purpose when the student has clearly not written to the purpose designated in the task.</li> <li>An off-purpose response addresses the topic of the task but not the purpose of the task.</li> <li>Note that students may use narrative techniques in an explanatory essay or use argumentative/persuasive techniques to explain, for example, and still be on purpose.</li> <li>Off-purpose responses are generally developed responses (essays, poems, etc.) clearly not written to the designated purpose.</li> </ul>
Non-Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This condition code is assigned to machine-scored responses when TDS identifies that the response requires a condition code but cannot determine which specific condition code it requires.</li> </ul>
Off Topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A writing sample will be judged off topic when the response is unrelated to the task or the sources or shows no evidence that the student has read the task or the sources (especially for informational/explanatory and opinion/argumentative).</li> <li>Off-topic responses are generally substantial responses.</li> </ul>

Uninterpretable Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response is in a language other than English.</li> </ul>
--------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## All Users: Access Item-Level Data on Benchmark Modules

Benchmark Modules contain items that can be viewed by teachers along with student responses. Reports for specific Benchmark Modules include the following:

- Item-level data.
- Access to the items themselves.
- Access to student responses to the items.

## Share Item-Level Data on Benchmark Modules in a Secure Manner

The **RISE Benchmark Modules** are secure but not public assessments. Educators can review student responses with students in a classroom setting but cannot copy, paste, photograph, place test questions, writing prompts, reading passages, or science clusters into presentations or other assessments, record themselves sharing student responses, or share test items outside of the classroom instructional level. Individual student results can be shared with online students via Zoom, Google Classroom, or other third-party communication software in a one-on-one conference with the student. Student results should not be shared over unsecured communication methods like personal email or text messages.

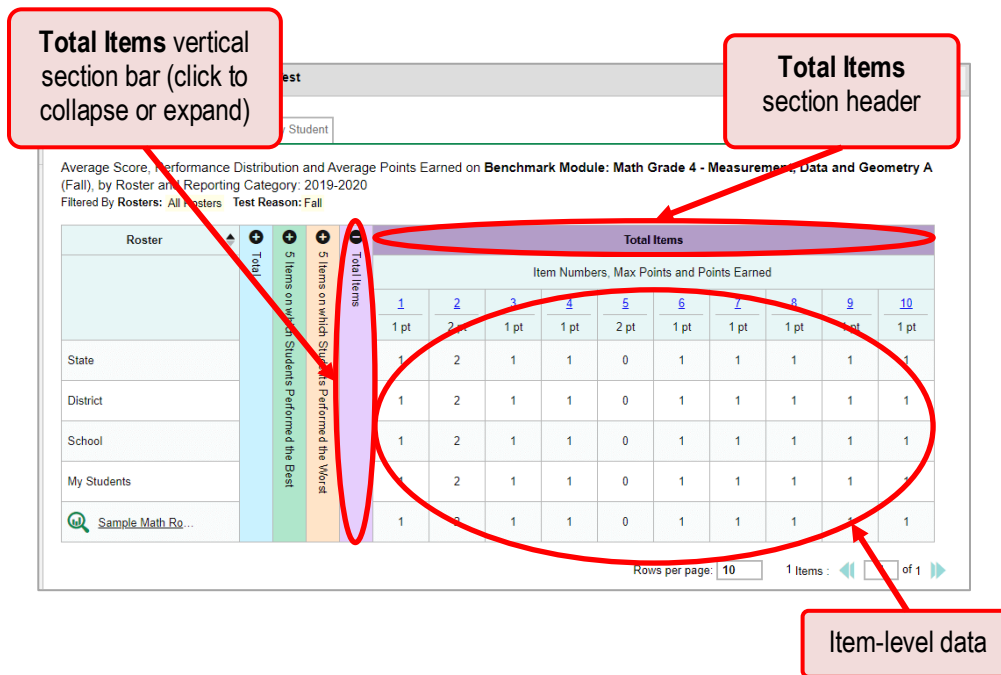
Considerations for sharing Benchmark Module reporting data in a classroom setting should include:

- How to discuss/present classroom-level data without revealing Personally Identifiable Information (PII) on any test item
- How to provide equitable instruction to students with a Parental Exclusion for Benchmark Modules who do not have access to the assessment
- How to maintain the integrity of the Interim and Benchmark Module shared item banks since both items and individual student responses can be reviewed following the assessment

## How can I view item scores for Benchmark Modules?

To expand sections containing item data, such as the **Total Items** section, click the vertical section bars (view Figure 42).

Figure 42. My Students' Performance on Benchmark Module Report: Performance by Student Tab with Expanded Total Items Section



## How can I find out which Benchmark Module items students performed the best or struggled with the most?

Look in the sections **5 Items on Which Students Performed the Best** and **5 Items on Which Students Performed the Worst**. These sections appear for aggregate benchmark reports with ten or more items. You can click the vertical section bars to expand them, just like other sections (view Figure 43). These

reports are particularly useful for reviewing instructional goals and helping students set their individual learning goals.

Figure 43. My Students’ Performance on Benchmark Module Report with Expanded 5 Items on Which Students Performed the Best/Worst Sections

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests > School Performance on Test

Enter Student ID

Performance by Roster | Performance by Student

Features & Tools

Average Score, Performance Distribution and Average Points Earned on FF-CIA Grade 6 Math (1st opportunity), by Roster and Reporting Category: Demo School 999801 2022-2023

Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: 1st opportunity | Standards Keys

Roster	Teacher	Total	5 Items on which Students Performed the Best					5 Items on which Students Performed the Worst					Expressions and Equations	Geometry and Statistics and Probability	Ratios and Proportional Relationships and Number System
			Item Numbers, Max Points and Points Earned					Item Numbers, Max Points and Points Earned							
			10	16	19	29	32	35	36	38	40	41			
			1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	1 pt	2 pt	2 pt	1 pt			
State			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
District			1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			
School			1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			
(students not in any roster)			1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0			

Rows per page: 30 | 1 Items: 1 of 1





Figure 45. Item View Window: Item & Score Tab with Student Response

The **Item & Score** tab (view Figure 45) may include the following sections.

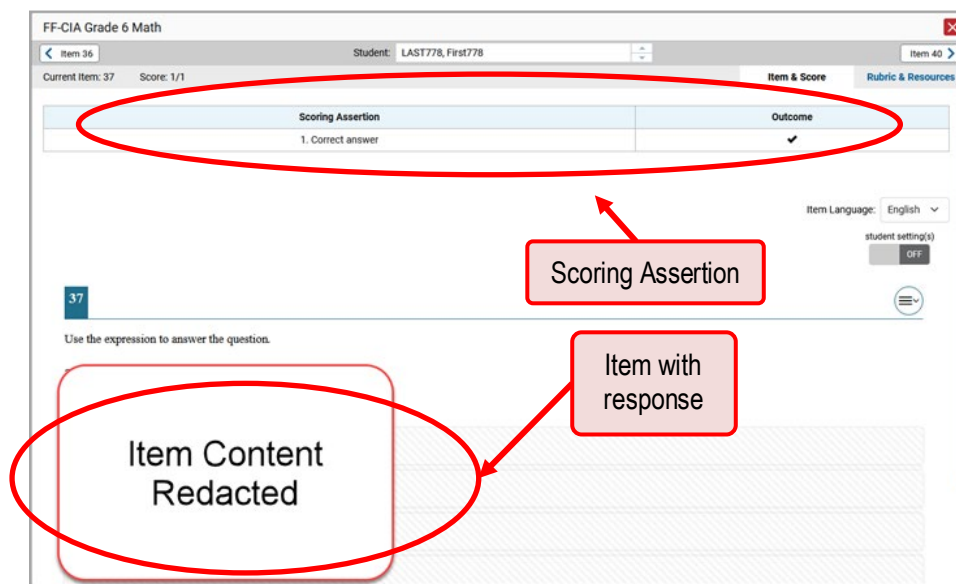
- **Scoring Criteria:** When you're viewing a student's response and the item has scoring criteria, the Scoring Criteria table lists the name, maximum points, points earned, and condition codes for each scoring criterion (view Figure 46).

Figure 46. Item View Window: Item & Score Tab with Student Response and Scoring Criteria Table

Scoring Criteria	Max Points	Points Earned	Condition Code
CONVENTIONS	2	2	None
ELABORATION	4	1	None
ORGANIZATION	4	1	None

- **Scoring Assertion:** When you're viewing a student's response and the item has scoring assertions, the Scoring Assertion table appears, listing each assertion and outcome (view Figure 47).

Figure 47. Item View Window: Item & Score Tab with Student Response and Scoring Assertion Table



- **Item:** Displays the item as it appeared on the assessment in the Student Testing Site. For items associated with a passage, the passage also appears.



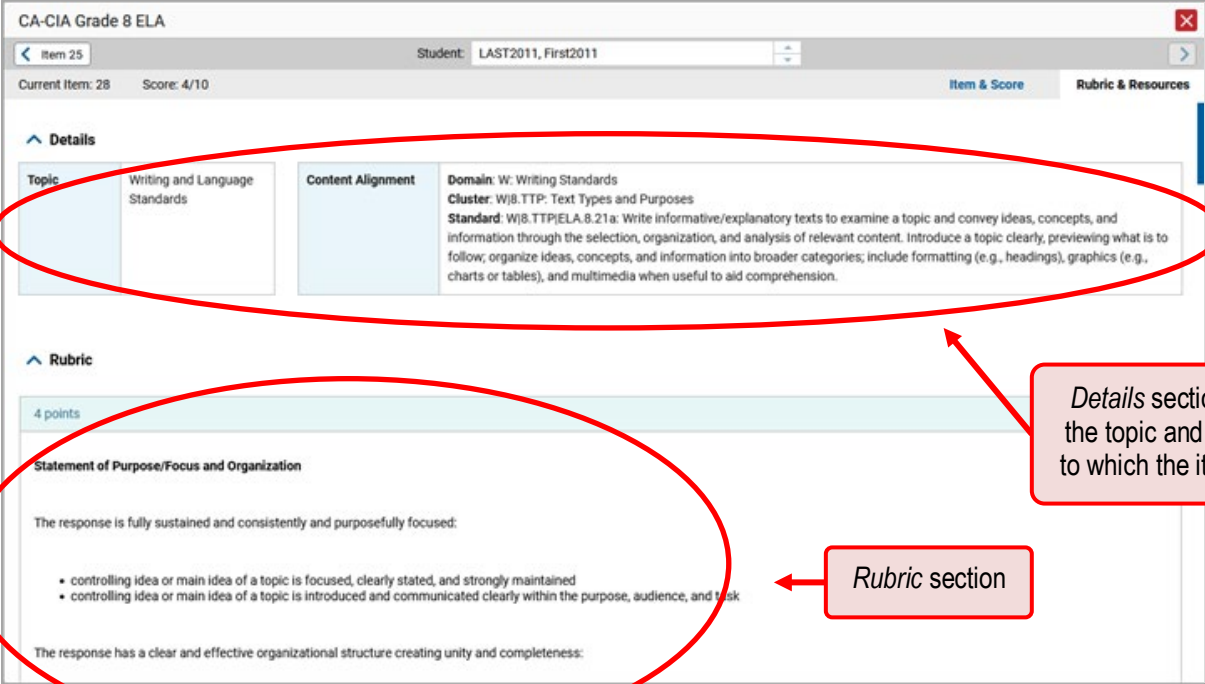
The **Rubric & Resources** tab may include the following sections, which you can expand and collapse by clicking  and , respectively (view Figure 48).

Figure 48. Item View: Rubric & Resources Tab



CA-CIA Grade 8 ELA

Item 25 Student: LAST2011, First2011

Current Item: 28 Score: 4/10

Item & Score Rubric & Resources

**Details**

<b>Topic</b>	Writing and Language Standards	<b>Content Alignment</b>	<b>Domain:</b> W: Writing Standards <b>Cluster:</b> W.8.TTP: Text Types and Purposes <b>Standard:</b> W.8.TTP.ELA.8.21a: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts or tables), and multimedia when useful to aid comprehension.
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**Rubric**

4 points

**Statement of Purpose/Focus and Organization**

The response is fully sustained and consistently and purposefully focused:

- controlling idea or main idea of a topic is focused, clearly stated, and strongly maintained
- controlling idea or main idea of a topic is introduced and communicated clearly within the purpose, audience, and task

The response has a clear and effective organizational structure creating unity and completeness:

*Details section, providing the topic and the standard to which the item is aligned*

*Rubric section*

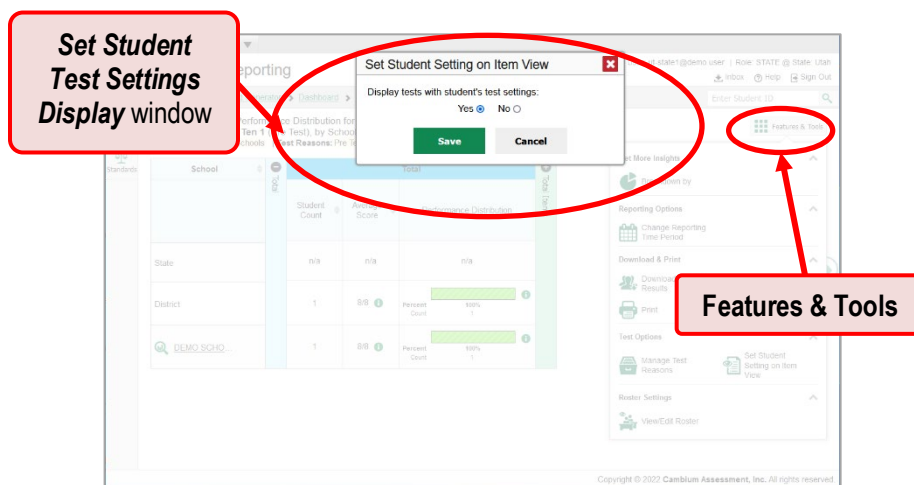
- **Details:** Provides the following information:
  - **Topic:** Skill area to which the item belongs.
  - **Content Alignment:** Describes the standard to which the item is aligned.
- **Rubric:** Displays the criteria used to score the item. This section may also include a score breakdown, a human-readable rubric, or an exemplar, which provides an example of a response for each point value.

## How can I view items with and without the students' visual settings for a Benchmark Module?

When viewing items with students' responses, you may or may not want to view the items exactly the way the students saw them on the benchmark module. For example, some students' benchmark modules are set to use large fonts or different color contrast.

1. Click the **Features & Tools** menu in the banner and select **Set Student Settings Display**. The **Student Test Settings Display** window appears (view Figure 49).

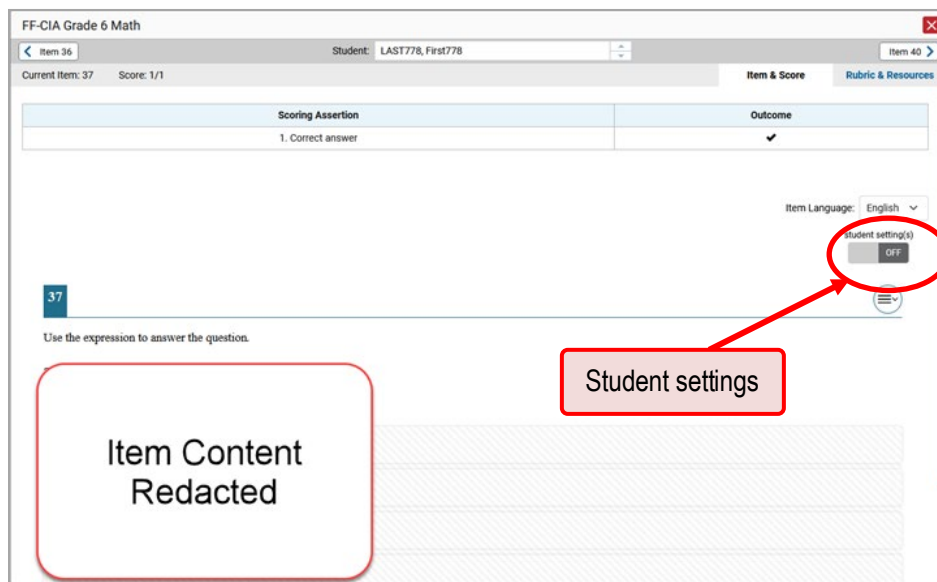
Figure 49. Dashboard with Set Student Test Settings Display Window Open



2. Select **Yes** to show students' visual settings on all items or **No** to hide them.
3. Click **Save**.

You can also show or hide visual settings on a per-item basis. To do so, click the toggle at the upper right of the item you're viewing (view Figure 50). This action has no effect on your global setting.

Figure 50. Item View Window: Item & Score Tab with Student Response



## How can I view a report for all the Benchmark Modules a student has completed over time?

The Student Portfolio Report allows you to view all the Benchmark Modules an individual student has completed over time. This is useful for viewing performance on assessments that have multiple opportunities.


To access this report, enter the student's SSID in the search field in the upper-right corner and click  (view Figure 55).

Figure 51. Teacher View: Dashboard

hboard

Enter Student ID

Search field for student ID

My Assessments

Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters, 2019-2020

Filtered By Rosters: All Roster Test Reason: All Test Reasons

Assessment Name	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Performance Distribution	Date Last Taken
Benchmark Cluster: Science Standard 6.1.1	Unassigned	1	1/10	n/a	01/13/2020
Interim: Math Grade 4	Winter	20	356	20% 20% 30% 30%	01/12/2020
Benchmark Module: Math Grade 5 - Measurement, Data and Geometry A	Pre Test	1	6/9	100%	12/31/2019
Summative: Math Grade 4	Summative 2019-2020	10	325	40% 20% 20% 20%	11/25/2019
Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 5 Informative B	Test Three	1	0/10	100%	11/25/2019
Benchmark Module: Math Grade 4 - Number and Operations Base 10 C	Fall	20	10/12	10% 40% 50%	10/07/2019
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 4 - Literature A	Fall	20	23/27	15% 85%	10/07/2019
Benchmark Module: Science Grade 4 Life Science Standard 5 A	Fall	20	15/18	10% 35% 55%	10/01/2019
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 4 - Editing B	Post Test	20	9/10	30% 70%	09/30/2019
Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 4 - Editing A	Pre Test	20	7/10	55% 45%	09/30/2019

Rows per page: 10 11 Items: 1 of 2

My Students

Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 7

Filtered By Rosters: All Roster Test Reason: All Test Reasons

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
Russell, Jennifer	7772972	Benchmark Cluster: Science Standard 6.1.1	01/13/2020
May, Gabrielle	7772990	Interim: Math Grade 4	01/12/2020
Will, Phil	7772989	Interim: Math Grade 4	01/12/2020

Student name

Teachers can also access this report from the dashboard by going to the My Students table below the main assessments table and clicking a student's name.

## School- and Lea-Level Users: View a Cross-Sectional Report

When the Cross-Sectional Report is available, school- and LEA-level users can view a school or LEA's performance, irrespective of enrolled students, for a test family across multiple test reasons. This report helps you understand how the institution's performance has improved or declined across student populations.

Unlike the Longitudinal Report, the Cross-Sectional Report does not track a particular set of students. The set of students may vary across test reasons, depending on which ones were enrolled and took the tests at the time.

A school-level user can view a report for their school. A LEA-level user can view a report for their LEA or any school within it.

## How can I use the Student Portfolio Report to view only the Benchmark Modules I'm interested in?

You can temporarily filter which Benchmark Modules you want to view in the Student Portfolio Report (view Figure 52). For example, you may want to do this if you are an English teacher and you don't want to view a student's math scores. By default, the data for those math assessments appear in the report, but you can exclude them.

Figure 52. Student Portfolio Report

Button to expand just the filters panel

Button to expand filters panel and test group options

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Date Taken
Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
Test 547499 Science 1/19	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
Test 547496 ELA 1/19	Test Authoring	3	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023

1. On the left side of the Student Portfolio Report, click either the expand button or the assessment group button . The filter panel expands (see Figure 53).

Figure 53. Student Portfolio Report with Expanded Filter Panel

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Student Portfolio

Enter Student ID

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: **LAST1179 First1179, 2022-2023** Features & Tools

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	624 ± 7	Meets Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 3 Items: 1 of 1

**Filters**

- Test Groups
  - ☒ Alt ELPA
  - ☒ Computer Adaptive CIA
  - ☒ Diagnostic Assessment
  - ☒ ELPA21 Screener
  - ☒ ELPA21 Summative
  - ☒ Fixed Form CIA
  - ☒ Interim
  - ☒ Interim Module Assessment
  - ☒ Paper CIA
  - ☒ Summative
  - ☒ Test Authoring
- School Year
  - 2022-2023

[Clear Filters](#) Apply

**Test group options**

**Apply button and Clear Filters**

2. Mark as many selections as you like in the **Test Group** section of the filters panel. Filters are organized by assessment type, subject, and grade.
3. Click **Apply**. The dashboard updates to show only data for selected benchmark modules.
4. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the filters panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.



The row of filter details below the table header reads “Selected Tests” when the table is filtered by benchmark module.

## How can I view how a student performed on their most recent Benchmark Modules?

In the Student Portfolio Report, click the Date Taken column header to sort by date (view Figure 54). By reviewing the performance levels on the assessments, you can view how the student is performing over time.

Figure 54. Student Portfolio Report with Expanded Filter Panel

The screenshot shows the 'Student Portfolio' report interface. On the left, the 'Filters' panel is expanded, showing 'Test Groups' and 'School Year' filters. The 'School Year' dropdown is set to '2022-2023'. The main table displays assessment results for a student. The 'Date Taken' column header is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points to it from a label 'Date Taken column'.

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 3 Items: 1 of 1

## All Users: Export and Print Data for Benchmark Modules

You can export or print any report you view in the Reporting System. Some can be exported directly from the dashboard. You may want to export or print to save a snapshot of data to consult later, or to share data. Reports for Benchmark Modules can be exported with item-level data.

### How can I export or print a report I'm viewing for Benchmark Modules?

1. Click the export button to the left of the name of the assessment whose report you wish to export (view Figure 55).

Figure 55. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report




Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests

Enter Student ID

**My Assessments**

Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters, 2022-2023

Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
 <a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
 <a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
 <a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Rows per page: 3 | 5 Items: 1 of 2

**My Students**

Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 2022-2023

Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 6 | 1 Items: 1 of 1

The **Export Report** window opens. The options in this window vary according to your user role (Figure 56).

2. If necessary, select which report to export for the assessment.

**Teachers and school-level users:** The exported report will contain assessment results for all your students.

**LEA-level users:** Select which report to export for the assessment (view Figure 56).

To export the LEA assessment results for the assessment, mark the **Overall Performance of all my Schools** radio button.

To export school assessment results, mark the **Overall Test & Reporting Category Performance of all my Students for [School Name]** radio button, then select a school from the drop-down list.

Figure 56. LEA-Level User View: Export Report Window

Do either of the following:

- To export the report in PDF format, mark the **PDF** radio button.
- To export the report in comma-separated values (CSV) format, mark the **CSV** radio button.

Click **Export Assessment Data**. A confirmation window appears.

Click **Yes** to export or **No** to return to the **Export Report** window. When you’ve exported a file, the **Secure File Center** window appears with the generated file available for download

## All Users: Generate and Export Individual Student Reports (ISR) for Benchmark Modules

This section discusses Individual Student Reports (ISR), each of which provides easy-to-read performance data on a specific Benchmark Module. ISRs are useful for sharing performance information with students and their parents.

### What does an Individual Student Report (ISR) look like for an Benchmark Module and how can I read it?

**Please note:** ISRs have been updated for the 2022-2023 administration and the appearance may deviate from previous years.

An Individual Student Report (ISR) is a report in PDF format that displays data on a Benchmark Module. It may consist of a single page or multiple pages. At the top of each ISR are the student name and SSID, the name of the module, LEA, and school, and any other relevant information.

ISRs also include raw scores and performance distribution for students.

- A raw score is a summary of how many points the student received based on how many questions they answered correctly.
- Performance distribution is given using standards:
  - If a student is Above Standard, the confidence range of the student's score is above the proficiency cut score, meaning there is confidence that the student is proficient in the reporting category that was assessed.
  - If a student is At/Near Standard, the confidence range of the student's score includes the proficiency cut score, meaning the student may or may not be proficient in the reporting category that was assessed and more investigation is needed.
  - If a student is Below Standard, the confidence range of the student's score is below the proficiency cut score, meaning there is confidence that the student is NOT proficient in reporting category that was assessed.

The items included in a Benchmark Module have different levels of difficulty (DOK) and, therefore, may be weighted differently. Students can have the same raw score and receive different performance proficiency based on the items that were answered correctly/incorrectly. It's important to review the individual student responses to determine individual student proficiency.

Below that is a summary of the student's performance. Each ISR includes a comparison table showing the average performance of the LEA and/or school. Some ISRs include item-level data, scoring assertions, scoring assertion outcomes, and trend reports (Longitudinal Reports). View Figure 62–Figure 64.

Figure 57. Detail of Individual Student Report (ISR) for Math Benchmark Module

DWZ, student

Student ID: 777752755 | Student DOB: 8/12/1997 | Date Taken: [redacted]

Benchmark Module: Math Grade 3 - Number and Operations Fractions A

Raw score and performance distribution

Performance Level: Above Standard Score: 8/8

Reporting category

How Did Your Child Perform on Each Test Question?

Question #	Standard	Possible
1	Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram. a. Represent a fraction $\frac{1}{b}$ on a number line diagram by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into $b$ equal parts. Recognize that each part has size $\frac{1}{b}$ and that the endpoint of the part based at 0 locates the number $\frac{1}{b}$ on the number line.	2/2
2	Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram. b. Represent a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths $\frac{1}{b}$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size $\frac{a}{b}$ and that its endpoint locates the number $\frac{a}{b}$ on the number line.	1/1
3	Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram. b. Represent a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths $\frac{1}{b}$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size $\frac{a}{b}$ and that its endpoint locates the number $\frac{a}{b}$ on the number line.	1/1
4	Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size. a. Understand two fractions as equivalent (equal) if they are the same size, or the same point on a number line.	1/1
5	Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size. b. Recognize and generate equivalent fractions (e.g., $\frac{2}{4}$ , $\frac{4}{6}$ = $\frac{2}{3}$ ). Explain why the fractions are equivalent.	1/1
6	Explain equivalence of fractions in special cases, and compare fractions by reasoning about their size. c. Express whole numbers as fractions. Examples: Express the number 3 as $\frac{3}{1}$ .	1/1
7	Understand a fraction as a number on the number line; represent fractions on a number line diagram by marking off a lengths $\frac{1}{b}$ from 0. Recognize that the resulting interval has size $\frac{a}{b}$ and that its endpoint locates the number $\frac{a}{b}$ on the number line.	1/1

Item number within this topic

Points earned out of maximum possible points

Figure 58. Detail of Individual Student Report (ISR) for ELA Benchmark Module

**RISE** | Reporting | Individual Student Report

Remote, Remote | Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 3 - Editing 1 2020-2024

Student ID: 9912003 | Student DOB: 10/10/2010 | Date Taken: 10/26/2020

Performance Level: At/Near Standard | Score: 4/10

How Did Your Child Perform on Each Test Question?

Question #	Standard	Points Earned/Points Possible
1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking: Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.	1/2
2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: Capitalize appropriate words in titles.	0/2
3	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: Use spelling patterns and position-based spelling to write words.	1/1
4	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: Use the function of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.	0/2
5	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: Use the simple (e.g., I walked) and complex (e.g., I walked after school) sentence structures.	0/1
6	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: Capitalize appropriate words in titles.	2/2

Figure 59. Detail of Individual Student Report (ISR) for Science Benchmark Module

**RISE** | Reporting | Individual Student Report

Remote, Remote | Benchmark Cluster: Science Standard 8.4.4 2020-2021

Student ID: 9912003 | Student DOB: 10/10/2010 | Date Taken: 10/19/2020

Score: 2/10

Assertion

How Did Your Child Perform on Each Test Question?

Question #	Standard	Points Earned/Points Possible
1	Analyze and interpret data on the factors that change global temperatures and their effects on regional climates. Examples of factors could include greenhouse gas emissions, land use, and volcanic activity. Examples of effects could include changes in precipitation, sea level rise, and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.	2/10

Performance distribution is not shown in ISRs for science Benchmark Modules because it will not be available on these clusters until enough data has been collected to provide performance levels. Teachers should review reports individual student results to assess student understanding of the assertions.

## How can I generate and export Individual Student Reports (ISR) for Benchmark Modules?

To generate and export an Individual Student Report (ISR) for a benchmark module, use the Student Results Generator. Each ISR shows a student’s overall performance on their benchmark module plus a breakdown of performance by reporting category. You can select any combination of test reasons, assessments, and students in order to generate either a single ISR or multiple ISRs at once.

You may want to use the Student Results Generator to simultaneously print large numbers of ISRs.

ISRs can be generated from almost any Reporting page.

1. Click the **Features & Tools** and then the **Download Student Results** button in the upper-right corner of the page (view Figure 60).

Figure 60. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests

Enter Student ID

**My Assessments** Features & Tools

Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters, 2022-2023  
 Filtered By **Rosters:** All Roster | **Test Reasons:** All Test Reasons

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0% <span>i</span>	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7% <span>i</span>	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0% <span>i</span>	01/17/2023

Rows per page:  5 Items:  of 2

**My Students**

Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 2022-2023  
 Filtered By **Rosters:** All Roster | **Test Reasons:** All Test Reasons

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Rows per page:  1 Items:  of 1

The **Student Results Generator** window opens (Figure 61).

Depending what page you open the Student Results Generator from, the options available to you may be prepopulated or preselected. (The filters applied to the page have no effect, however.) You can change the selections.

2. Starting at the left, click the section bars to expand the sections or use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons to navigate them. Within each section you must make selections: first test reasons, then assessments, then students.



- a. In the **Select Test Reasons** section (Figure 61), mark the checkbox for the test reason you want to include in the report. Test reasons are either test windows (summative only) or categories for tests. NOTE: Users can include only one test reason when generating ISRs.

Figure 61. Student Results Generator Window: Select Test Reasons Section

**Student Results Generator**

**Report Type**  
☒ Individual Student Report ☐ Student Data File

**Print Options**  
 Report Format:  
☒ Single PDF ☐ Multiple PDFs in a ZIP file  
 PDF Type:  
☒ Simple ☐ Detailed

**Search by Student ID** Enter up to 5 comma-separated student IDs **Search**

**Select a test reason.**

- ☒ 1st opportunity
- ☐ 2022-2023 (ELPA21 Screener)
- ☐ 2nd opportunity
- ☐ Alt\_ELPA\_22\_23
- ☐ Spring 2023 (ELPA21 Summative)
- ☐ Spring 2023 (Summative)
- ☐ Summer 2022
- ☐ Summer 2023
- ☐ Unassigned

**Next**

List of test reasons (test windows or categories), one of which is selected

- b. The Select Assessments section (Figure 62) groups assessments by subject and grade. Mark the checkboxes beside the assessments or groups of assessments you want to include in the report. NOTE: Users can include only one subject of assessments when generating ISRs (e.g., only an assessment or group of assessments in ELA, only an assessment or group of assessments in math, etc.).

Figure 62. Student Results Generator Window: Select Assessments Section

**Student Results Generator**

**Report Type**  
☒ Individual Student Report ☐ Student Data File

**Print Options**  
 Report Format:  
☒ Single PDF ☐ Multiple PDFs in a ZIP file  
 PDF Type:  
☒ Simple ☐ Detailed

**Search by Student ID** Enter up to 5 comma-separated student IDs **Search**

**Select the assessments.**

**Previous** **Next**

**1. Select Test Reasons** **2. Select Assessments** **3. Select Students**

**ELA**

**Grade 3**

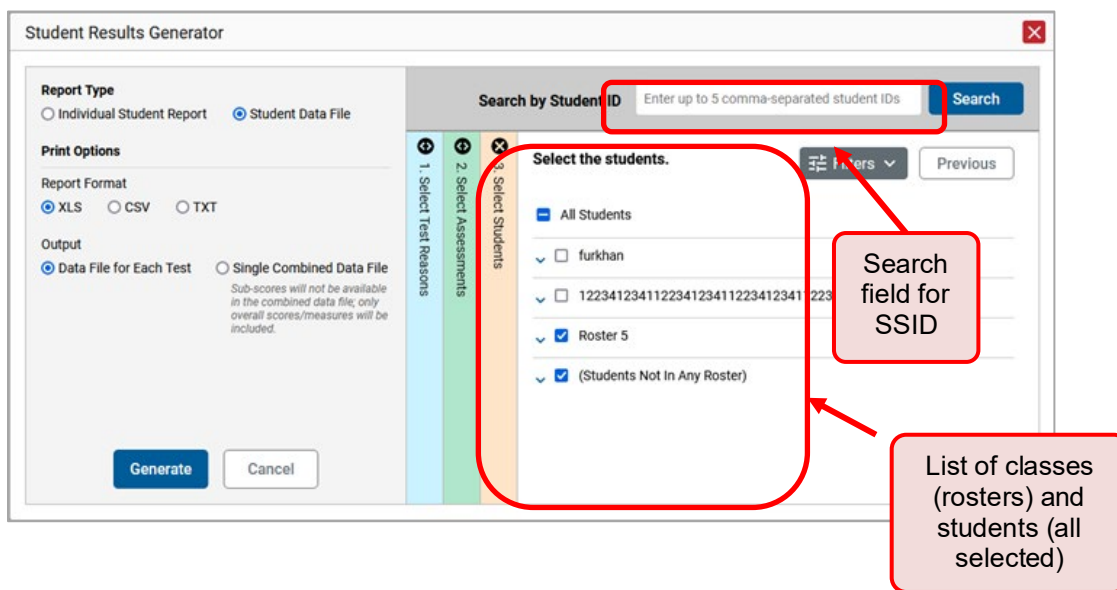
- ☐ CA-CIA Grade 3 ELA
- ☒ Module: Grade 3 ELA - Editing A
- ☒ Module: Grade 3 ELA - Editing B
- ☒ Module: Grade 3 ELA - Informational A
- ☐ Module: Grade 3 ELA - Literature A
- ☐ Module: Grade 3 ELA - Literature B

Button to proceed to next section (**Select Students**)

List of subjects, grades, and tests, with one group of tests selected

- a. The **Select Students** section (Figure 63) contains a list of classes (rosters) (if you're a teacher or school-level user) or schools (if you're a LEA-level user). Mark the checkboxes for the schools, classes, and/or individual students you want to include in the ISRs. NOTE: Users can include up to three schools when generating ISRs.
  - Sometimes the list of students is truncated. You can display the entire list by clicking **Click to Load More**.
  - Marking the checkbox for a student in one class (roster) or school also marks it anywhere else the student appears, and the same goes for clearing the checkbox.
  - To search for a particular student, enter their SSID in the field at the upper-right corner of the window and click **Search**. The student and all their assessments and test reasons are selected, and all your previous selections are cleared.

Figure 63. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



The *Selections* section displays a count indicating the total number of students for whom ISRs will be generated.

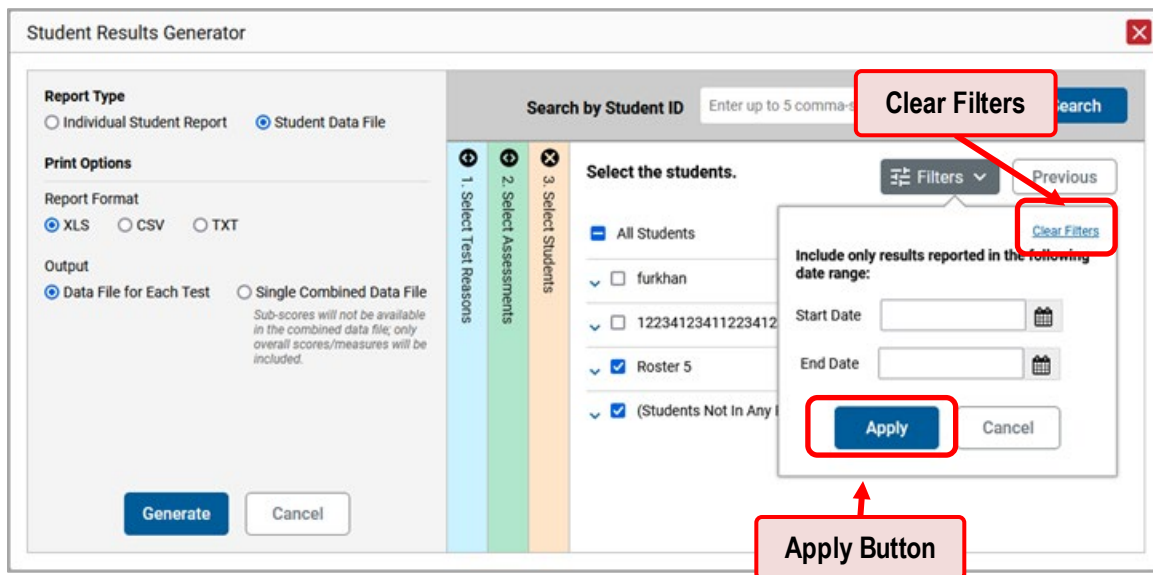
Optional: To set a range of processing dates for which to generate results, use the filter menu as follows:

- i. Open the **Filters** menu. The menu displays two date fields, as in Figure 64.
- ii. Use the calendar tools to select dates, or enter them in the format mm/dd/yyyy.



- iii. Click **Apply**. The results are filtered to include only benchmark modules processed by Reporting in that date range. Note that processing date is not always the same as the date an assessment was taken.
- iv. *Optional:* To revert to including results for all available dates, reopen the filter menu, click **Clear Filters**, then click **Apply**.

Figure 64. School-Level User View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section with Filter Menu Open



- From the two Report Type options in the panel on the left, select the option for ISRs. The *Selections* section shows the number of ISRs to be generated, and more options appear below (view Figure 65).

Figure 65. School-Level User View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section

The screenshot shows the 'Student Results Generator' window. On the left, under 'Report Type', 'Individual Student Report' is selected. Below it, under 'Print Options', 'XLS' is selected for 'Report Format' and 'Data File for Each Test' is selected for 'Output'. A red box highlights the 'Individual Student Report' option with the text 'Individual Student Report option (selected)'. Another red box highlights the 'Print Options' section with the text 'Options for your ISR files'. On the right, the 'Select the students' section shows a list of students with checkboxes for selection. The list includes 'All Students', 'furkhan', '122341234112234123411223412341122341234112234123412', 'Roster 5', and '(Students Not In Any Roster)'. A 'Generate' button is at the bottom left, and a 'Cancel' button is at the bottom right.

- If you're generating multiple ISRs, then under Report Format, choose either a single PDF for all the ISRs, or a ZIP file containing a separate PDF for each one. If you select **Single PDF**, the Student Results Generator may nonetheless create a ZIP file of multiple PDFs depending on the number of schools, grades, and opportunities included.
- Under PDF Type, select either a simple or a detailed PDF.
- Optional:* If you selected a detailed ISR, then to add any supplemental materials that are available, such as a cover page or addendum, select **Include** under Supplemental Materials.
- Click **Generate**. Once ISR generation is finished, the Secure File Center contains the new ISR(s) available for download.

Please Note: If a student took a Benchmark Module multiple times with different test reasons, an ISR will be generated for each Benchmark Module. If a student took a Benchmark Module multiple times with the same test reason, only the most recent Benchmark Module will be included. You can create an ISR for an older Benchmark Module by navigating directly to the report for that benchmark module.

Older Benchmark Modules are marked with numbers <sup>1</sup> in reports, starting with the earliest.

## All Users: Track Student Performance Over Time for Benchmark Modules

You can view your students' performance over time across multiple related Benchmark Modules or across multiple completions of a single Benchmark Module. This lets you view how students' performance has improved or declined. For Benchmark Modules, adding specific test reasons for each assessment will allow you to review longitudinal data once students have completed multiple modules or assessments. Adding test reasons is required for all RISE benchmark modules.

Each Longitudinal Report displays performance data for one of the following:

- A group of students who completed every Benchmark Module available in the report.
- An individual student.

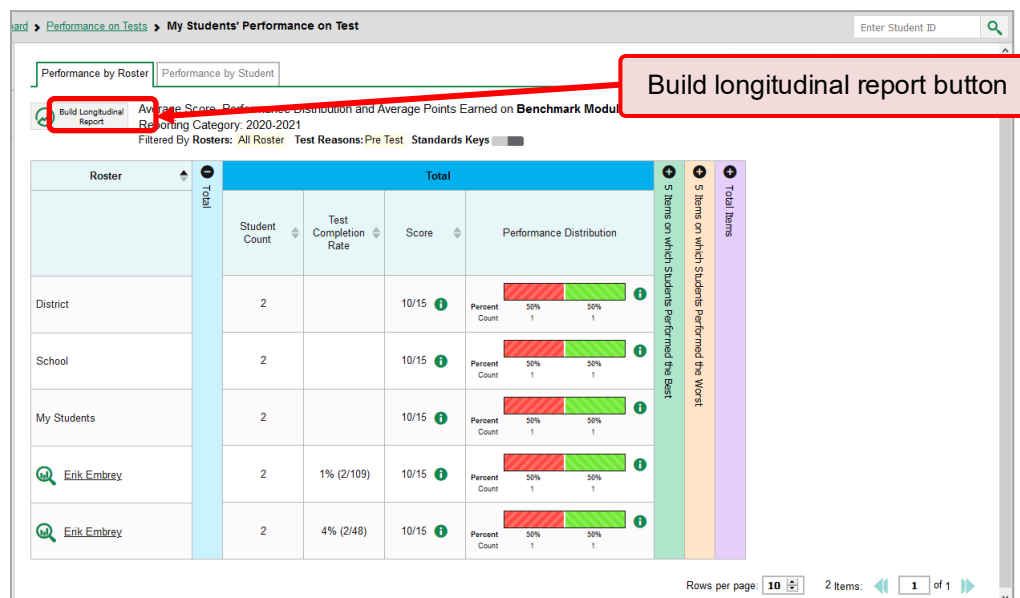
### How can I access a Longitudinal Report comparing related Benchmark Modules?

When the student(s) in your assessment results have completed multiple related Benchmark Modules, a Longitudinal Report is available in the reports for each of those Benchmark Modules.

If the student(s) in your assessment results have completed multiple related assessments, the **Build Longitudinal Reports** button allows you to access a Longitudinal Report in the reports for any of those assessments. If they haven't done so, then no Longitudinal Report is available.

1. Above a table of assessment results, click the **Build Longitudinal Reports** button in the upper-left corner, either directly on the page (view Figure 66) or within a **More Tools** menu, depending on whether additional instructional resources are available.

Figure 66. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab



**The Longitudinal Report window appears.** Depending on your role, the assessment types, and the number of students in the report, it may display a report options page rather than the Longitudinal Report itself. The contents of this page depend on your role and the number of students.

If you are viewing a Longitudinal Report for which benchmark module, interim and summative assessments are available, the Progression drop-down list (view Figure 67) appears. Use it to select which assessment types to view in the Longitudinal Report: benchmark modules, interim, summative, or a combination. This drop-down list does not appear when only one assessment type is available.

Teachers only: If the assessment results you’re looking at are for multiple students, a table appears with a column for each assessment (view Figure 67). This table does not appear if you are looking at an individual student’s results.


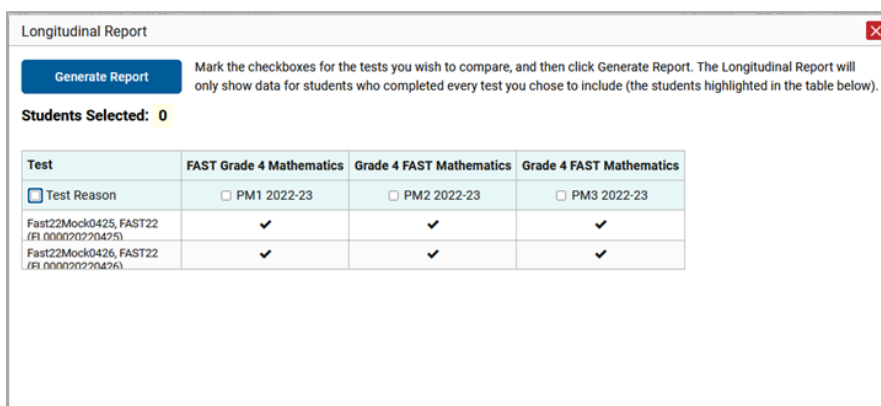
- A sub-column appears for each test reason (a category of assessment, or, for a summative, a test window).
- The cells in the columns display checkmarks  to indicate which students completed which assessment/test reason combinations.

Figure 67. Teacher View: Longitudinal Report Window: Detailed Report Options Page



Longitudinal Report

**Generate Report** Mark the checkboxes for the tests you wish to compare, and then click Generate Report. The Longitudinal Report will only show data for students who completed every test you chose to include (the students highlighted in the table below).

Students Selected: 0

Test	FAST Grade 4 Mathematics	Grade 4 FAST Mathematics	Grade 4 FAST Mathematics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Reason	<input type="checkbox"/> PM1 2022-23	<input type="checkbox"/> PM2 2022-23	<input type="checkbox"/> PM3 2022-23
Fast22Mock0425, FAST22 (R1.000020220425)	✓	✓	✓
Fast22Mock0426, FAST22 (R1.000020220426)	✓	✓	✓

- Mark the checkbox for each assessment/test reason combination you wish to include in the report. Mark the **Test Reason** checkbox on the left to include all, or clear it to remove all. The assessments that will be included are highlighted in yellow.

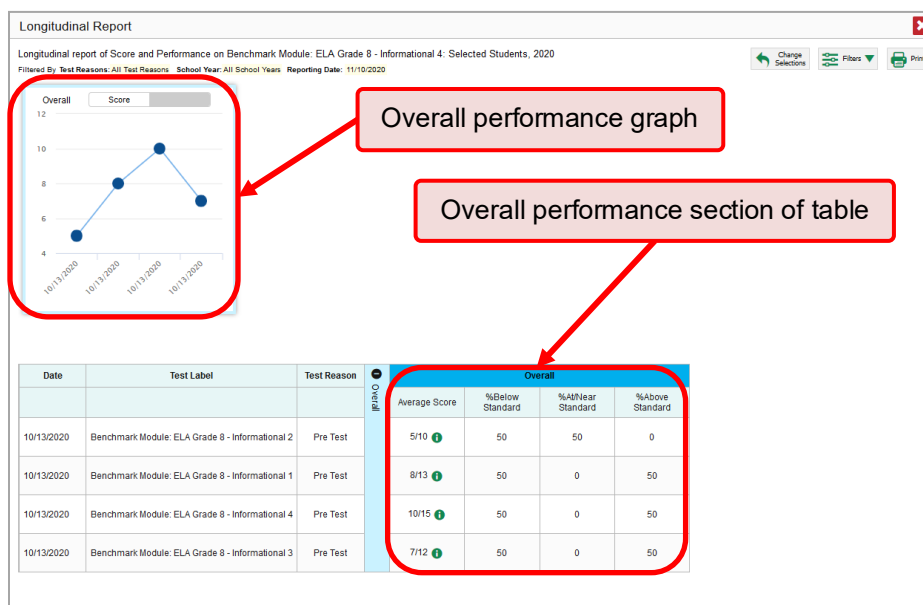
If you are viewing report options, click **Generate Report** at the top of the window to view the Longitudinal Report. (You can modify your selections and regenerate the report later using the **Change Selections** button.)

## How can I view students' overall performance data on the Benchmark Modules over time?

Look at the graph in the upper-left corner of the Longitudinal Report (view Figure 68). It shows the scores or performance levels of the student(s) each time they took the benchmark module(s).

Score data are plotted along a line.

Figure 68. Longitudinal Report Window: Benchmark Module Report

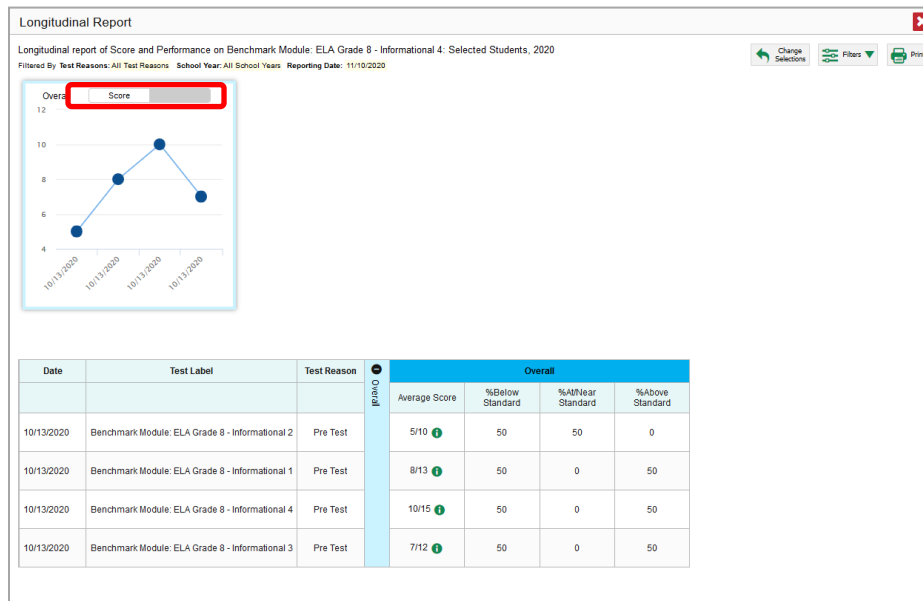


Performance level data are shown either the same way or, for multiple students, in performance distribution bars. Hover over the data points in a line graph or the sections in a bar to get more information.

Alternatively, in the table at the bottom of the report, look at the **Overall** section.

When a graph offers both score and performance level data, a toggle bar appears at the top of it (view Figure 69). Click the toggle bar to switch. You may want to do this if you find performance level data easier to read, or if you prefer the precision of score data. Sometimes an assessment includes only one type of data.

Figure 69. Longitudinal Report Window: Benchmark Module Report



Hover over the points in a line graph or the sections in a bar graph to get more information.

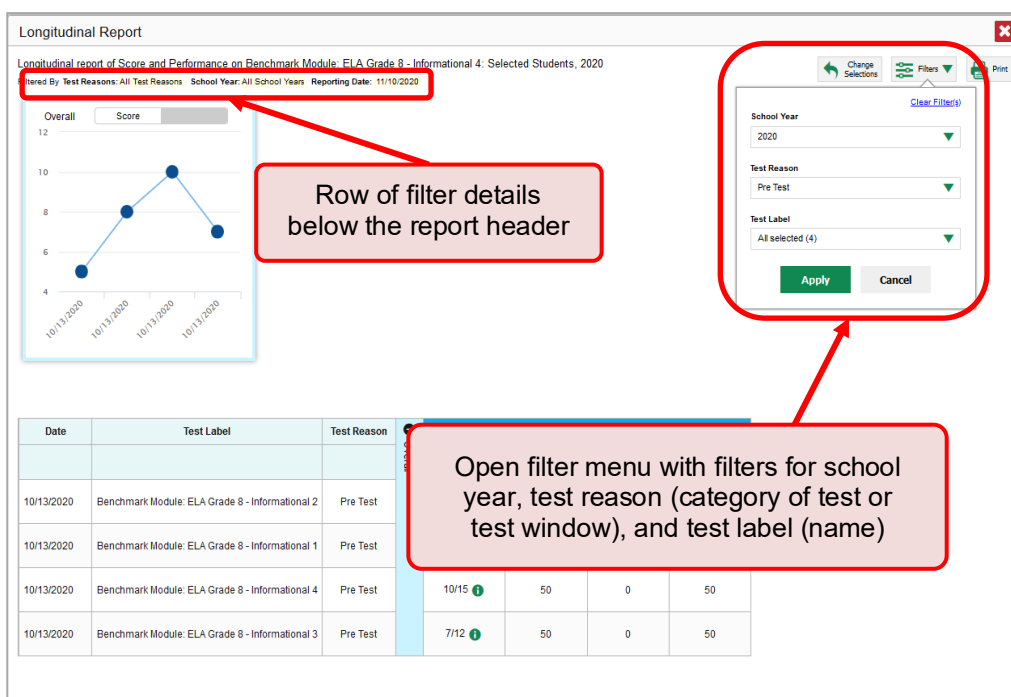
Alternatively, in the table at the bottom of the report, look at the **Overall** section.

## How can I show some Benchmark Modules and not others in the report for Benchmark Modules?

You may want to filter a Longitudinal Report in order to focus on some benchmark modules and not others. For example, you may want to narrow the report down by test reason to show only Benchmark Modules taken in the fall or winter. Or you may find that certain assessments are less relevant than others and want to hide them.

1. Open the **Filters** menu at the upper-right corner and select the filter options you prefer from the drop-down lists (view Figure 70).

Figure 70. Longitudinal Report Window: Report for Single Student with Multiple Reporting Categories and Expanded Filter Menu



- You may want to filter by a particular school year or years. Note that years are not calendar years. “2021” refers to the 2021–2022 school year. By default, Longitudinal Reports show data for all years.

Longitudinal Reports can show student performance from a time when the students were not yet associated with you. For example, if you are a seventh-grade teacher, you can use these reports to view your current students’ performance on last year’s sixth-grade assessments.

- If the report includes benchmark module, interim, and/or summative assessments, you may wish to filter by a test reason (a category of assessment), which means excluding all other test reasons from the data. For example, you may want to narrow the report down to show only assessments taken in the fall since interim assessments are not available once the spring assessment window opens.
- Finally, you may find that certain individual assessments are less relevant than others. In that case, you can use the **Test Label** options to deselect the names of the assessments you don't want to view.

2. Click **Apply**.

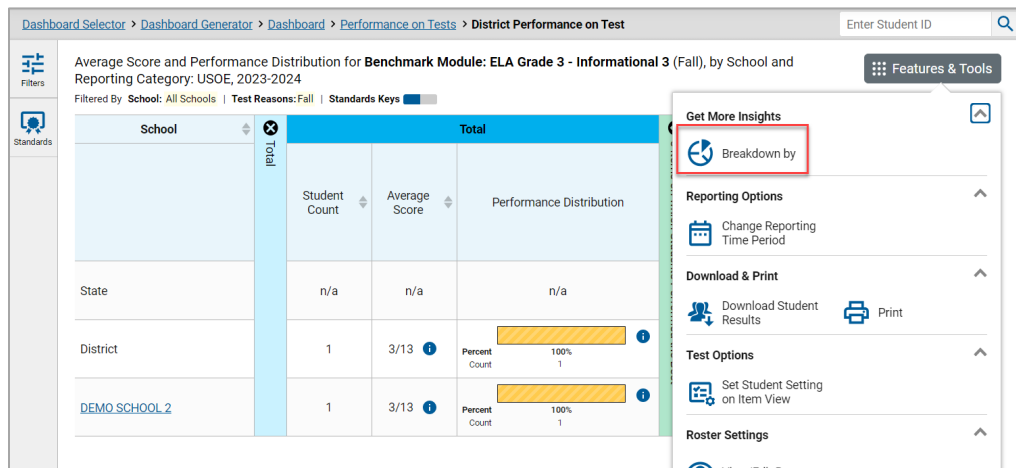
3. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the **Filters** menu again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**.

A row of filter details appears below the report header, as in Figure 70, showing the test reasons and school years included in the report.

## All Users: View Results Broken Down by Demographic Sub-Groups for Benchmark Modules

You can use the **Breakdown By** button at the upper-right corner of an assessment report (view Figure 71) to compare performance between different demographic sub-groups. This button is available for most aggregate assessment results.

Figure 71. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab



## How can I view results broken down by demographic sub-groups for Benchmark Modules?

To view results broken down by demographic sub-groups, do the following:

1. Click **Breakdown By** at the upper-right corner (view Figure 71).



The **Breakdown Attributes** window opens (view Figure 72).

Figure 72. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Student Tab: Breakdown Attributes Window

The 'Breakdown Attributes' window has a title bar with a close button. Below the title bar, it says 'Select up to three options'. There are four checkboxes: 'Ethnicity', 'LEP', 'Special Ed', and 'Include unspecified values'. The first three are grouped together, and the last one is on a separate line. At the bottom are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

2. Select up to three student demographic categories.

There is also an **Include unspecified values** checkbox, explained below:

Some students who complete assessments do not have specific demographic information in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE). These students are considered to have unspecified values. To include data for these students, mark the checkbox.

3. Click **Apply**.

Data for each sub-group selected are displayed in the report (view Figure 73).

Figure 73. Demographic Breakdown of a My Students' Performance on Test Report

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests > School Performance on Test > Breakdown

Enter Student ID

Breakdown of **Summative Grade 8 MATH** (Spring 2023 (Summative)) by Roster by Enrolled Grade and Gender: Demo School 999801  
 2022-2023

Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: Spring 2023 (Summative) |

Breakdown			Total								
View Details	Enrolled Grade	Gender	Student Count	Average Scale Score	Performance Distribution	Percent Proficient	Expressions and Equations and Number Systems	Functions	Geometry & Statistics and Probability	Use Mathematical Reasoning	Depth of Knowledge (DOK)
	All	All	3	501 ± 5	Percent Count: 100% 3	0%					
	08	Female	1	498	Percent Count: 100% 1	0%					
	08	Male	2	503 ± 8	Percent Count: 100% 2	0%					

Rows per page: 10 | 2 items: 1 of 1

## How can I view results for a specific demographic sub-group or combination for Benchmark Modules?

When viewing results broken down by sub-groups, go to the row for the demographic combination you want to view and click the view button in the View Details column on the left.

A window opens, displaying detailed results for that combination. The report table is now laid out the same way as the original report, before you viewed it broken down by sub-groups (view Figure 74).

Figure 74. Demographic Combination Breakdown Window (from My Students' Performance on Test Report)

The screenshot shows a window titled "Breakdown of Benchmark Module: ELA Grade 8 - Informational 4 (Pre Test) by Student by Ethnicity: -1: , 2020-2021". It includes filter menus for "Filtered By Rosters: All Roster", "Test Reasons: Pre Test", and "Standards Keys". Below the filters is a "Breakdown by Ethnicity" dropdown set to "Declined to R..." with an "Apply" button. The main table has columns for "Student", "Student ID", "Total", "Score", "Performance", "5 Items on which Students Performed ...", "5 Items on which Students Performed ...", and "Total Items". Two rows are visible: Stephen Hardacre (7773998) with a score of 4/15 and performance of "Below Standard", and Alan Mitchell (7773999) with a score of 15/15 and performance of "Above Standard". The bottom right shows "Rows per page: 10", "2 Items", and "1 of 1".

Student	Student ID	Total	Score	Performance	5 Items on which Students Performed ...	5 Items on which Students Performed ...	Total Items
Hardacre, Stephen	7773998		4/15	Below Standard			
Mitchell, Alan	7773999		15/15	Above Standard			

At the top of the report table are filter menus for each demographic category you chose. To change the demographic combination displayed, use the filters to select the demographic sub-groups you want to view and click **Apply**. The new combination is displayed. You can use this window to get an in-depth look at specific groups of students. For example, you may want to compare assessment scores for females in third grade among classes in the school or among schools in the LEA.

## All Users: Generate and Export Benchmark Module Student Data Files

This section discusses student data files, which are useful for analysis.

The items included in a Benchmark Module have different levels of difficulty (DOK) and, therefore, may be weighted differently. Students can have the same raw score and receive different performance proficiency based on the items that were answered correctly/incorrectly. It's important to review the individual student responses to determine individual student proficiency.

## How can I generate and export Benchmark Module student data files?

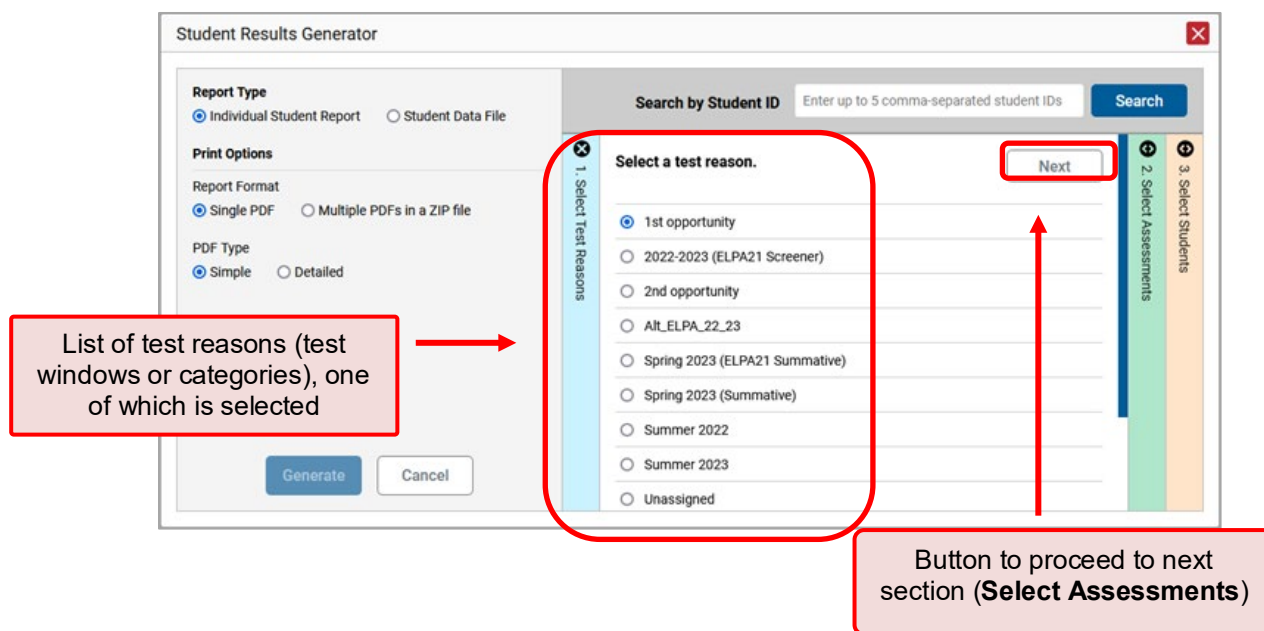
To generate and export a student Benchmark Module data file for a student, use the Student Results Generator. You can select any combination of test reasons, assessments, and students in order to generate and export the files. Because the process for generating a student data file is much the same as for generating ISRs, this section makes reference to the steps and figures in the previous section.

You can generate student data files from almost any report page.

1. Click the student results button in the upper-right corner of the. The **Student Results Generator** window opens.

Depending on what page you open the Student Results Generator from, the options available to you may be prepopulated or preselected. (The filters applied to the page have no effect, however.) You can change the selections.

Figure 75. Student Results Generator Window: Select Test Reasons Section

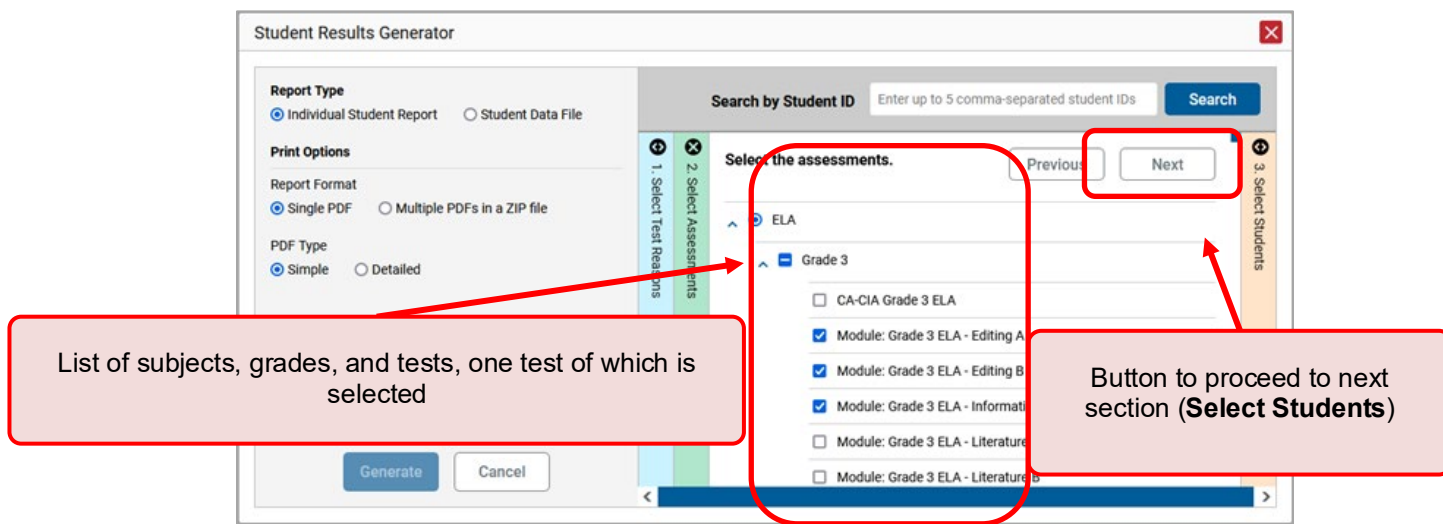


2. Starting at the left, click the section bars to expand the sections or use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons to navigate them. Within each section you may make selections: first test reasons, then assessments, then students.

In the **Select Test Reasons** section, mark the checkbox for the test reason you want to include in the results. Test reasons are categories used to classify assessments for reporting purposes. They typically indicate the timeframe in which assessments were taken, and they're a good way to organize assessment results into groups. NOTE: Users can include only one test reason when generating student data files.

- a. The expandable sections to the right are now populated with only the assessments and students available for your test reason selections.
- b. The **Select Assessments** section groups modules by subject and grade. Mark the checkboxes beside the benchmark modules or groups of modules you want to include in the report, or mark **All Assessments**.

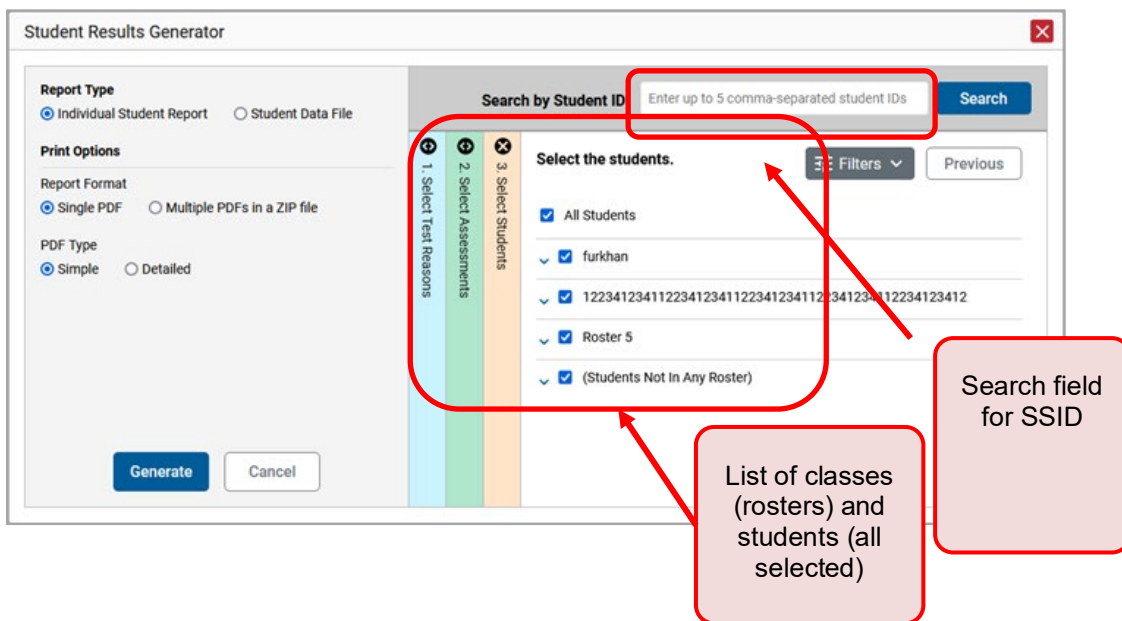
Figure 76. Student Results Generator Window: Select Assessments Section



- c. The **Select Students** section contains a list of classes (rosters) (if you're a teacher or school-level user) or schools (if you're a LEA-level user). Mark the checkboxes for the schools, classes, and/or individual students you want to include in the results.
  - Sometimes a list of students is truncated. You can display the entire list by clicking **Click to Load More**.
  - Marking the checkbox for a student in one class (roster) or school also marks it anywhere else the student appears, and the same goes for clearing the checkbox.
  - To search for a particular student, enter their SSID in the field at the upper-right corner of the window and click . The student and all their assessments and test reasons are selected, and all your previous selections are cleared.

The *Selections* section displays a count indicating the total number of students for whom student data files will be generated.

Figure 77. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



- d. *Optional:* To set a date range for which to generate results, use the filter menu as follows:
  - i. Click the filter menu button. The filter menu opens, displaying two date fields (View Figure 71 on page 58).
  - ii. Use the calendar tools to select dates, or enter them in the format mm/dd/yyyy.
  - iii. Click **Apply**.
  - iv. *Optional:* To revert to including results for all available dates, reopen the filter menu, click **Clear Filters**, then click **Apply**.

- From the two Report Type options in the panel on the left, select **Student Data File**. More options appear below.

Figure 78. School-Level User View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section

The screenshot shows the 'Student Results Generator' window. On the left, under 'Report Type', the 'Student Data File' option is selected. Below this, under 'Print Options', the 'Report Format' section shows 'Single PDF' selected, and the 'PDF Type' section shows 'Simple' selected. On the right, the 'Select the students.' section shows a list of students with checkboxes. A red box highlights the 'Student Data File option (selected)' and another red box highlights the 'Report Format options'.

- Under Report Format, select **XLS** (Excel .xlsx), **CSV** (comma-separated values), or **TXT** (tab-delimited text).
- Click **Generate**. Once data file generation is finished, the Secure File Center contains the new student data file(s) available for download.

Note that if a student took a module multiple times, the files will include each assessment. If a student took a benchmark module multiple times with the same test reason, only the most recent benchmark module will be included. You can create an ISR for an older benchmark module by navigating directly to the report for that benchmark module.

## All Users: Compare Students' Benchmark Module Data with Data for Your LEA, School, and/or Total Students

On the dashboard and in the Student Portfolio Report, you can access performance data for your LEA, school, and/or total students.

### How can I compare my students' performance on Benchmark Modules with that of my LEA and/or school?

On the dashboard that appears when you log in, click ▼ to the right of a module name (view Figure 84).

In the Performance on Tests report (view Figure 79), click ▼ to the right of a benchmark module name.

Figure 79. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests

Enter Student ID

Filters

Test Groups

Test Reasons

Rosters

My Assessments

Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters

Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Rows per page: 3 | 5 Items: 1 of 2

My Students

Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 2022-2023

Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 6 | 1 Items: 1 of 1

Rows containing data for the state, LEA, and/or school appear below, as in Figure 80.

Figure 80. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report with expanded comparison rows

Button to hide comparisons for this

Expanded comparison rows for state (no data shown), LEA, and school

	Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Season	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
State	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	n/a	n/a	—
District	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
School	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
	Test 547499 Science 1/19	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
	Test 546812 WY 1/12	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023


Rows per page: 3    5 items: 1 of 2

To hide the comparison rows, click to the right of the assessment name.



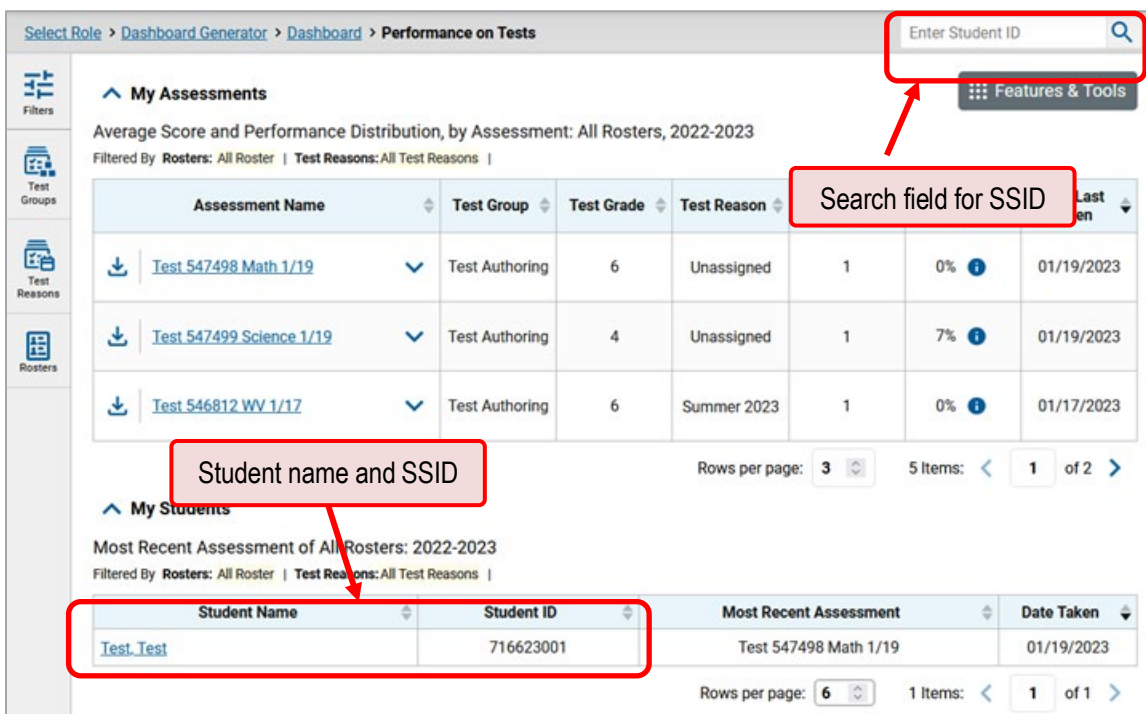
## How can I compare a student’s performance on any of their Benchmark Modules with that of my LEA, school, and/or total students?

In the Student Portfolio Report, you can compare a student’s performance on any Benchmark Module with that of your LEA, school, and/or total students. This report provides the ability to view patterns of strength or weakness across an LEA, across schools, within an LEA, or within a school. When making comparisons, be careful to take the student count into consideration to determine the value of the comparison. To do so, follow the instructions below:


1. Enter the student's SSID in the search field in the upper-right corner and click  (Figure 81). The Student Portfolio Report appears.

Teachers can also access this report from the Performance on Tests report by going to the My Students table at the bottom of the page and clicking a student's name.

Figure 81. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests

Enter Student ID 

Features & Tools

**My Assessments**  
 Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters, 2022-2023  
 Filtered By Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Count	Percentage	Last en
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Rows per page: 3 5 Items: 1 of 2

**My Students**  
 Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 2022-2023  
 Filtered By Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 6 1 Items: 1 of 1


2. Click  to the right of an assessment name (view Figure 82).

Figure 82. Student Portfolio Report

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Student Portfolio

Enter Student ID

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: **LAST1179 First1179, 2022-2023** Features & Tools

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 3 Items: 1 of 1

Rows containing data for your state, LEA, school, and/or total students appear below, as in Figure 83.

Figure 83. Student Portfolio Report with Expanded Comparison Rows

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Student Portfolio

Enter Student ID

Filters

Test Groups

School Year

Score

2023

Button to hide comparisons for this test

Expanded comparison rows for state, LEA, and school

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason				
Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%		01/19/2023
State	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	n/a	n/a	—
District	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
School	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
My Students	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
Test 547499 Science 1/19	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%		01/19/2023
Test 547496 ELA 1/19	Test Authoring	3	Unassigned	1	0%		01/19/2023

Rows per page: 3

6 Items: 1 of 2



To hide the comparison rows, click  to the right of the assessment name.

## Frequently Asked Questions for Benchmark Module Reports

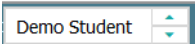
### What does it mean when a Benchmark Module student writing response contains highlighted text?

When a student’s writing response contains too much text copied from the stimulus and a condition code of Insufficient Original Text to Score has been applied, the copied portion is automatically highlighted.

### How can I navigate to other Benchmark Module items from the Item View window?

Use the buttons   labeled with the previous and next item numbers at the upper corners of the *Item View* window.

### How can I view another student’s response to the current Benchmark Module item?

If you have accessed the student’s response from a benchmark assessment report showing multiple students, you can click the arrows beside the *Student* field  at the top of the window. The students are listed in the same order in which they are sorted in the report.

### What does it mean when a Benchmark Module item score reads “n/a”?

You may sometimes see “n/a” instead of a score for an item. In some cases, the student did not respond to the item, or the item was not included in that form of the module.

## Interim Assessments

### All Users: Setting Up Interim Reports So They Make Sense

There are three ways of setting up reports for your Interim assessments. You will assign test reasons to assessments, filter by test reason, and filter by standard.

#### Assign Test Reasons to Interim Assessments

Test reasons are categories used to classify assessments for reporting purposes. They typically indicate the timeframe in which interim assessments were taken, and they're a good way to organize assessment results into groups.

For Interim assessments, test reasons must be assigned in the Test Administration Site at the time of testing. However, you can use the Test Reason Manager in the Reporting System to assign a different test reason to an interim assessment after the assessment is completed. Assigning test reasons is required when administering Interim assessments.

#### How can I change a previously assigned Interim Assessment test reason in the Reporting System?

1. From the **Features & Tools** drop-down list in the banner, select **Manage Test Reasons** (view Figure 84). The **Test Reason Manager** window opens (view Figure 85).

Figure 84. Teacher View: Detail of Banner with Expanded Features & Tools Menu

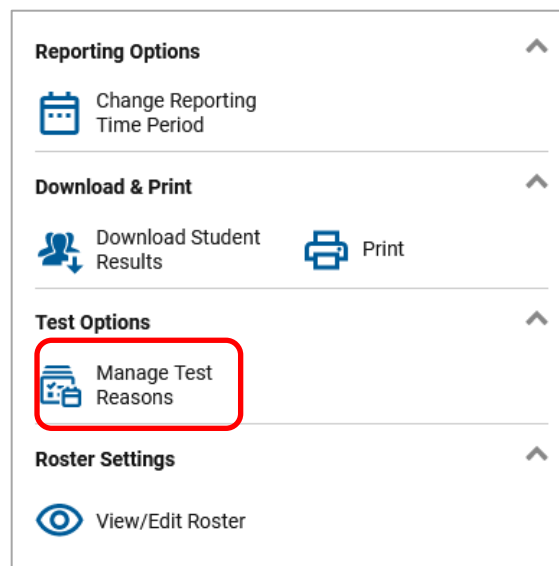


Figure 85. Test Reason Manager Window

The screenshot shows the 'Test Reason Manager' window with a search bar at the top. Below the search bar, there are three main input areas: a 'Session ID' field with a placeholder 'Please Type a Session ID', a 'Test Reason Filter' dropdown menu with 'Select a Test Reason' as the current selection, and 'Session Start Date' and 'End Date' fields with calendar icons. A red box highlights the date fields with the text 'Please select a date range no more than 7 days.' Below these fields is a 'Search' button. Red callout boxes with arrows point to the 'Session ID' field, the 'Test Reason Filter' dropdown, and the date fields, with labels: 'Session ID', 'Drop-down list to select a test reason', and 'Fields for start and end dates'.

- To search for the interim assessments you wish to categorize, do either of the following (view Figure 85):

In the Session ID field, enter the session ID for the interim assessments that were completed in TDS. Select the test reason associated with the interim assessment you want to edit. Then select a range of dates during which the interim assessment was administered. The date range cannot exceed seven days.

- Click **Search**.

- A list of retrieved interim assessment sessions appears in the section *Select Test Opportunities* (view Figure 86). You can click the **+** buttons to expand the list of interim assessments in each session and the list of students who completed each interim assessment. To navigate through a long list, use the controls in the upper-right and lower-right corners.

Figure 86. Test Reason Manager Window: Select Test Opportunities

The screenshot shows the 'Test Reason Manager' window with the 'Select Test Opportunities' section expanded. It displays a table with columns: Session ID, Test Date / Time, TA Name, and # of Students in Session. The first session is 'LIVE-CCDE-33' on '10/07/2020 12:47 PM - 10/07/2020 01:23 PM' by 'Musumedi, Marie' with 4 students. Below this, there are two expandable sections for 'Interim: Math Grade 7' and 'Interim: Math Grade 6'. Each section shows a table with columns: Test Name, Subject, Grade, and # of Students. The 'Interim: Math Grade 7' section shows two students: 'Sanderson, Yvonne' and 'Cornish, Maria', both with 'Pre Test' as the test reason. The 'Interim: Math Grade 6' section shows two students: 'Gibson, Amy' and 'Davidson, Una', both with 'Pre Test' as the test reason. At the bottom right, there are controls for 'Rows per page' (set to 10) and '1 Items: 1 of 1'. An 'Assign Test Reasons' button is at the bottom center.

5. Mark the checkboxes for each session or assessment, that you wish to assign to a test reason. Please note: test reasons are required for all RISE assessments.
6. Click **Assign Test Reasons** below the list of retrieved sessions.
7. In the window that appears, select a new test reason to assign to the selected opportunities and click **Confirm** (view Figure 87).

Figure 87. Confirm Test Reason and Assign Opportunities Window

**Test Reason Manager**

Search Test Sessions for Test Reason

Session ID:

— or —

Test Reason Filter:

Session Start Date:

Please select a date range no more than 7 days.

**Confirm Test Reason and Assign Opportunities**

Please Select a Test Reason:

Session ID	Student Name	Student ID	Test Taken	Current Test Reason Assigned
UAT-4C6A-3	Doe, Jane	1116351	Interim: ELA Grade 4 Fall	

Rows per page: 5 1 Items: 1 of 1

**Confirm Test Reason and Assign Opportunities window**

## Filter by Test Reason for Interim Assessments

Test reasons are categories used to classify assessments for reporting purposes. They can indicate a timeframe of if they are pre- or post-unit assessments (view Figure 88).

Figure 88. Teacher View: Dashboard

The screenshot shows the 'My Assessments' section of the dashboard. A red circle highlights the first two columns of the table: 'Assessment Name' and 'Test Group'. An arrow points from a red box labeled 'Test names' to the 'Assessment Name' column. Another red circle highlights the 'Test Reason' column, with an arrow pointing from a red box labeled 'Test reasons' to it. The table lists three assessments: 'Test 547498 Math 1/19', 'Test 547499 Science 1/19', and 'Test 546812 WV 1/17'. Below this, the 'My Students' section shows the most recent assessment for a student with ID 716623001, which is 'Test 547498 Math 1/19'.

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

When your assessments have test reasons, you can filter reports by a single test reason. For example, you may want to filter by Fall and look at ELA performance, then filter by Winter and see if students have improved on ELA material. If you don't filter, you'll see data for all different test reasons. This will allow you to compare multiple test reasons side by side rather than a single test reason. You may find reports easier to understand when you're viewing only a single test reason.

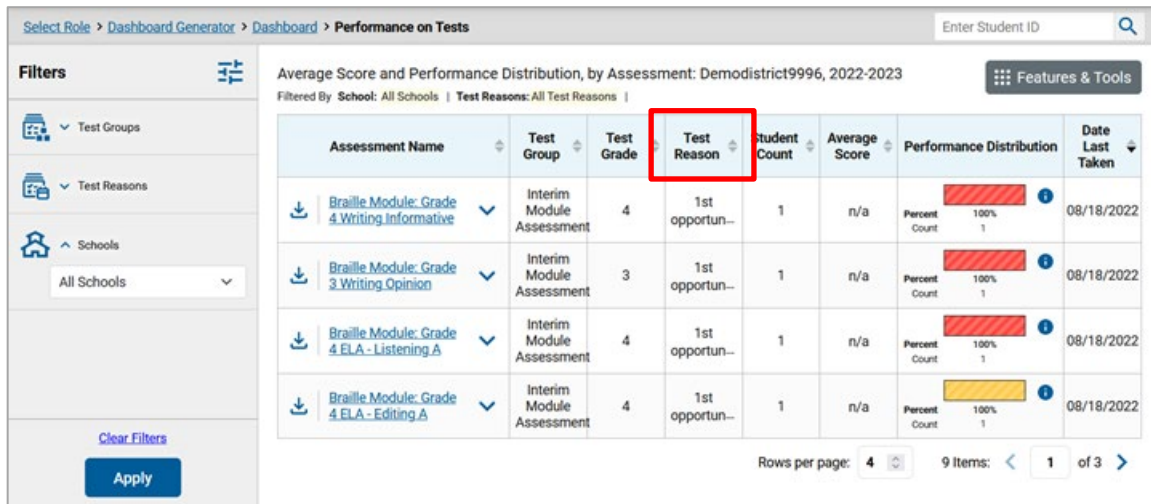
The **Test Reasons** filter is available on the dashboards for teachers as well as for school- and LEA-level users.



## How can I filter reports by test reason for Interim Assessments?

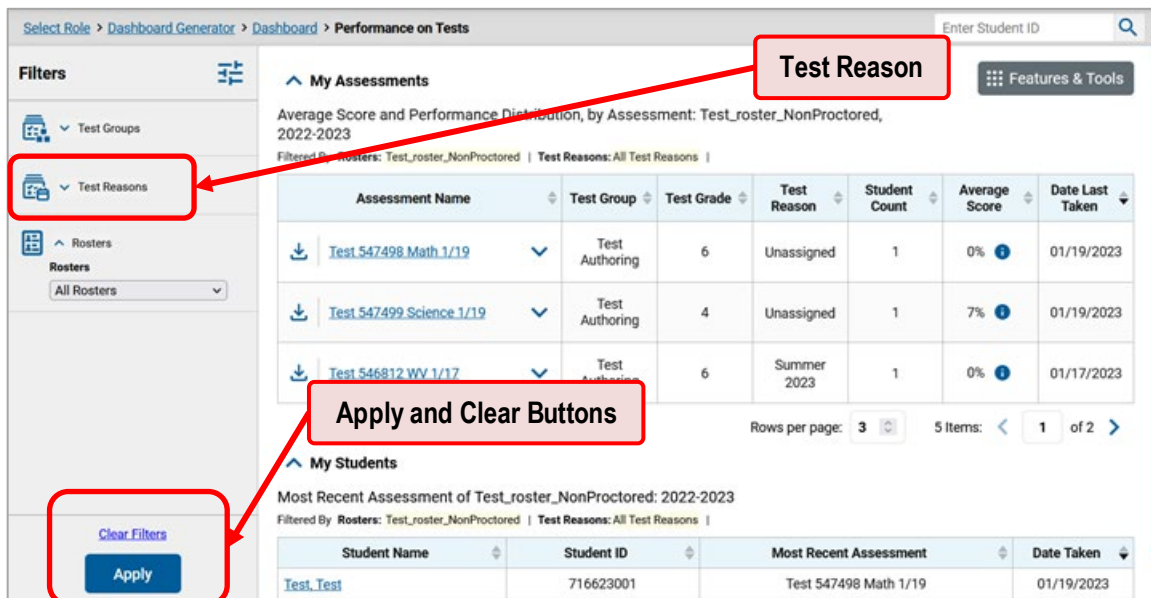
- On the left side of the dashboard, click either the expand button or the test reason button (view Figure 89). The filter panel expands.

Figure 89. Teacher View: Dashboard



- Make a selection from the drop-down list in the **Test Reasons** section (view Figure 90).

Figure 90. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report with Expanded Filters Panel



- Click **Apply**. The report updates to show only data for that test reason.
- Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the **Filters** panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters will also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.



All the reports accessible from this page will be filtered the same way. The row of filter details below the table header shows the test reason selected, if any.

## Filter Item-Level Data on Interims Assessments by Standards and Standard Categories

An educational standard describes the skill the item measures.

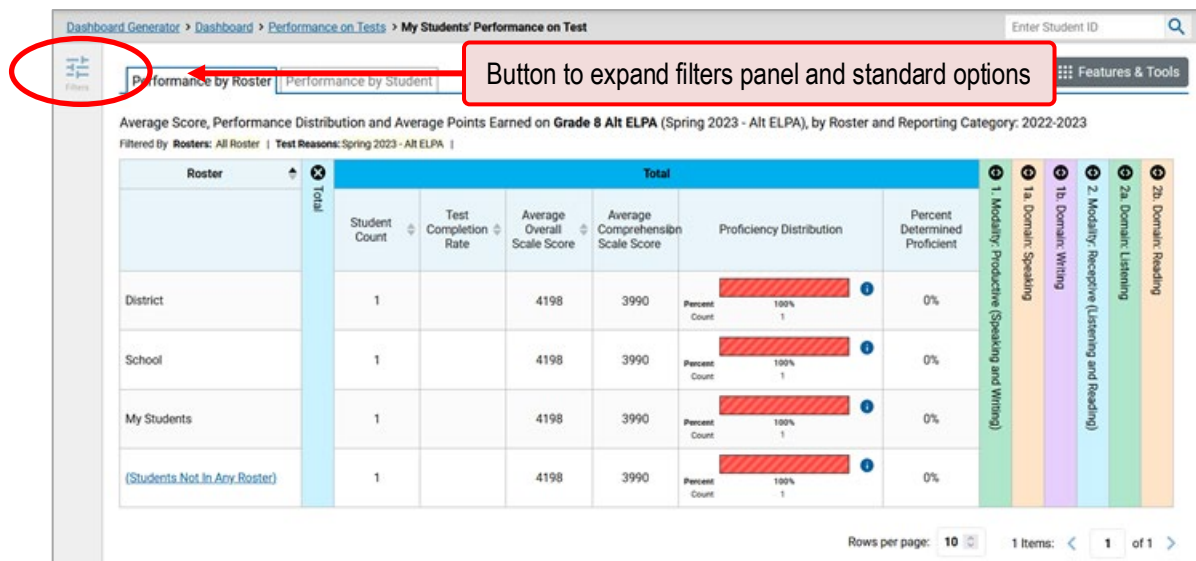
You may want to view how your students performed on a specific standard or category of standards. In certain reports for Interim assessments, you can filter by the standard to which items are aligned. That way you can view your students' performance in just one area of skill. Then you can switch filters to compare it with their performance in another skill. If you don't filter by standard, the reports will show results for all standards by default. You may find that comparing different sets of standard data helps you understand students' abilities better.

Standard filters are available in any report showing item-level data for a specific Interim assessment. The available standards vary by assessment.

## How can I filter reports by standards or standard categories on Interim assessments?

1. On the left side of the page, click the expand button (view Figure 91). The filter panel expands.

Figure 91. My Students' Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab



2. Use the drop-down list in the **Standards** section to select a top-level standard category. An additional drop-down list appears (view Figure 92).
3. *Optional:* Keep making selections from the drop-down lists as they appear.

Figure 92. My Students' Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab with Expanded Filter Panel

The screenshot shows the 'My Students' Performance on Test' report. The filter panel is expanded on the left, showing 'Domain' (RPNS: Ratios and Proportional Relationships), 'Cluster' (6.NS.c.3: Apply and extend understanding of multiplication and division), and 'Standard' (M.6.8: Understand that patterns of numbers are related). The main table shows performance by roster, with columns for 'Roster', 'Total Items', and 'Total Items'. The table includes rows for 'State', 'School', 'My Students', and 'Test\_roster\_NonProctored'. The 'Apply' button is highlighted in the filter panel, and the 'Clear Filters' button is also visible. A red box labeled 'Standard drop-down lists' points to the filter dropdowns, and another red box labeled 'Apply button and Clear Filters' points to the 'Apply' and 'Clear Filters' buttons.

4. Click **Apply**. The selected report updates to show only the items that belong to those standards.
5. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the filters panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters will also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.

All the reports accessible from this page will be filtered the same way.

The row of filter details below the table header specifies the standards selected, if any.

## Navigate Reports for Interim Assessments

### Teachers and School-Level Users: Viewing Student-Level Data at Roster Level for Interim Assessments

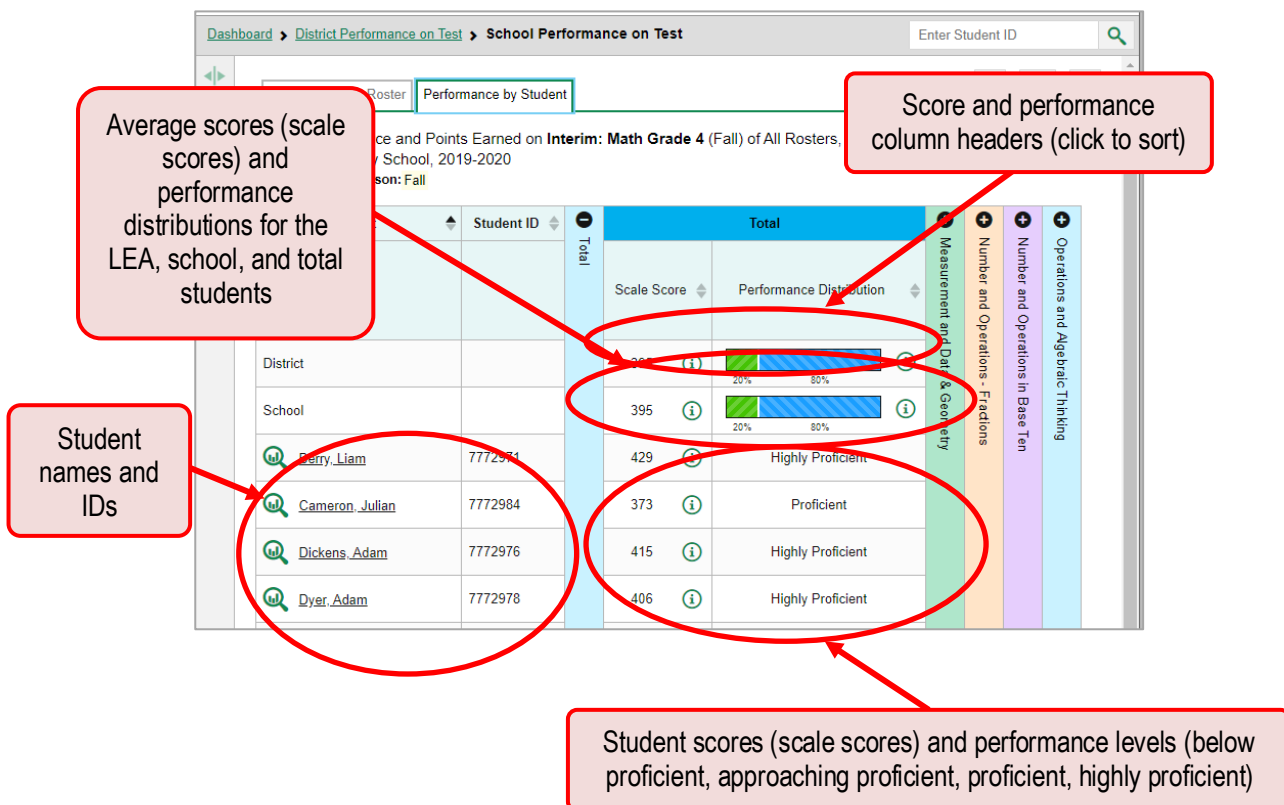
Teachers and School-level users can view all student data at the roster level for the Interim assessments. Instructions for how to do this are below.

#### How can I view a list of all my students and their performance on an Interim assessment?

The **Performance by Student** tab (view Figure 93) displays the Interim assessment results for each of your students across rosters. In order to view the results for all your students, follow the instructions below.

1. Starting from the dashboard that appears when you log in, click the Interim assessment in the table at the top of the page.
2. In the report that appears, select the **Performance by Student** tab. You will see results for all your students. The first few rows show aggregate performance data for your LEA, school, and/or average for your students.

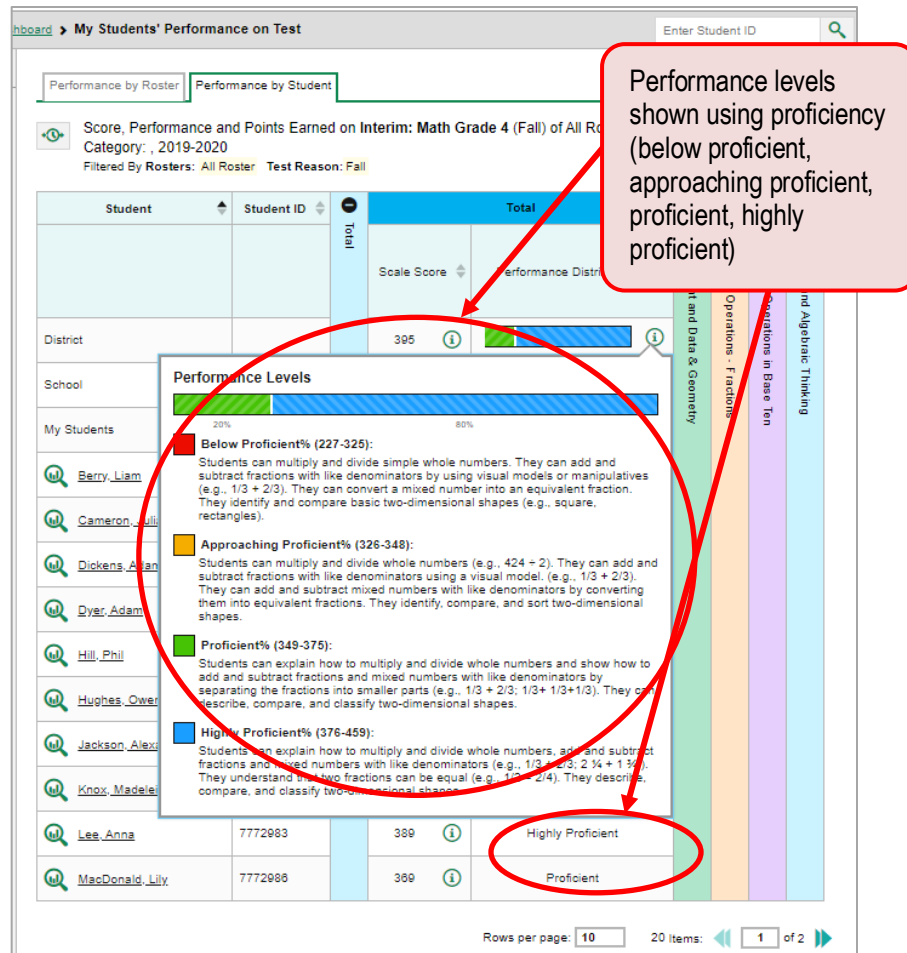
Figure 93. My Students' Performance on Interim Assessment Report:  
 Performance by Student Tab



Interim assessments cover multiple reporting categories; as a result, the following is shown in the Reporting System for Interim assessments:

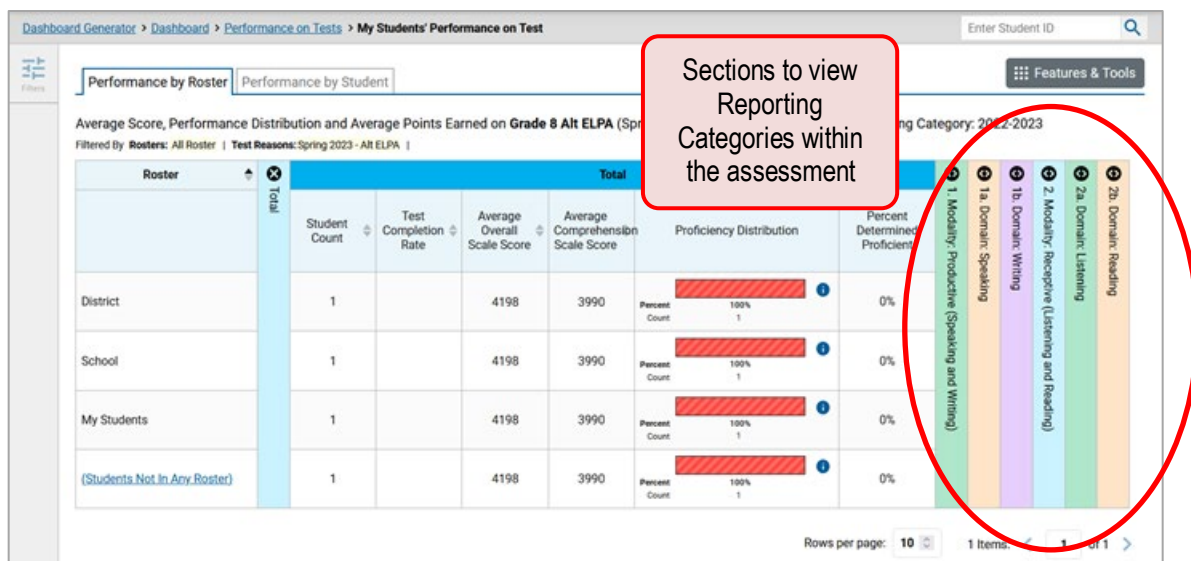
- Scores are shown as scale scores; a scale score makes it possible to compare one student’s score to another student’s score, even if they didn’t respond to the same questions.
- Performance distribution is given using proficiency (view Figure 98 on the following page). Proficiency levels describe how your student applied the content-specific knowledge and skills outlined in the Utah Core State Standards demonstrated in Utah’s statewide assessment.
  - Below Proficient
    - Performs significantly below grade-level standard
    - Able to partially access grade-level content
    - Engages higher-order thinking skills with extensive support
  - Approaching Proficient
    - Performs slightly below grade-level standards
    - Likely able to access grade-level content
    - Engages in some independent higher-order thinking with support
  - Proficient
    - Performs at grade-level standard
    - Able to access grade-level content
    - Engages in some independent higher-order thinking with minimal support
  - Highly Proficient
    - Performs significantly above grade-level standard
    - Able to access grade-level content
    - Engages in independent higher-order thinking skills

Figure 94. My Students' Performance on Interim Assessment Report with Performance Levels Shown



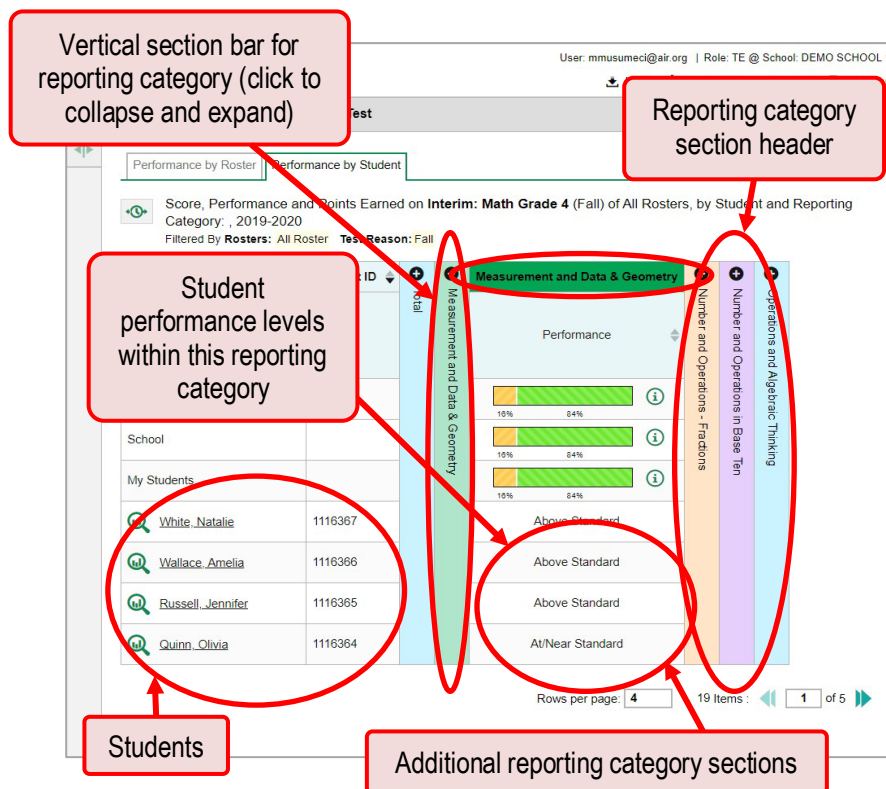
For Interim assessments, in addition to the Total section, there are sections to view the Reporting Categories within that assessment (View Figure 95).

Figure 95. My Students’ Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Student Tab



For Interim assessments, you can view your students’ performance in each area of the assessment by clicking the reporting category section bars to expand them (view Figure 96).

Figure 96. My Students’ Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Reporting Category Section



## All Users: View Results for Rosters on an Interim assessment

You can view a list of rosters that took an Interim assessment, and you can also view the assessments results for a particular class for your Interim assessments.

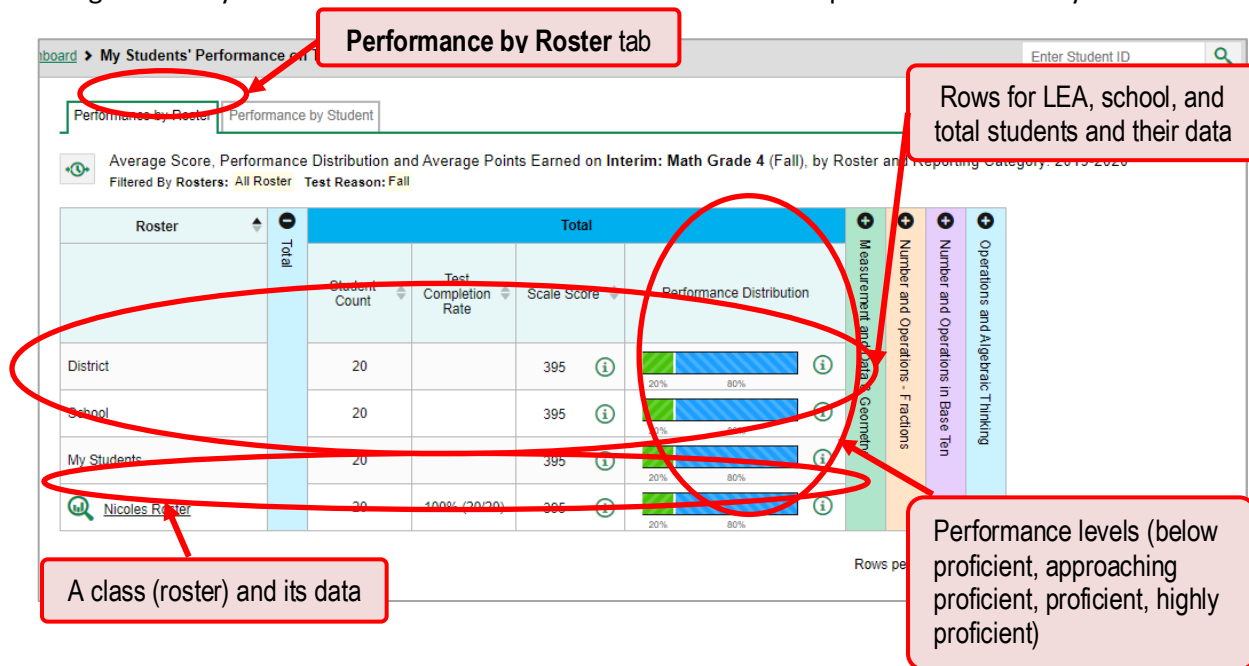
### How can I access results for all my rosters on an Interim assessment?

The **Performance by Roster** tab (view Figure 97) displays assessment results for each roster. To view this tab, follow the instructions for your user role below.

- **Teachers and school-level users:** From the dashboard that appears when you log in, click an Interim assessment name in the table of assessments. Either the My Students' Performance on Test or the School Performance on Test report appears, depending on your role.
- **LEA-level users** can view all classes (rosters) in a school. To do so, follow these instructions:
  - a. From the dashboard that appears when you log in, click an Interim assessment name in the table of assessments. A page of LEA assessment results appears that lists schools within the LEA.
  - b. Click a school name. The School Performance on Test report appears.

The report shown here (view Figure 97) displays a list of your classes (rosters) and each class's performance. The first few rows also show aggregate performance data for your LEA, school, and total student averages.

Figure 97. My Students' Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab

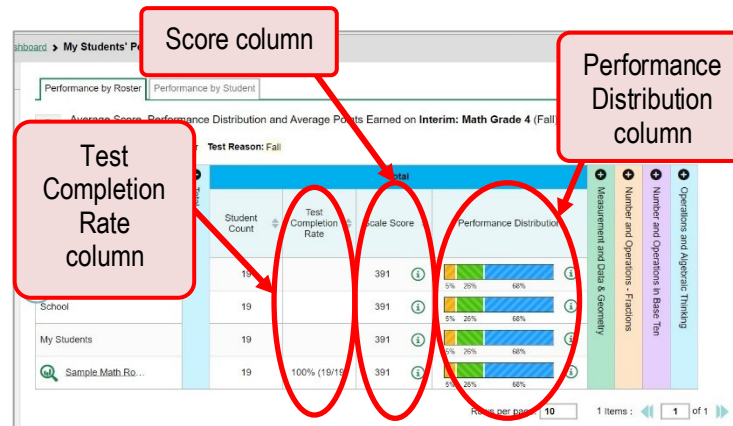


## How can I determine which classes (rosters) performed best on a specific Interim assessment?

To view which classes performed best on the Interim assessment, do either of these things (View Figure 98):

- Click the Score column header to sort by score.
- Look at the bars in the Performance Distribution column.

Figure 98. School Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab



## How can I view which rosters had the highest assessment completion rates on an Interim assessment?

To see which classes had the highest assessment completion rate, click the Test Completion Rate column header to sort the column (see Figure 98).

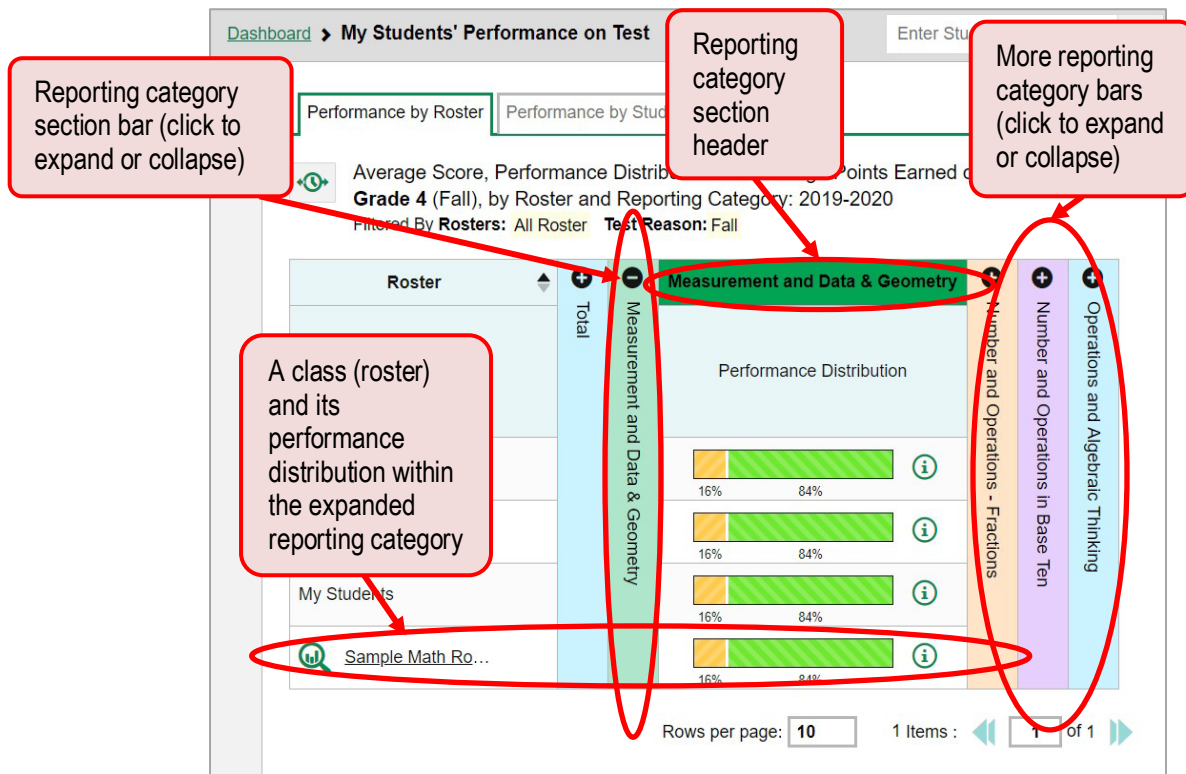


## How can I view how well classes (rosters) performed in each area on the Interim assessment?

Because Interim assessments have reporting category sections, you can compare the performance of your students in each reporting category. Click each vertical section bar to expand or collapse it. In this example (view Figure 99), you can view a performance distribution bar for each class (roster) under a reporting category. This report provides the ability to view patterns of strength or weakness across an LEA, across schools, within an LEA, or within a school. When making comparisons, be careful to take the student count into consideration to determine the value of the comparison.

These sections are particularly useful for reviewing and setting instructional goals before the Summative assessments.

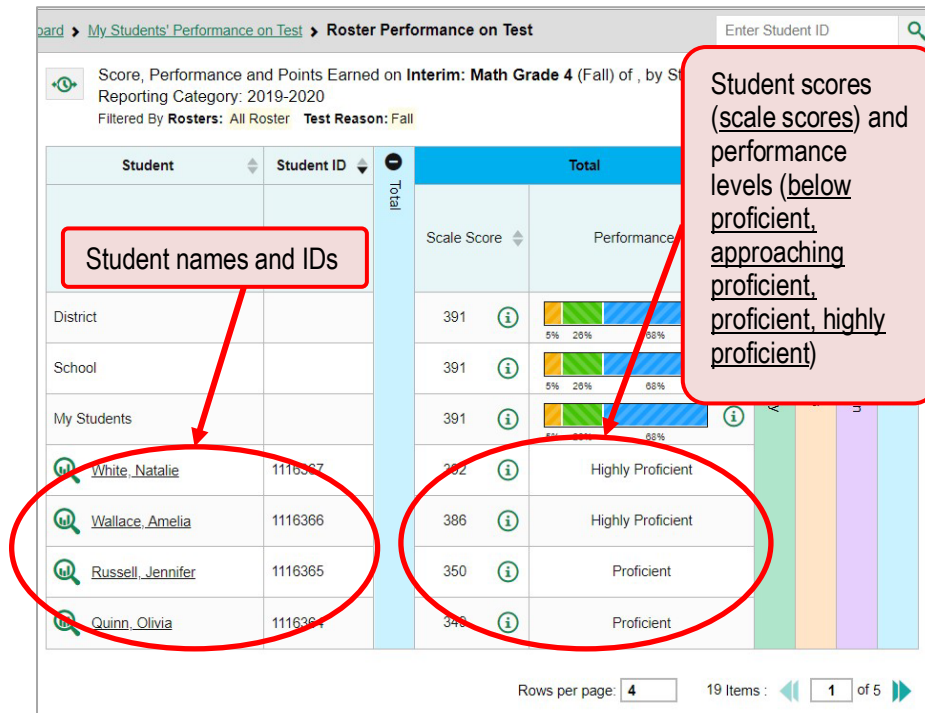
Figure 99. My Students' Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab with Expanded Reporting Category Section



## How can I access Interim assessment results for an individual class (roster)?

The prior section explained how to access results for all your classes (rosters). To view results for one specific class, click the name of a class that appears in the first column of the report. The class results listed by student appear (view Figure 100).

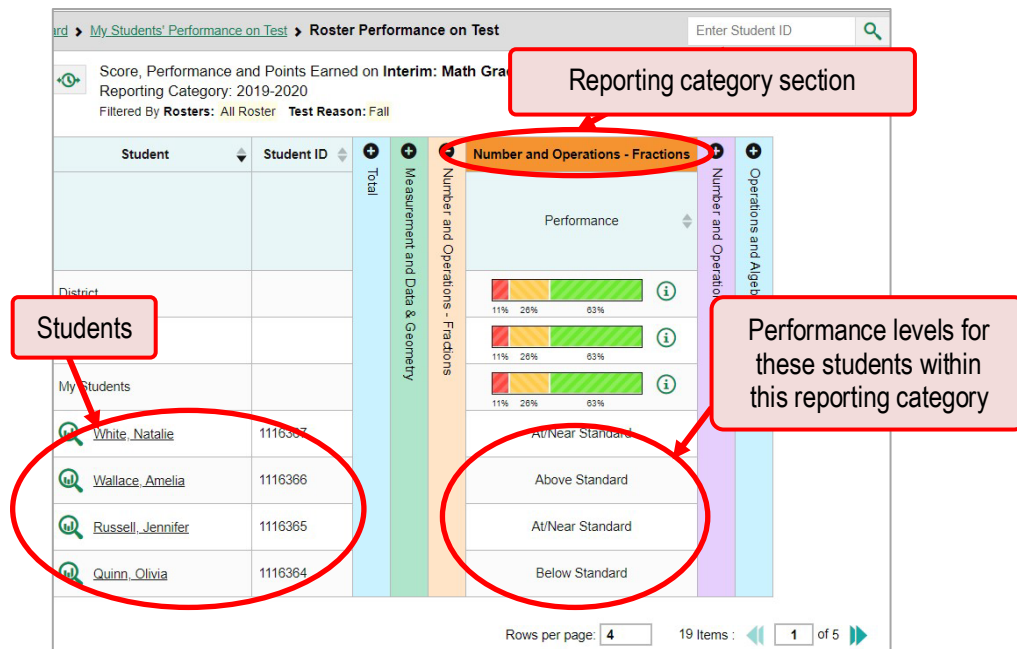
Figure 100. Teacher View: Roster Performance on Interim Assessment Report



## How can I compare the Reporting Category results for the Interim assessment?

Because Interim assessments have reporting category sections, you can compare the performance of your students in each reporting category section (view Figure 101). Click the vertical section bar to expand each section. When making comparisons, be careful to take the student count into consideration to determine the value of the comparison.

Figure 101. Teacher View: Roster Performance on Interim Assessment Report with Expanded Reporting Category Section



## School- and LEA-Level Users: View School-Level Results for a Specific Interim Assessment

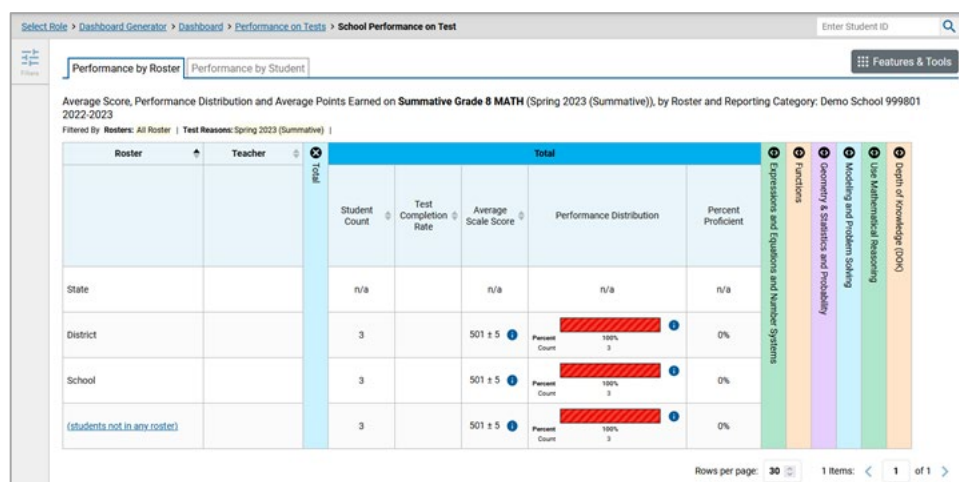
You can view results for all the students in a school on a specific assessment. This report provides the ability to view patterns of strength or weakness across an LEA, across schools, within an LEA, or within a school. When making comparisons, be careful to take the student count into consideration to determine the value of the comparison.

### How can I access Interim assessment results for a school?

- **School-level users:** Starting at the dashboard that appears when you log in, click the name of the assessment.
- **LEA-level users:**
  - Starting at the dashboard that appears when you log in, click the name of the assessment. A table listing assessment results by school appears.
  - Click the name of the school for which you would like to view results.

The assessment results for the school appear. The **Performance by Roster** tab is open by default (view Figure 102).

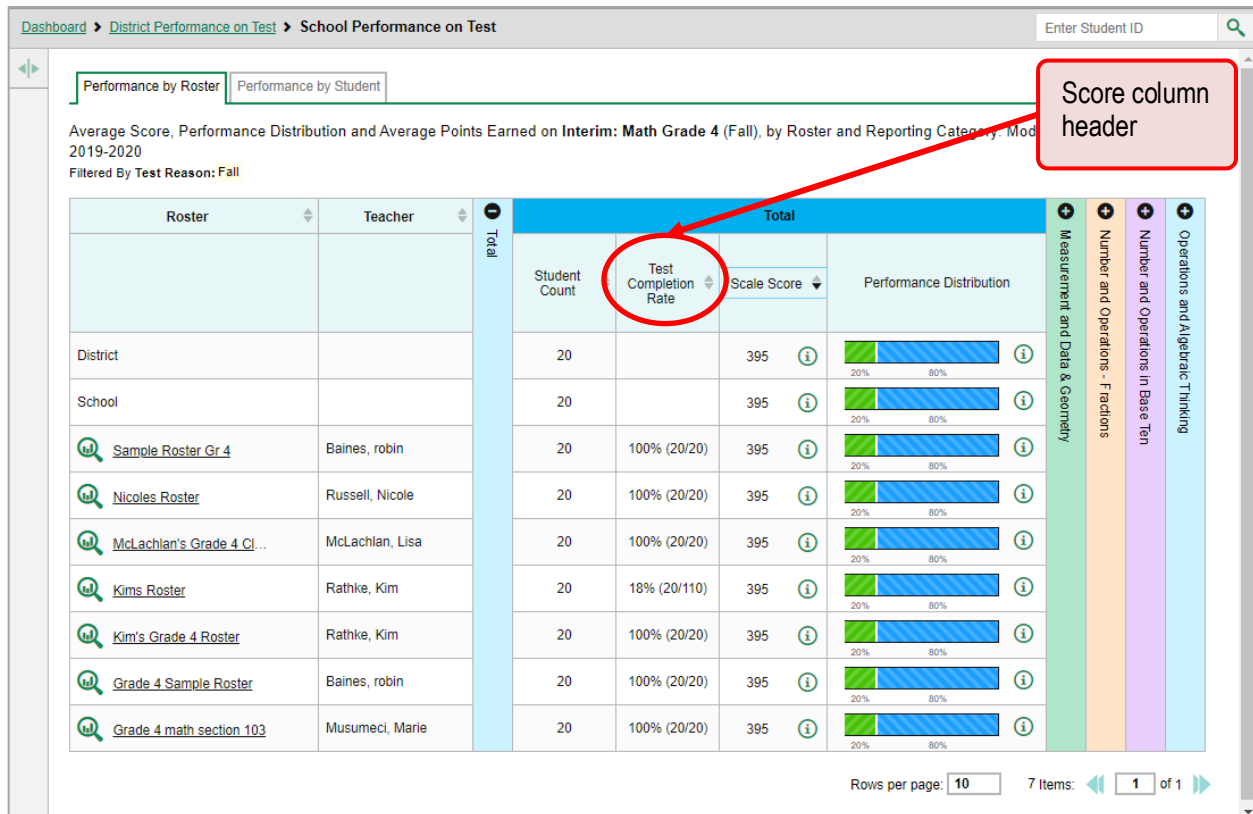
Figure 102. LEA-Level User View: School Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab



## How can I view which classes (rosters) performed best on a specific Interim assessment?

In the **Performance by Roster** tab, look at the Performance Distribution column and click the header of the Score column to sort by score (view Figure 103). This will allow for a comparison of assessment scores by class roster and make it easier to see patterns in these data.

Figure 103. LEA-Level User View Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab with Table Sorted by Score



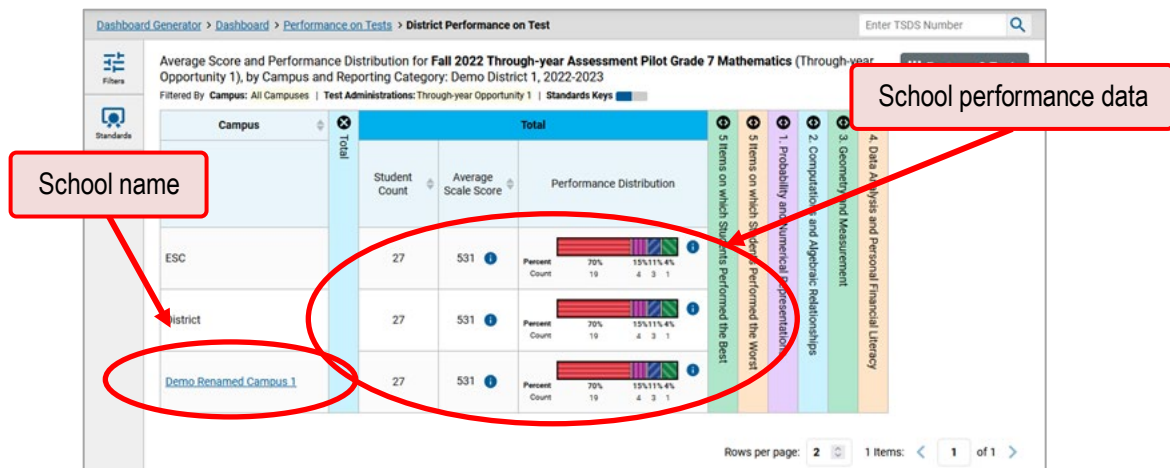
## LEA-Level Users: View Results for an LEA on a Specific Interim Assessment

You can view assessment results for an LEA on a specific assessment. This report provides the ability to see patterns of strength or weakness across an LEA, across schools, within an LEA, or within a school. When making comparisons, be careful to take the student count into consideration to determine the value of the comparison.

### How can I access Interim assessment results for an LEA?

On the dashboard that appears when you log in, click the name of an assessment. A list of the schools in your LEA appears, with data (view Figure 104).

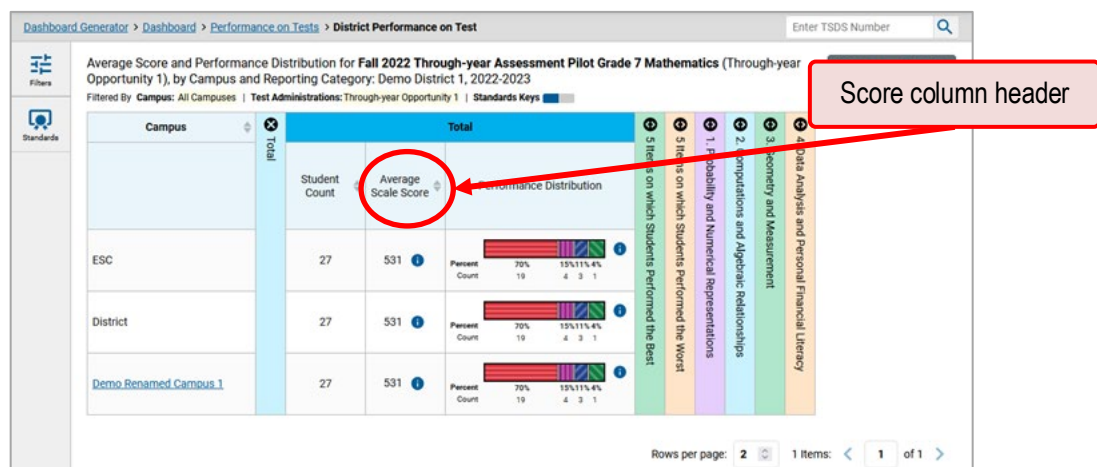
Figure 104. LEA Performance on Interim Assessment Report



### How can I view which schools in the LEA performed best on this Interim assessment?

Look at the Score and Performance Distribution columns and click the Score column header to sort by it (view Figure 105).

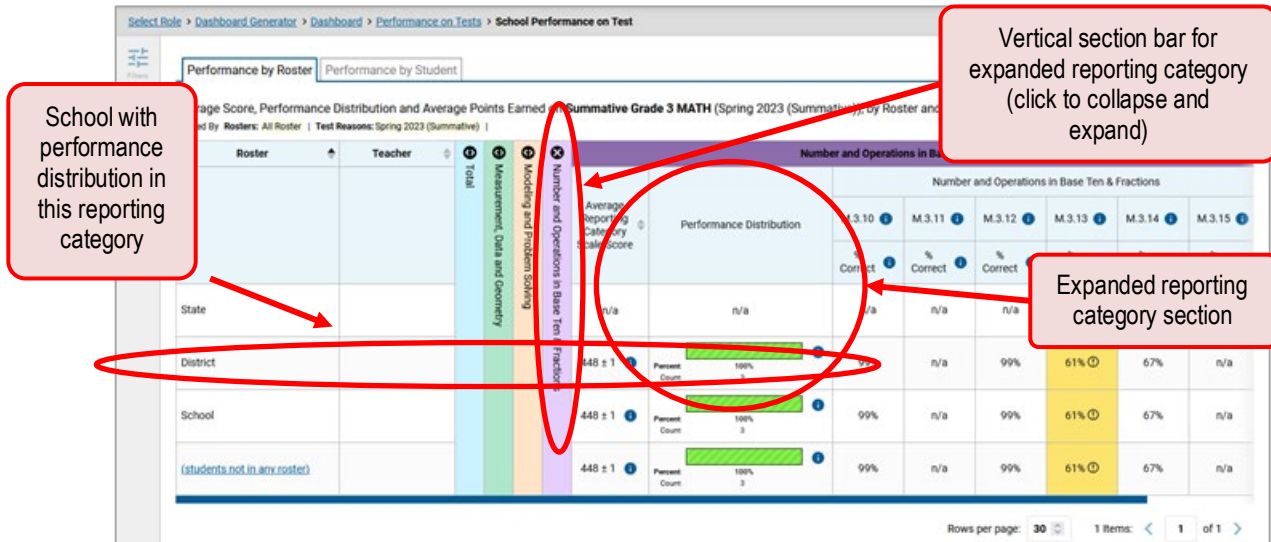
Figure 105. LEA Performance on Interim Assessment Report Sorted by Score



## How can I view how well schools in the LEA performed in each area on the Interim assessment?

Click the vertical section bars to expand the reporting category sections (View Figure 106).

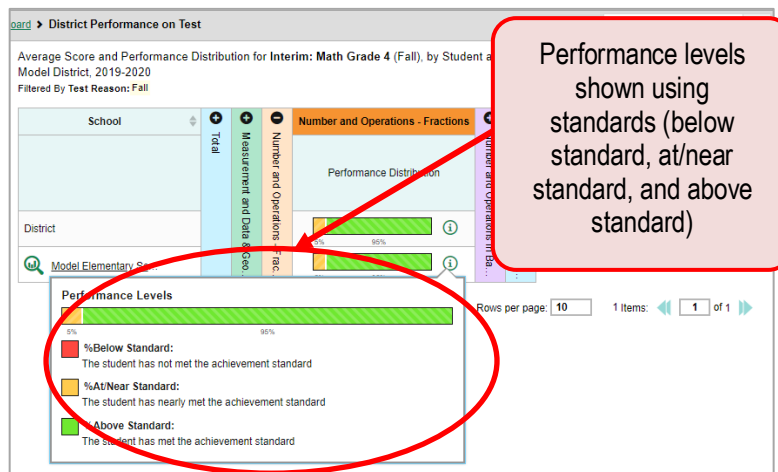
Figure 106. LEA Performance on Interim Assessment Report with Expanded Reporting Category Section



Performance levels within reporting categories include Below Standard, At/Near Standard, and Above Standard (view Figure 107):

- If a student is Above Standard, the confidence range of the student's score is above the proficiency cut score, meaning there is confidence that the student is proficient in the reporting category that was assessed.
- If a student is At/Near Standard, the confidence range of the student's score includes the proficiency cut score, meaning the student may or may not be proficient in reporting category that was assessed and more investigation is needed.
- If a student is Below Standard, the confidence range of the student's score is below the proficiency cut score, meaning there is confidence that the student is NOT proficient in reporting category that was assessed.

Figure 107. LEA Interim Assessment Report Expanded Reporting Category Section with Performance Levels Shown





## All Users: View Interim Assessment Results for Individual Students

You can find out how well an individual student performed on a specific completed assessment and/or view a report for all the assessments a student has taken. You can also generate and export both Individual Student Reports (ISRs) and student data files for that student.

### How can I access results for an individual student on a specific Interim assessment?

#### Teachers and school-level users:

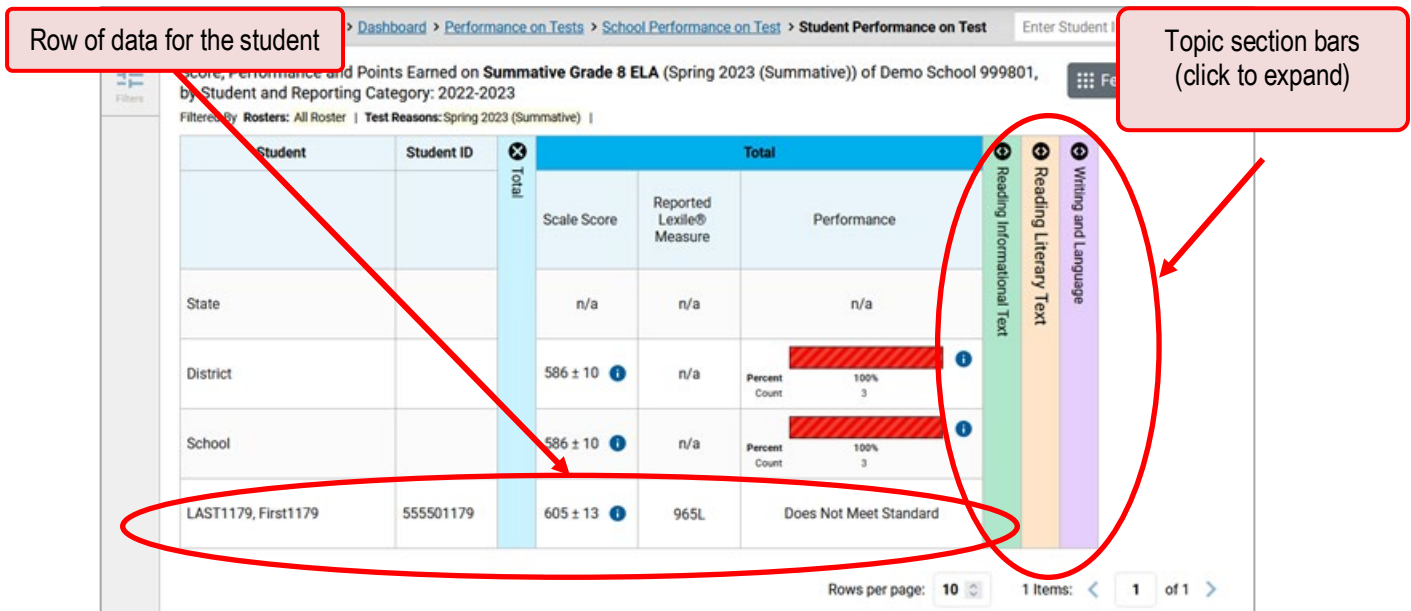
1. Go to the dashboard and click an assessment name in the table of assessments. A page of assessment results appears.
2. Select the **Performance by Student** tab.
3. Click the name of an individual student in the report. The Student Performance on Test report appears (view Figure 108).

#### LEA-level users:

1. Go to the dashboard and click an assessment name in the table of assessments. A page of LEA assessment results appears (the LEA Performance on Test report).
2. Click a school name. The School Performance on Test report appears.
3. Follow the same steps as teachers and school-level users, starting with step 2 under “Teachers and school-level users” on the page above.

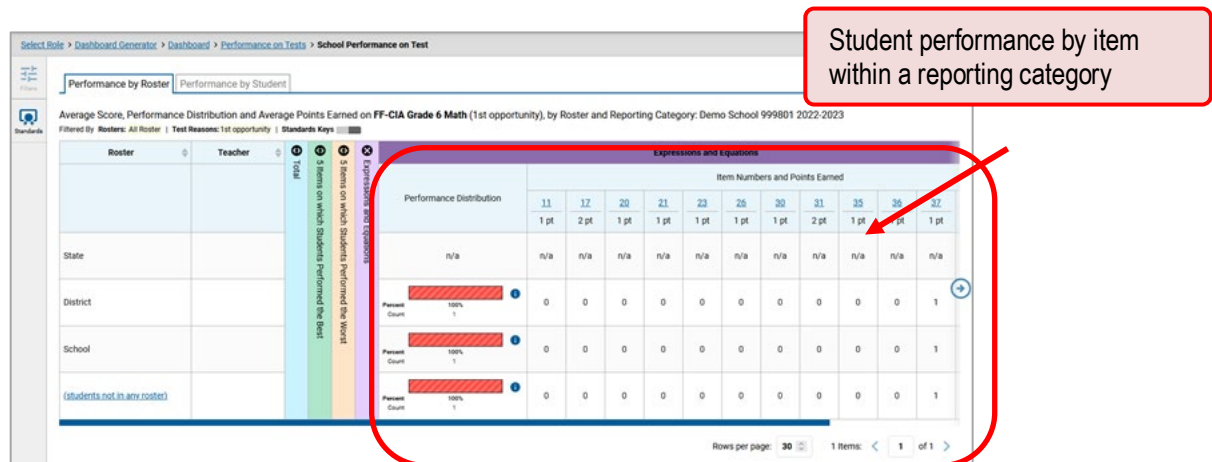


Figure 108. Teacher View: Student Performance on Interim Assessment Report



Because Interim assessments have reporting category sections, you can view the student's performance in each reporting category, which you can click to expand (view Figure 109).

Figure 109. Teacher View: Student Performance on Interim Assessment Report with Expanded Reporting Category Section



## Accessing Item-Level Data on Interim Assessments

Interim assessments contain items that can be viewed by teachers along with student responses. Reports for specific interim assessments include the following:

- Item-level data.
- Access to the items themselves.
- Access to student responses to the items.

Assessment results for the adaptive Interim assessments include item-level data only on the individual student level.

For Interim assessments, you can also view item performance at the student level for each reporting category.

## Sharing Item-Level Data on Interim Assessments in a Secure Manner

The **RISE Interim assessments** are secure but not public assessments. The Interim test items and responses may be reviewed with students in a classroom setting, discussed as a class, or reviewed during instructional conversations. Educators can review student responses but cannot copy, paste, photograph, place test questions, reading passages, or science clusters into presentations or other assessments, record themselves sharing student responses or share test items outside of the classroom instructional level. Individual student results can be shared with online students via Zoom, Google Classroom, or other third-party communication software in a one-on-one conference with the student. Student results should not be shared over unsecured communication methods like personal email or text messages.

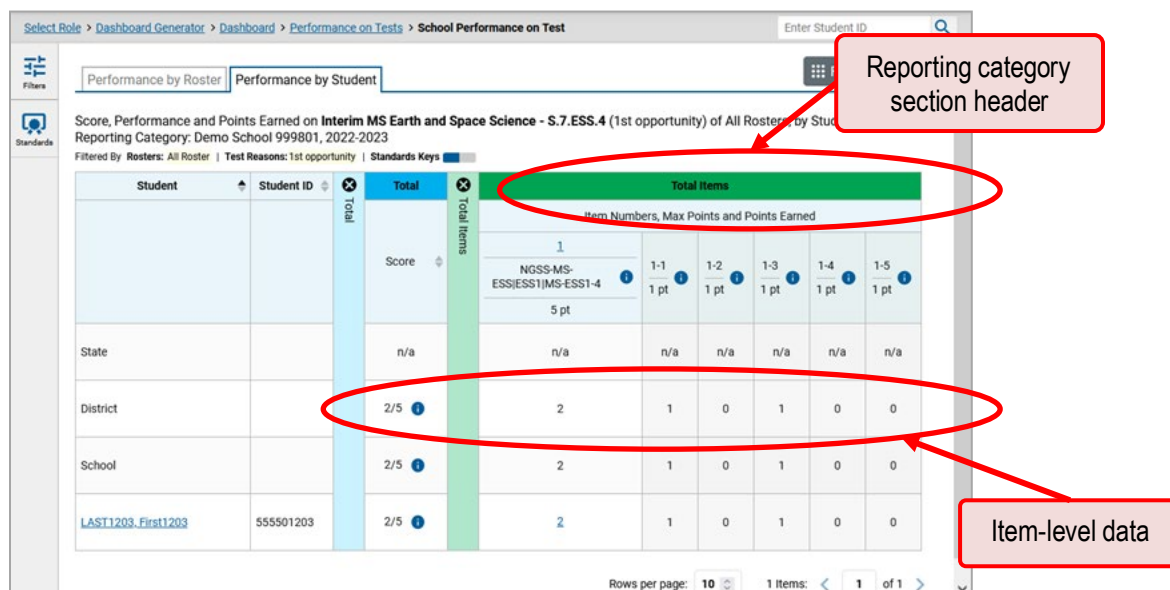
Considerations for sharing Interim reporting data in a classroom setting should include:

- How to discuss/present classroom-level data without revealing Personally Identifiable Information (PII) on any test item
- How to provide equitable instruction to students with a Parental Exclusion for the Interim who do not have access to the assessment
- How to maintain the integrity of the Interim and Benchmark Module shared item banks since both items and individual student responses can be reviewed following the assessment

## How can I view item scores for Interim assessments?

To expand sections containing item data, such as the reporting category sections for Interim assessments, click the vertical section bars (view Figure 110).

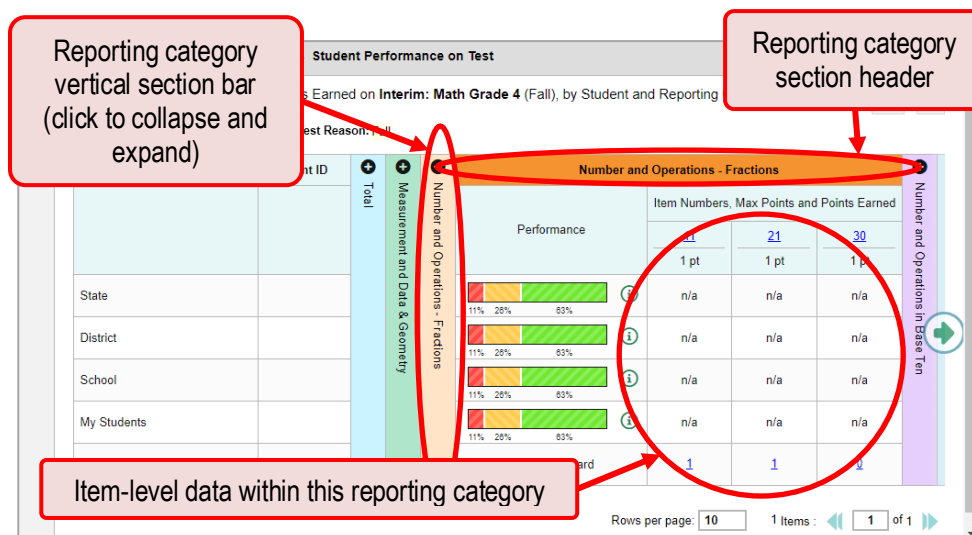
Figure 110. Performance by Student Tab with Expanded Total Items Section



## How can I view Interim assessment item scores within a specific reporting category?

Look in the reporting category sections. You can click the vertical section bars to expand them, just like the **Total Items** section (view Figure 111).

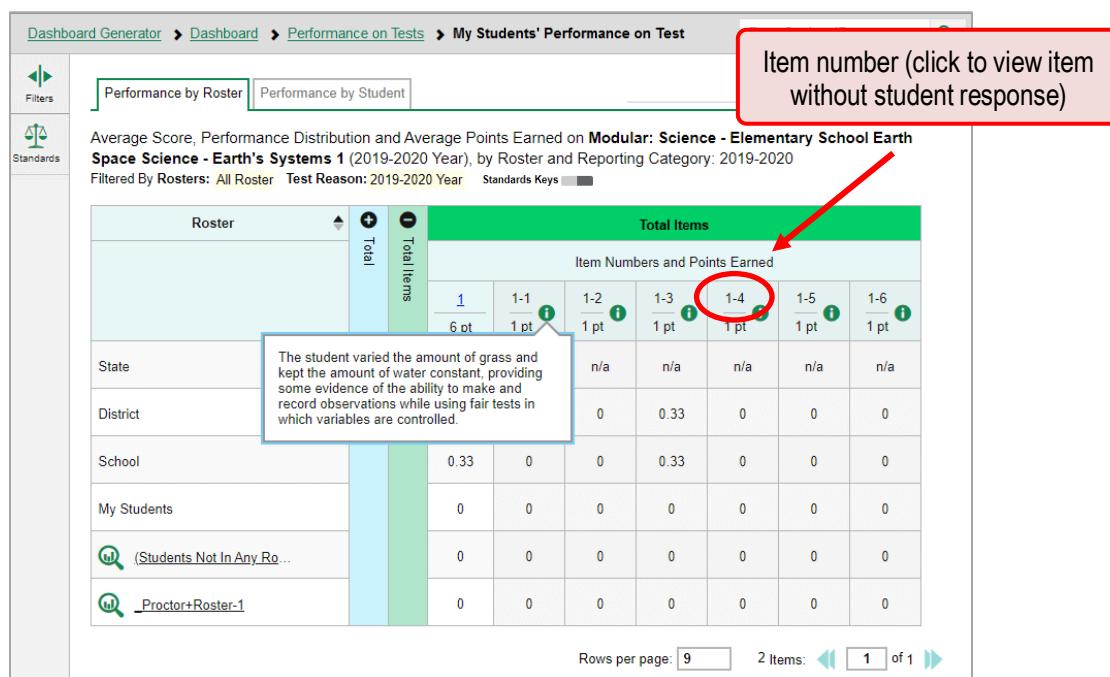
Figure 111. Performance by Student Tab with Reporting Category Section Expanded



## How can I view an item on an Interim assessment?

You can view the actual items themselves, along with student responses to those items, at the student level for Interim assessments.

Figure 112. My Students' Performance on Interim Assessment Report: Performance by Student Tab with Expanded Total Items Section

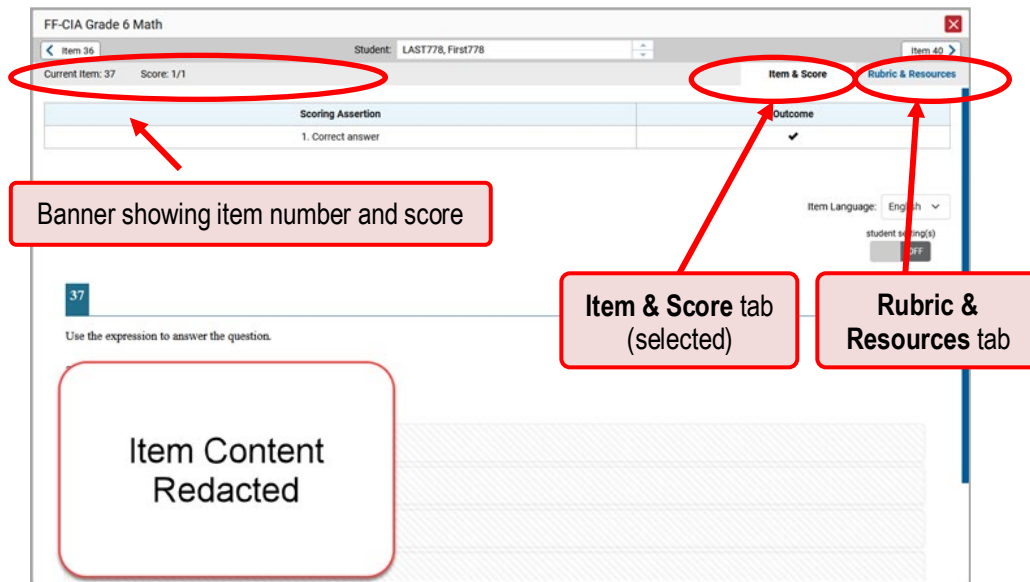


Do either of the following (view Figure 112):

- To view the item in a blank state, click the item number in the first row of the report table.
- To view the student's response to the item, find that student's name in the Student column on the left. Then click the score the student obtained on that item.

The **Item View** window appears. It contains an **Item & Score** tab and a **Rubric & Resources** tab. A banner at the top of the window displays the item's number, score (when the item includes the student's response), and confidence level (when a machine-suggested score has a low confidence level). The **Item & Score** tab shows the item, and the example shown in Figure 113 includes a specific student's response.

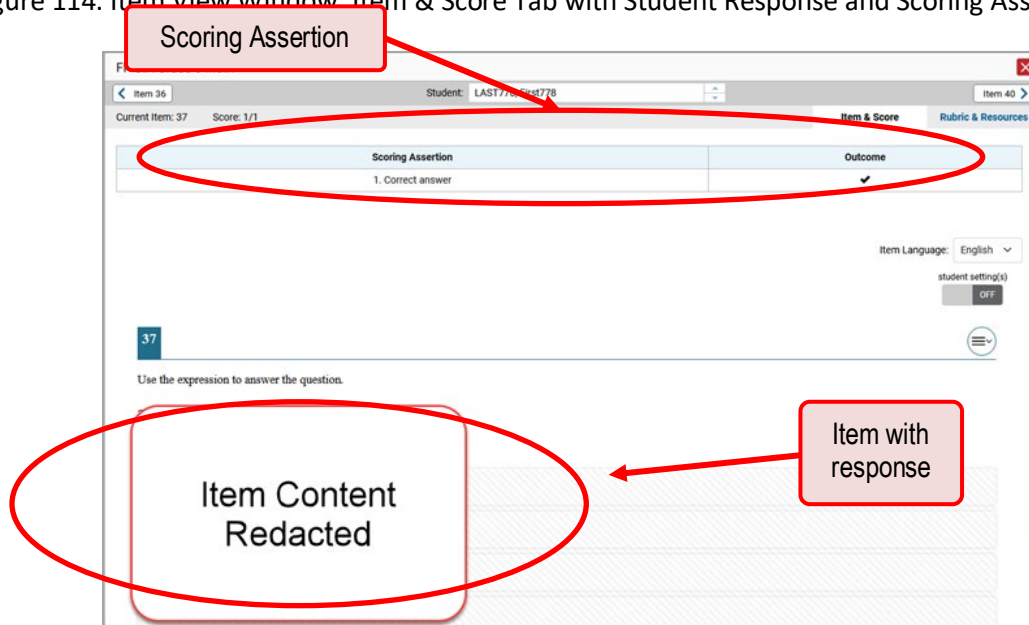
Figure 113. Item View Window: Item & Score Tab with Student Response



The **Item & Score** tab (view Figure 113) may include the following sections.

- **Scoring Assertion:** When you're viewing a student's response and the item has scoring assertions, the Scoring Assertion table appears, listing each assertion and outcome (view Figure 114).

Figure 114. Item View Window: Item & Score Tab with Student Response and Scoring Assertion Table



- **Item:** Displays the item as it appeared on the assessment in the Student Testing Site. For items associated with a passage, the passage also appears.



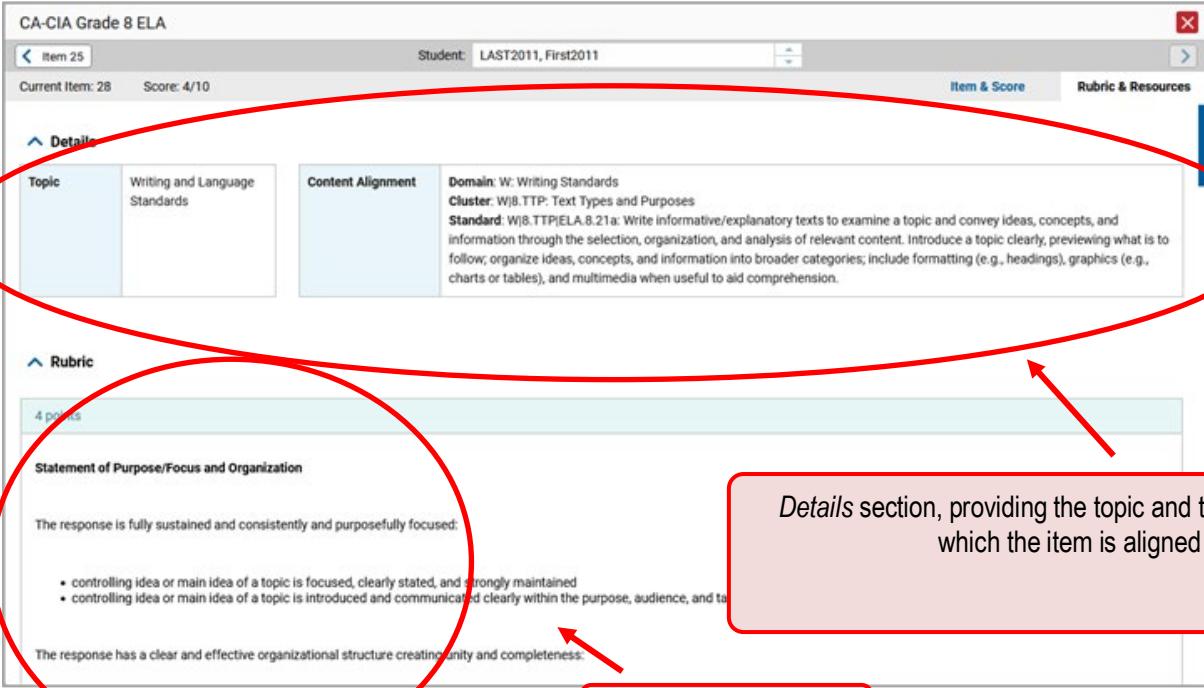
The **Rubric & Resources** tab may include the following sections, which you can expand and collapse by clicking  and , respectively (view Figure 115).

Figure 115. Item View: Rubric & Resources Tab



**Details section, providing the topic and the standard to which the item is aligned**

**Rubric section**

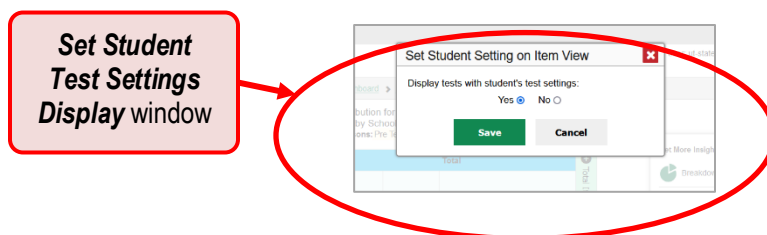
- **Details:** Provides the following information:
  - **Topic:** Skill area to which the item belongs.
  - **Content Alignment:** Describes the standard to which the item is aligned.
- **Rubric:** Displays the criteria used to score the item. This section may also include a score breakdown, a human-readable rubric, or an exemplar, which provides an example of a response for each point value.

## How can I view items with and without the students' visual settings for an Interim assessment?

When viewing items with students' responses, you may or may not want to view the items exactly the way the students saw them on the assessment. For example, some students' assessments are set to use large fonts, different color contrast, or Spanish.

1. Click the **Features & Tools** menu in the banner and select **Set Student Settings Display**. The **Student Test Settings Display** window appears (view Figure 116).

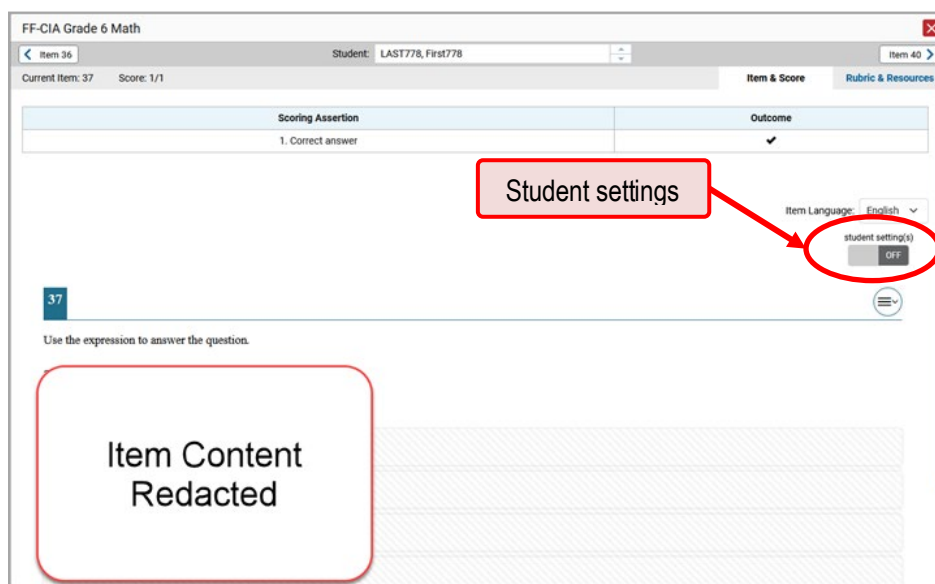
Figure 116. Dashboard with Set Student Test Settings Display Window Open



2. Select **Yes** to show students' visual settings on all items or **No** to hide them.
3. Click **Save**.

You can also show or hide visual settings on a per-item basis. To do so, click the toggle at the upper right of the item you're viewing (view Figure 117). This action has no effect on your global setting.

Figure 117. Item View Window: Item & Score Tab with Student Response





## How can I view a report for all the Interim assessments a student has completed over time?

The Student Portfolio Report allows you to view all the Interim assessments an individual student has completed over time. This is useful for viewing performance on assessments that have multiple opportunities and for Interim assessments that were administered multiple times throughout the year.


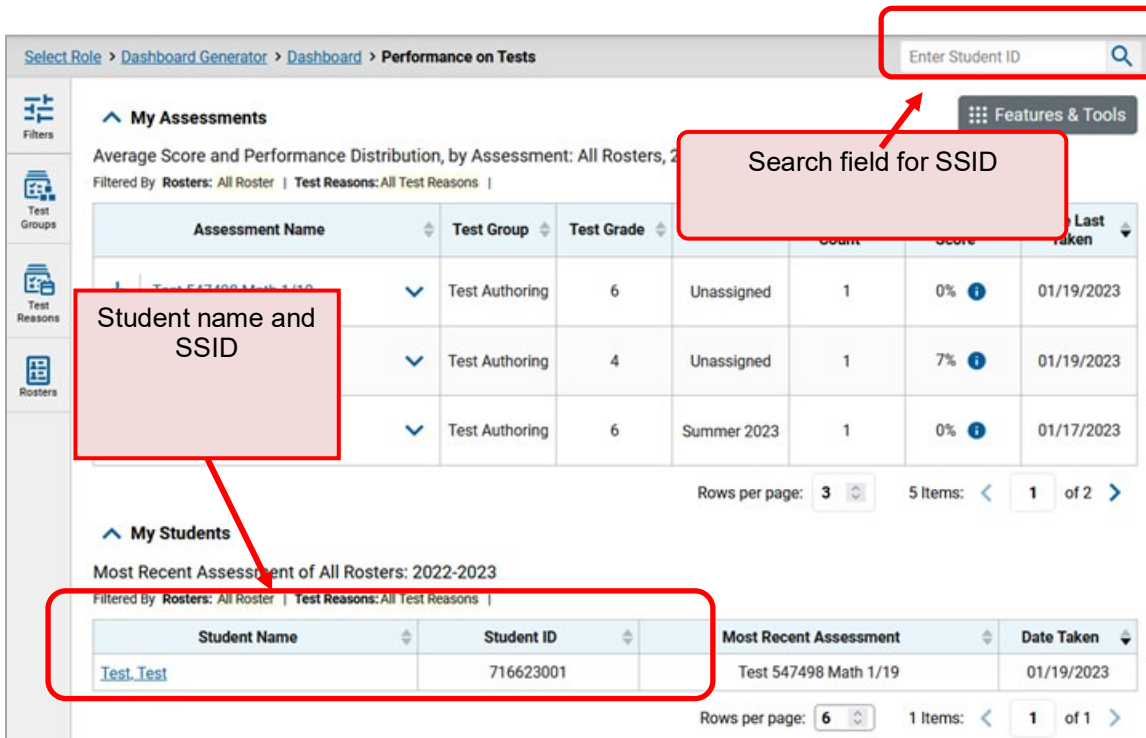
To access this report, enter the student's SSID in the search field in the upper-right corner and click  (view Figure 118). The Student Portfolio Report appears (view Figure 119).

Figure 118. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



The screenshot shows the 'Performance on Tests' report interface. At the top right, there is a search bar labeled 'Enter Student ID' with a magnifying glass icon. Below this, the 'My Assessments' section displays a table of assessments. A red box highlights the search field for SSID. Below the assessments table, the 'My Students' section displays a table of students. A red box highlights the student name and SSID. Another red box highlights the search field for SSID. The interface also includes a sidebar with filters and a 'Features & Tools' button.

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Count	Score	Last Taken
Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%
Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%
Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
Test Test	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Teachers can also access this report from the Performance on Tests report by going to the My Students table below the main assessments table and clicking a student's name also shown in Figure 118.



Figure 119. Student Portfolio Report

[Select Role](#) > [Dashboard Generator](#) > [Dashboard](#) > [Student Portfolio](#)

Filters

Test Groups

School Year

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: **LAST1179 First1179, 2022-2023**

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100

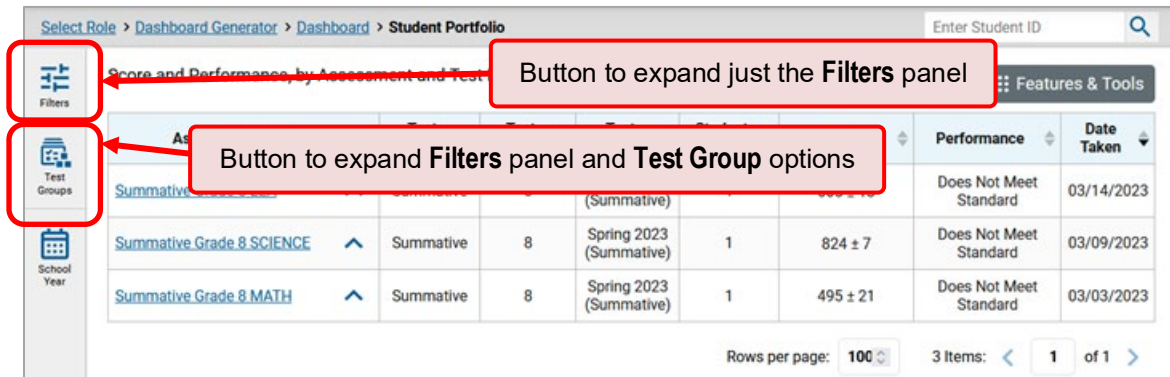
3 Items: 1 of 1

To view individual assessment results for this student, click an assessment name.

## How can I use the Student Portfolio Report to view only the Interim assessment I'm interested in?

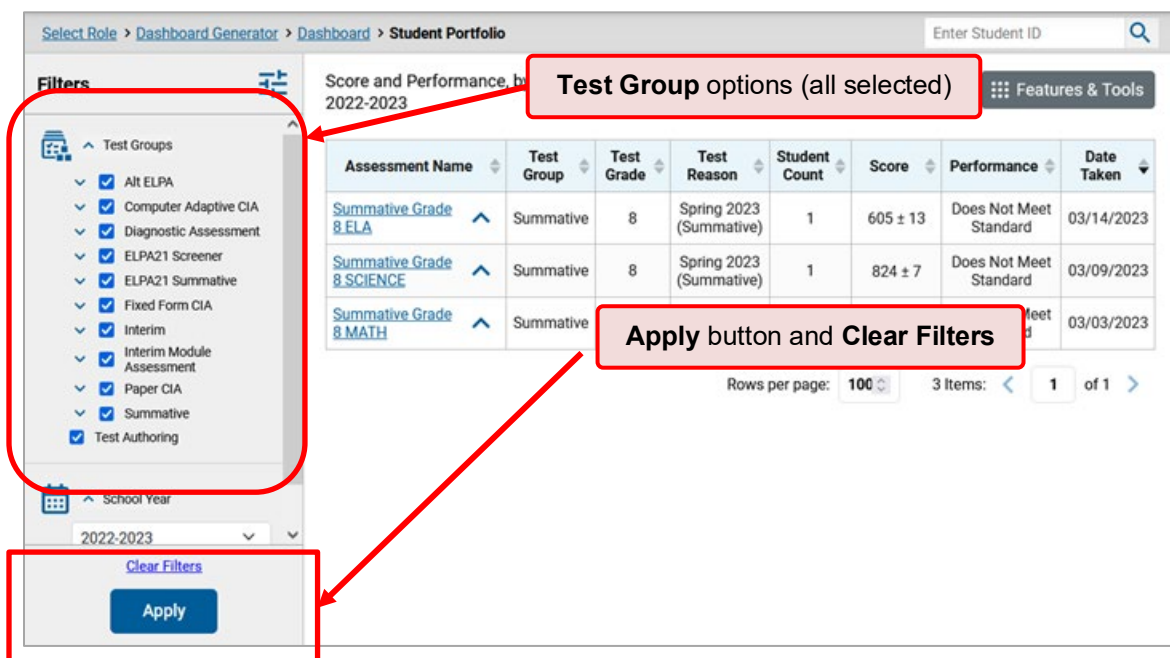
You can temporarily filter which assessments you want to view in the Student Portfolio Report. You may want to do this, for example, if you are an ELA teacher and you don't want to see a student's math scores. By default, the data for those math assessments appear in the report, but you can exclude them.

Figure 120. Student Portfolio Report



1. In the **Filters** panel on the left side of the Student Portfolio Report (view Figure 120), click either the expand button or the **Test Group** button . The **Filters** panel expands (see Figure 121).

Figure 121. Student Portfolio Report with Expanded Filters Panel



2. Mark as many selections as you like in the **Test Group** section of the **Filters** panel. Assessments are organized by assessment type, subject, and grade.
3. Click **Apply**. The Student Portfolio Report updates to show only data for selected assessments.
4. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the filters panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.

## How can I see how a student performed on their most recent Interim assessments?

In the Student Portfolio Report, click the Date Taken column header to sort by date (see Figure 122). By reviewing the performance levels on the assessments, you can see how the student is performing over time.

Figure 122. Student Portfolio Report Sorted by Date Taken Column

The screenshot shows the 'Student Portfolio' report for student 'LAST1179 First1179, 2022-2023'. The 'Filters' panel on the left includes 'Test Groups' (all checked) and 'School Year' (2022-2023). The main table displays assessment data sorted by 'Date Taken' in descending order.

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 | 3 items: 1 of 1

## All Users: Export and Print Data for Interim assessments

You can export or print any report you see in the Reporting System. Some can be exported directly from the dashboard. You may want to export or print to save a snapshot of data to consult later, or to share data.

### How can I export or print a report I’m viewing for Interim assessments?


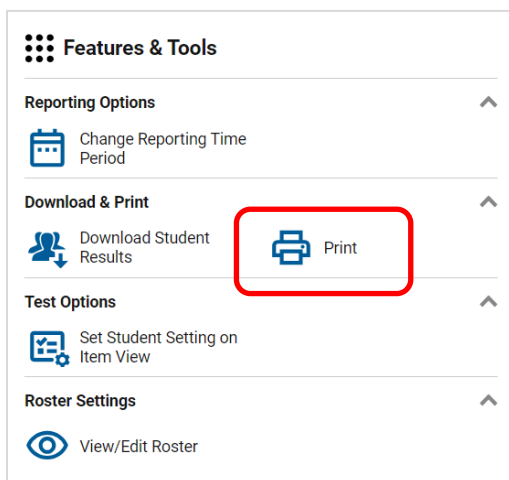
1. Click the **Print** button  in the upper-right corner of the report.
  - If there are multiple report tables on the page, select the table you wish to print from the drop-down menu that appears (view Figure 123).

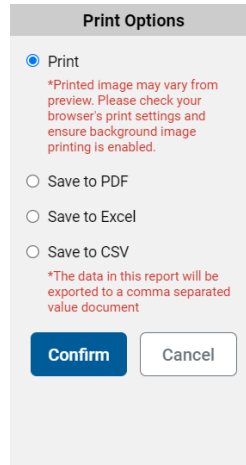
Figure 123. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report with Expanded Print Menu



A print preview page opens (view Figure 124).

- To zoom in on the print preview, use the drop-down list under the *Zoom Level (Display only)* section. This setting affects the preview only.

Figure 124. Print Preview Page



The image shows a 'Print Options' dialog box. At the top, there is a title bar 'Print Options'. Below it, there are three radio buttons: 'Print' (which is selected), 'Save to PDF', and 'Save to Excel'. Below these, there is a red text note: '\*Printed image may vary from preview. Please check your browser's print settings and ensure background image printing is enabled.' Below the radio buttons, there is another red text note: '\*The data in this report will be exported to a comma separated value document'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Confirm' (in blue) and 'Cancel' (in white).

2. If the report provides data for individual items, the *Report Options* section appears. Select either **Summary Only** or **Summary and Item Scores**. Do one of the following under the *Print Options* section:
  - To print the report, select the **Print** radio button.
  - To download a PDF version of the report, select **Save to PDF**.
    - *Optional:* If the report is for a particular student, you can mark the **Include Items and Responses (takes extra time)** checkbox. The resulting PDF report includes the actual items and the student's responses.
    - Select an option from the **Page Layout** drop-down list that appears.
  - To download a comma-separated value (CSV) version of the report, select **Save to CSV**.
3. Click **Confirm**.

## How can I export an Interim assessment report directly from the dashboard?


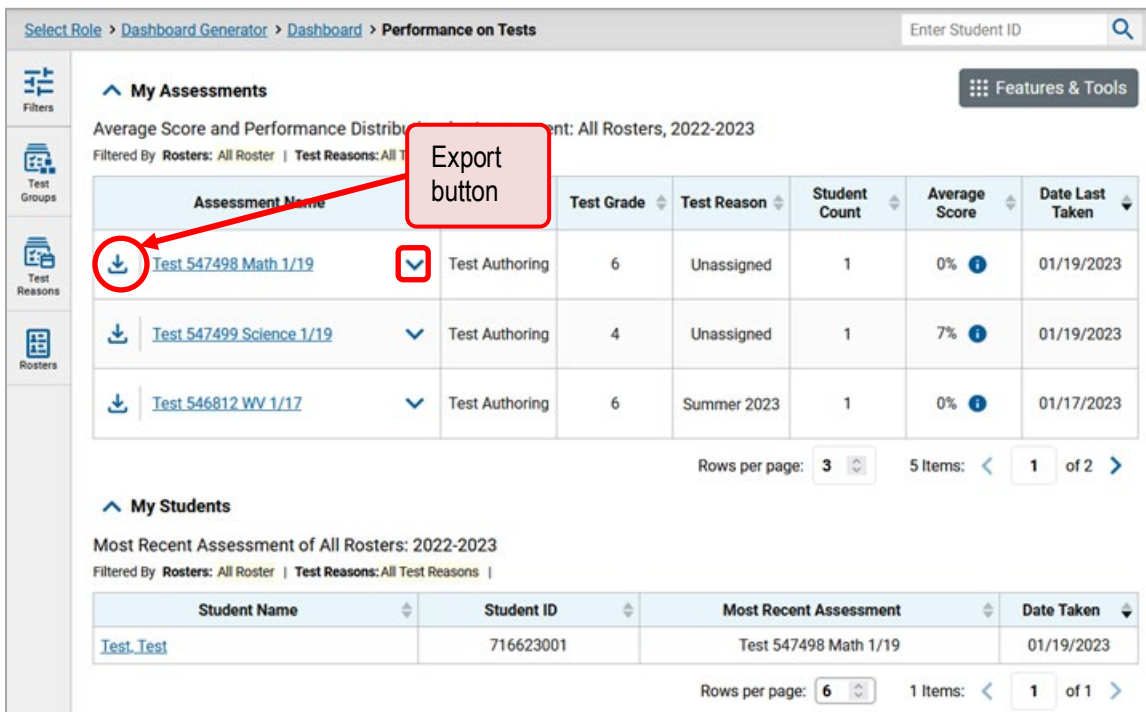
1. Click  to the left of the assessment whose report you wish to export (view Figure 125).

Figure 125. Teacher View: Dashboard



The screenshot shows the 'My Assessments' section of the dashboard. It displays a table of assessments with columns: Assessment Name, Test Grade, Test Reason, Student Count, Average Score, and Date Last Taken. The first row is 'Test 547498 Math 1/19'. A red box labeled 'Export button' points to a download icon (a square with a downward arrow) located to the left of the assessment name. Below the table, there is a 'My Students' section showing the most recent assessment for a student.

Assessment Name	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

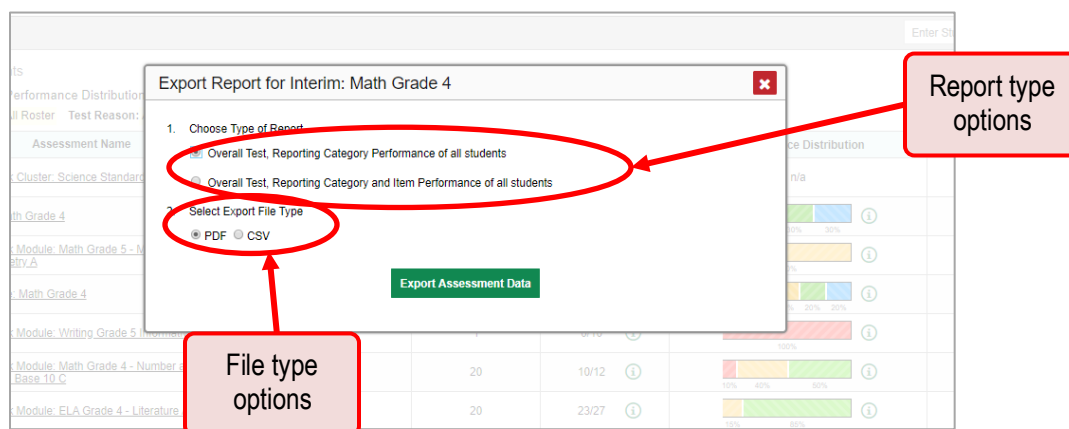
The **Export Report** window opens (view Figure 126). The options in this window vary according to your user role.

2. Select which report to export for the assessment.

▪ **School-level users and teachers (view Figure 126):**

- To export results for all your associated students (excluding data for individual items), mark the **Overall Test, Reporting Category Performance of all students** radio button. (This is either the My Students' Performance on Test report or the School Performance on Test report, depending on your role.)
- To export results for all your associated students (including data for individual items), mark the **Overall Test, Reporting Category and Item Performance of all students** radio button. (This is either the My Students' Performance on Test report or the School Performance on Test report, depending on your role.)

Figure 126. Teacher View: Export Report Window for Interim Assessment



▪ **LEA-level users:**

- To export the LEA assessment results, mark the **Overall Performance of all my Schools** radio button. (This is the LEA Performance on Test report.)
- To export the school assessment results (excluding data for individual items), mark the **Overall Test, Reporting Category Performance of all my Students for [School Name]** radio button, then select a school from the drop-down list. (This is the School Performance on Test report.)
- To export the school assessment results (including data for individual items), mark the **Overall Test, Reporting Category and Item Performance of all my Students for [School Name]** radio button, then select a school from the drop-down list. (This is the School Performance on Test report.)

Figure 132. LEA-Level User View: Export Report Window for Interim Assessment

Export Report for Summative Grade 3 MATH

Choose Type of Report

1. ☒ Overall Performance of all my Schools  
☐ Overall Test, Reporting Category Performance of all students

Select School ▼

Select Export File Type

2. ☒ PDF ☐ Excel ☐ CSV

Export Assessment Data

Report type options

File type



3. Do either of the following:

- To export the report in PDF format, mark the **PDF** radio button.
- To export the report in comma-separated values (CSV) format, mark the **CSV** radio button.

4. Click **Export Assessment Data**. A confirmation window appears.

Click **Yes** to export or **No** to return to the **Export Report** window. When you've exported a file, the **Secure File Center** window appears with the generated file available for download.

## All Users: Generate and Export Individual Student Reports (ISR) for Interim Assessments

This section discusses Individual Student Reports (ISR), each of which provides easy-to-read performance data on a specific assessment. ISRs are useful for sharing performance information with students and their parents.

### What does an Individual Student Report (ISR) look like for an Interim assessment and how can I read it?

**Please note: ISRs have been updated for the 2022-2023 administration and the appearance may deviate from previous years.**

An Individual Student Report (ISR) is a report in PDF format that displays data on an assessment. It may consist of a single page or multiple pages. ISR layouts vary according to the type of assessment. View Figures on the following pages for sample ISRs.

- At the top of each ISR are the student name and SSID, the name of the assessment, LEA, and school, and any other relevant information.
- ISRs also include scale scores and performance distribution for students.
  - A scale score makes it possible to compare one student's score to another student's score, even if they didn't respond to the same questions.
  - Performance distribution is given using proficiency levels. Proficiency levels describe how your student applied the content-specific knowledge and skills outlined in the Utah Core State Standards demonstrated in Utah's statewide assessment.
    - Below Proficient
      - Performs significantly below grade-level standard
      - Able to partially access grade-level content
      - Engages higher-order thinking skills with extensive support
    - Approaching Proficient
      - Performs slightly below grade-level standards
      - Likely able to access grade-level content

- Engages in some independent higher-order thinking with support
- Proficient
  - Performs at grade-level standard
  - Able to access grade-level content
  - Engages in some independent higher-order thinking with minimal support
- Highly Proficient
  - Performs significantly above grade-level standard
  - Able to access grade-level content
  - Engages in independent higher-order thinking skills
- Also included is a summary of the student’s performance. An ISR for a scale-scored assessment displays the student’s performance on a vertical scale that includes all the cut scores and performance levels.
- Each ISR includes a comparison table showing the average performance of the LEA and/or school.
- Many ISRs include a table detailing the student’s performance in each reporting category.
- Some ISRs include item-level data, scoring assertions, scoring assertion outcomes, and trend reports (Longitudinal Reports).

Figure 127. First Page of Individual Student Report (ISR) for Math Interim Assessment

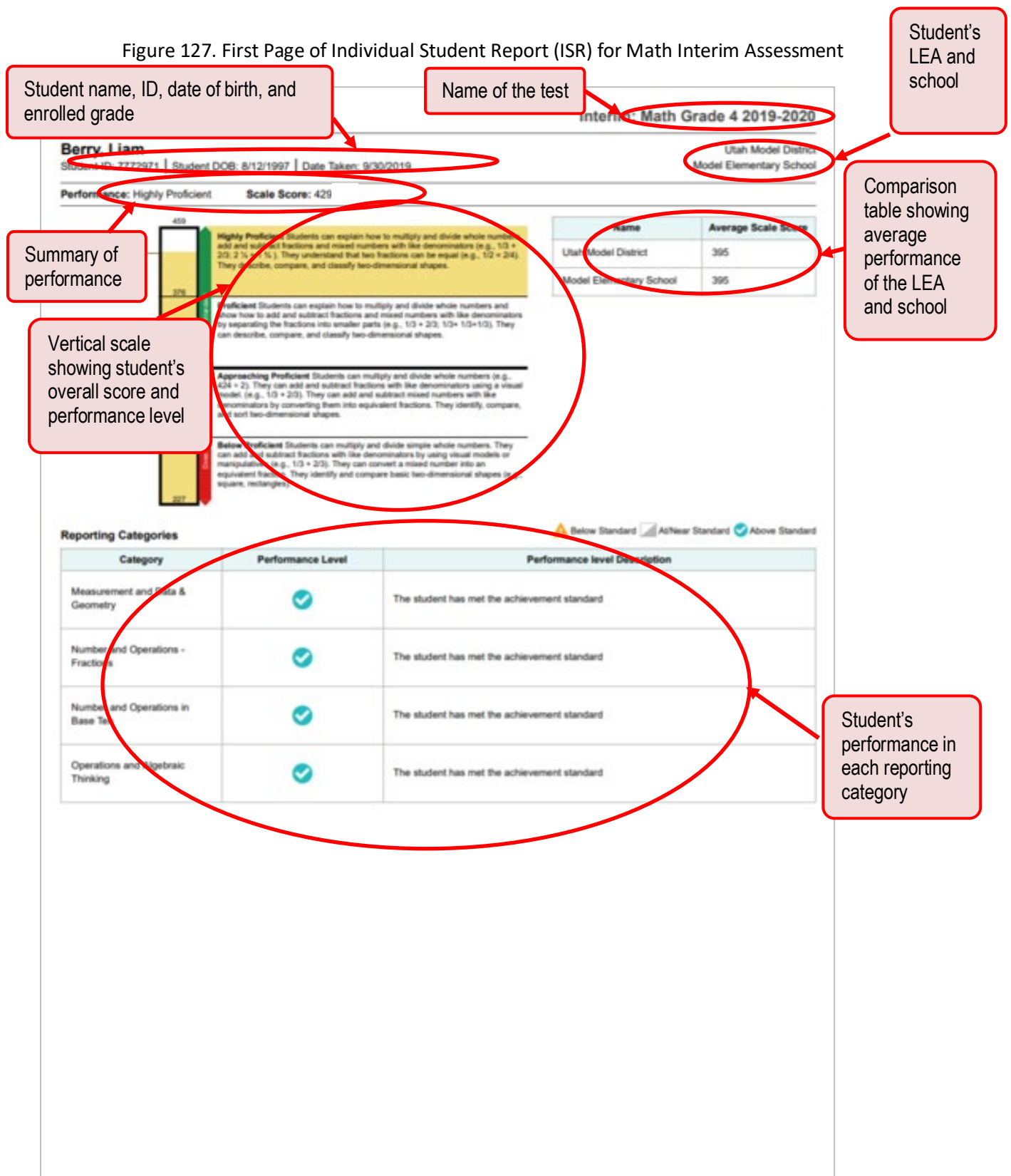


Figure 128. Detail of Sample Individual Student Report (ISR) for Math Interim Assessment

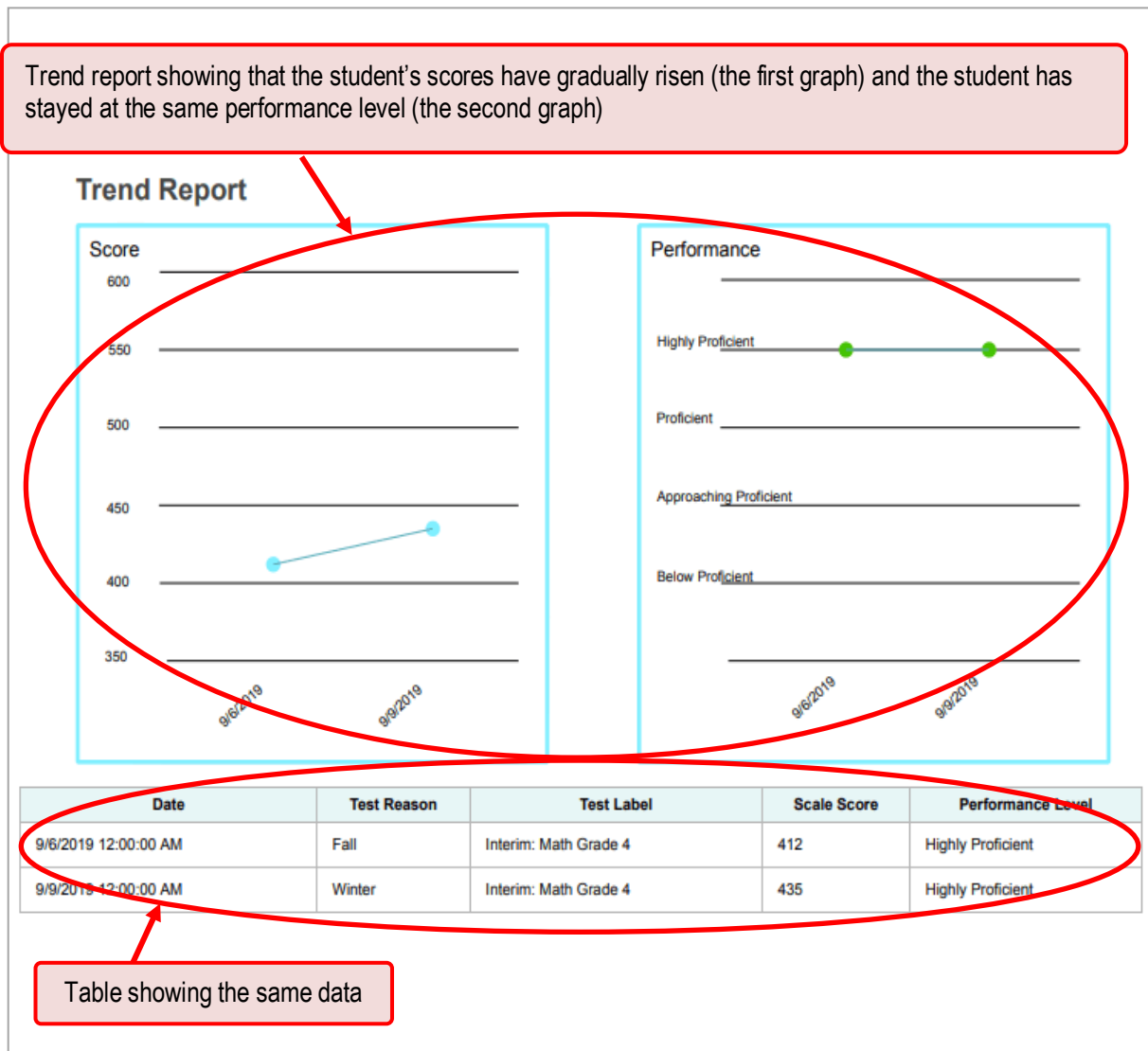


Figure 129. First Page of Individual Student Report (ISR) for ELA Interim Assessment

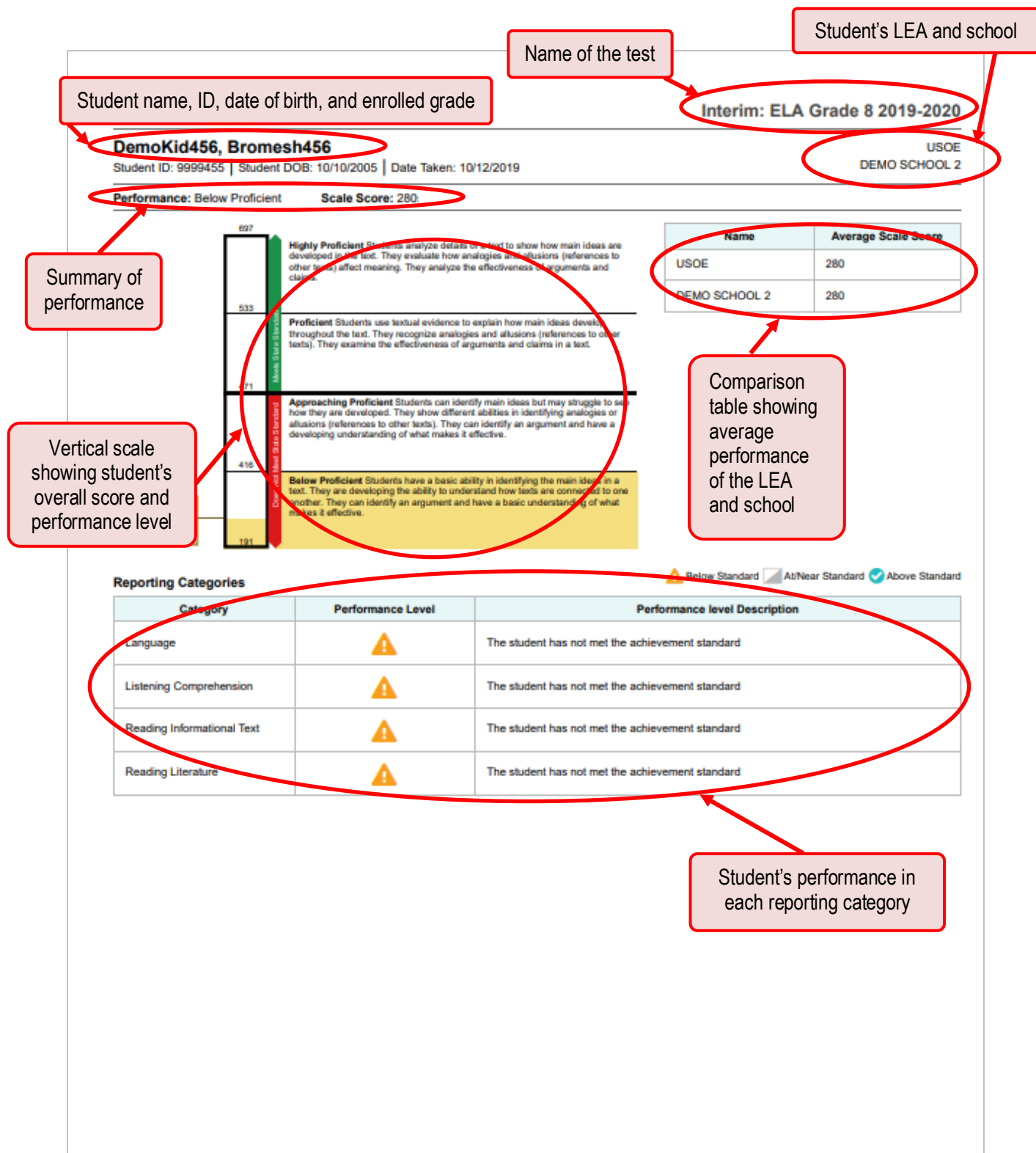
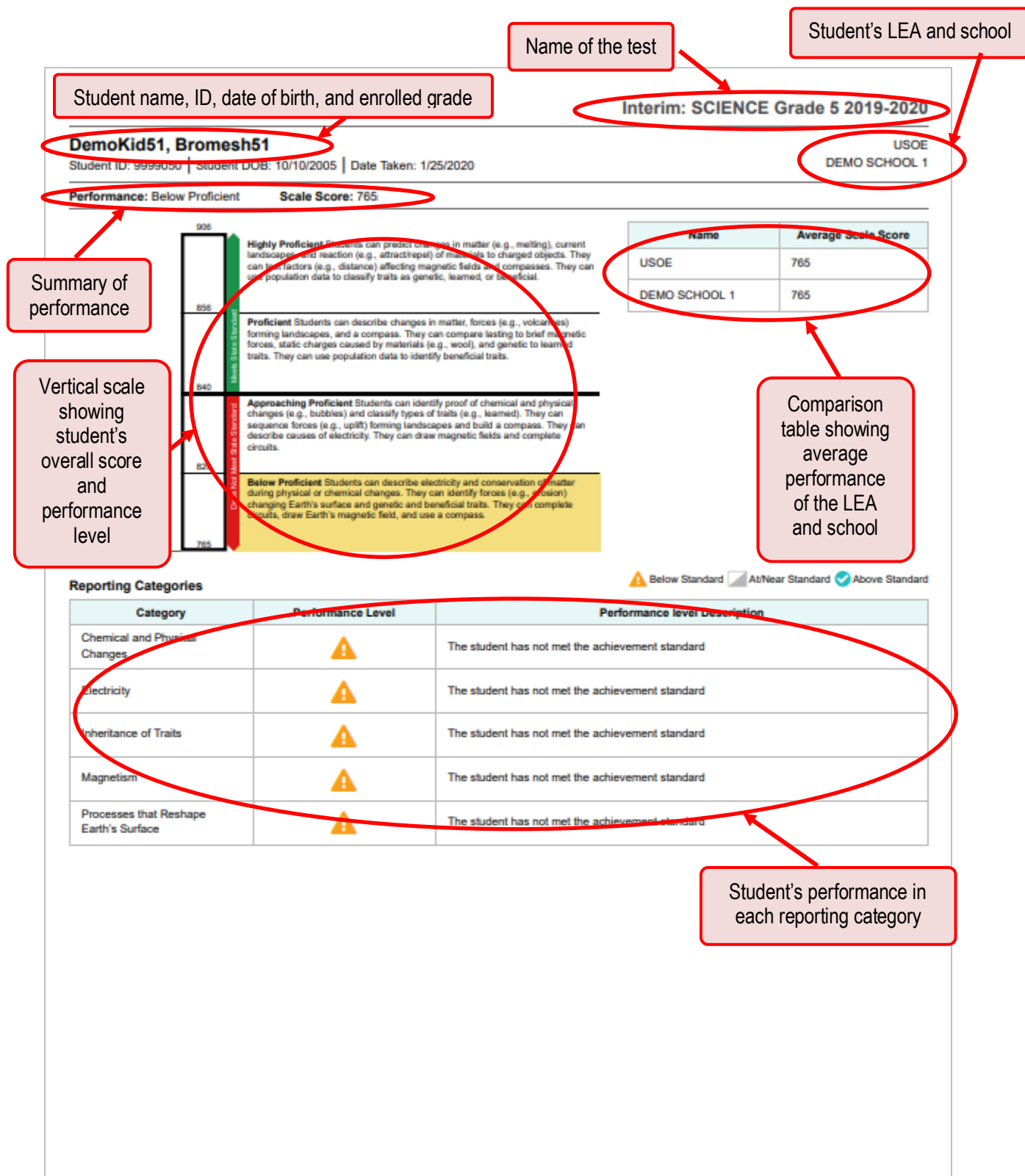


Figure 130. First Page of Individual Student Report (ISR) for Science Interim Assessment



## How can I generate and export Individual Student Reports (ISR) for Interim assessments?

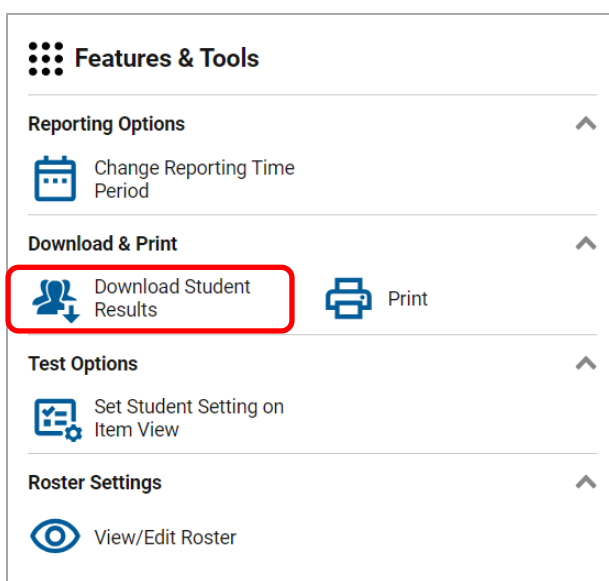
To generate and export an Individual Student Report (ISR) for an assessment, use the Student Results Generator. Each ISR shows a student’s overall performance on their assessment plus a breakdown of performance by reporting category. You can select any combination of test reasons, assessments, and students in order to generate either a single ISR or multiple ISRs at once.

You may want to use the Student Results Generator to simultaneously print large numbers of ISRs.

ISRs can be generated from almost any Reporting page. The Student Results Generator presents a series of panels in which to select options. Depending on what page you start from, some options may be preselected, and you can skip some of the steps below.

1. Click the **Download Student Results** button  in the upper-right corner of the page ( Figure 131).

Figure 131. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



The **Student Results Generator** window opens (Figure 132).

Depending what page you open the Student Results Generator from, the options available to you may be prepopulated or preselected. You can change the selections.

2. Starting at the left, click the section bars to expand the sections or use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons to navigate them. Within each section you must make selections: first test reasons, then assessments, then students.
- a. In the Select Test Reasons section (Figure 132), mark the checkbox for each test reason you want to include in the report. Test reasons are either test windows (for summative assessments) or categories for assessments. NOTE: Users can include only one test reason when generating ISRs.

Figure 132. Student Results Generator Window: Select Test Reasons Section

**Student Results Generator**

**Report Type**  
☐ Individual Student Report ☒ Student Data File

**Print Options**  
 Report Format  
☒ XLS ☐ CSV ☐ TXT  
 Output  
☒ Data File for Each Test ☐ Single Combined Data File  
Sub-scores will not be available in the combined data file; only overall scores/measures will be included.

**Search by Student ID** Enter up to 5 comma-separated student IDs **Search**

**1. Select Test Reasons**

Select a test reason.

- ☒ 1st opportunity
- ☐ 2022-2023 (ELPA21 Screener)
- ☐ 2nd opportunity
- ☐ Alt\_ELPA\_22\_23
- ☐ Spring 2023 (ELPA21 Summative)
- ☐ Spring 2023 (Summative)
- ☐ Summer 2022
- ☐ Summer 2023
- ☐ Unassigned

**Next**

Button to proceed to next section (**Select Assessments**)

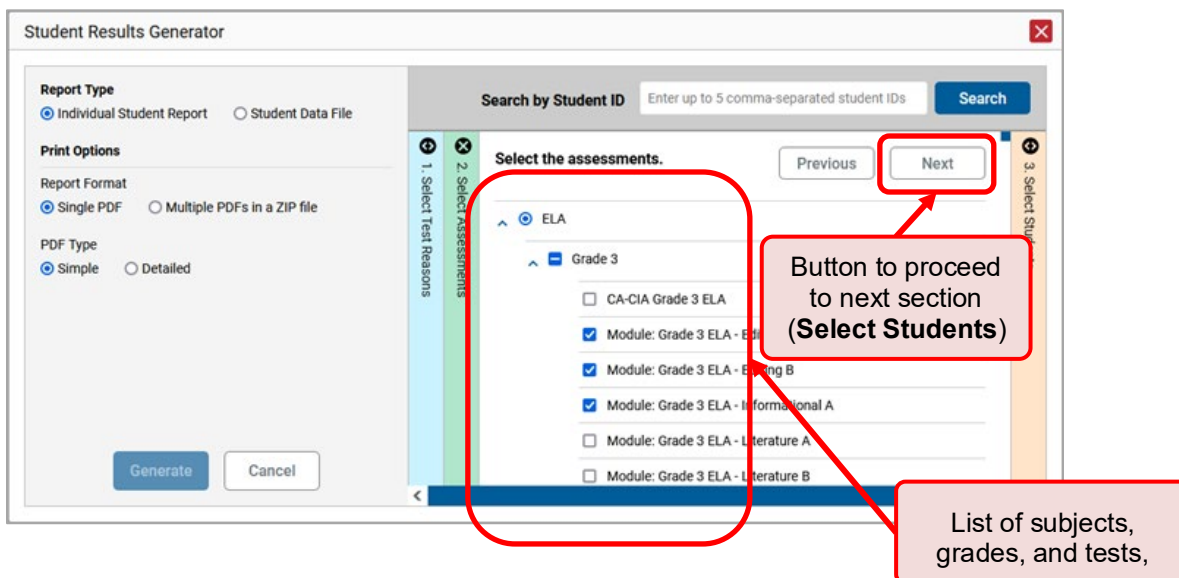
List of test reasons (test windows or categories), one of which is selected

**Generate** **Cancel**

- b. The **Select Assessments** section (Figure 133) groups assessments by subject and grade. Mark the checkboxes beside the assessments or groups of assessments you want to include in the report. NOTE: Users can include only one subject of assessments when generating ISRs (e.g., only as assessment or group of assessments in ELA, only an assessment or group of assessments in math, etc.)



Figure 133. Student Results Generator Window: Select Assessments Section



- c. The **Select the Students** section (Figure 134) contains a list of classes (rosters) (if you're a teacher or school-level user) or schools (if you're a LEA-level user). Mark the checkboxes for the schools, classes, and/or individual students you want to include in the ISRs. NOTE: Users can include up to three schools when generating ISRs.


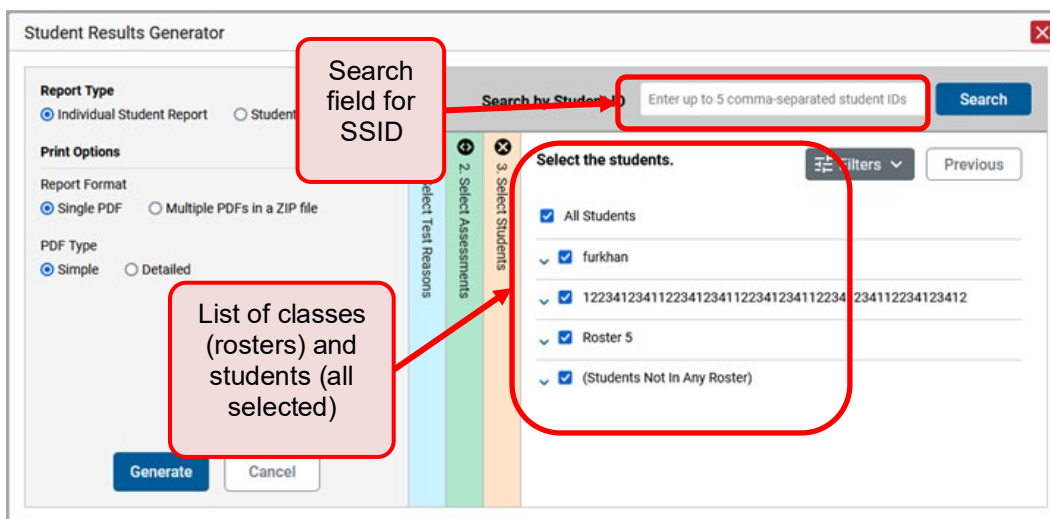
- Sometimes the list of students is truncated. You can display the entire list by clicking **Click to Load More**.
- Marking the checkbox for a student in one class (roster) or school also marks it anywhere else the student appears, and the same goes for clearing the checkbox.
- To search for a particular student, enter their SSID in the field at the upper-right corner of the window and click . The student and all their assessments and test reasons are selected, and all your previous selections are cleared.

Figure 134. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



The *Selections* section displays a count indicating the total number of students for whom ISRs will be generated.


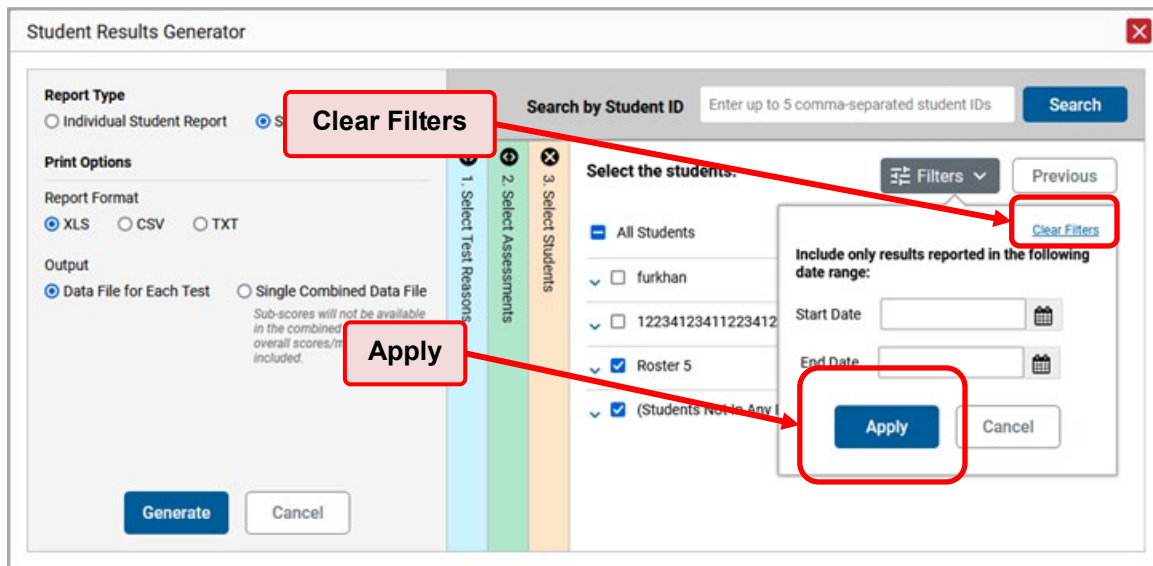
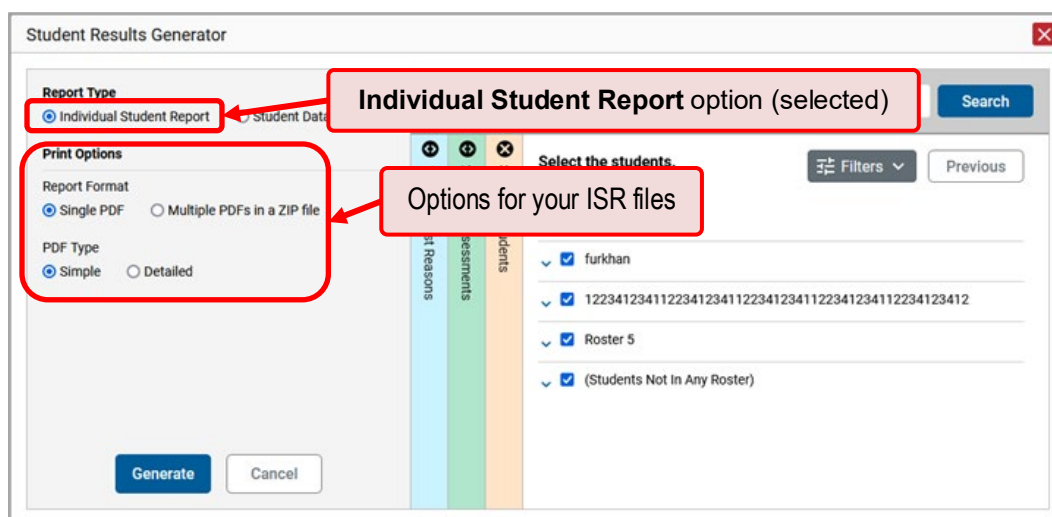
- d. *Optional:* To set a range of processing dates for which to generate results, use the filter menu as follows:
  - v. Open the **Filters** menu . The menu displays two date fields, as in Figure 135.
  - vi. Use the calendar tools to select dates, or enter them in the format mm/dd/yyyy.
  - vii. Click **Apply**. The results are filtered to include only assessments processed by Reporting in that date range. Note that processing date is not always the same as the date an assessment was taken.
  - viii. *Optional:* To revert to including results for all available dates, reopen the filter menu, click **Clear Filters**, then click **Apply**.

Figure 135. School-Level User View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section with Filter Menu Open




- From the two Report Type options in the panel on the left, select the option for ISRs. The *Selections* section shows the number of ISRs to be generated, and more options appear below (view Figure 136).

Figure 136. School-Level User View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



4. If you're generating multiple ISRs, then under Report Format, choose either a single PDF for all the ISRs, or a ZIP file containing a separate PDF for each one. If you select **Single PDF**, the Student Results Generator may nonetheless create a ZIP file of multiple PDFs depending on the number of schools, grades, and assessments included.
5. Under PDF Type, select either a simple or a detailed PDF.
6. *Optional:* If you selected a detailed ISR, then to add any supplemental materials that are available, such as a cover page or addendum, select **Include** under Supplemental Materials.
7. Click **Generate**. Once ISR generation is finished, the Secure File Center contains the new ISR(s) available for download.

Note that if a student completed an assessment multiple times with different test reasons, an ISR will be generated for each assessment. If a student completed an assessment multiple times with the same test reason, only the most recent assessment will be included. You can create an ISR for an older assessment by navigating directly to the report for that assessment. Older assessments are marked with numbers  in reports, starting with the earliest.


## All Users: Track Student Performance Over Time for Interim Assessments

You can view your students' performance over time across multiple related Interim assessments or across multiple assessments of a single Interim assessment. This lets you view how students' performance has improved or declined. For Interim assessments, adding test reasons for each assessment will allow you to review longitudinal data once students have completed multiple assessments. Please note that test reasons are required for all RISE assessments.

Each Longitudinal Report displays performance data for one of the following:

1. A group of students who completed every assessment available in the report.
2. An individual student.

## How can I access a Longitudinal Report comparing related Interim assessments?

If the student(s) in your assessment results have completed multiple related assessments, the **Build Longitudinal Reports** button  allows you to access a Longitudinal Report in the reports for any of those assessments. If they haven't done so, then no Longitudinal Report is available.


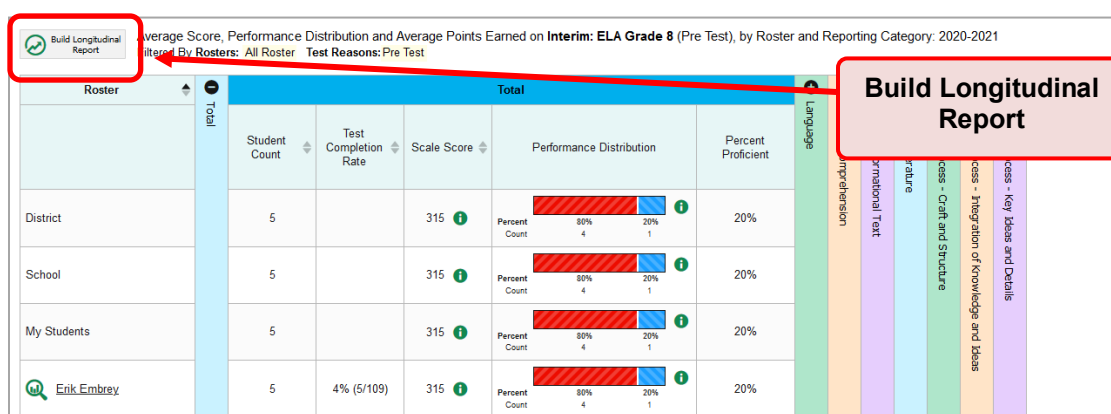
1. Above a table of assessment results, click the **Build Longitudinal Reports** button  in the upper-left corner, either directly on the page view (Figure 137) or within a **More Tools** menu, depending on whether additional instructional resources are available.

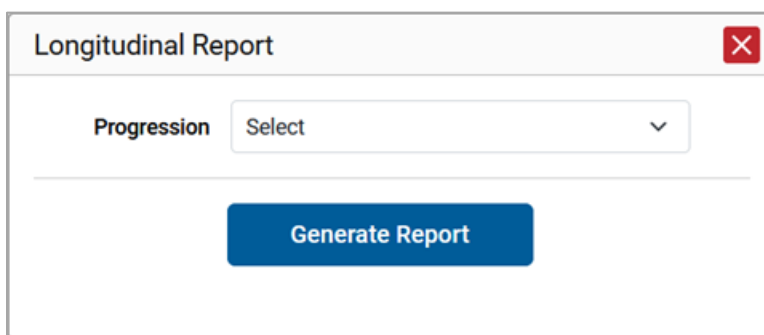
Figure 137. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab



**The Longitudinal Report window appears.** Depending on your role, the assessment types, and the number of students in the report, it may display a report options page rather than the Longitudinal Report itself. The contents of this page depend on your role and the number of students.

- If you are viewing a Longitudinal Report for which benchmark modules, interims and summatives are available, the **Progression** drop-down list (Figure 138) appears. Use it to select which assessment types to view in the Longitudinal Report: benchmark modules, interim, summative, or a combination. This drop-down list does not appear when only one assessment type is available.

Figure 138. LEA-Level User View: Longitudinal Report Window: Report Options Page with Progression Drop-Down List Only




- **Teachers only:** If the assessment results you’re looking at are for multiple students, a table appears with a column for each assessment (view Figure 139). This table does not appear if you’re looking at an individual student.
  - A sub-column appears for each test reason (a category of assessment, or, for a summative, a test window).
  - The cells in the columns display checkmarks  to indicate which students completed which assessment/test reason combinations.

Figure 139. Teacher View: Longitudinal Report Window: Detailed Report Options Page

Longitudinal Report


Generate Report

Mark the checkboxes for the tests you wish to compare, and then click Generate Report. The Longitudinal Report will only show data for students who completed every test you chose to include (the students highlighted in the table below).

Students Selected: 0

Test	FAST Grade 4 Mathematics	Grade 4 FAST Mathematics	Grade 4 FAST Mathematics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Reason	<input type="checkbox"/> PM1 2022-23	<input type="checkbox"/> PM2 2022-23	<input type="checkbox"/> PM3 2022-23
Fast22Mock0425, FAST22 (FI.000020220425)	✓	✓	✓
Fast22Mock0426, FAST22 (FI.000020220426)	✓	✓	✓

- Mark the checkbox for each assessment/test reason combination you wish to include in the report. Mark the **Test Reason** checkbox on the left to include all, or Clear it to remove all. The assessments that will be included are highlighted in yellow.

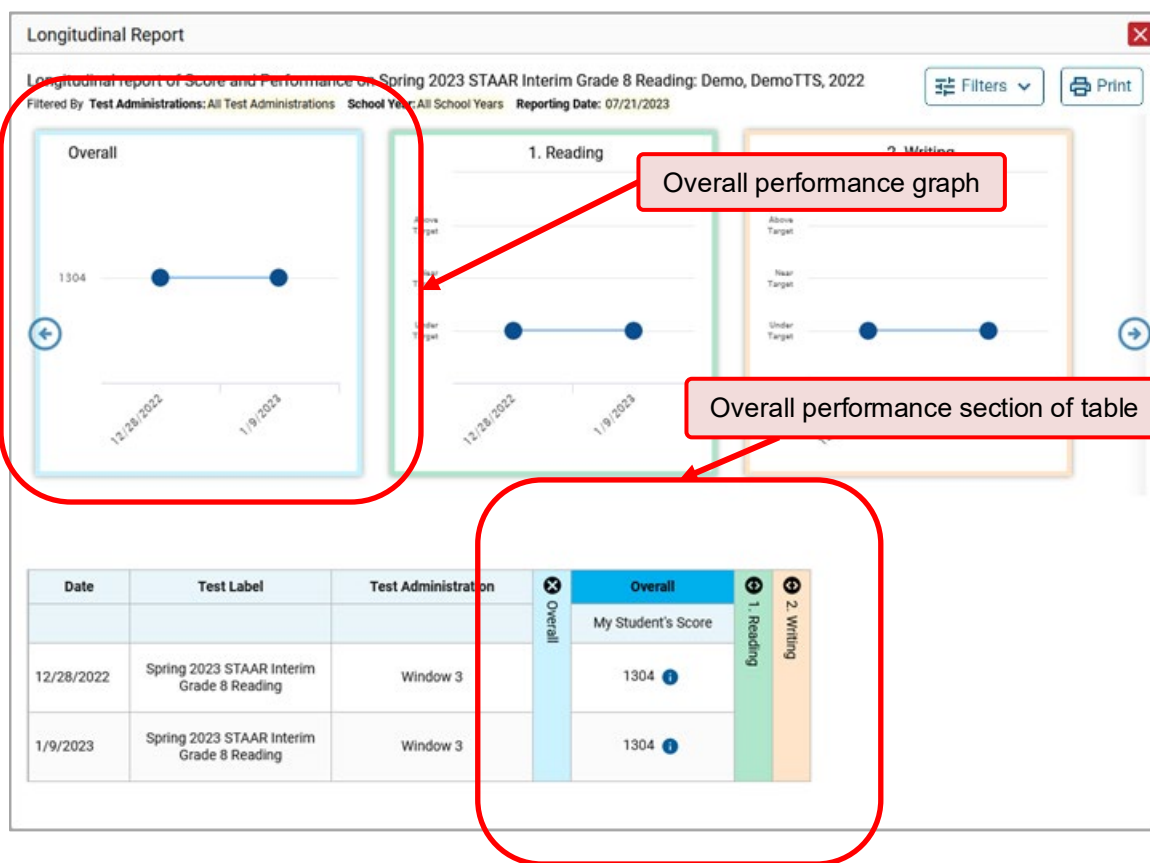
- If you're viewing report options, click **Generate Report** at the top of the window to view the Longitudinal Report. (You can modify your selections and regenerate the report later using the **Change Selections** button .)

## How can I view students' overall performance data on the Interim assessments over time?

Look at the graph in the upper-left corner of the Longitudinal Report. It shows the scores or performance levels of the student or students each time they took the assessment.

Score data are plotted along a line with the dates on the x-axis and the scores on the y-axis (view Figure 140). A slope inclining upwards indicates improvement, a slope downwards indicates a decline in performance, and a flat line shows that performance has remained roughly the same.

Figure 140. Longitudinal Report Window: Interim Report for a Single Student with Multiple Reporting Categories



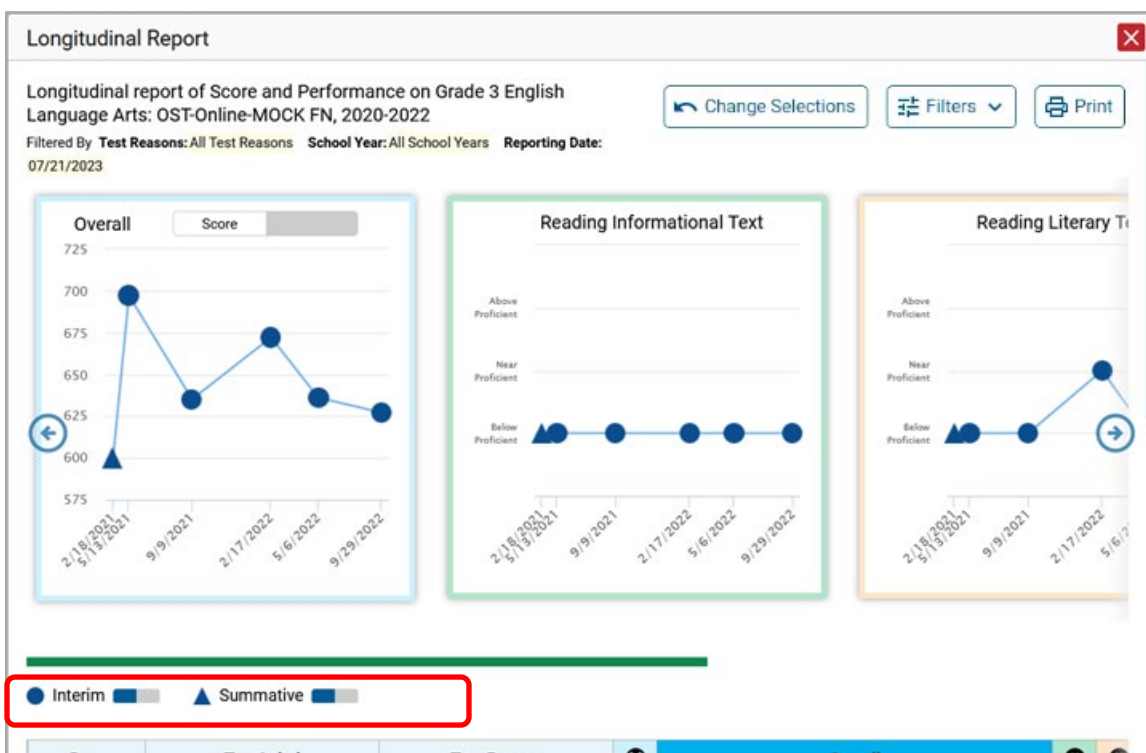
Performance level data are shown either the same way or, for multiple students, in performance distribution bars.

Hover over the data points in a line graph or the sections in a bar to get more information.

Alternatively, in the table at the bottom of the report, look at the **Overall** section.

When a graph offers both score and performance level data, a toggle bar appears at the top of it (view Figure 141). Click the toggle bar to switch. You may want to do this if you find performance level data easier to read, or if you prefer the precision of score data. Sometimes an assessment includes only one type of data.

Figure 141. Longitudinal Report Window: Summative & Interim Report for Multiple Students with Multiple Reporting Categories



Hover over the points in a line graph or the sections in a bar graph to get more information.

Alternatively, in the table at the bottom of the report, look at the **Overall** section.

## How can I show some assessments and not others in the report for Interim assessments?

You may want to filter a Longitudinal Report in order to focus on some assessments and not others.

Note that filtering assessments may affect the set of students whose data are included in the report.




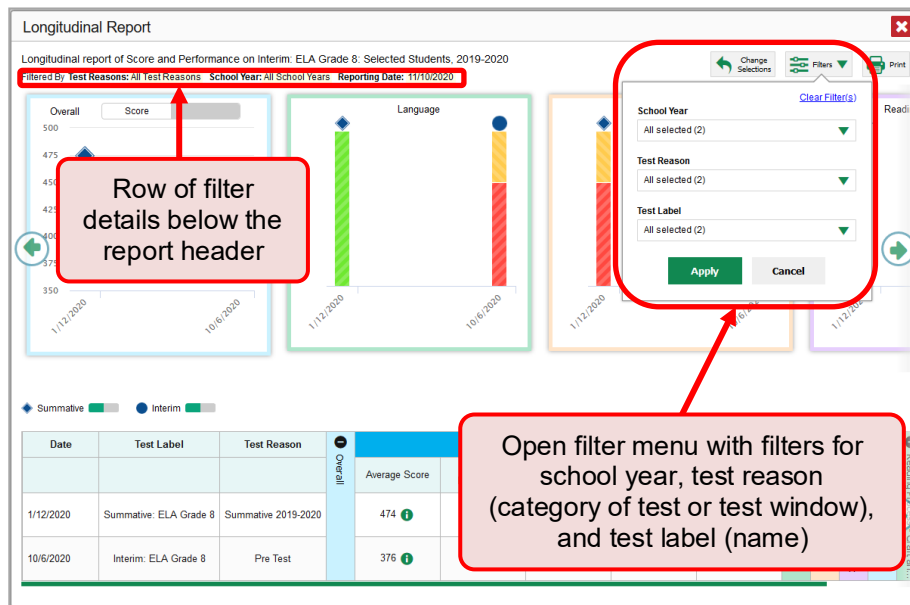
1. Open the **Filters** menu  at the upper-right corner and select the filter options you prefer from the drop-down lists (view Figure 142).

Figure 142. Longitudinal Report Window: Report for a Single Student with Multiple Reporting Categories and with Expanded Filter Menu




- You may want to filter by a particular school year or years. Note that years are not calendar years. “2021” refers to the 2021–2022 school year. By default, Longitudinal Reports show data for all years.

Longitudinal Reports can show student performance from a time when the students were not yet associated with you. For example, if you are a seventh-grade teacher, you can use these reports to view your current students’ performance on last year’s sixth-grade assessments.

- If the report includes interim assessments, you may wish to filter by a test reason (a category of test), which means excluding all other test reasons from the data. For example, you may want to narrow the report down to show only assessments taken in the fall. For summative assessments, test reasons are the same as test windows and are not useful.
- Finally, you may find that certain individual assessments are less relevant than others. In that case, you can use the **Test Label** options to deselect the names of the assessments you don’t want to view.

2. Click **Apply**.

3. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the **Filters** menu  again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**.

A row of filter details appears below the report header, as in Figure 142, showing the test reasons and school years included in the report.

## How can I view results for a specific demographic sub-group or combination for Interim assessments?


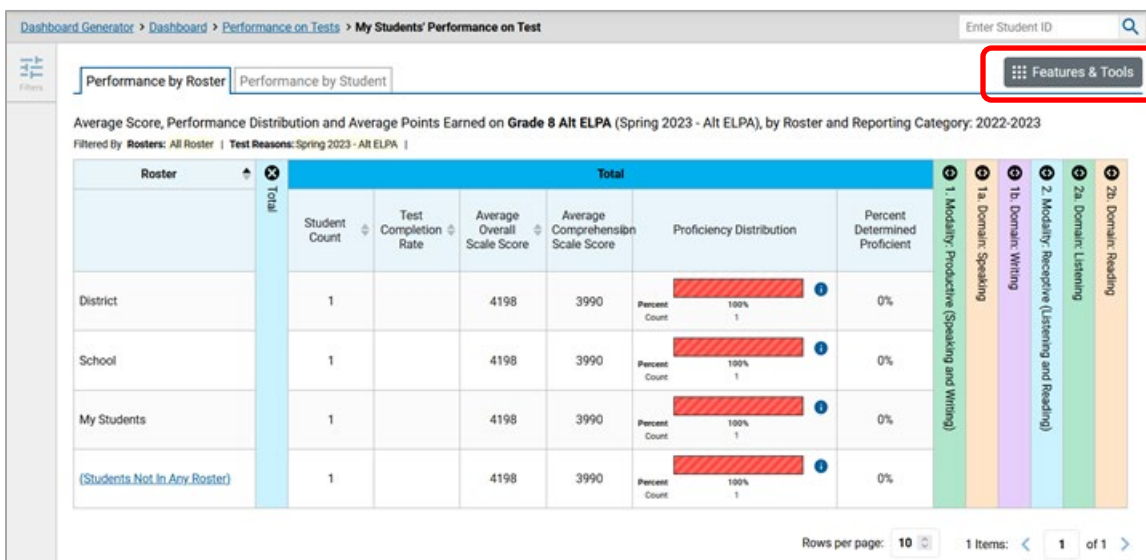

You can use the **Breakdown By** button  at the upper-right corner of an assessment report (view Figure 143) to compare performance between different demographic sub-groups. This button is available for most aggregate assessment results.

Figure 143. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab



To view assessment results broken down by demographic sub-groups, do the following:

1. Click **Breakdown By**  at the upper-right corner (see Figure 143).

The **Breakdown Attributes** window opens (see Figure 144).

Figure 144. My Students’ Performance on Test Report: Performance by Student Tab: Breakdown Attributes Window

2. Select up to three student demographic categories.

There is also an **Include unspecified values** checkbox, explained below:

- Some students who complete assessments do not have specific demographic information in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE). These students are considered to have unspecified values.
- To include data for these students, mark the checkbox.

3. Click **Apply**.

Data for each sub-group selected are displayed in the report (view Figure 145).

Figure 145. Demographic Breakdown of a My Students’ Performance on Test Report

Breakdown		Total									
View Details	Ethnicity	Student Count	Scale Score	Performance Distribution		Percent Proficient					
	All	5	315			20%					
	Declined to Report	5	315			20%					

Rows per page: 10 1 Items

## All Users: Generate and Export Interim Assessment Student Data Files

This section discusses student data files, which are useful for analysis.

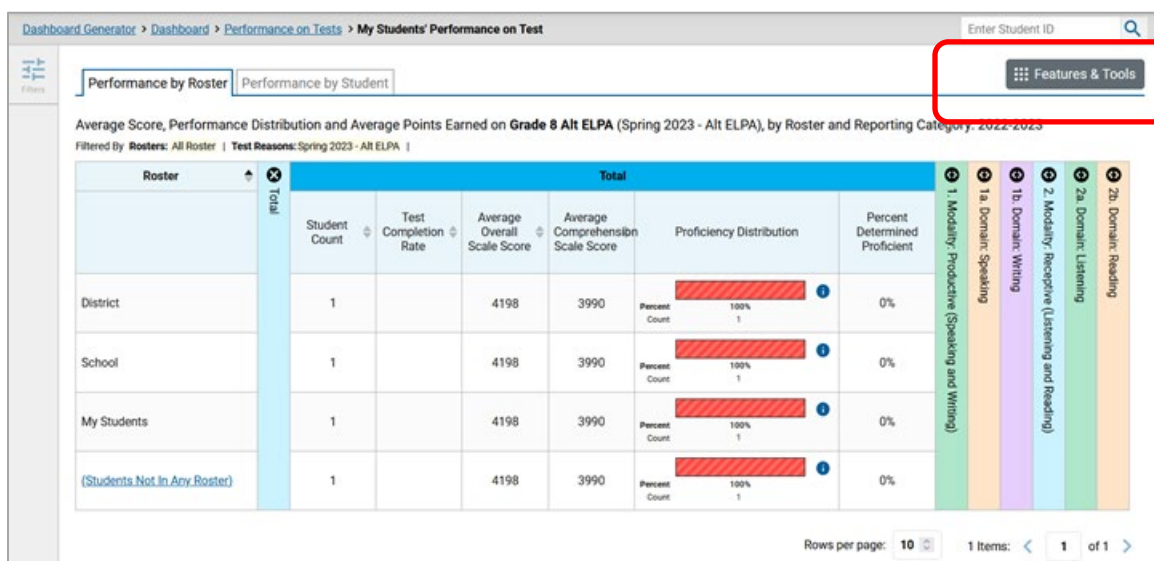
### How can I generate and export Interim assessment student data files?

To generate and export a student data file for a student, use the Student Results Generator. You can select any combination of test reasons, assessments, and students in order to generate and export the files. Because the process for generating a student data file is much the same as for generating ISRs, this section makes reference to the steps and figures in the previous section.

You can generate student data files from almost any report page.

1. Click the **Download Student Results** button  in the upper-right corner of the page.

Figure 146. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report

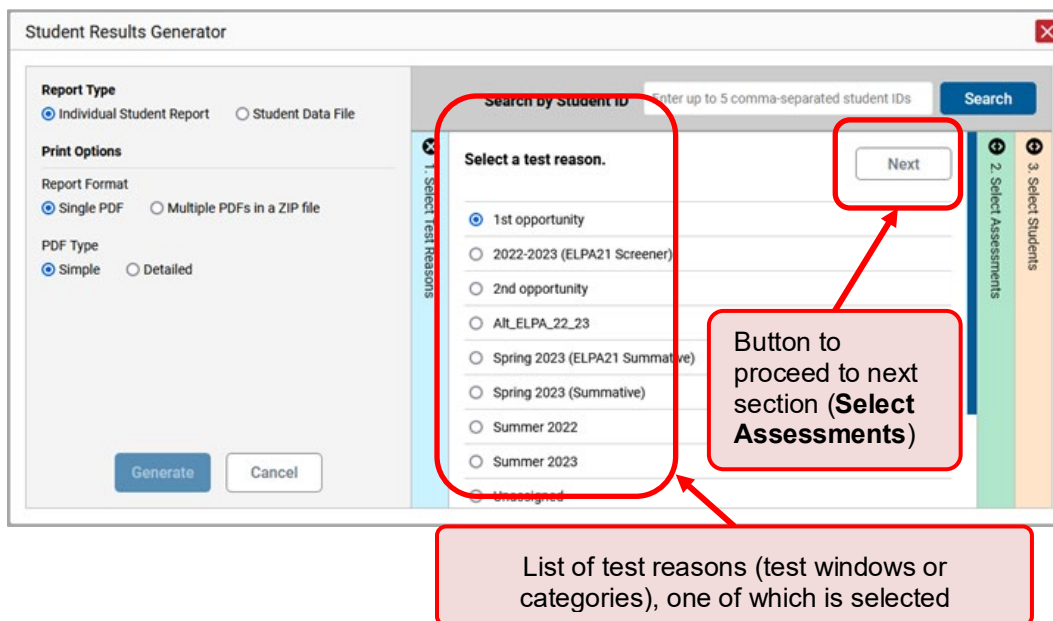


2. The **Student Results Generator** window opens (view Figure 147).

Depending what page you open the Student Results Generator from, the options available to you may be prepopulated or preselected. You can change the selections.

3. Starting at the left, click the section bars to expand the sections or use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons to navigate them. Within each section you must make selections: first test reasons, then assessments, then students.
  - a. In the **Select Test Reasons** section (view Figure 147), mark the checkbox for each test reason you want to include in the results. Test reasons are categories of assessments or test windows.  
 NOTE: Users can only include one test reason when generating student data files.

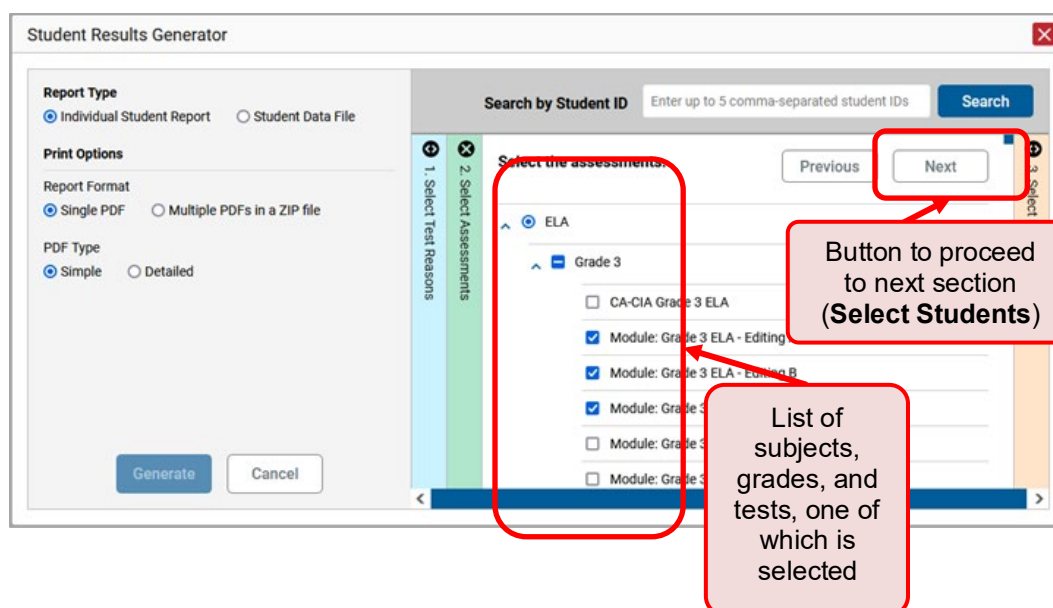
Figure 147. Student Results Generator Window: Select Test Reasons Section



The expandable sections to the right are now populated with only the assessments and students available for your test reason selections.

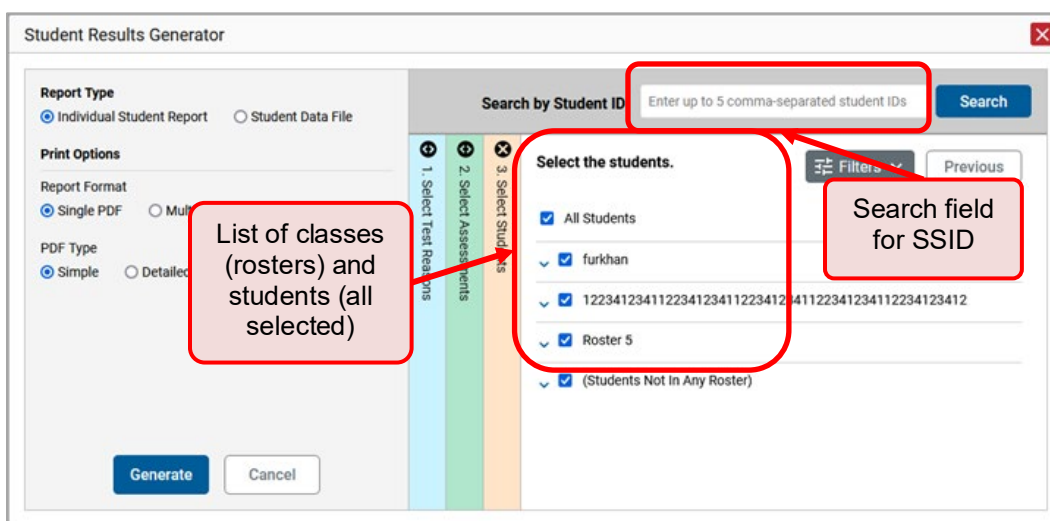
- b. The **Select Assessments** section (view Figure 148) groups assessments by subject and grade. Mark the checkboxes beside the assessments or groups of assessments you want to include in the report, or mark **All Subjects**.

Figure 148. Student Results Generator Window: Select Assessments Section



- c. The **Select the Students** section (view Figure 149) contains a list of classes (rosters) (if you're a teacher or school-level user) or schools (if you're a LEA-level user). Mark the checkboxes for the schools, classes, and/or individual students you want to include in the results.
  - Sometimes a list of students is truncated. You can display the entire list by clicking **Click to Load More**.
  - Marking the checkbox for a student in one class (roster) or school also marks it anywhere else the student appears, and the same goes for clearing the checkbox.
  - To search for a particular student, enter their SSID in the field at the upper-right corner of the window and click . The student and all their assessments and test reasons are selected, and all your previous selections are cleared.

Figure 149. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section

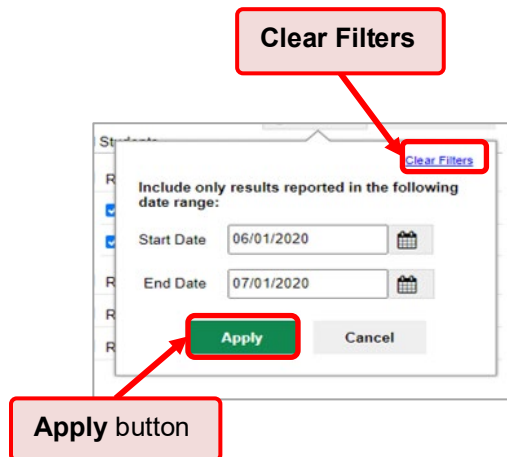


The *Selections* section displays a count indicating the total number of students for whom student data files will be generated.

- d. *Optional:* To set a range of processing dates for which to generate results, use the filter menu as follows:
  - i. Open the **Filters** menu (view Figure 150). The menu displays two date fields.
  - ii. Use the calendar tools to select dates, or enter them in the format mm/dd/yyyy.

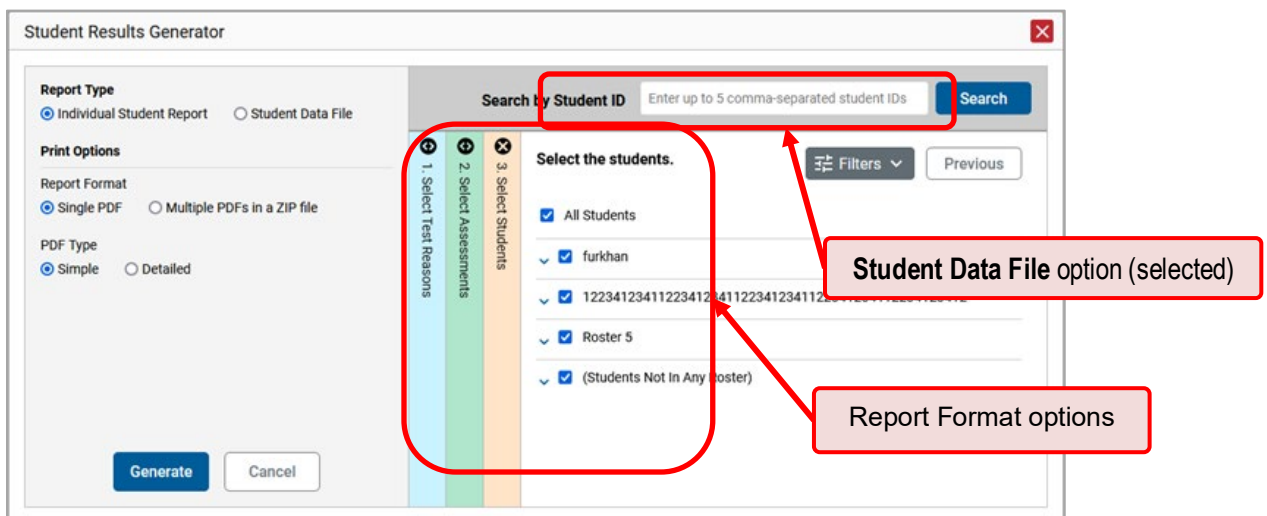
- iii. Click **Apply**. The results are filtered to include only assessments processed by Reporting in that date range. Note that processing date is not always the same as the date an assessment was taken.
- iv. *Optional:* To revert to including results for all available dates, reopen the filter menu, click **Clear Filters**, then click **Apply**.

Figure 150. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section with Filter Menu Open



4. From the two Report Type options in the panel on the left (view Figure 151), select **Student Data File**. More options appear below.

Figure 151. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



5. Under Report Format, select **XLS** (Excel .xlsx), **CSV** (comma-separated values), or **TXT** (tab-delimited text).



6. Click **Generate**. Once data file generation is finished, the Secure File Center contains the new student data file(s) available for download.

Note that if a student completed an assessment multiple times, the files will include each assessment.

## All Users: Compare Students' Data with Data for Your LEA, School, and/or Total Students

On the dashboard and in the Student Portfolio Report, you can access performance data for your LEA, school, and/or total students.

### How can I compare my students' performance on assessments with that of my LEA and/or school?







In the Performance on Tests report (view Figure 152), click  to the right of an assessment name.










Figure 152. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests Enter Student ID 

 Filters  
 Test Groups  
 Test Reasons  
 Rosters

**My Assessments** Features & Tools

Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters, 2022-2023  
 Filtered By **Rosters:** All Roster | **Test Reasons:** All Test Reasons |

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
 <a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a> 	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0% 	01/19/2023
 <a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a> 	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7% 	01/19/2023
 <a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a> 	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0% 	01/17/2023

Rows per page: 3 5 Items: < 1 of 2 >

**My Students**

Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 2022-2023  
 Filtered By **Rosters:** All Roster | **Test Reasons:** All Test Reasons |

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 6 1 Items: < 1 of 1 >



Rows containing data for the state, LEA, and/or school appear below, as in Figure 153.

Figure 153. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report with Expanded Comparison Rows

Button to hide comparisons for this test

Expanded comparison rows for state (no data shown), LEA, and school


Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test	Score	Percentage	Date
Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
State Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	n/a	n/a	—
District Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
School Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
Test 547499 Science 1/19	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
Test 546812 WY 1/12	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Rows per page: 3 | 5 items: 1 of 2

To hide the comparison rows, click  to the right of the assessment name.

## How can I compare a student's performance on their Interim assessments with that of my LEA, school, and/or total students?

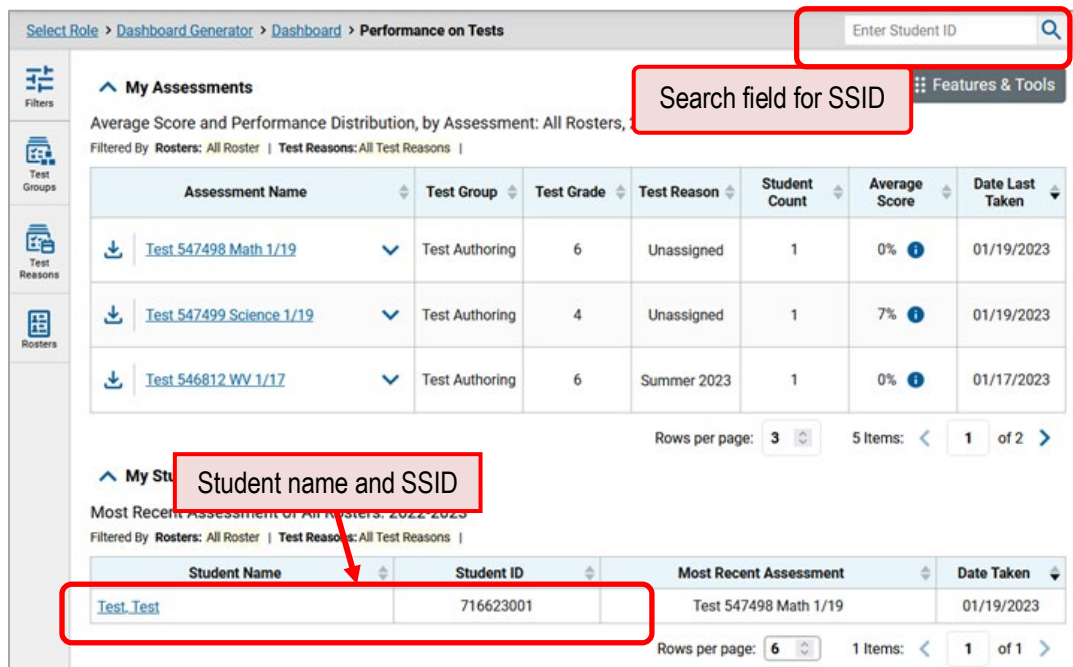
In the Student Portfolio Report, you can compare a student's performance on any assessment with that of your LEA, school, and/or total students. This report provides the ability to view patterns of strength or weakness across an LEA, across schools, within an LEA, or within a school. When making comparisons, be careful to take the student count into consideration to determine the value of the comparison. To do so, follow the instructions below:

Enter the student's SSID in the search field in the upper-right corner and click  (view .

1. Figure 154). The Student Portfolio Report appears.

Teachers can also access this report from the Performance on Tests report by going to the My Students table at the bottom of the page and clicking a student's name.

Figure 154. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



Search field for SSID

Student name and SSID

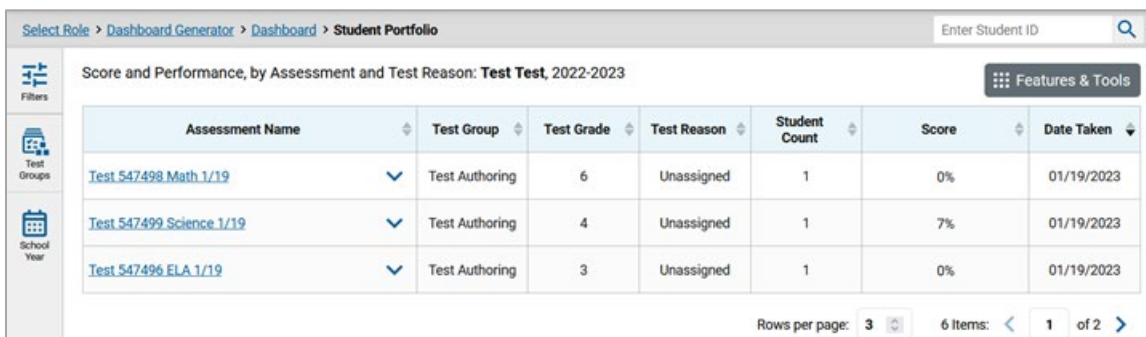
Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

2. Click  to the right of an assessment name (view Figure 155).

Figure 155. Student Portfolio Report



Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: **Test Test**, 2022-2023

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547496 ELA 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	3	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023

Rows containing data for your state, LEA, school, and/or total students appear below, as in Figure 156.

Figure 156. Student Portfolio Report with Expanded Comparison Rows

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Student Portfolio Enter Student ID

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: **Test Test, 2022-2023** Features & Tools


	Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Date Taken
	<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
State	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	n/a	n/a	—
District	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
School	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
My Students	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
	<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
	<a href="#">Test 547496 ELA 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	3	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 3 6 Items: 1 of 2

To hide the comparison rows, click to the right of the assessment name.

## Frequently Asked Questions for Interim Assessments

### How can I navigate to other Interim assessment items from the Item View window?

Use the buttons  labeled with the previous and next item numbers at the upper corners of the **Item View** window.

### What does it mean when an Interim assessment item score reads “n/a”?

You may sometimes see “n/a” instead of a score for an item. In some cases, the student did not respond to the item, or the item was not included in that form of the test.

# Summative Assessments

## Navigating Reports for Summative Assessments

### Teachers and School-Level Users: Viewing Student-Level Data at Roster Level for Summative Assessments

Teachers and School-level users can view all student data at the roster level for the Summative assessments. Instructions for how to do this are below.

#### How can I view a list of all my students and their performance on a specific Summative assessment?

The **Performance by Student** tab (view Figure 157 below) displays assessment results for each of your students across classes (rosters). In order to view the results for all your students, follow the instructions below.

1. Starting from the dashboard that appears when you log in, click an assessment name in the table at the top of the page.
2. In the report that appears, select the **Performance by Student** tab. You will see results for all your students. The first few rows show aggregate performance data for your LEA, school, and/or average for your students.

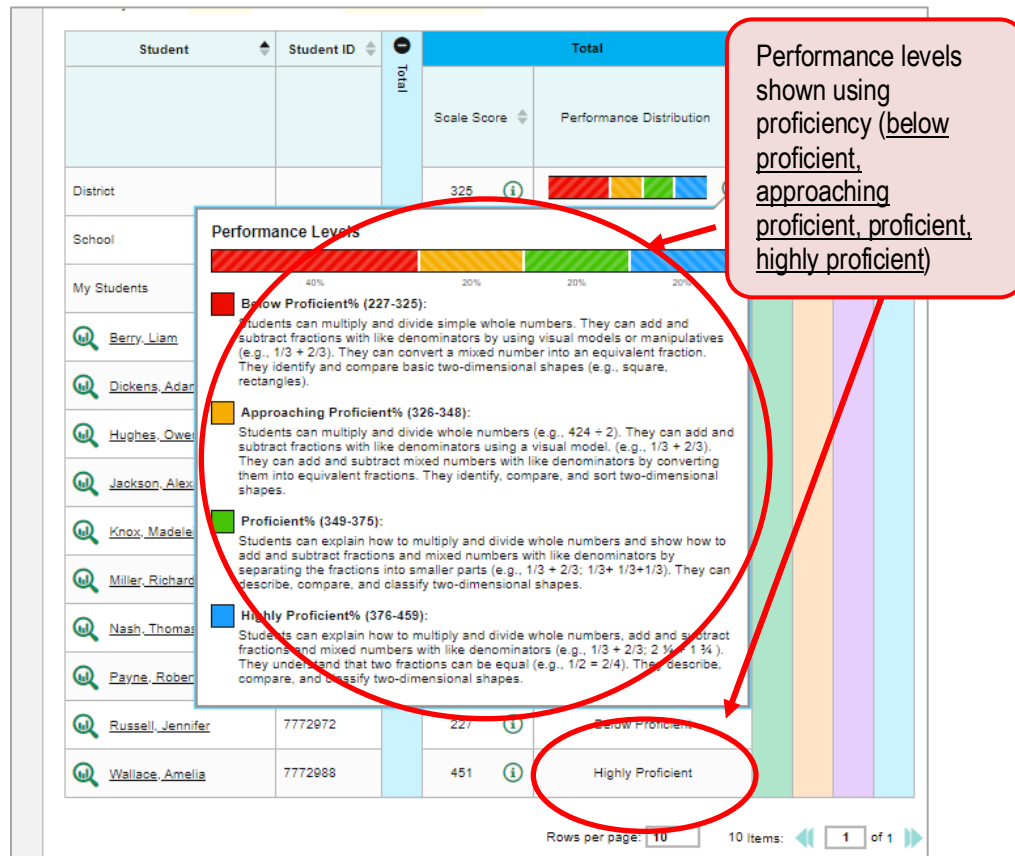
Figure 157. My Students' Performance on Summative Assessment Report: Performance by Student Tab



Summative assessments cover multiple reporting categories; as a result, the following is shown in the Reporting System for Summative assessments:

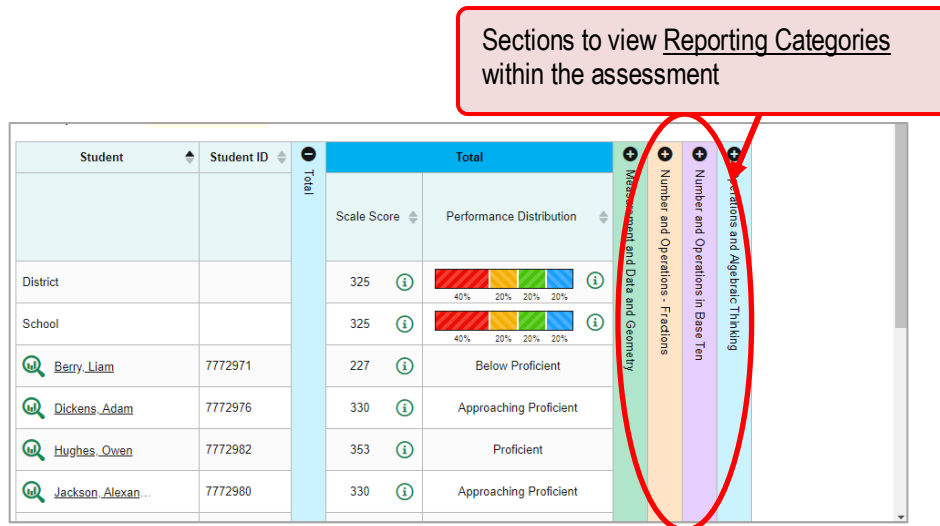
- Scores are shown as scale scores; a scale score makes it possible to compare one student’s score to another student’s score, even if they didn’t respond to the same questions.
- Performance distribution is given using proficiency (view Figure 158 on the following page). Proficiency levels describe how your student applied the content-specific knowledge and skills outlined in the Utah Core State Standards demonstrated in Utah’s statewide assessment.
  - Below Proficient
    - Performs significantly below grade-level standard
    - Able to partially access grade-level content
    - Engages higher-order thinking skills with extensive support
  - Approaching Proficient
    - Performs slightly below grade-level standards
    - Likely able to access grade-level content
    - Engages in some independent higher-order thinking with support
  - Proficient
    - Performs at grade-level standard
    - Able to access grade-level content
    - Engages in some independent higher-order thinking with minimal support
  - Highly Proficient
    - Performs significantly above grade-level standard
    - Able to access grade-level content
    - Engages in independent higher-order thinking skills

Figure 158. My Students' Performance on Summative Assessment Report with Performance Levels Shown



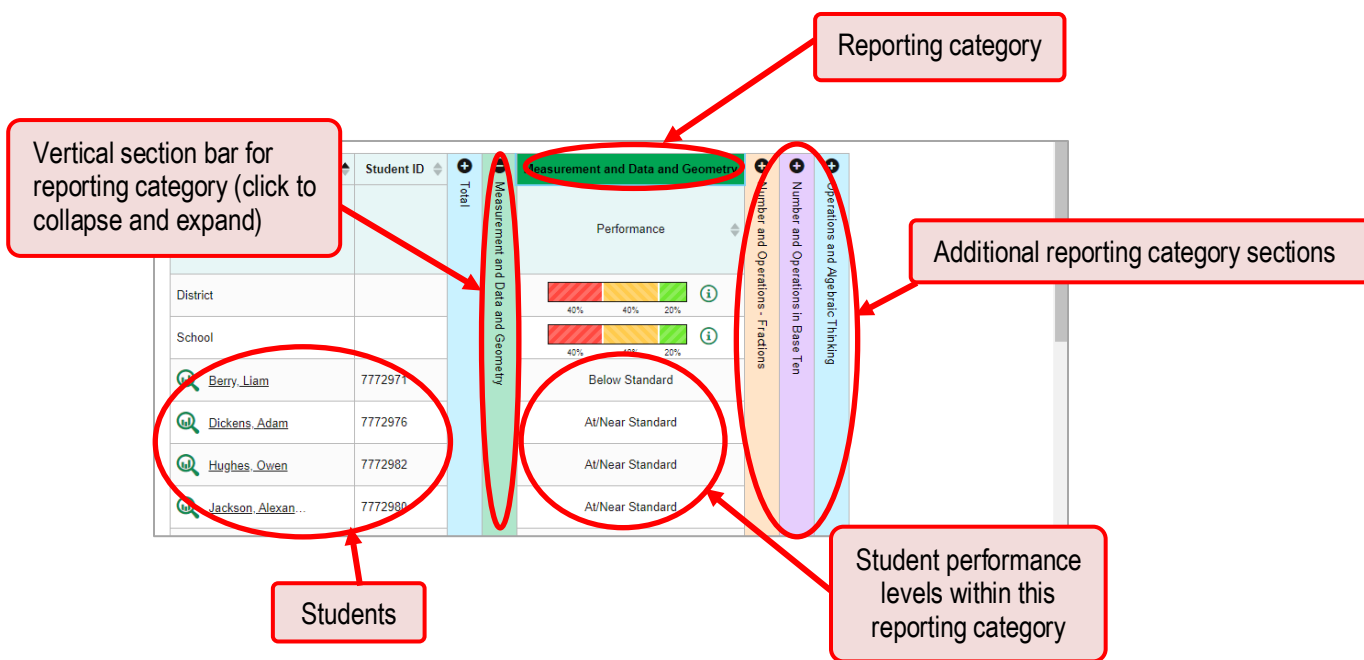
For Summative assessments, in addition to the Total section, there are sections to view the Reporting Categories within that assessment (view Figure 159).

Figure 159. My Students' Performance on Summative Assessment Report:  
 Performance by Student Tab



For Summative assessments, you can view your students' performance in each reporting category by clicking the reporting category section bars to expand them (view Figure 160).

Figure 160. My Students' Performance on Summative Assessment Report:  
 Performance by Student Tab: Reporting Category Section





## All Users: View Results for Rosters on a Specific Summative Assessment

You can view a list rosters that took a specific assessment, and you can also view the results for an individual class for your Summative assessments.

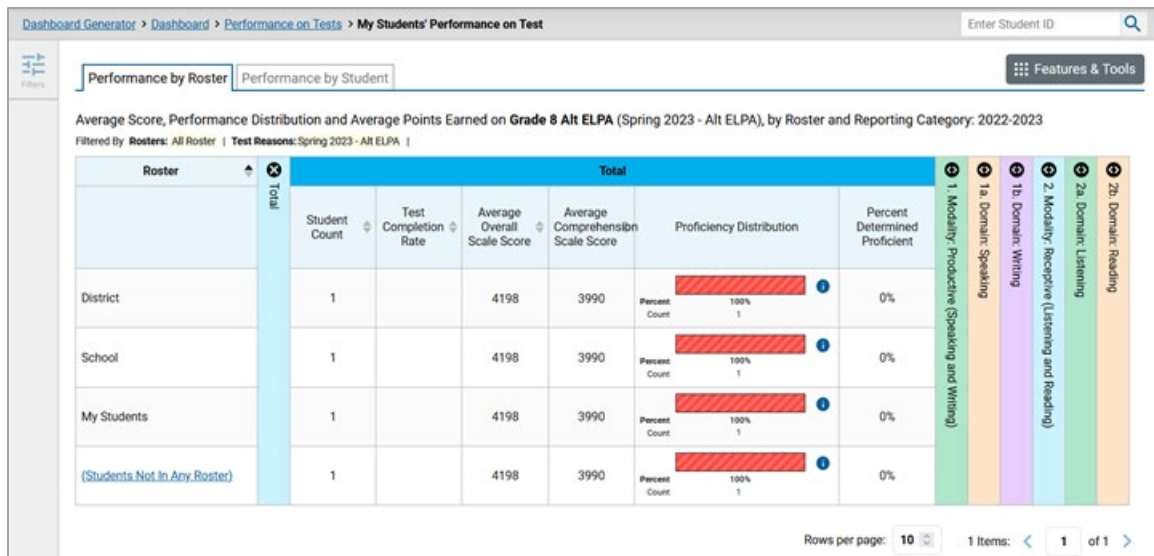
### How can I access results for all my rosters on a Summative assessment?

The **Performance by Roster** tab (view Figure 161) displays results for each roster. To view this tab, follow the instructions for your user role below.

- **Teachers and school-level users:** From the dashboard that appears when you log in, click an assessment name in the table of assessments. Either the My Students' Performance on Test or the School Performance on Test report appears, depending on your role.
- **LEA-level users** can view all rosters in a school. To do so, follow these instructions:
  - From the dashboard that appears when you log in, click an assessment name in the table of assessments. A page of LEA assessment results appears, listing schools within the LEA.
  - Click a school name. The School Performance on Test report appears.

The report shown here (view Figure 161) displays a list of your rosters and each roster's performance. The first few rows also show aggregate performance data for your LEA, school, and total student averages. For Summative assessments only, there is a column to show the Percent Proficient.

Figure 161. My Students' Performance on Summative Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab

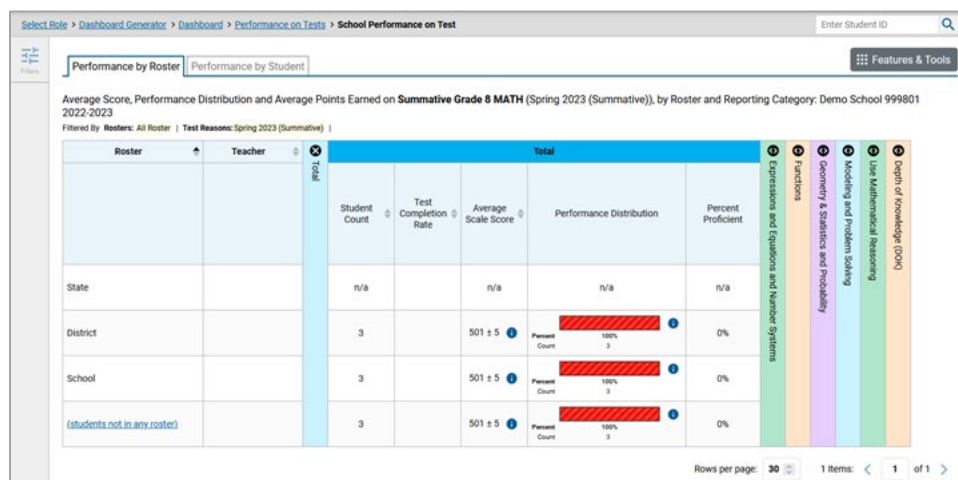


## How can I view which rosters performed best on a specific Summative assessment?

To see which classes performed best on the assessment, do either of these things (view Figure 162):

- Click the Score column header to sort by score.
- Look at the bars in the Performance Distribution column.

Figure 162. School Performance on Summative Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab



## How can I view which rosters had the highest test completion rates on a Summative assessment?

To see which classes had the highest test completion rate, click the Test Completion Rate column header to sort the column (view Figure 162).

## How can I view how rosters performed in Reporting Categories on a Summative assessment?

Because Summative assessments have reporting category sections, you can compare the performance of your students in each reporting category. Click each vertical section bar to expand or collapse it. In this example (view Figure 163), you can view a performance distribution bar for each roster under a reporting category. When making comparisons, be careful to take the student count into consideration to determine the value of the comparison.

Figure 163. Teacher View: Roster Performance on Summative Assessment Report with Expanded Reporting Category Section

		Average Scale Score	Performance Distribution	Wave Patterns					
				4.3.1		4.3.2		4.3.3	
				Proficient?	Weak or Strong?	Proficient?	Weak or Strong?	Proficient?	Weak or Strong?
State		552	Percent: 21% Count: 10/46	✓	+	✗	–	✗	=
District		530	Percent: 78% Count: 7	⊖	=	✗	=	✗	=
School		530	Percent: 78% Count: 7	⊖	=	✗	=	✗	=
(students not in any roster)		530	Percent: 75% Count: 6	⊖	=	✗	–	✗	=
1223713	test, demo	527	Percent: 100% Count: 1	*	*	*	*	*	*

For Summative assessments, you can also view proficiency and strength and weakness designations for reporting categories in the Performance by Roster tab (View Figure 163).

The Proficient column displays icons indicating student proficiency in the standard.

- If a check mark is shown, the student is above the proficiency standard;
- If a half-filled circle is shown, the student is At/Near the proficiency standard;
- If an “X” is shown, the student is below the below the proficiency standard;
- If an asterisk is shown, there is insufficient information to determine student proficiency.

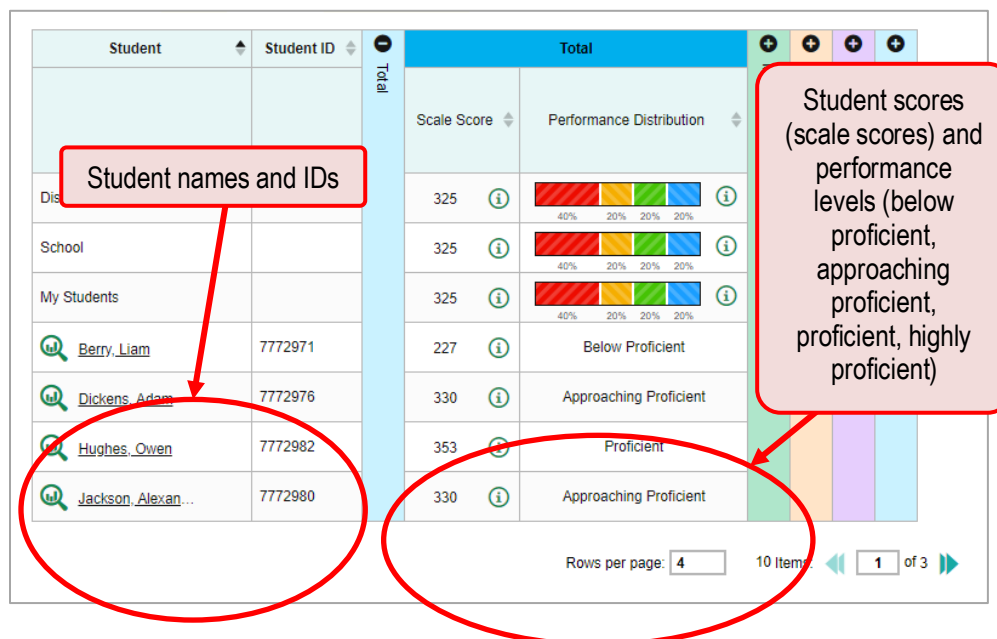
The strength and weakness designations compare an individual student’s performance on a specific standard with their performance on the test. On each line, the comparison is relative to the individual student and utilizes various symbols to provide a quick overview of performance.

- If a plus sign is shown, it’s an area of strength;
- If an equal sign is shown, performance on that standard is similar to performance on the test as a whole;
- If a negative sign is shown, it’s an area of weakness;
- If an asterisk is shown, it indicates there is insufficient information.

## How can I access Summative assessment results for an individual roster?

The prior section explained how to access assessment results for all your rosters. To view results for one specific roster, click the name of a roster that appears in the first column of the report. The roster results listed by student appear (view Figure 164).

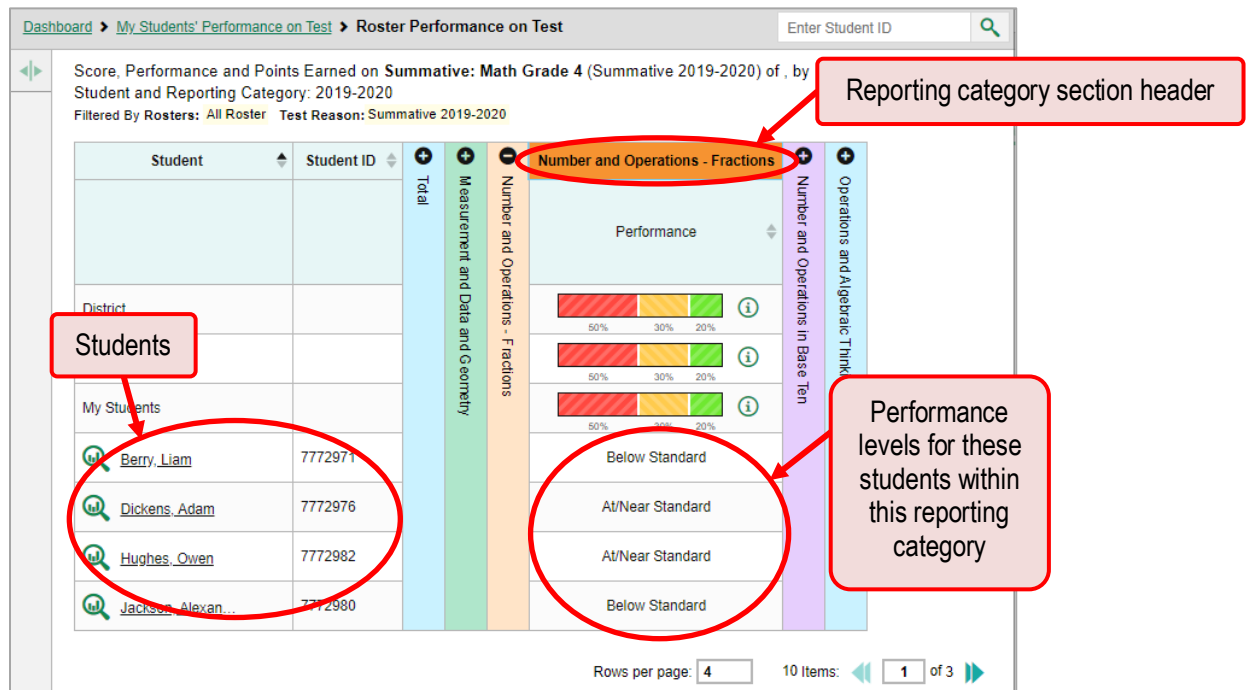
Figure 164. Teacher View: Roster Performance on Summative Assessment Report



## How can I view how students in a roster performed in each Reporting Category on the Summative Assessment?

You can compare the performance of your students in each reporting category section (view Figure 165). Click the vertical section bar to expand each section.

Figure 165. Teacher View: Roster Performance on Summative Assessment Report with Expanded Reporting Category Section



## School- and LEA-Level Users: View School-Level Results for a Specific Summative Assessment

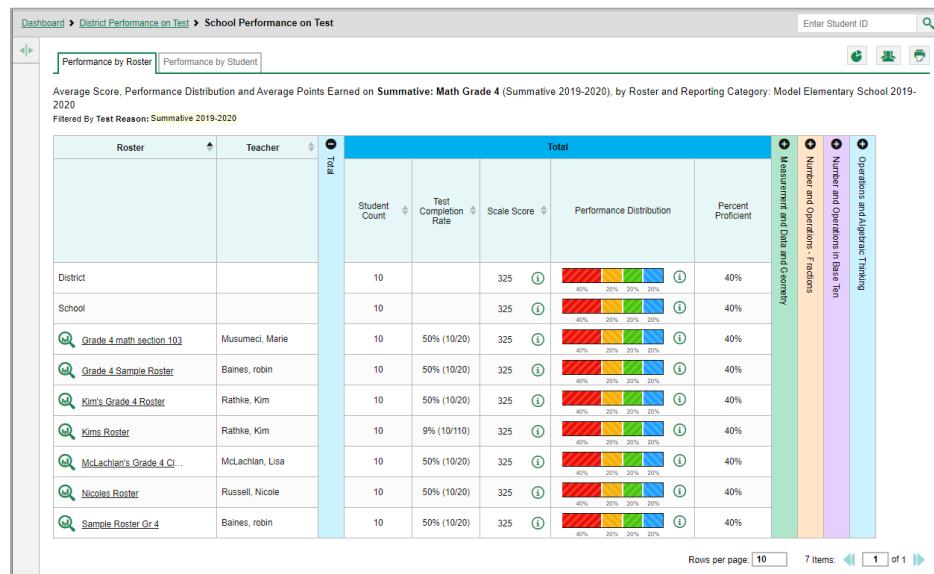
You can view assessment results for all the students in a school on a specific Summative assessment.

### How can I access Summative assessment results for a school?

- **School-level users:** Starting at the dashboard that appears when you log in, click the name of the assessment.
- **LEA-level users:**
  - Starting at the dashboard that appears when you log in, click the name of the assessment. A table listing assessment results by school appears.
  - Click the name of the school for which you would like to view results.

The assessment results for the school appear (view Figure 166). The **Performance by Roster** tab is open by default.

Figure 166. LEA-Level User View: School Performance on Summative Assessment Report: Performance by Roster Tab



## How can I determine which rosters performed best on a specific Summative assessment?

In the **Performance by Roster** tab, look at the Performance Distribution column and click the header of the Score column to sort by score (view Figure 167). This will allow for a comparison of assessment scores by class roster and make it easier to find patterns in these data.

Figure 167. LEA-Level User View: School Performance: Performance by Roster Tab with Table Sorted by Score

		Student Count	Test Completion Rate	Scale Score	Performance Distribution	Percent Proficient
District		10		325		40%
School		10		325		40%
Samole Roster Gr 4	Baines, robin	10	50% (10/20)	325		40%
Nicoles Roster	Russell, Nicole	10	50% (10/20)	325		40%
McLachlan's Grade 4 CJ	McLachlan, Lisa	10	50% (10/20)	325		40%
Kims Roster	Rathika, Kim	10	9% (10/110)	325		40%
Kim's Grade 4 Roster	Rathika, Kim	10	50% (10/20)	325		40%
Grade 4 Samole Roster	Baines, robin	10	50% (10/20)	325		40%
Grade 4 math section 103	Musumeci, Marie	10	50% (10/20)	325		40%

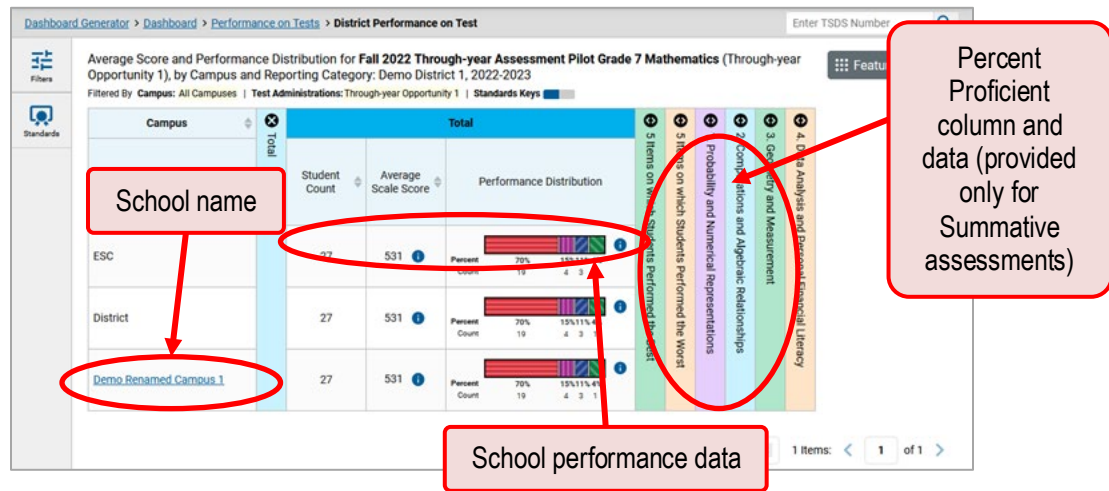
## LEA-Level Users: View Results for an LEA on a Specific Summative Assessment

You can view assessment results for an LEA on a specific Summative assessment.

### How can I access Summative assessment results for an LEA?

On the dashboard that appears when you log in, click the name of an assessment. A list of the schools in your LEA appears, with data (view Figure 168).

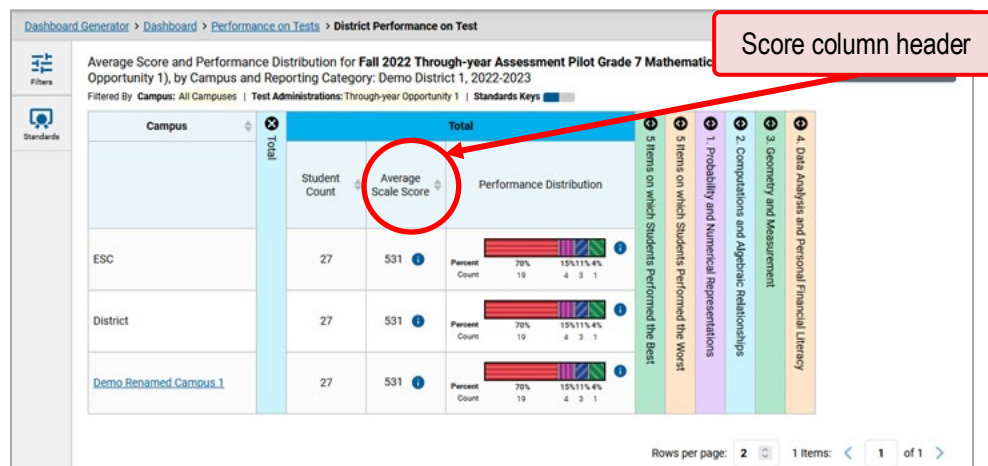
Figure 168. LEA Performance on Summative Assessment Report



## How can I view which schools in the LEA performed best on a specific Summative assessment?

Look at the Score and Performance Distribution columns, and click the Score column header to sort by it (view Figure 169).

Figure 169. LEA Performance on Summative Assessment Report Sorted by Score

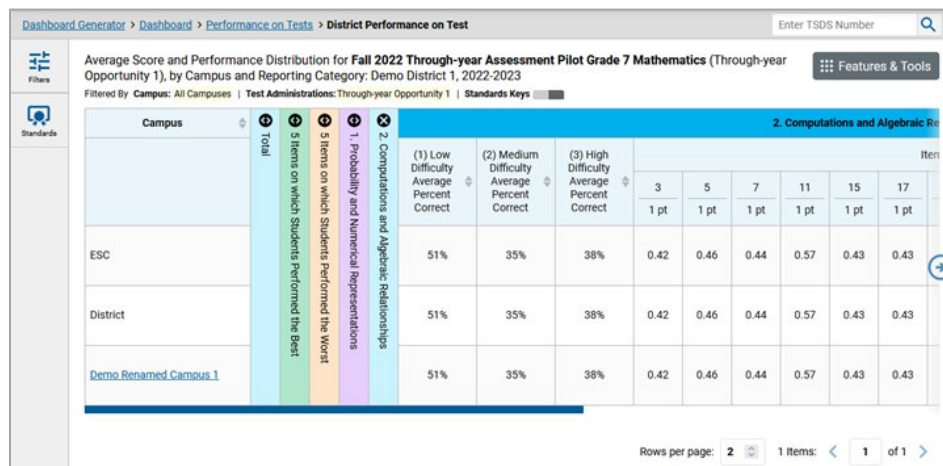




## How can I view how well schools in the LEA performed in each Reporting Category on a specific Summative assessment?

Click the vertical section bars to expand the reporting category sections (view Figure 170).

Figure 170. LEA Performance on Summative Assessment Report with Expanded Reporting Category Section

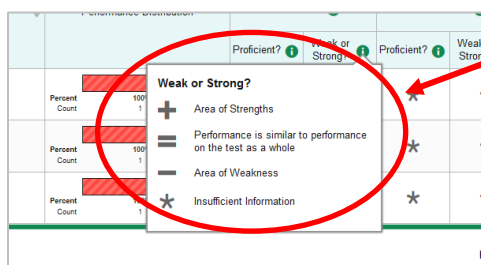


For Summative assessments, you can also view strength and weakness designations for reporting categories in the Performance by Roster tab.

The strength and weakness designations compare an individual student's performance on a specific standard with their performance on the test. On each line, the comparison is relative to the individual student and utilizes various symbols to provide a quick overview of performance (view Figure 171).

- If a plus sign is shown, it's an area of strength;
- If an equal sign is shown, performance on that standard is similar to performance on the test as a whole;
- If a negative sign is shown, it's an area of weakness;
- If an asterisk is shown, it indicates there is insufficient information.

Figure 171. Strength and Weakness Designations

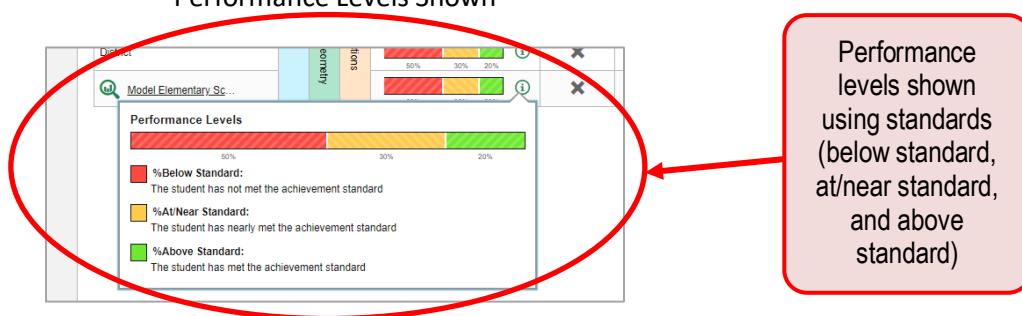


Strength/weakness designations key

Performance levels within reporting categories include Below Standard, At/Near Standard, and Above Standard (view Figure 172):

- If a student is Above Standard, the confidence range of the student's score is above the proficiency cut score, meaning there is confidence that the student is proficient in the reporting category that was assessed.
- If a student is At/Near Standard, the confidence range of the student's score includes the proficiency cut score, meaning the student may or may not be proficient in reporting category that was assessed and more investigation is needed.
- If a student is Below Standard, the confidence range of the student's score is below the proficiency cut score, meaning there is confidence that the student is NOT proficient in reporting category that was assessed.

Figure 172. LEA Summative Assessment Report with Expanded Reporting Category Section with Performance Levels Shown



## All Users: View Summative Assessment Results for Individual Students

You can find out how well an individual student performed on a specific completed assessment and/or view a report for all the assessments a student has taken. You can also generate and export both Individual Student Reports (ISRs) and student data files for that student.

### How can I access results for an individual student on a specific Summative assessment?

**Teachers and school-level users:**

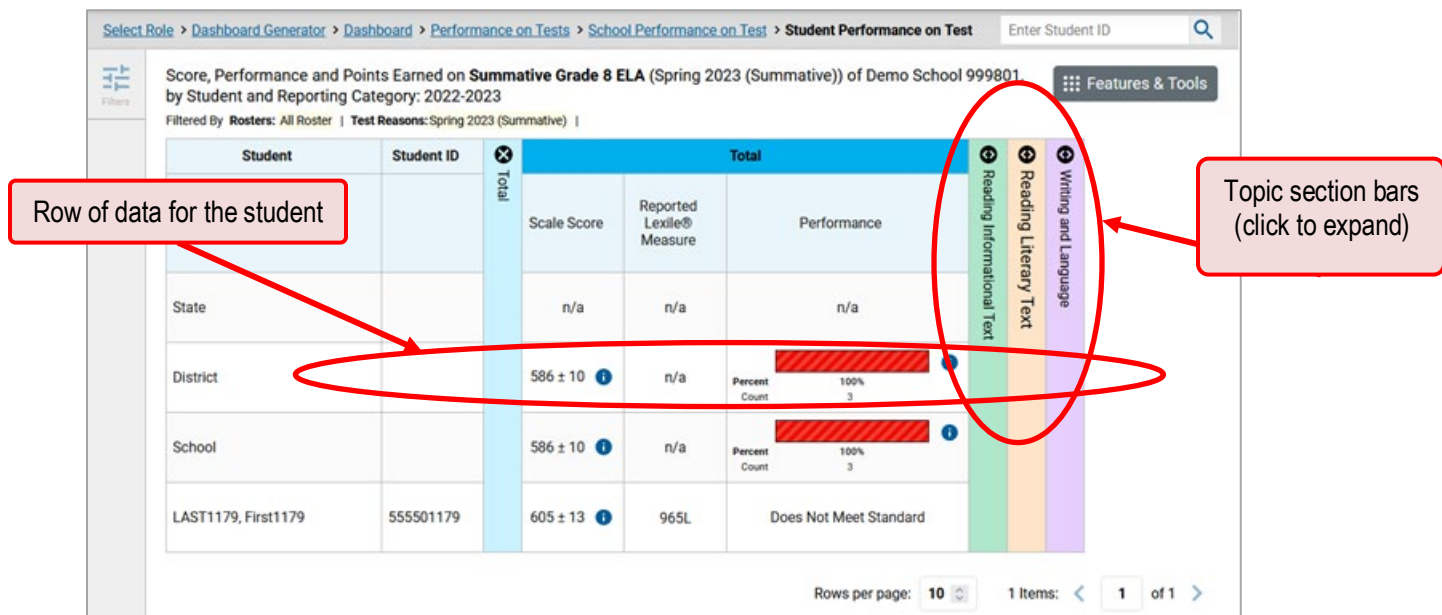
1. Go to the dashboard and click an assessment name in the table of assessments. A page of assessment results appears.
2. Select the **Performance by Student** tab.
3. Click the name of an individual student in the report. The Student Performance on Test report appears (view Figure 173).

**LEA-level users:**

1. Go to the dashboard and click an assessment name in the table of assessments. A page of LEA assessment results appears (the LEA Performance on Test report).

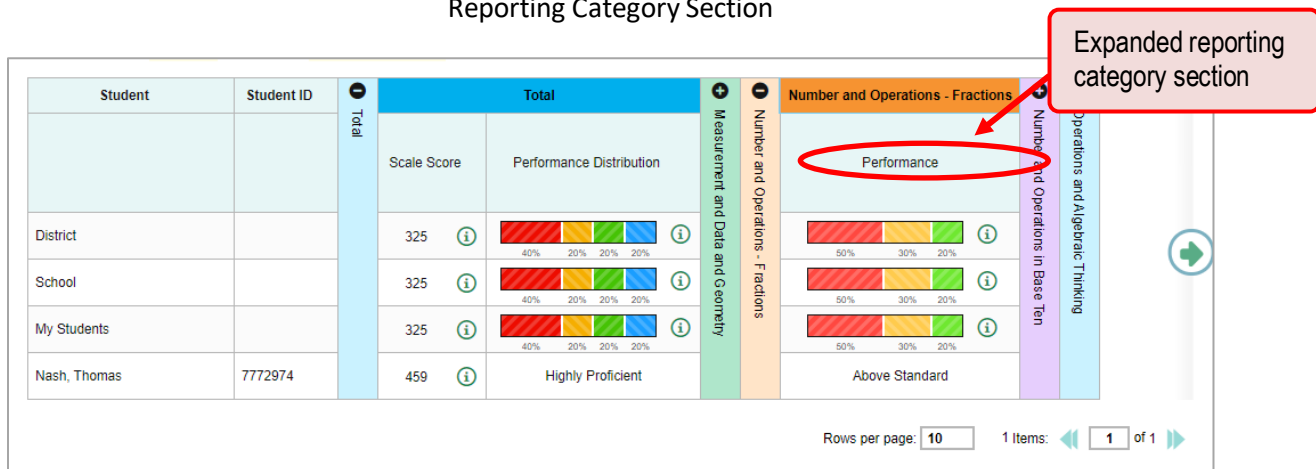
2. Click a school name. The School Performance on Test report appears.
3. Follow the same steps as teachers and school-level users, starting with step 2 under “Teachers and school-level users” on the page above.

Figure 173. Teacher View: Student Performance on Summative Assessment Report



Because Summative assessments have reporting category sections, you can view the student’s performance using the reporting category sections, which you can click to expand ( view Figure 179).

Figure 174. Teacher View: Student Performance on Summative Assessment Report with Expanded Reporting Category Section



## How can I view a report for all the Summative assessments a student has completed over time?

The Student Portfolio Report allows you to view all the assessments an individual student has completed over time. This is useful for viewing performance on assessments students have completed multiple times and for benchmark modules and/or interim assessments that were administered multiple times throughout the year.


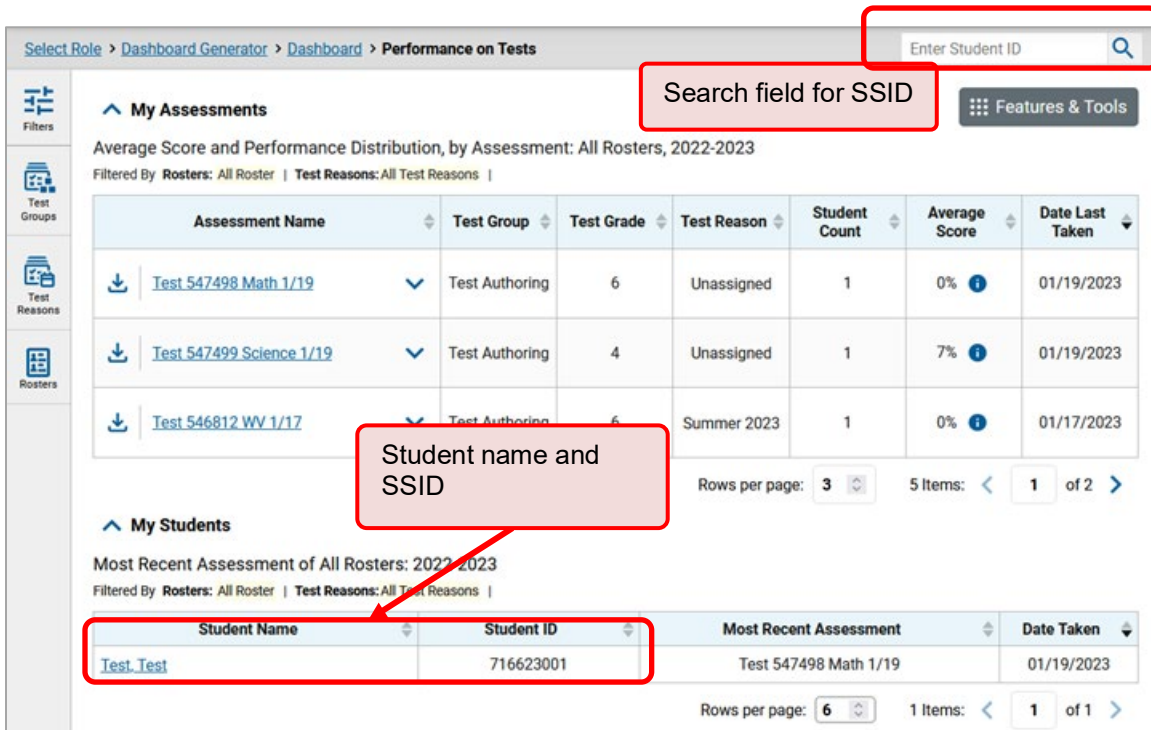
To access this report, enter the student's SSID in the search field in the upper-right corner and click  (view Figure 175). The Student Portfolio Report appears (view Figure 176).

Figure 175. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



The screenshot displays the 'Performance on Tests' report interface. At the top right, there is a search bar labeled 'Enter Student ID' with a magnifying glass icon. Below this, a red box highlights the search field with the text 'Search field for SSID'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'My Assessments' and 'My Students'. The 'My Assessments' section shows a table of assessments with columns: Assessment Name, Test Group, Test Grade, Test Reason, Student Count, Average Score, and Date Last Taken. The 'My Students' section shows a table of students with columns: Student Name, Student ID, Most Recent Assessment, and Date Taken. A red box highlights the 'Student Name' and 'Student ID' columns in the 'My Students' table, with an arrow pointing to the text 'Student name and SSID'.

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Teachers can also access this report from the Performance on Tests report by going to the My Students table below the main assessments table and clicking a student's name, also shown in Figure 180.

Figure 176. Student Portfolio Report

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Student Portfolio Enter Student ID Features & Tools

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: **LAST1179 First1179, 2022-2023**

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 3 Items: 1 of 1

To view individual assessment results for this student, click an assessment name.

## How can I use the Student Portfolio Report to view only the Summative assessments I'm interested in?

You can temporarily filter which assessment you want to view in the Student Portfolio Report (view Figure 177). For example, you may want to do this if you are an English teacher and you don't want to see a student's math scores. By default, the data for those math assessments appear in the report, but you can exclude them.

Figure 177. Student Portfolio Report

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Student Portfolio Enter Student ID Features & Tools

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: **LAST1179 First1179, 2022-2023**

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 3 Items: 1 of 1

1. In the **Filters** panel on the left side of the Student Portfolio Report (view Figure 177), click either the expand button or the **Test Group** button. The **Filters** panel expands (view Figure 178).



Figure 178. Student Portfolio Report with Expanded Filters Panel

**Filters**

**Test Groups**

- ☒ AIR ELPA
- ☒ Computer Adaptive CIA
- ☒ Diagnostic Assessment
- ☒ ELPA21 Screener
- ☒ ELPA21 Summative
- ☒ Fixed Form CIA
- ☒ Interim
- ☒ Interim Module Assessment
- ☒ Paper CIA
- ☒ Summative
- ☒ Test Authoring

**School Year**

2022-2023

[Clear Filters](#)

**Apply**

**Test Group options**

**Apply button and Clear Filters**

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: LAST1179 First1179, 2022-2023

Assessment Name	Test Group	Grade	Reason	Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 3 Items: 1 of 1

2. Mark as many selections as you like in the **Test Group** section of the **Filters** panel. Assessments are organized by assessment type, subject, and grade.
3. Click **Apply**. The Student Portfolio Report updates to show only data for those assessments.

*Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the filters panel again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**. Filters also revert when you log out, switch user roles, or switch systems.

## How can I see how a student performed on their most recent Summative assessments?

In the Student Portfolio Report, click the Date Taken column header to sort by date (view Figure 179). By reviewing the performance levels on the assessments, you can see how the student is performing over time.

Figure 179. Student Portfolio Report Sorted by Date Taken Column

**Date Taken column**

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: LAST1179 First1179, 2022-2023

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 3 Items: 1 of 1

## How do I interpret Summative Writing Scores?

When reviewing and interpreting student score information on the RISE summative writing assessment please note:

Student essays are scored with respect to three categories: Conventions (0-2), Evidence/Elaboration (1-4), and Statement of Purpose/Focus and Organization (1-4). These rubric scores are combined to produce an estimate of student writing achievement as a raw score out of 10.

RISE summative writing assessment scores also include a **Writing Dimensions** section to the right of the expandable sections in the report table (Figure 180). You can expand it by clicking the vertical bar, just as with the reporting category sections. The Writing Dimensions help you understand how students performed on different aspects of writing, and are available at District, School, and individual student levels.

Figure 180. RISE Writing Assessment Writing Dimensions

Dashboard Selector > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests > District Performance on Test > School Performance on Test > Roster Performance on Test

Enter Student ID

Features & Tools

Score, Performance and Points Earned on Summative: Writing Grade 8 (Summative 2023-2024) of (students not in any roster), by Student and Reporting Category: 2023-2024

Filtered By: School: All Schools | Test Reasons: Summative 2023-2024

Student	Student ID	School	Score	Writing Dimensions	Writing Dimensions																					
					Essay 1																					
					Argumentative										Informative											
					Conventions			Elaboration			Purpose				Conventions			Elaboration			Purpose					
					0 pt	1 pt	2 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt	0 pt	1 pt	2 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt
State			n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			
District			5/10		33% (3)	22% (2)	44% (4)	22% (2)	44% (4)	33% (3)	0% (0)	11% (1)	56% (5)	11% (1)	22% (2)	57% (4)	14% (1)	29% (2)	43% (3)	0% (0)	57% (4)	0% (0)	57% (4)			
School			7/10		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (1)			
My Students			7/10		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (1)			
Last21_Test21	9090021		7/10		n/a			n/a			n/a			0 pt			3 pt			4 pt						

Rows per page: 301 Items1 of 1

The **Writing Dimensions** section contains the following under the Essay header:

- **Essay type.** Either Informative or Argumentative.
  - **Writing dimension** within the essay type, as listed in item rubrics. For example, Purpose, Focus, and Organization; Evidence and Elaboration; and Conventions of Standard English.
    - **Point value.** A sub-column for each possible item point value for the writing dimension. Each point value sub-column displays the percentage and number of students who earned that number of points.

For each dimension, the lowest ▼ and highest ▲ point values are sometimes highlighted and marked with arrow icons in the rows with the highest percentages. This allows you to quickly identify groups of students who are performing well and those who may need additional support.

Note that highlighting and arrow icons do not appear where they are not useful. A report containing only one row of data does not have them, and neither does a row in which the percentages are “n/a” or are all the same.

To learn about the highlighting and arrow icons, click the more info button in the Essay header. A legend expands, as in Figure 181.

Figure 181. Essay Header Legend (Expanded)

Writing Dimensions	Writing Dimensions													
	Essay													
	Argumentative							Informative						
	Conventions			Elaboration				Conventions		Elaboration				
	0 pt	1 pt	2 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt	1 pt	2 pt	1 pt	2 pt	3 pt	4 pt	
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	33% (3)	22% (2)	44% (4)	22% (2)	44% (4)	33% (3)	0% (0)	14% (1)	29% (2)	43% (3)	0% (0)	57% (4)	0% (0)	
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)	
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)	
	n/a			n/a				0 pt		3 pt				

**Percent of Points Earned**

This table indicates the percentage of students who obtained each point value on each writing dimension

These cells indicate groups of students, on this page, in your roster/school/district that have the **highest percentage of students obtaining the highest point value** for a particular writing dimension compared to other groups in your roster/school/district.

These cells indicate groups of students, on this page, in your roster/school/district that have the **highest percentage of students obtaining the lowest point value** for a particular writing dimension compared to other groups in your roster/school/district.

Rows per page:  1 Items:  of 1



## How do I access Summative Writing Individual Student Reports?

The Individual Student Report (ISR) identifies the genre of the writing prompt the student received. Due to item security, specific information about which prompt the student responded to is not available. To access the rubric scores, teachers need to review the individual student reports for their students.

**Reporting** | Individual Student Report

Last123, Test123  
 Student ID: 9480123 | Student DOB: 10/10/2010 | Enrolled Grade: USBE  
 Date Taken: 10/1/2021  
 DEMO SCHOOL 1

**Summative: Writing Grade 8 2021-2022**

**Raw Score**  
 Score: 7/10

How Did Your Child Perform on the Essay?

Essay	Raw Score	Conventions of Standard English	Evidence and Elaboration	Purpose, Focus, and Organization
Informative	7 out of 10 points	0 out of 2 points The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions.	3 out of 4 points The response provides adequate support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes the use of sources, facts, and details; some evidence from sources is integrated, though citations may be general or imprecise; and adequate use of some elaborative techniques. The response adequately expresses ideas, employing a mix of precise with more general language; use of domain-specific vocabulary is generally appropriate for the audience and purpose.	4 out of 4 points The response is fully sustained and consistently and purposefully focused; controlling idea or main idea of a topic is focused, clearly stated, and strongly maintained; and controlling idea or main idea of a topic is introduced and communicated clearly within the purpose, audience, and task. The response has a clear and effective organizational structure creating unity and completeness; effective, consistent use of a variety of transitional strategies between and among ideas; logical progression of ideas from beginning to end; effective introduction and conclusion for audience and purpose; and strong connections among ideas, with some syntactic variety.

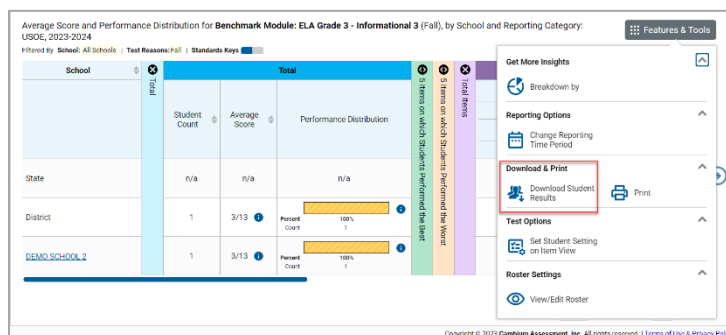
**Genre**

To generate and view or export an ISR for a Writing assessment, use the Student Results Generator. Each ISR shows a student's performance on their Writing assessment.

The Student Results Generator presents a series of panels in which to select options. Depending on what page you start from, some options may be preselected, and you can skip some of the steps below.

1. Click the **Download Student Results** button  in the upper-right corner of the page (view Figure 182).

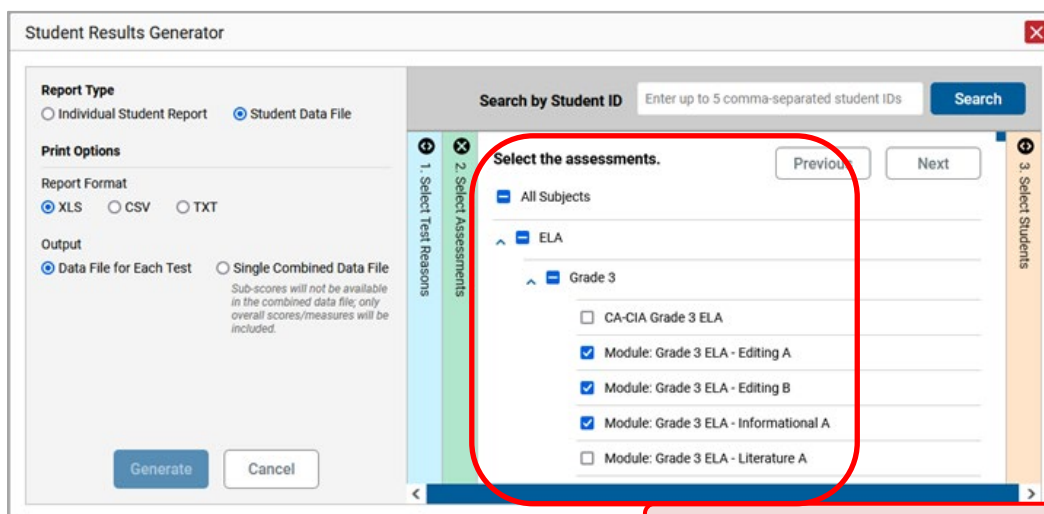
Figure 182. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



The **Student Results Generator** window opens (Figure 183).

- a. The Student Results Generator will pre-populate the students and assessments you are currently viewing. If you are currently viewing the Summative Writing assessments for your student(s) when you click Download Student Results, the Student Results Generator will automatically set the selections to generate ISR(s) for those student(s) for the Summative Writing assessment. If you desire to edit the students or assessments selected, click the section bars to expand the sections or use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons to navigate them. The **Select Assessments** section (Figure 183) defaults to the assessments by subject and grade that you are viewing. If you desire to change the Summative Writing assessment selected, mark the applicable checkboxes beside the assessments you want to include in the report. NOTE: Users can only include one test reason, one subject, and up to three schools when generating ISRs.

Figure 183. Student Results Generator Window: Select Assessments Section

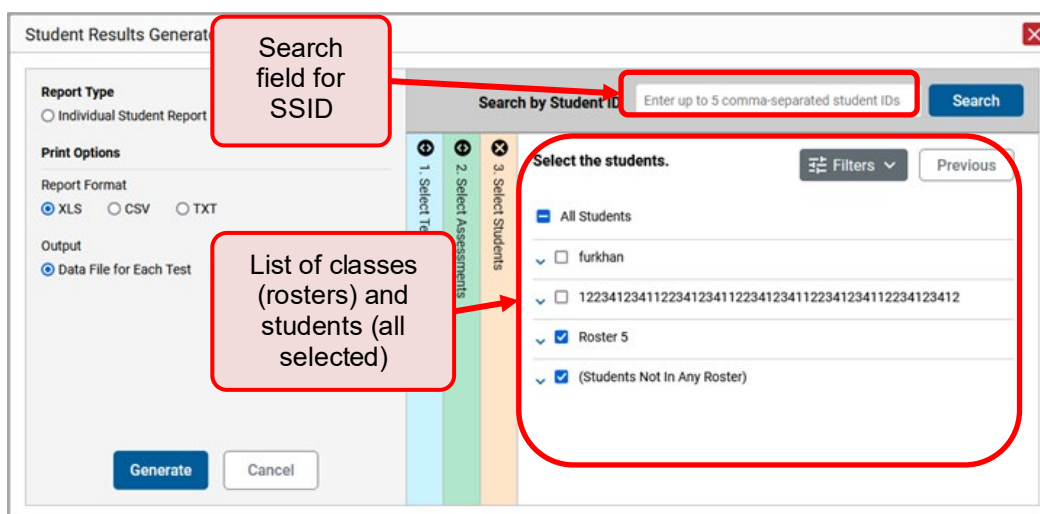


List of subjects, grades, and tests,  
one test of which is selected

- b. The **Select Students** section (Figure 184) contains a list of rosters. Mark the checkboxes for the classes, and/or individual students you want to include in the ISRs.

- Sometimes the list of students is truncated. You can display the entire list by clicking **Click to Load More**.
- Marking the checkbox for a student in one roster also marks it anywhere else the student appears, and the same goes for clearing the checkbox.
- To search for a particular student, enter their SSID in the field at the upper-right corner of the window. The student and all their assessments and test reasons are selected, and all your previous selections are cleared.

Figure 184. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



The *Selections* section displays a count indicating the total number of students for whom ISRs will be generated.

- From the two Report Type options in the panel on the left, select the option for ISRs. The *Selections* section shows the number of ISRs to be generated, and more options appear below (view Figure 185).

Figure 185. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section

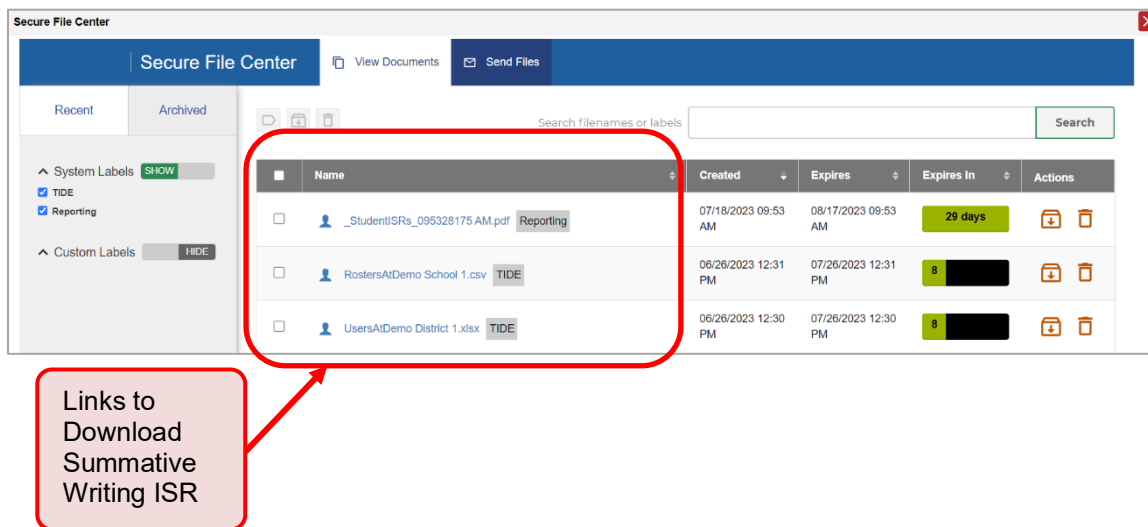
The screenshot shows the 'Student Results Generator' window. On the left, the 'Report Type' section has two radio buttons: 'Individual Student Report' (selected) and 'Student Data File'. Below this, the 'Print Options' section includes 'Report Format' with radio buttons for 'XLS' (selected), 'CSV', and 'TXT', and 'Output' with radio buttons for 'Data File for Each Test' (selected) and 'Single Combined Data File'. A note under 'Single Combined Data File' states: 'Sub-scores will not be available in the combined data file; only overall scores/measures will be included.' At the bottom left are 'Generate' and 'Cancel' buttons. On the right, the 'Select the students.' section includes a search bar, a 'Filters' dropdown, and a 'Previous' button. Below these are checkboxes for 'All Students', 'furkhan', '122341234112234123411223412341122341234123412', 'Roster 5', and '(Students Not In Any Roster)'. A red box highlights the 'Individual Student Report option (selected)' and another red box highlights the 'Options for your ISR files' section, which includes the 'Report Format' and 'Output' options.

- If you're generating multiple ISRs, then under Report Format, choose either a single PDF for all the ISRs, or a ZIP file containing a separate PDF for each one. If you select **Single PDF**, the Student Results Generator may nonetheless create a ZIP file of multiple PDFs depending on the number of schools, grades, and opportunities included.
- Under PDF Type, select either a simple or a detailed PDF.
- Click **Generate**. Once ISR generation is finished, the Secure File Center contains the Summative Writing ISR(s) available for download. You can then view the Summative Writing ISR(s) and download or print as desired from the Secure File Center.
- To access the Secure File Center to download the Summative Writing ISR, click on the Inbox button from any dashboard view (view Figure 186). Once the inbox popover opens, click on the desired ISR (view Figure 187).

Figure 186. Secure File Center Access



Figure 187. Secure File Center View



## All Users: Export and Print Data

You can export or print any report you see in the Reporting System. Some can be exported directly from the dashboard. You may want to export or print to save a snapshot of data to consult later, or to share data.

### How can I export or print a report I'm viewing for Summative assessments?


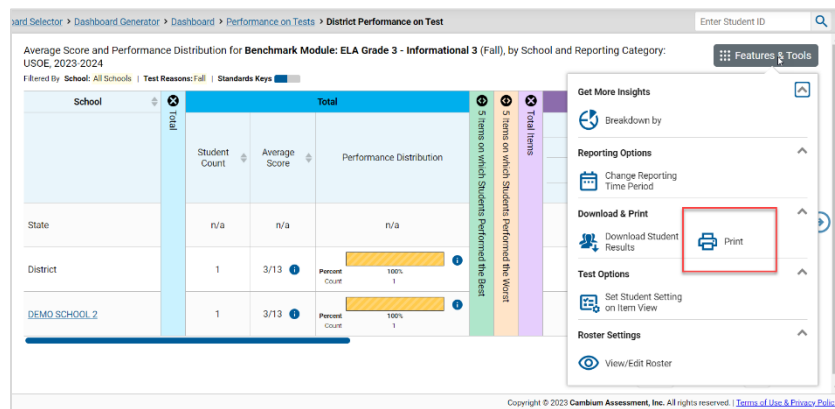
1. Click the **Print** button  in the upper-right corner of the report.
  - If there are multiple report tables on the page, select the table you wish to print from the drop-down menu that appears (view Figure 188).

Figure 188. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report with Expanded Print Menu



A print preview page opens (view Figure 189).

- To zoom in on the print preview, use the drop-down list under the *Zoom Level (Display only)* section. This setting affects the preview only.

Figure 189. Print Preview Page

The screenshot shows the print preview page with the following sections:

- Zoom Level (Display only)**: A dropdown menu set to 'Normal'.
- Report Options**:
  - ☒ Summary Only
  - ☐ Summary and Item Scores
- Print Options**:
  - ☒ Print
    - \*Printed image may vary from preview. Please check your browser's print settings and ensure background image printing is enabled.
  - ☐ Save to PDF
  - ☐ Save to Excel
  - ☐ Save to CSV
    - \*The data in this report will be exported to a comma separated value document

Buttons: Confirm, Cancel

2. If the report provides data for individual items, the *Report Options* section appears. Select either **Summary Only** or **Summary and Item Scores**. Do one of the following under the *Print Options* section:
  - To print the report, select the **Print** radio button.
  - To download a PDF version of the report, select **Save to PDF**.
  - *Optional:* If the report is for a particular student, you can mark the **Include Items and Responses (takes extra time)** checkbox. The resulting PDF report includes the actual items and the student’s responses.
  - Select an option from the **Page Layout** drop-down list that appears.
  - To download a comma-separated value (CSV) version of the report, select **Save to CSV**.
3. Click **Confirm**.

## How can I export a Summative assessment report directly from the dashboard?

1. Click the **Export Button** to the left of the assessment whose report you wish to export (view Figure 190).

Figure 190. Teacher View: Dashboard

The screenshot shows the 'My Assessments' section of the Teacher View Dashboard. The title is 'Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters, 2022-2023'. Below the title, it says 'Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons'. The table lists three assessments:

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Below the table, it says 'Rows per page: 3' and '5 Items: 1 of 2'. The 'Export button' is a download icon (a square with a downward arrow) located to the left of the 'Test 547499 Science 1/19' assessment name. A red box highlights this button, and a red arrow points from the label 'Export button' to it.

Below the 'My Assessments' section, there is a 'My Students' section. The title is 'Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 2022-2023'. Below the title, it says 'Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons'. The table lists one student:

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Below the table, it says 'Rows per page: 6' and '1 Items: 1 of 1'.

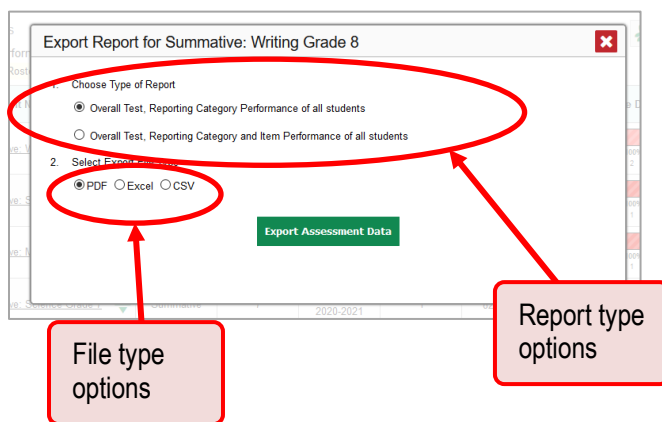
The **Export Report** window opens (view Figure 191). The options in this window vary according to your user role.

2. Select which report to export for the assessment.

▪ **School-level users and teachers** (Figure 191):

- To export results for all your associated students (excluding data for individual items), mark the **Overall Test, Reporting Category Performance of all students** radio button. (This is either the My Students' Performance on Test report or the School Performance on Test report, depending on your role.)
- To export results for all your associated students (including data for individual items), mark the **Overall Test, Reporting Category and Item Performance of all students** radio button. (This is either the My Students' Performance on Test report or the School Performance on Test report, depending on your role.)

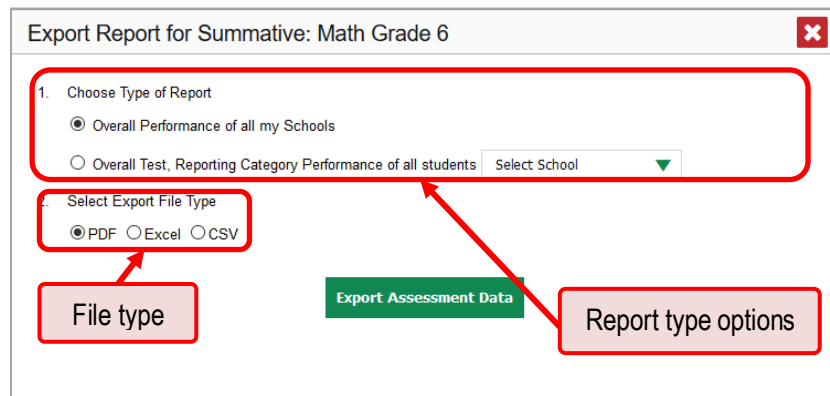
Figure 191. Teacher View: Export Report Window for Interim Assessment





- **LEA-level users** (Figure 192):
  - To export the LEA assessment results, mark the **Overall Performance of all my Schools** radio button. (This is the LEA Performance on Test report.)
  - To export the school assessment results (excluding data for individual items), mark the **Overall Test, Reporting Category Performance of all my Students for [School Name]** radio button, then select a school from the drop-down list. (This is the School Performance on Test report.)

Figure 192. LEA-Level User View: Export Report Window for Summative Assessment



Export Report for Summative: Math Grade 6

1. Choose Type of Report

☒ Overall Performance of all my Schools

☐ Overall Test, Reporting Category Performance of all students Select School ▼

2. Select Export File Type

☒ PDF ☐ Excel ☐ CSV

**File type** (points to section 2)

**Report type options** (points to section 1)

**Export Assessment Data**

3. Do either of the following:
  - To export the report in PDF format, mark the **PDF** radio button.
  - To export the report in comma-separated values (CSV) format, mark the **CSV** radio button.
4. Click **Export Assessment Data**. A confirmation window appears.

Click **Yes** to export or **No** to return to the **Export Report** window. When you've exported a file, the **Secure File Center** window appears with the generated file available for download.

## All Users: Generate and Export Individual Student Reports (ISR)

This section discusses Individual Student Reports (ISR), each of which provides easy-to-read performance data on a specific assessment. ISRs are useful for sharing performance information with students and their parents.

### What does a Summative assessment Individual Student Report (ISR) look like and how can I read it?

**Please note: ISRs have been updated for the 2022-2023 administration and the appearance may deviate from previous years.**

An Individual Student Report (ISR) is a report in PDF format that displays data on an assessment. It may consist of a single page or multiple pages. ISR layouts vary according to the type of assessment. View figures on the following pages for sample ISRs.

- At the top of each ISR are the student name and SSID, the name of the assessment, LEA, and school, and any other relevant information.
- ISRs also include scale scores and performance distribution for students.
  - A scale score makes it possible to compare one student's score to another student's score, even if they didn't respond to the same questions.
  - Performance distribution is given using proficiency. Proficiency levels describe how your student applied the content-specific knowledge and skills outlined in the Utah Core State Standards demonstrated in Utah's statewide assessment.
    - Below Proficient
      - Performs significantly below grade-level standard
      - Able to partially access grade-level content
      - Engages higher-order thinking skills with extensive support
    - Approaching Proficient
      - Performs slightly below grade-level standards
      - Likely able to access grade-level content
      - Engages in some independent higher-order thinking with support
    - Proficient
      - Performs at grade-level standard
      - Able to access grade-level content
      - Engages in some independent higher-order thinking with minimal support
    - Highly Proficient
      - Performs significantly above grade-level standard
      - Able to access grade-level content

- Engages in independent higher-order thinking skills
- Below that is a summary of the student’s performance. An ISR for a scale-scored assessment displays the student’s performance on a vertical scale that includes all the cut scores and performance levels.
- Each ISR includes a comparison table showing the average performance of the LEA and/or school.
- Many ISRs include a table detailing the student’s performance in each reporting category.
- Some ISRs include item-level data, scoring assertions, scoring assertion outcomes, and trend reports (Longitudinal Reports).

Figure 193. First Page of Individual Student Report (ISR) for Math Summative Assessment

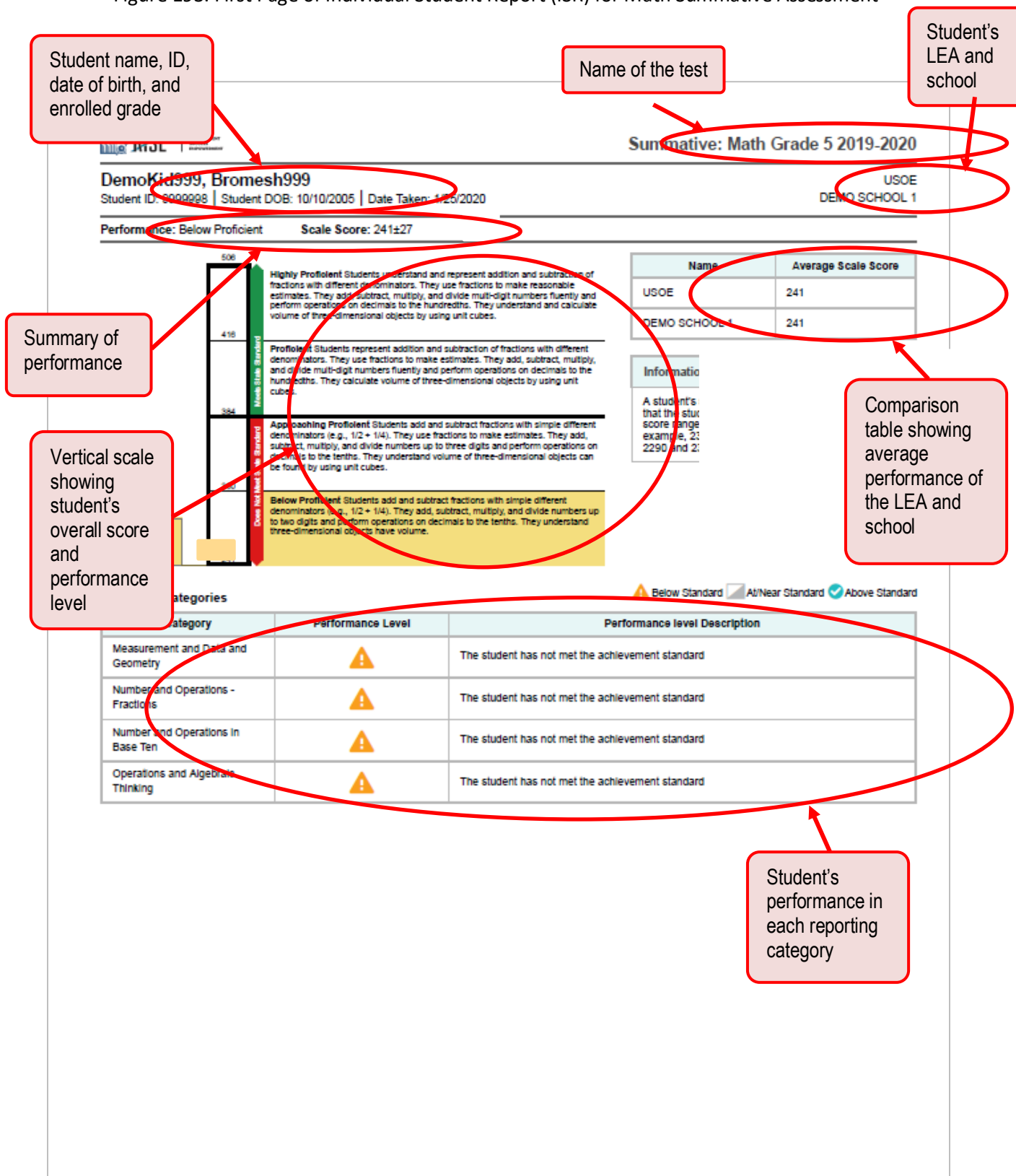


Figure 194. First Page of Individual Student Report (ISR) for ELA Summative Assessment

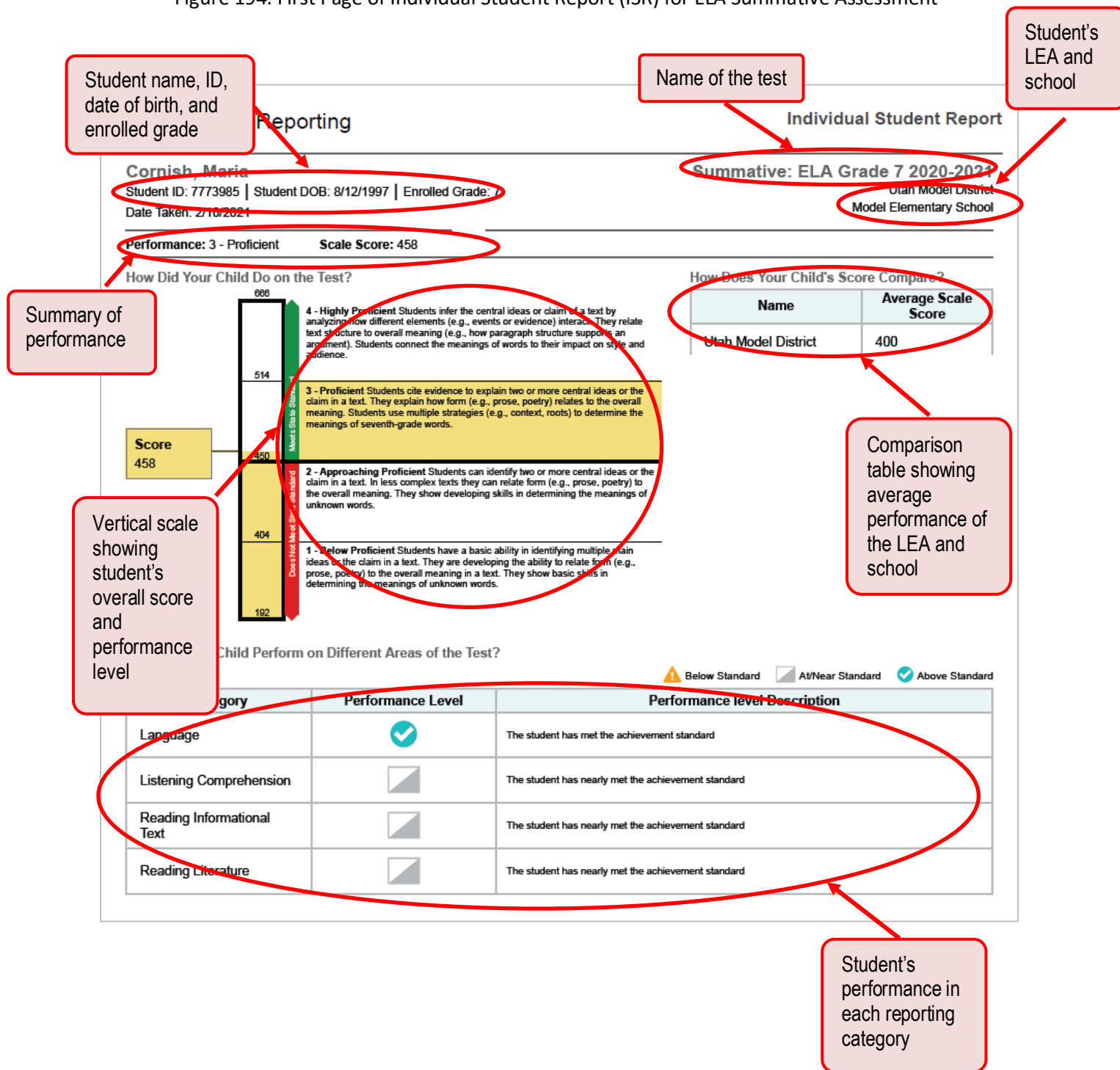


Figure 195. First Page of Individual Student Report (ISR) for Writing Summative Assessment

**Reporting** | **Individual Student Report**

Student name, ID, date of birth, and enrolled grade: Last123, Test123  
 Student ID: 9480123 | Student DOB: 10/10/2010 | Enrolled Grade: 8  
 Date Taken: 10/11/2021

Summative: Writing Grade 8 2021-2022  
 USBE  
 DEMO SCHOOL 1

Score: 7/10

Name of the test

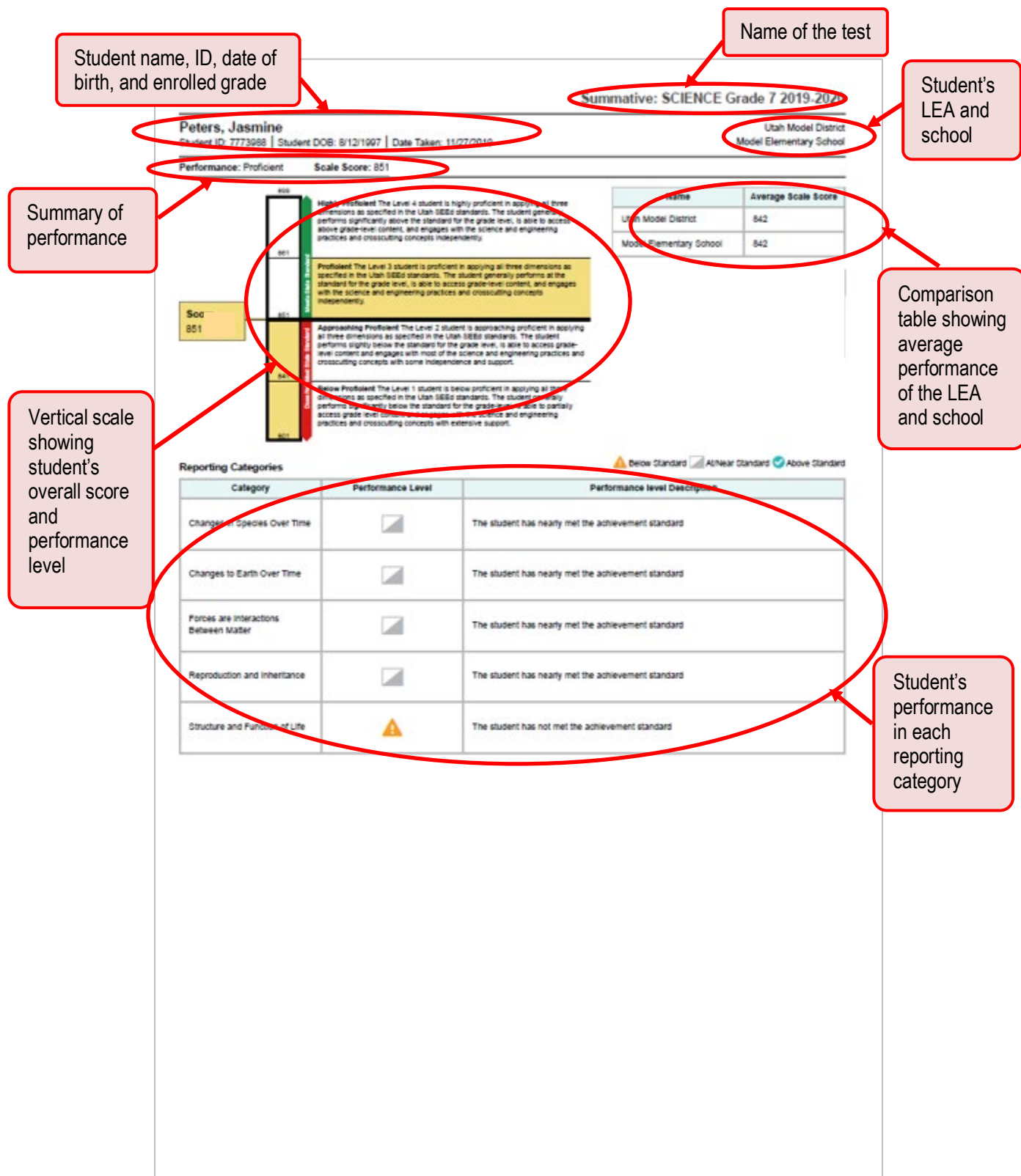
Student's LEA and school

How Did Your Child Perform on the Essay?

Essay	Raw Score	Conventions of Standard English	Evidence and Elaboration	Purpose, Focus, and Organization
Informative	7 out of 10 points	0 out of 2 points The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions.	3 out of 4 points The response provides adequate support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes the use of sources, facts, and details; some evidence from sources is integrated, though citations may be general or imprecise, and adequate use of some elaborative techniques. The response adequately expresses ideas, employing a mix of precise with more general language; use of domain-specific vocabulary is generally appropriate for the audience and purpose.	4 out of 4 points The response is fully supported consistently and purposefully; controlling idea or main idea is focused, clearly stated, maintained, and controlled; a topic is introduced clearly within the purpose task. The response has a clear and effective organizational structure creating unity and completeness; effective, consistent use of a variety of transitional strategies between and among ideas; logical progression of ideas from beginning to end; effective introduction and conclusion for audience and purpose; and strong connections among ideas, with some syntactic variety.

Raw Score

Figure 196. First Page of Individual Student Report (ISR) for Science Summative Assessment



## How can I generate and export Individual Student Reports (ISR) for Summative assessments?

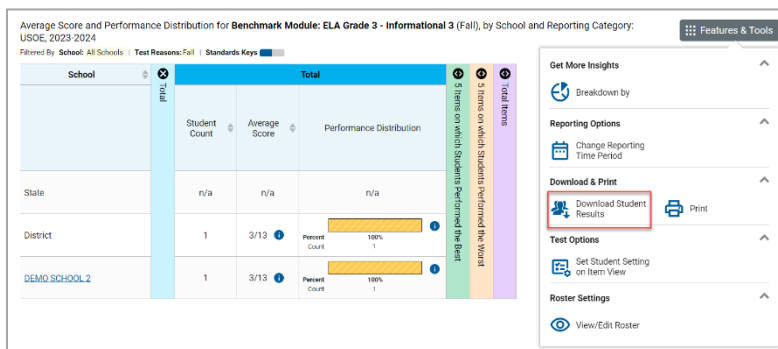
To generate and export an Individual Student Report (ISR) for an assessment, use the Student Results Generator. Each ISR shows a student's overall performance on their assessment plus a breakdown of performance by reporting category. You can select any combination of test reasons, assessments, and students to generate either a single ISR or multiple ISRs at once.

You may want to use the Student Results Generator to simultaneously print large numbers of ISRs.

ISRs can be generated from almost any Reporting page. The Student Results Generator presents a series of panels in which to select options. Depending on what page you start from, some options may be preselected, and you can skip some of the steps below.

1. Click the **Download Student Results** button  in the upper-right corner of the page (Figure 197).

Figure 197. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



The **Student Results Generator** window opens (Figure 198).

Depending what page you open the Student Results Generator from, the options available to you may be prepopulated or preselected. You can change the selections.

2. Starting at the left, click the section bars to expand the sections or use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons to navigate them. Within each section you must make selections: first test reasons, then assessments, then students.
  - a. In the Select Test Reasons section (Figure 201), mark the checkbox for each test reason you want to include in the report. Test reasons are either test windows or categories for assessments. NOTE: Users can include only one test reason when generating ISRs.



Figure 198. Student Results Generator Window: Select Test Reasons Section

List of test reasons (test windows or categories), one of which is selected

Button to proceed to next section (**Select Assessments**)

- b. The **Select Assessments** section (Figure 199) groups assessments by subject and grade. Mark the checkboxes beside the assessments or groups of assessments you want to include in the report. NOTE: Users can only include one subject of assessments when generating ISRs (e.g., only an assessment or group of assessments in ELA, only an assessment or group of assessments in math, etc.).

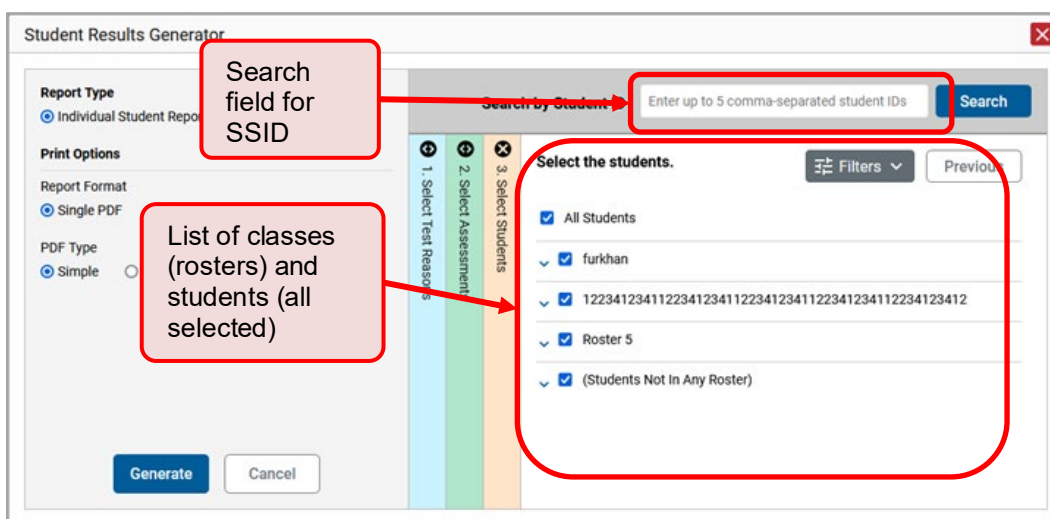
Figure 199. Student Results Generator Window: Select Assessments Section

List of subjects, grades, and tests, one test of which is selected

- c. The **Select Students** section (Figure 200) contains a list of rosters (if you're a teacher or school-level user) or schools (if you're a LEA-level user). Mark the checkboxes for the schools, classes, and/or individual students you want to include in the ISRs. NOTE: Users can include up to three schools when generating ISRs.

- Sometimes the list of students is truncated. You can display the entire list by clicking **Click to Load More**.
- Marking the checkbox for a student in one roster or school also marks it anywhere else the student appears, and the same goes for clearing the checkbox.
- To search for a particular student, enter their SSID in the field at the upper-right corner of the window. The student and all their assessments and test reasons are selected, and all your previous selections are cleared.

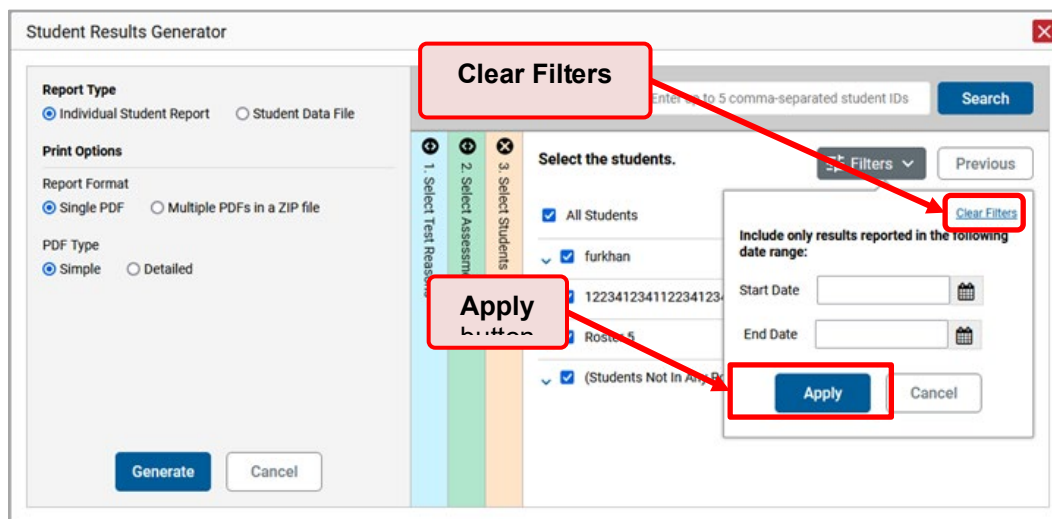
Figure 200. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



The *Selections* section displays a count indicating the total number of students for whom ISRs will be generated.

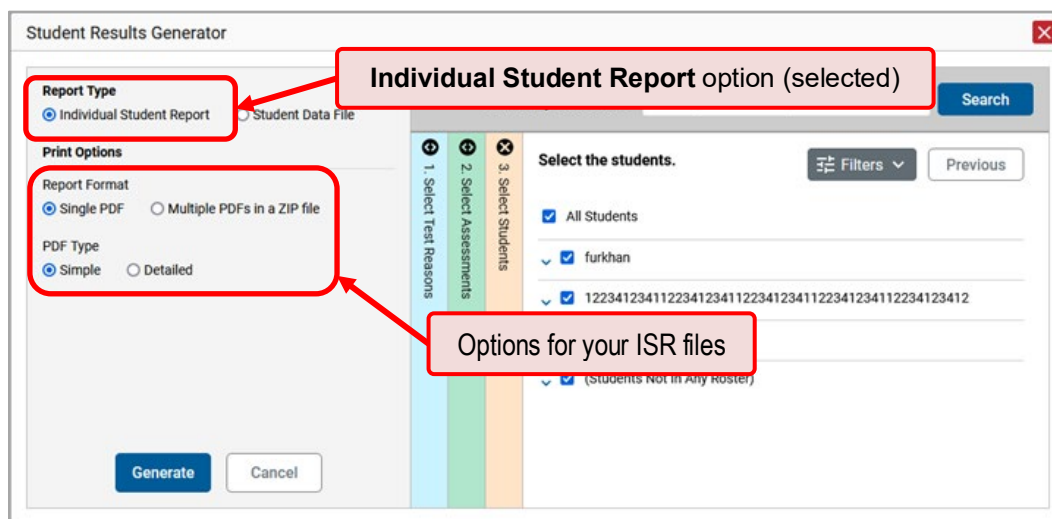
- d. *Optional:* To set a range of processing dates for which to generate results, use the filter menu as follows:
  - ix. Open the **Filters** menu. The menu displays two date fields, as in Figure 201.
  - x. Use the calendar tools to select dates, or enter them in the format mm/dd/yyyy.
  - xi. Click **Apply**. The results are filtered to include only assessments processed by Reporting in that date range. Note that processing date is not always the same as the date an assessment was taken.
  - xii. *Optional:* To revert to including results for all available dates, reopen the filter menu, click **Clear Filters**, then click **Apply**.

Figure 201. School-Level User View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section with Filter Menu Open




- From the two Report Type options in the panel on the left, select the option for ISRs. The *Selections* section shows the number of ISRs to be generated, and more options appear below (view Figure 202).

Figure 202. School-Level User View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



- If you're generating multiple ISRs, then under Report Format, choose either a single PDF for all the ISRs, or a ZIP file containing a separate PDF for each one. If you select **Single PDF**, the Student Results Generator may nonetheless create a ZIP file of multiple PDFs depending on the number of schools, grades, and opportunities included.

5. Under PDF Type, select either a simple or a detailed PDF.
6. *Optional:* If you selected a detailed ISR, then to add any supplemental materials that are available, such as a cover page or addendum, select **Include** under Supplemental Materials.
7. Click **Generate**. Once ISR generation is finished, the Secure File Center contains the new ISR(s) available for download.

Note that if a student completed an assessment multiple times with different test reasons, an ISR will be generated for each assessment. If a student completed an assessment multiple times with the same test reason, only the most recent assessment will be included. You can create an ISR for an older assessment by navigating directly to the report for that assessment. Older assessments are marked with numbers  in reports, starting with the earliest.


## All Users: Track Student Performance Over Time for Summative Assessments

You can view your students' performance over time across multiple related Summative assessments or across multiple assessments of a single Summative assessment. This lets you see how students' performance has improved or declined. Each Longitudinal Report displays performance data for one of the following:

- A group of students who completed every assessment available in the report.
- An individual student.

### How can I access a Longitudinal Report comparing related Summative assessments?

If the student(s) in your assessment results have completed multiple related assessments, the **Build**

**Longitudinal Reports** button  allows you to access a Longitudinal Report in the reports for any of those assessments. If they haven't done so, then no Longitudinal Report is available.


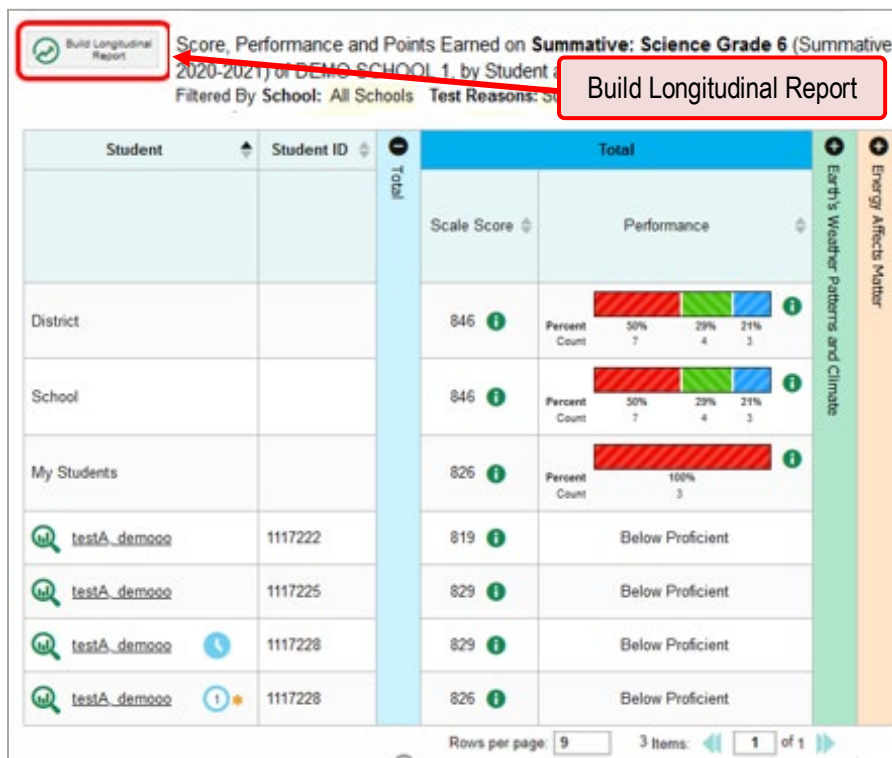
1. Above a table of assessment results, click the **Build Longitudinal Reports** button  in the upper-left corner, either directly on the page (view Figure 203) or within a **More Tools** menu, depending on whether additional instructional resources are available.

Figure 203. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab



The **Longitudinal Report window appears**. Depending on your role, the assessment types, and the number of students in the report, it may display a report options page rather than the Longitudinal Report itself. The contents of this page depend on your role and the number of students.

- If you are viewing a Longitudinal Report for which benchmark modules, interims and summatives are available, the **Progression** drop-down list (view Figure 204) appears. Use it to select which assessments to view in the Longitudinal Report: benchmark modules, interim, summative, or a combination. This drop-down list does not appear when only one assessment type is available.

Figure 204. LEA-Level User View: Longitudinal Report Window: Report Options Page with Progression Drop-Down List Only

Longitudinal Report

Progression Select

**Generate Report**


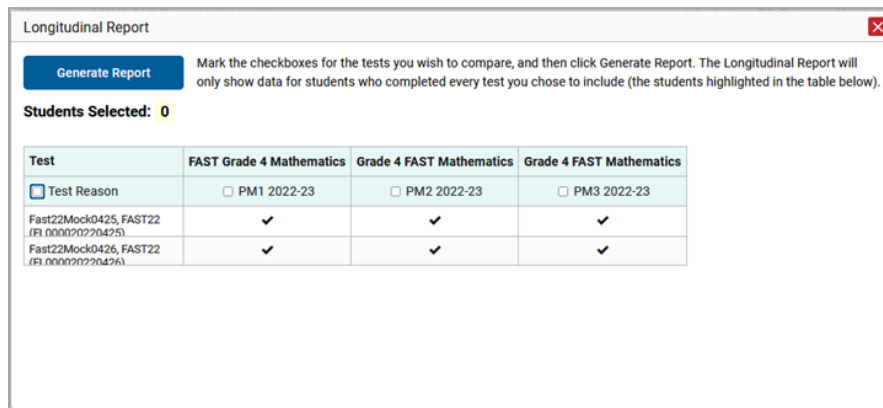

- **Teachers only:** If the assessment results you’re looking at are for multiple students, a table appears with a column for each assessment (view Figure 205). This table does not appear if you’re looking at an individual student.
  - A sub-column appears for each test reason (a category of assessment, or, for a summative, a test window).
  - The cells in the columns display checkmarks  to indicate which students completed which assessment/test reason combinations.

Figure 205. Teacher View: Longitudinal Report Window: Detailed Report Options Page



Test	FAST Grade 4 Mathematics	Grade 4 FAST Mathematics	Grade 4 FAST Mathematics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Reason	<input type="checkbox"/> PM1 2022-23	<input type="checkbox"/> PM2 2022-23	<input type="checkbox"/> PM3 2022-23
Fast22Mock0425, FAST22 (FI.000020220425)	✓	✓	✓
Fast22Mock0426, FAST22 (FI.000020220426)	✓	✓	✓

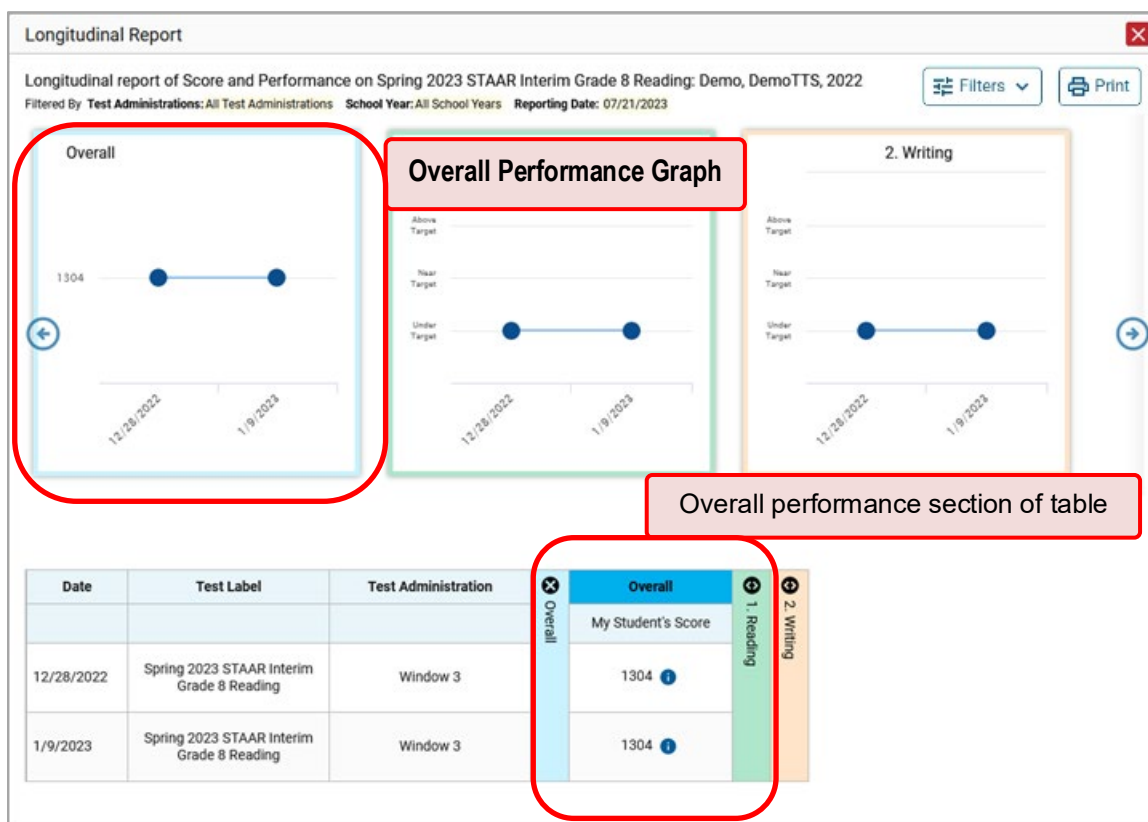
- Mark the checkbox for each assessment/test reason combination you wish to include in the report. Mark the **Test Reason** checkbox on the left to include all, or clear it to remove all. The assessments that will be included are highlighted in yellow.
- If you’re viewing report options, click **Generate Report** at the top of the window to view the Longitudinal Report. (You can modify your selections and regenerate the report later using the **Change Selections** button .)

## How can I view students' overall performance data on the assessments over time?

Look at the graph in the upper-left corner of the Longitudinal Report (view Figure 206). It shows the scores or performance levels of the student(s) each time they took the assessment(s).

Score data are plotted along a line.

Figure 206. Longitudinal Report Window: Summative Report for a Single Student with Multiple Reporting Categories



Performance level data are shown either the same way or, for multiple students, in performance distribution bars.

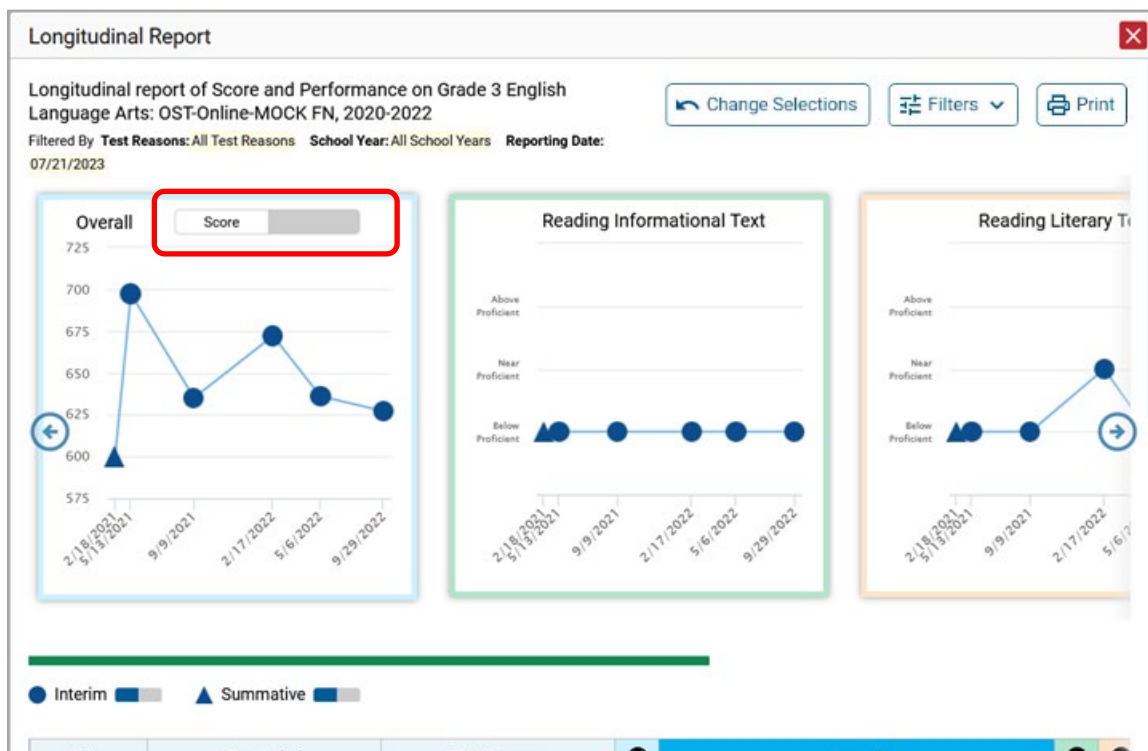
Hover over the data points in a line graph or the sections in a bar to get more information.

Alternatively, in the table at the bottom of the report, look at the **Overall** section.

When a graph offers both score and performance level data, a toggle bar appears at the top of it, as in Figure 207. Click the toggle to switch. You may want to do this if you find performance level data easier to read, or if you prefer the precision of score data. Sometimes an assessment includes only one type of data.



Figure 207. Longitudinal Report Window: Summative Report for a Single Student with Multiple Reporting Categories



Hover over the points in a line graph or the sections in a bar graph to get more information.

Alternatively, in the table at the bottom of the report, look at the **Overall** section.

### How can I view students' performance in different areas over time?

Look at the reporting category graphs to the right of the overall performance graph, or look at the expandable reporting category sections in the table at the bottom. Here, you can see at a glance how students are improving or declining in each area, and you can compare their trajectories in different areas.

### How can I show some assessments and not others in the report?

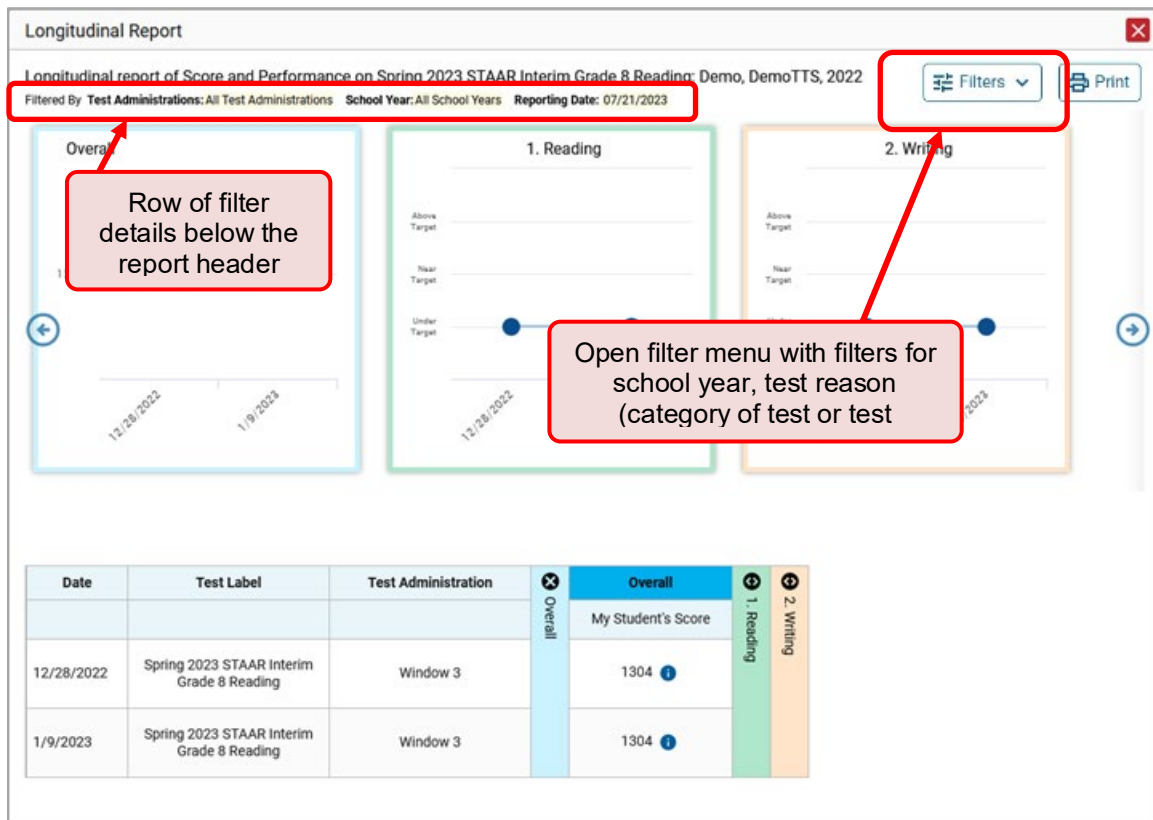
You may want to filter a Longitudinal Report in order to focus on some assessments and not others.

Note that filtering assessments may affect the set of students whose data are included in the report.



1. Open the **Filters** menu at the upper-right corner and select the filter options you prefer from the drop-down lists (view Figure 208).

Figure 208. Longitudinal Report Window: Summative Report for a Single Student with Multiple Reporting Categories and with Expanded Filter Menu



- You may want to filter by a particular school year or years. Note that years are not calendar years. “2021” refers to the 2021–2022 school year. By default, Longitudinal Reports show data for all years.

Longitudinal Reports can show student performance from a time when the students were not yet associated with you. For example, if you are a seventh-grade teacher, you can use these reports to view your current students’ performance on last year’s sixth-grade assessments.

- If the report includes benchmark module or interim assessments, you may wish to filter by a test reason (a category of test), which means excluding all other test reasons from the data. For example, you may want to narrow the report down to show only tests taken in the fall. For summative assessments, test reasons are the same as test windows and are not useful.
- Finally, you may find that certain individual assessments are less relevant than others. In that case, you can use the **Test Label** options to deselect the names of the assessments you don’t want to view.

2. Click **Apply**.

3. *Optional:* To revert all filters to their defaults, open the **Filters** menu again and click **Clear Filters**. Click **Apply**.

A row of filter details appears below the report header, as in Figure 208, showing the test reasons and school years included in the report.

## How can I view results for a specific demographic sub-group or combination for Summative assessments?


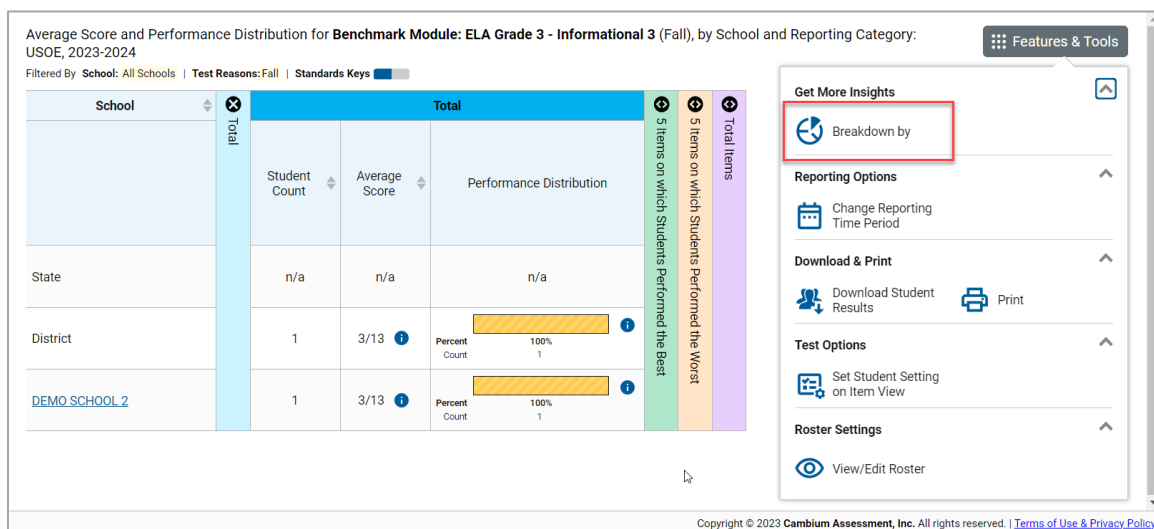

You can use the **Breakdown By** button  at the upper-right corner of an assessment report (Figure 209) to compare performance between different demographic sub-groups. This button is available for most aggregate assessment results.

Figure 209. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Roster Tab



To view assessment results broken down by demographic sub-groups, do the following:

1. Click **Breakdown By**  at the upper-right corner (view Figure 209).

The **Breakdown Attributes** window opens (view Figure 210).

Figure 210. My Students' Performance on Test Report: Performance by Student Tab: Breakdown Attributes Window

The screenshot shows a window titled "Breakdown Attributes" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar, there is a section labeled "Select up to three options". This section contains four checkboxes arranged in two columns: "English Learner" (unchecked), "Enrolled Grade" (checked), "Ethnicity" (unchecked), and "Gender" (checked). A red box highlights these four options. Below this section is a checkbox labeled "Include unspecified values" (unchecked). A red box highlights this checkbox, and another red box labeled "Include unspecified values option" points to it. To the right of the "Include unspecified values" checkbox, there is a red box labeled "Demographic options" with an arrow pointing to the "Enrolled Grade" and "Gender" checkboxes.

2. Select up to three student demographic categories.

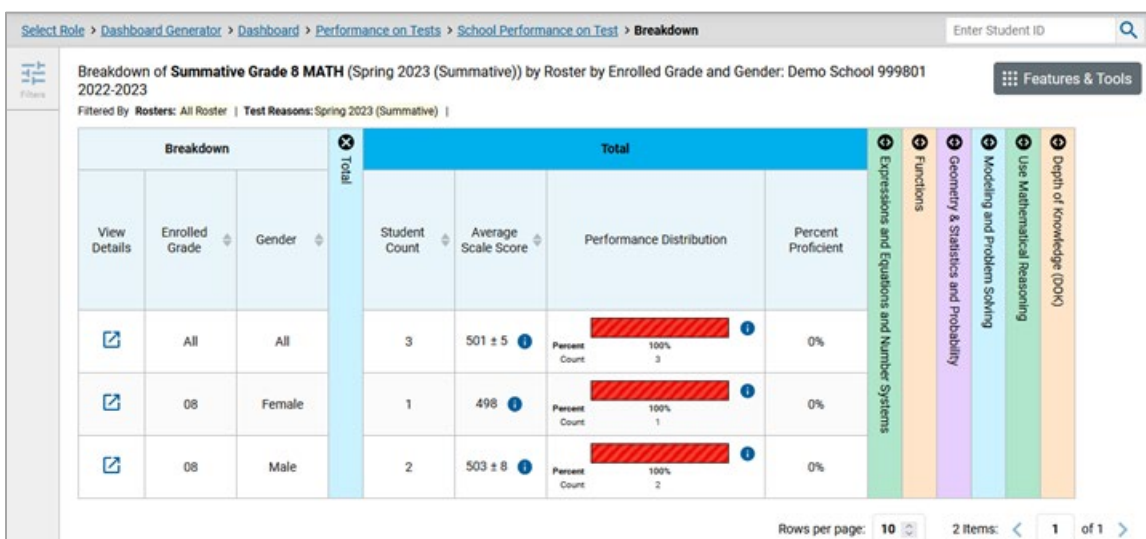
There is also an **Include unspecified values** checkbox, explained below:

- Some students who complete assessments do not have specific demographic information in the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE). These students are considered to have unspecified values.
- To include data for these students, mark the checkbox.

3. Click **Apply**.

Data for each sub-group selected are displayed in the report (view Figure 211).

Figure 211. Demographic Breakdown of a My Students' Performance on Test Report



## All Users: Generate and Export Summative Assessment Student Data Files

This section discusses student data files, which are useful for analysis.

### How can I generate and export student data files?

To generate and export a student data file for a student, use the Student Results Generator. You can select any combination of test reasons, assessments, and students in order to generate and export the files. Because the process for generating a student data file is much the same as for generating ISRs, this section makes reference to the steps and figures in the previous section.

You can generate student data files from almost any report page.

1. Click the **Features & Tools** button in the upper-right corner of the page.

Figure 212. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests Enter Student ID 🔍

Filters

Test Groups

Test Reasons

Rosters

### My Assessments

Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters, 2022-2023

Filtered By **Rosters:** All Roster | **Test Reasons:** All Test Reasons |

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0% <span>ℹ️</span>	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7% <span>ℹ️</span>	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0% <span>ℹ️</span>	01/17/2023

Rows per page: 3 5 Items: < 1 of 2 >

### My Students

Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 2022-2023

Filtered By **Rosters:** All Roster | **Test Reasons:** All Test Reasons |

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 6 1 Items: < 1 of 1 >

Features & Tools

- The **Student Results Generator** window opens (view Figure 213).

Depending what page you open the Student Results Generator from, the options available to you may be prepopulated or preselected. You can change the selections.

- Starting at the left, click the section bars to expand the sections or use the **Next** and **Previous** buttons to navigate them. Within each section you must make selections: first test reasons, then assessments, then students.
  - In the **Select Test Reasons** section (view Figure 213), mark the checkbox for each test reason you want to include in the results, or mark **All Test Reasons**. Test reasons are categories of assessments or test windows. NOTE: Users can only include one test reason when generating student data files.

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Figure 213. Student Results Generator Window: Select Test Reasons Section

The expandable sections to the right are now populated with only the assessments and students available for your test reason selections.

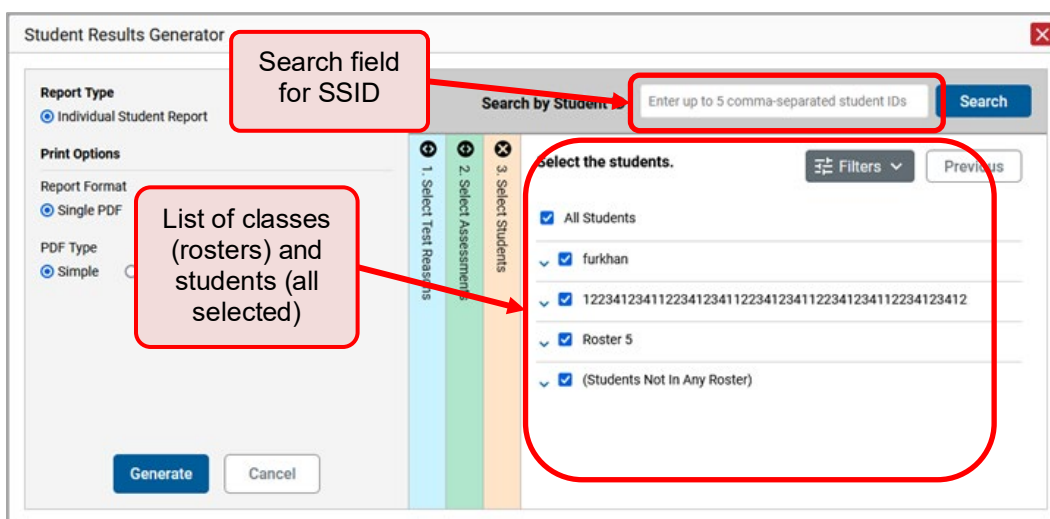
- b. The **Select Assessments** section (view Figure 214) groups assessments by subject and grade. Mark the checkboxes beside the assessments or groups of assessments you want to include in the report, or mark **All Subjects**.

Figure 214. Student Results Generator Window: Select Assessments Section

- c. The **Select Students** section (view Figure 215) contains a list of rosters (if you're a teacher or school-level user) or schools (if you're a LEA-level user). Mark the checkboxes for the schools, classes, and/or individual students you want to include in the results.

- Sometimes a list of students is truncated. You can display the entire list by clicking **Click to Load More**.
- Marking the checkbox for a student in one roster or school also marks it anywhere else the student appears, and the same goes for clearing the checkbox.
- To search for a particular student, enter their SSID in the field at the upper-right corner of the window. The student and all their assessments and test reasons are selected, and all your previous selections are cleared.

Figure 215. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section

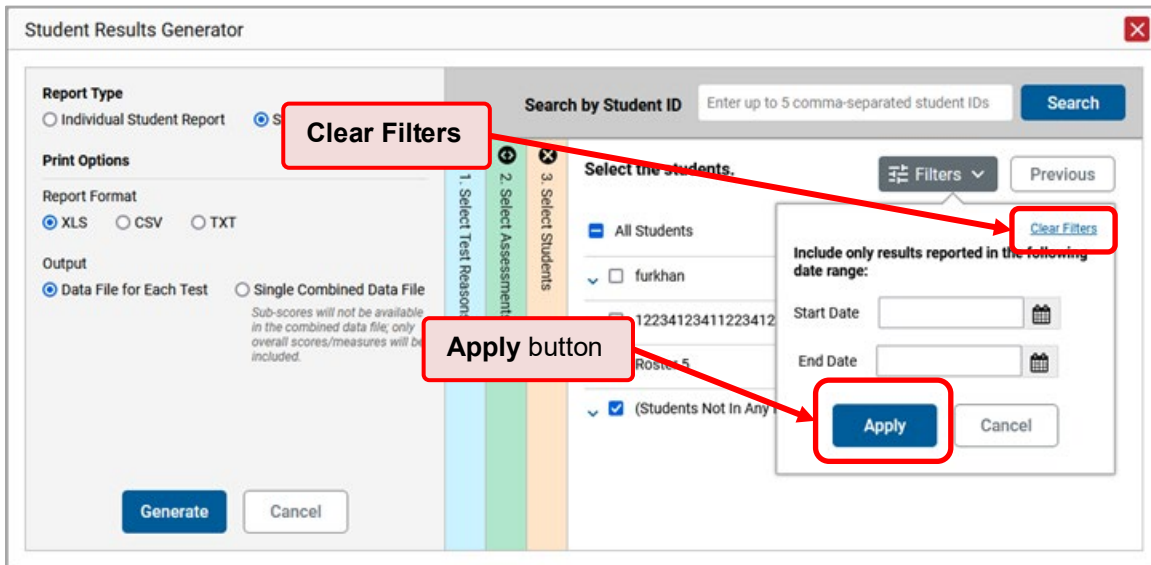


The *Selections* section displays a count indicating the total number of students for whom student data files will be generated.

- Optional:* To set a range of processing dates for which to generate results, use the filter menu as follows:
  - Open the **Filters** menu (View Figure 219). The menu displays two date fields.
  - Use the calendar tools to select dates, or enter them in the format mm/dd/yyyy.
  - Click **Apply**. The results are filtered to include only assessments processed by Reporting in that date range. Note that processing date is not always the same as the date an assessment was taken.
  - Optional:* To revert to including results for all available dates, reopen the filter menu, click **Clear Filters**, then click **Apply**.

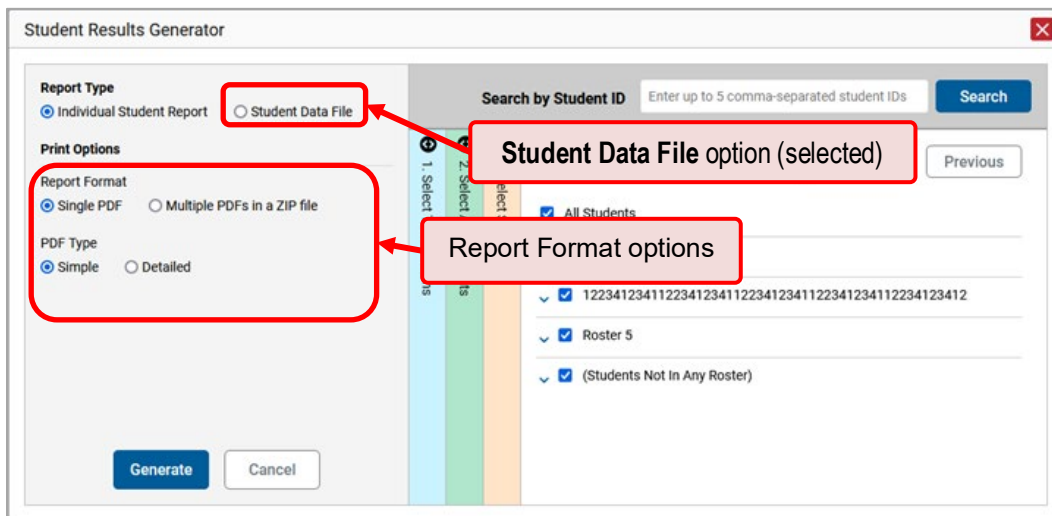


Figure 216. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section with Filter Menu Open



4. From the two Report Type options in the panel on the left (view Figure 217), select **Student Data File**. More options appear below.

Figure 217. Teacher View: Student Results Generator Window: Select Students Section



5. Under Report Format, select **XLS** (Excel .xlsx), **CSV** (comma-separated values), or **TXT** (tab-delimited text).



- Click **Generate**. Once data file generation is finished, the Secure File Center contains the new student data file(s) available for download.

Note that if a student completed an assessment multiple times, the files will include each assessment.

## All Users: Compare Students' Summative Assessment Data with Data for Your LEA, School, and/or Total Students

On the dashboard and in the Student Portfolio Report, you can access performance data for your LEA, school, and/or total students.

### How can I compare my students' performance on Summative assessments with that of my LEA and/or school?


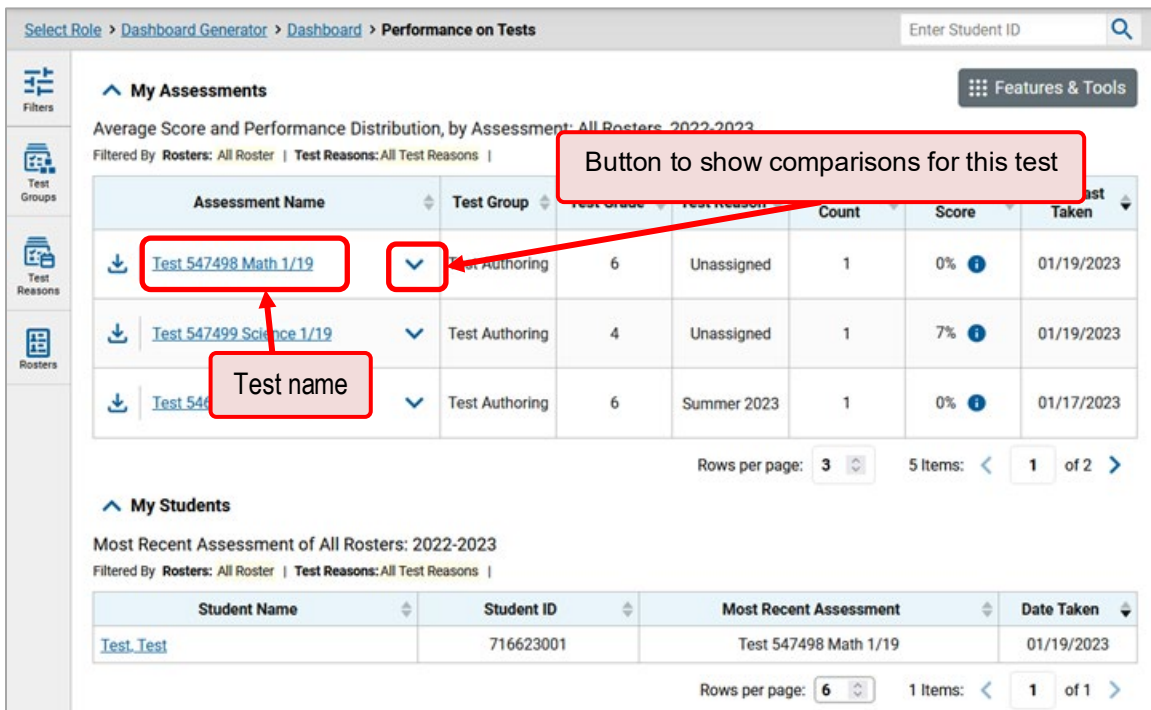

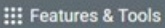
In the Performance on Tests report (View Figure 218), click  to the right of an assessment name.

Figure 218. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report









Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests

Enter Student ID 

**My Assessments** 

Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters: 2022-2023

Filtered By Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons |

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Count	Score	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a> 	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0% 	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a> 	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7% 	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547500 Math 1/19</a> 	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0% 	01/17/2023

Rows per page: 3 5 Items: 1 of 2

**My Students**

Most Recent Assessment of All Rosters: 2022-2023

Filtered By Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons |

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 6 1 Items: 1 of 1

Rows containing data for the state, LEA, and/or school appear below, as in Figure 219.

Figure 219. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report with Expanded Comparison Rows

Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Performance on Tests

Enter Student ID

My Assessments

Average Score and Performance Distribution, by Assessment: All Rosters, 2022-2023

Filtered By: Rosters: All Roster | Test Reasons: All Test Reasons


	Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
State	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	n/a	n/a	—
District	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
School	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
	Test 547499 Science 1/19	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
	Test 546812 WY 1/17						01/17/2023

1 of 2

To hide the comparison rows, click to the right of the assessment name.

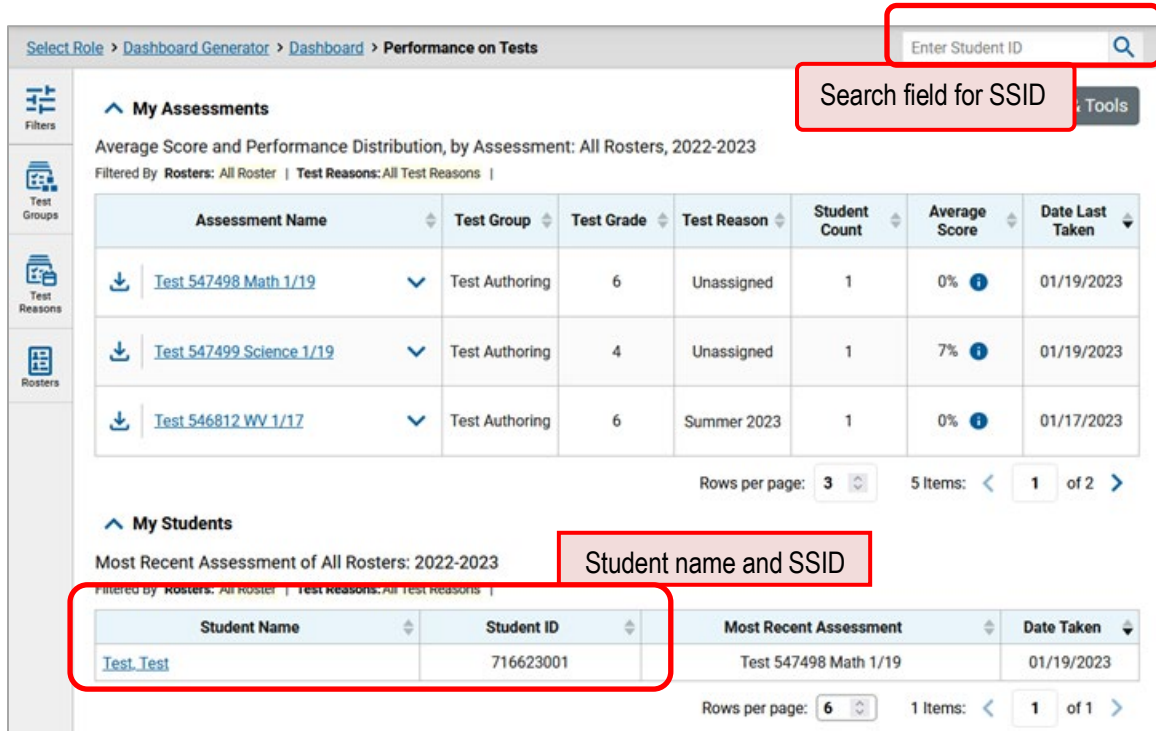
## How can I compare a student's performance on their Summative assessments with that of my LEA, school, and/or total students?

In the Student Portfolio Report, you can compare a student's performance on any Summative assessment with that of your LEA, school, and/or total students. This report provides the ability to view patterns of strength or weakness across an LEA, across schools, within an LEA, or within a school. When making comparisons, be careful to take the student count into consideration to determine the value of the comparison. To do so, follow the instructions below:

1. Enter the student's SSID in the search field in the upper-right corner and click  (view Figure 220). The Student Portfolio Report appears.

Teachers can also access this report from the Performance on Tests report by going to the My Students table at the bottom of the page and clicking a student's name.

Figure 220. Teacher View: Performance on Tests Report



**Search field for SSID**

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Average Score	Date Last Taken
<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
<a href="#">Test 546812 WV 1/17</a>	Test Authoring	6	Summer 2023	1	0%	01/17/2023

Rows per page: 3 5 Items: 1 of 2

**Student name and SSID**

Student Name	Student ID	Most Recent Assessment	Date Taken
<a href="#">Test Test</a>	716623001	Test 547498 Math 1/19	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 6 1 Items: 1 of 1


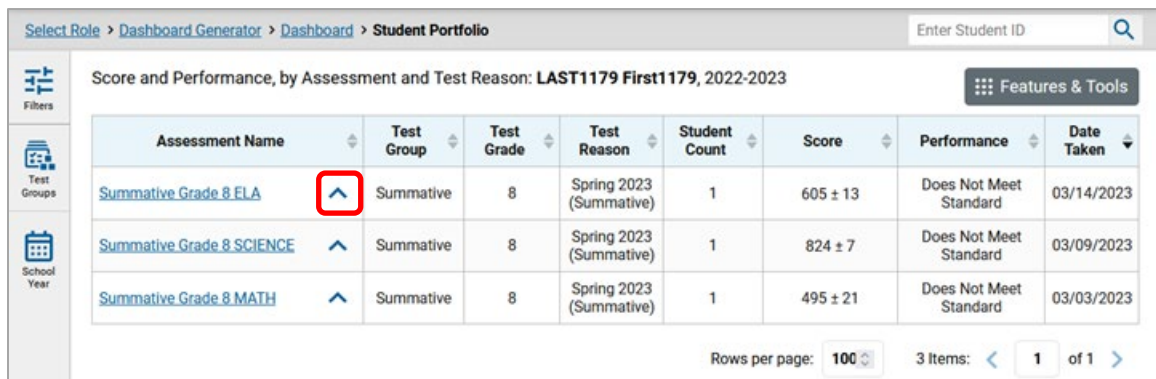
2. Click  to the right of an assessment name (view Figure 221).

Figure 221. Student Portfolio Report



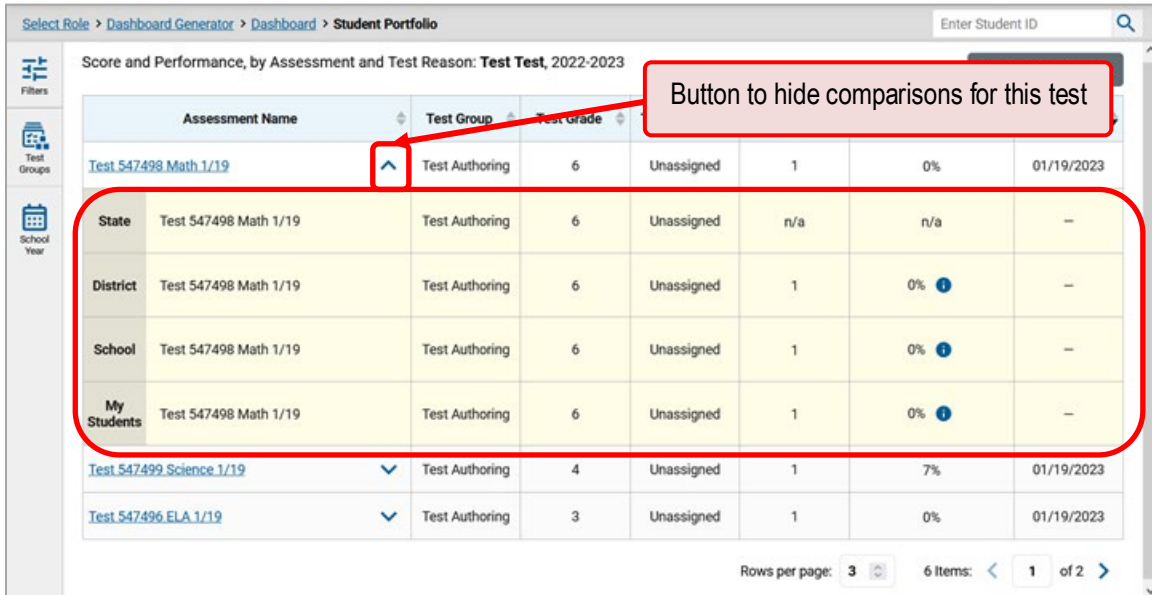
**Features & Tools**

Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade	Test Reason	Student Count	Score	Performance	Date Taken
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 ELA</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	605 ± 13	Does Not Meet Standard	03/14/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 SCIENCE</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	824 ± 7	Does Not Meet Standard	03/09/2023
<a href="#">Summative Grade 8 MATH</a>	Summative	8	Spring 2023 (Summative)	1	495 ± 21	Does Not Meet Standard	03/03/2023

Rows per page: 100 3 Items: 1 of 1

Rows containing data for your state, LEA, school, and/or total students appear below, as in Figure 222.

Figure 222. Student Portfolio Report with Expanded Comparison Rows



Select Role > Dashboard Generator > Dashboard > Student Portfolio

Enter Student ID

Score and Performance, by Assessment and Test Reason: **Test Test, 2022-2023**

	Assessment Name	Test Group	Test Grade				
	<a href="#">Test 547498 Math 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023
State	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	n/a	n/a	—
District	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
School	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
My Students	Test 547498 Math 1/19	Test Authoring	6	Unassigned	1	0%	—
	<a href="#">Test 547499 Science 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	4	Unassigned	1	7%	01/19/2023
	<a href="#">Test 547496 ELA 1/19</a>	Test Authoring	3	Unassigned	1	0%	01/19/2023

Rows per page: 3    6 Items: 1 of 2

To hide the comparison rows, click  to the right of the assessment name.

# Appendix

## C

### Class (Roster) Management

Users can view, add, edit, and delete user-defined rosters in the Reporting System. Rosters are a great way to organize students, allow teachers to view their students' performance, and allow other users to compare the performance of different classes.

You can use the **Features & Tools** menu to access rosters. Refer to the TIDE user guide for instructions.

### Condition Codes

The table below provides an overview of the various condition codes that are used when a traditional score cannot be entered for the student's writing response.

Condition Code	Machine or Human	Description
Blank	Machine	Student did not enter a response.
Insufficient Text (Duplicated Text)	Machine	The response contains a significant amount of text repeated over and over.
Insufficient Text (Too Few Words)	Machine	The response contains too few words to be considered a valid attempt.
Insufficient Text (Copied Text from the Prompt)	Machine	The response is largely composed of text copied from the prompt.
"O" for Off-Topic	Human	<p>A writing sample will be judged off purpose when the student has clearly not written to the purpose designated in the task.</p> <p>An off-purpose response addresses the topic of the task but not the purpose of the task.</p> <p>Note that students may use narrative techniques in an explanatory essay or use argumentative/persuasive techniques to explain, for example, and still be on purpose.</p> <p>Off-purpose responses are generally developed responses (essays, poems, etc.) clearly not written to the designated purpose.</p> <p>Note: Responses with a condition code of "O" may be assigned a non-zero conventions score by verification reader.</p>
"N" for Written in a language other than English	Human	The response is written in a language other than English.
"U" for Response is Unintelligible	Human	The response is unintelligible or incomprehensible. Examples: random keystrokes, undecipherable text, etc.
"I" for Insufficient Text	Human	The response has an insufficient amount of text to score.
"C" for Copied from Stimulus	Human	A significant portion of response is copied from stimulus.

## H

### Help

The Reporting System includes an online user guide.

#### How can I access the online user guide?

In the banner, click **Help** (view Figure 223). The guide opens in a pop-up window, showing the help page specific to the page you're on. For example, if you click **Help** while on the dashboard, you'll see the Overview of the Dashboard page.

Figure 223. Banner

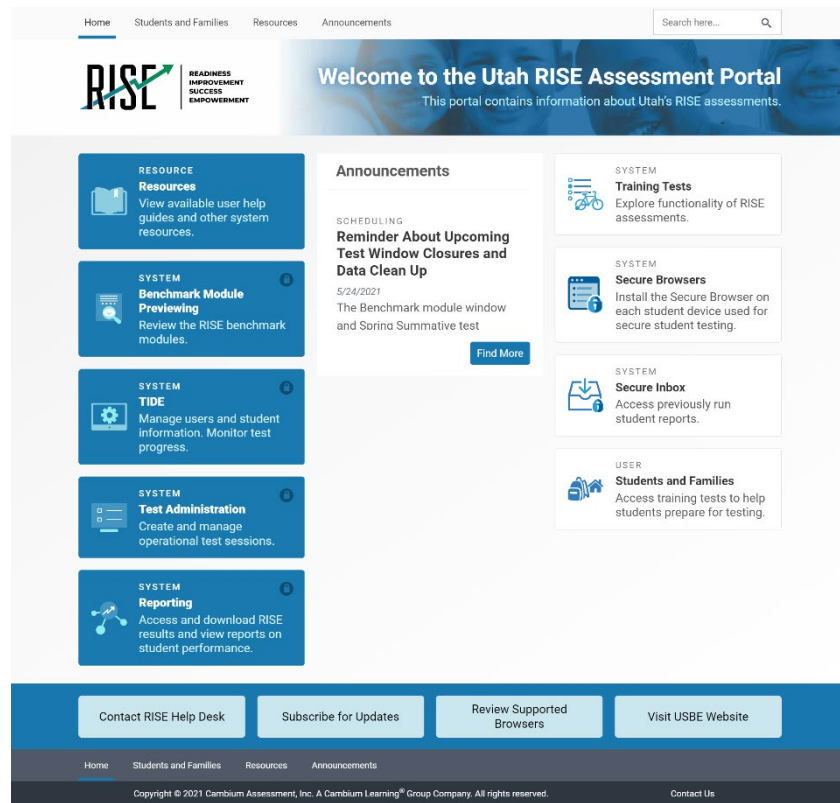


## L

### Login Process

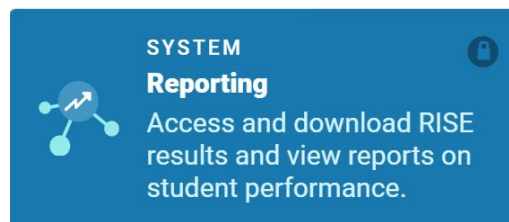
1. Navigate to the RISE Portal (view Figure 224) at [UtahRISE.org](https://UtahRISE.org).

Figure 224. RISE Portal Home Page



2. Click the **Reporting** card (view Figure 225). The login page appears.

Figure 225. Reporting Card



3. On the login page, enter the email address and password you use to access all RISE systems.

Figure 226. Login Page

**Please Log In**

Enter your username and password to log into AIR Assessment online systems. Once you log in, you will automatically be directed to your selected system.

**Need More Help?**

If you forgot your password or need a new password, please use the [Forgot Your Password](#) link to reset it.

For assistance, contact the WV Help Desk at 1-844-560-7367 | [wvhelpdesk@air.org](mailto:wvhelpdesk@air.org)

**Login**

Email Address

Password

[Forgot Your Password?](#)

**Secure Login**

**First Time Login This School Year?**

The password you used during the previous school year has expired.

[Request a new one for this school year.](#)

- b. Click **Secure Login**.
- e. If the Enter Code page appears, an authentication code is automatically sent to your email address. You must enter this code in the *Enter Emailed Code* field and click Submit within 15 minutes.
  - If the authentication code has expired, click **Resend Code** to request a new code.

Figure 227. Enter Code Page

**Enter Code**

✓ A code has been sent to your email address. The code will expire after 15 minutes.

Enter Emailed Code

**Submit**

**Resend Code**

[Cancel](#)

- f. If your account is associated with multiple institutions, you are prompted to select a role, as in Figure 228. From the Role drop-down list, select the role and institution combination you wish to use. You can also change your institution after logging in.



Figure 228. Select Role Window

**Select Role**

Please select the role you wish to use.

Role: DTC @ District: zzz Cambium Training District

**Continue**

The dashboard for your user role appears.

## Set or Reset Your Password

Your username is the email address associated with your account in TIDE. When you are added to TIDE, you receive an activation email containing a temporary link to the **Reset Your Password** page. To activate your account, you must set your password within 15 minutes.

All users are required to do a one-time password reset at the beginning of every school year, for security purposes.

- If your first temporary link expired:

In the activation email you received, click the second link provided and request a new temporary link.

- If you forgot your password:

On the **Login** page, click **Forgot Your Password?** and enter your email address in the *E-mail Address* field. Click **Submit**. You will receive an email with a new temporary link to reset your password.

Figure 229. Reset Your Password Page

**Reset Your Password**

Enter your email address and select Submit. You will receive an email that contains a link to create a new password.

**Need More Help?**

If you forgot your password or need a new password, please use the **Forgot Your Password** link to reset it.

For assistance, contact the WV Help Desk at 1-844-560-7367 | [wvhelpdesk@air.org](mailto:wvhelpdesk@air.org)

**E-mail Address**

**Submit**

[Return to Login Page](#)

- If you did not receive an email containing a temporary link or authentication code:

Check your spam folder to make sure your email program did not categorize it as junk mail. If you still do not see an email, contact your School or LEA Assessment Coordinator to make sure you are listed in TIDE.

- Additional help:

If you are unable to log in, contact your Helpdesk for assistance. You must provide your name and email address.

## Multiple Benchmark Module Results

Sometimes benchmark module results will include multiple rows for the same student.

### What does it mean when benchmark module results include multiple rows for the same student?

When a student completes multiple for a single assessment, reports display a row of data for each assessment. A clock icon appears next to the most recent assessment (view Figure 230). Previous assessments are marked with numbers 1, starting from the earliest assessment completed.

Figure 230. School Performance on Benchmark Test Report: Performance by Student Tab

Student	Student ID	Total	Score	Performance	Total Items
State		10/12	100%	100%	10
District		10/12	100%	100%	10
School		10/12	100%	100%	10
My Students		10/12	100%	100%	10
Doe, Jane	1116351	10/12	100%	100%	10
Doe, Jane	1116351	3/12	100%	100%	10
Doe, Jane	1116351	4/12	Below Standard	Below Standard	10

Annotations in the image:

- Most recent assessment: Points to the clock icon next to the first row for Doe, Jane.**
- First opportunity:** Points to the star icon next to the third row for Doe, Jane.


Legend:   
 ⌚ Most Recent Assessment   
 ★ Opportunity is not included in calculations of average scores and performance levels

Rows per page: 4    3 Items: 1 of 1

Only data for the most recent assessment are used to calculate the average scores and performance levels.

## N

### Non-Scorable Assessments

The reports in Reporting do not include data for non-scorable assessments. A student’s assessment cannot be scored when it has a test status of “Expired” or “Invalidated”, or when it includes blank or empty reporting categories (reporting categories without items). If an assessment is non-scorable, a notification  appears below the report for that assessment.

You can click **More Info** on the notification to view the **Students with Other Test Statuses** window (Figure 231). This window lists the students who have non-scorable assessments for the given assessment, as well as the status code and completion date for each.

Figure 231. Students with Other Test Statuses Window

Benchmark Module: Writing Grade 6 Argumentative A: Students with Other Test Statuses ✕

Name	Student ID	Condition Code	Date Taken
Doe, Jane	1111493	Blank	09/04/2019
Doe, Jane	1111493	Insufficient Original Text to Score	09/04/2019
Doe, Jane	1111493	Non-Scorable Language	09/04/2019
Doe, Jane	1111493	Off Purpose	09/04/2019
Doe, Jane	1111493	Non-Specific	09/04/2019
Doe, Jane	1111493	Off Topic	09/04/2019

Student names

Student IDs

Condition codes

Dates the tests were taken

## P

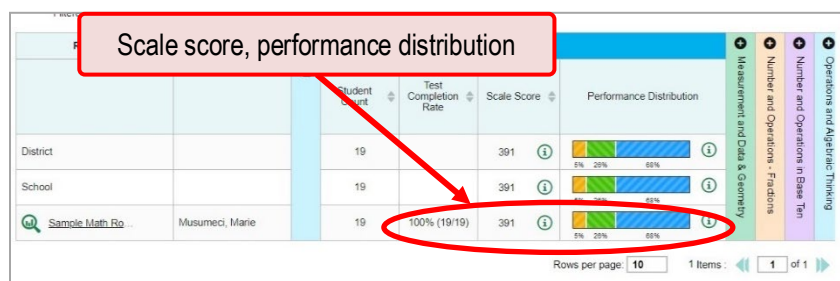
### Performance Data

#### What kinds of performance data are displayed in the Reporting System?

Depending on the assessment, a report may display different kinds of performance data:

- Score data:
  - For interim and summative assessments, scale scores.
  - For benchmark assessments, raw scores.
- Performance level data, which are used for assessments with performance levels (also known as proficiency levels). Performance levels provide qualitative measurements of students’ proficiency in relation to a specific standard or set of standards. Some aggregate reports include performance distribution bars showing the percentage of students who achieved each performance level (view Figure 232).

Figure 232. LEA-Level User View: School Performance on Test Report



## How can I learn more about what scores and performance levels are?


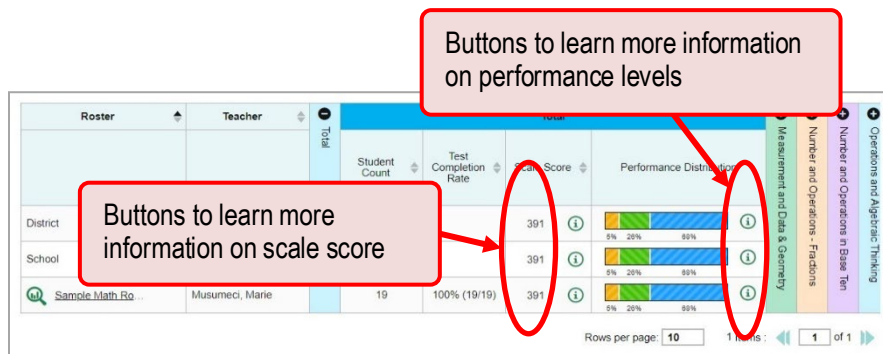
In a report, click the more information button  in the score or Performance Distribution columns (view Figure 233).

Figure 233. LEA-Level User View: School Performance on Interim Test Report





A legend appears, explaining what the scores or performance levels indicate.

You will find similar buttons  in reports throughout the Reporting System.


## R

### Report Tables

#### How can I sort a table?




1. To sort by descending order, click the header of the column you wish to sort by. The bottom arrow in the header is shaded darker  when the column is sorted in descending order.
2. To sort by ascending order, click the column header again. The top arrow in the header is shaded darker  when the column is sorted in ascending order.

## How can I specify the number of rows displayed?



In the *Rows per page* field  below a table, enter the number of rows you want the table to display per page. Your specifications persist for each table.



You can click the arrow buttons in this field to increase or decrease the number of rows displayed in increments of one.

## How can I view additional table rows?

- To move to the next and previous pages in a table, click the arrow buttons   at the lower-right corner of the table.
- To jump to a specific table page, enter the page number in the field  at the lower-right corner of the table.

## How can I view additional table columns?

To scroll the table to the right or left, click the arrow buttons   on the right and left sides of the table.

If a table contains expandable and collapsible accordion sections, you can click the section bars or  and  to expand and collapse them.

## How can I expand all accordion sections in a table?

If you're navigating the page by tabbing through it, you may want to expand all the expandable accordion sections of a table at once. This feature, which is available in most assessment results, will make the table accessible to a screen reader.

- Navigate to the table by tabbing through the page in your browser. When the “Load Accessible Table” message appears, press the **Enter** key. All the accordion sections expand.
- Optional:* To collapse the sections again, navigate back to the table. When the “Hide Accessible Table” message appears, press the **Enter** key. All the accordion sections collapse, except the **Total** section.

## S

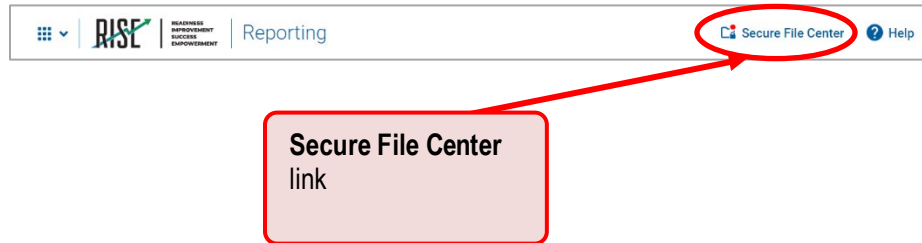
### Secure File Center

#### How can I use the Secure File Center?

The Secure File Center in the Reporting System banner stores any PDF versions of reports you print from a report page. These files automatically expire after a designated period.

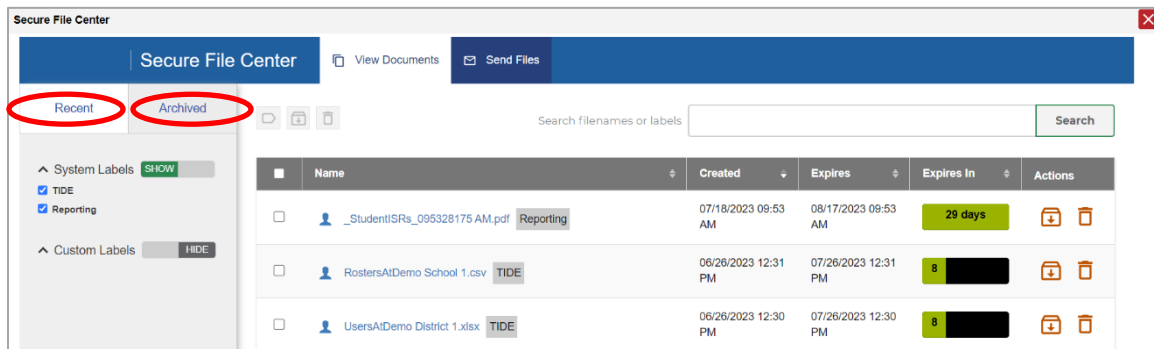
The Secure File Center also stores any file exports you create in TIDE, as well as secure files uploaded by admin users. You can also access the Secure File Center from the portal.

Figure 234. Banner



1. In the banner, click **Secure File Center**. The **Secure File Center** window appears, listing the available files (view Figure 235).

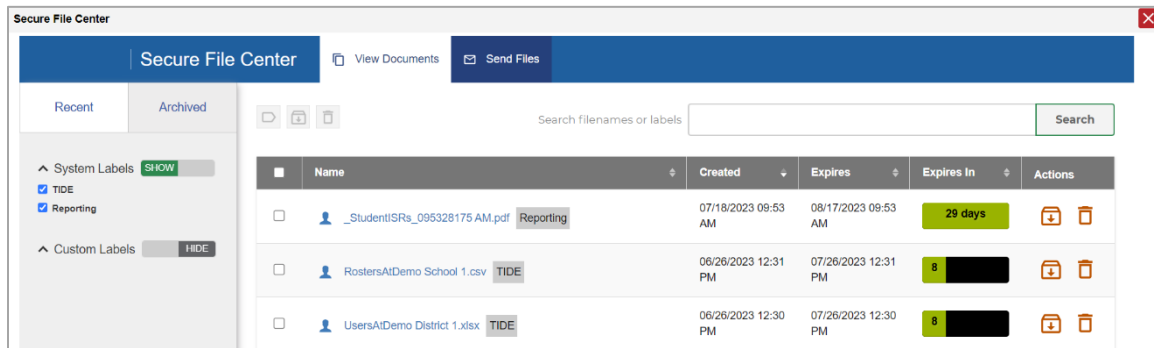
Figure 235. Secure File Center Window: Archived Tab



2. Choose either of the available tabs (view Figure 236):

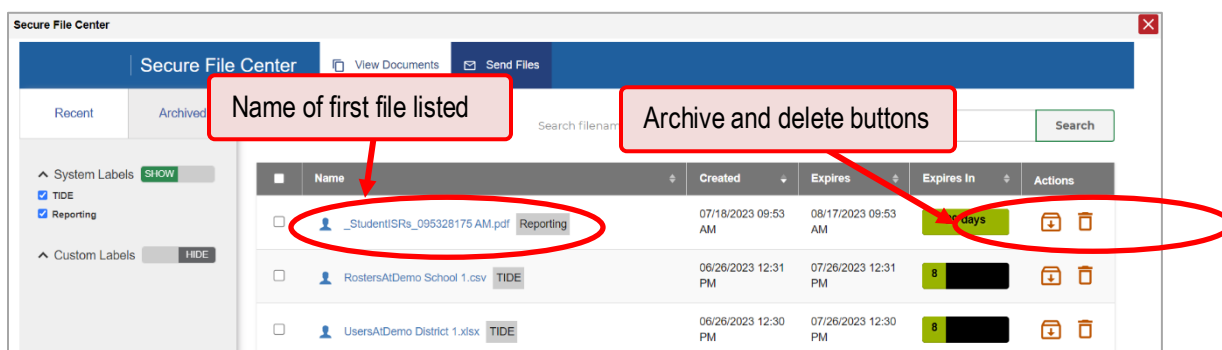
- **Recent:** Displays all files except those that have been archived. Includes columns for Creation Date, Expire Date, and Days Available.
- **Archived:** Displays files that have been archived. Includes the same columns as the main **Recent** tab.

Figure 236. Secure File Center Window: Archived Tab








3. *Optional:* To filter the files displayed, enter a search term in the text box in the upper-right corner and click . The search applies to both filenames and labels.
4. *Optional:* To hide or display system labels, click the System Labels toggle (View figure 229).
5. *Optional:* To hide files with a specific system label, unmark the checkbox for that system label.
6. *Optional:* To hide or display custom labels, click the Custom Labels toggle (view Figure 229).
7. *Optional:* To hide files with a custom label, unmark the checkbox for that custom label.

Figure 237. Secure File Center Window: Archived Tab



8. *Optional:* Do one of the following (view Figure 237)

- To download a file, click the name of the file.
- To apply a custom label, follow these instructions:
  - To create a new custom label, mark the checkbox for any file, click the label button , enter a new custom label in the text box, and click **Save New Label**. Then apply it as described below.
  - To apply a custom label to a file, mark the checkbox for that file, click the label button , mark the checkbox for that label, and click **Apply Label**.
- To archive a file, click .
- To unarchive a file, click . The file is moved back to the Recent tab.
- To delete a file, click .

You cannot delete or archive secure documents uploaded to the Secure File Center by admin users.

## U

### User Support

For additional information and assistance in using the Reporting System, contact the RISE Help Desk.

The Help Desk is open 8:00am–5:00pm (except holidays or as otherwise indicated on the RISE portal).



- RISE Help Desk
- **Toll-Free Phone Support:** 877-269-4966
- **Email Support:** [RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com](mailto:RISEhelpdesk@cambiumassessment.com)

Please provide the Help Desk with a detailed description of your problem, as well as the following:

- If the issue pertains to a student, provide the student's SSID and associated LEA or school. Do not provide the student's name.
- If the issue pertains to a Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) user, provide the user's full name and email address.
- Any error messages and codes that appeared, if applicable.
- Operating system and browser information, including version numbers (for example, Windows 11 (23H1) and Firefox 113 or macOS 13.3 and Safari 16).

# **APPENDIX 5-H**

## **CALCULATOR MANUAL**



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# Online Calculators in the Test Delivery System

2023–2024

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Updated June 29, 2021

*Prepared by Cambium Assessment, Inc.*



## Table of Contents

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## About Calculators in the Test Delivery System

Students are able to use an online calculator for some grades and subjects of the RISE Assessments as an alternative to handheld calculators, as allowed by the Utah State Board of Education. Starting in the fall of 2016, the Desmos calculators will be embedded within the RISE assessments.

The Desmos calculator is used by millions of students around the world and can be accessed from the web, or on iOS, and Chrome apps. This calculator is fully accessible at the WCAG 2.0 AA level (optimized for blind and visually impaired students).

Three versions will be used in RISE assessments:

### Standard Calculator

Available for: Mathematics Grade 6 (segment 2) and Science Grades 4-6

<https://demosforassessment.tds.cambiumast.com/TDSCalculator.html?mode=basic&url=https://%20%20ut.tds.cambiumast.com/student>

Desmos generic version:

<https://www.desmos.com/fourfunction>

### Scientific Calculator

Available for the following tests: Mathematics Grades 7-8 and Science Grades 7-8,

<https://demosforassessment.tds.cambiumast.com/TDSCalculator.html?mode=scientific&url=https://%20ut.tds.cambiumast.com/student>

Desmos generic version:

<https://www.desmos.com/scientific>

### Full Function Calculator

Available for the following tests: Secondary Mathematics I

<https://demosforassessment.tds.cambiumast.com/TDSCalculator.html?mode=graphic&url=https://%20%20ut.tds.cambiumast.com/student>

Desmos generic version:

<https://www.desmos.com/calculator>

The Desmos site ([www.desmos.com](https://www.desmos.com)) contains a wide array of resources to help both teachers and students become familiar with the calculator.

The full Desmos user guide is available at:

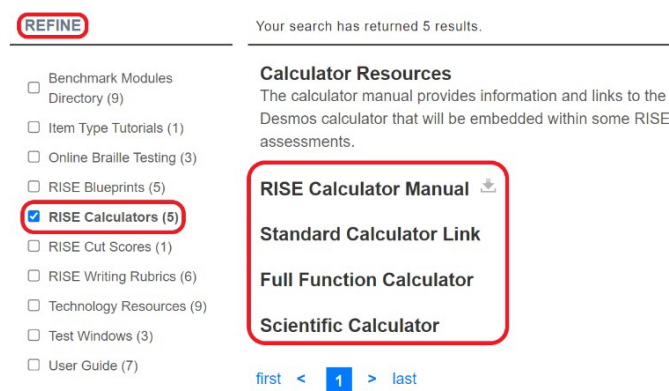
[https://s3.amazonaws.com/desmos/Desmos\\_Calculator\\_User\\_Guide.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/desmos/Desmos_Calculator_User_Guide.pdf)

## Accessing the Sample Calculators

All sample calculators are available on the RISE portal at <https://utahrise.org/resources/rise-calculators/calculator-resources>. We encourage bookmarking the sample calculators so that users can easily open them. Desktop/home screen shortcuts can also be created so that the sample calculators can be accessed without an internet connection. The online calculators work on all supported browsers, as listed in the *System Requirements for Online Testing* on the RISE portal.

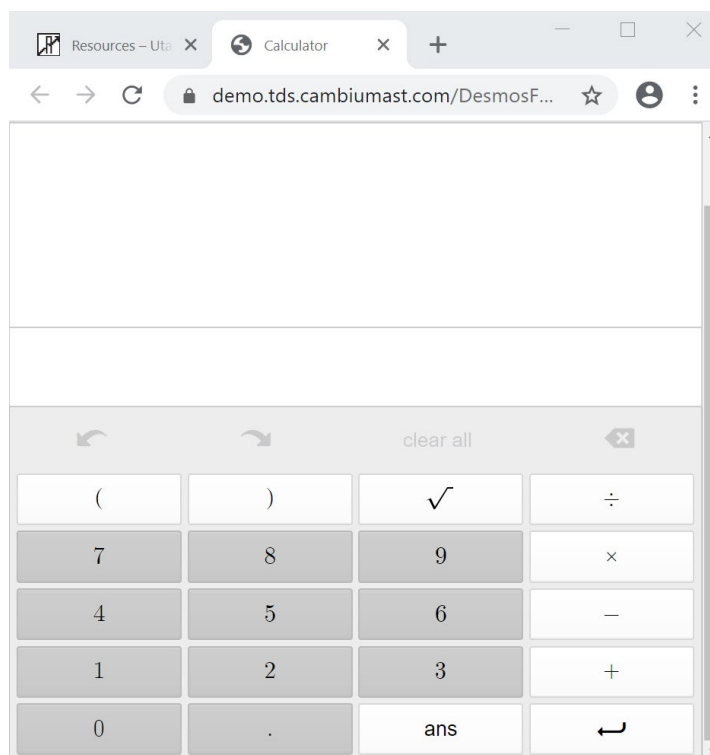
### Open a Sample Calculator on Windows/Mac/Linux

1. Navigate to the RISE portal and click on **Resources** in the top menu header. Under “Refine” check **RISE Calculators**.



2. Click on a [Calculator] link.

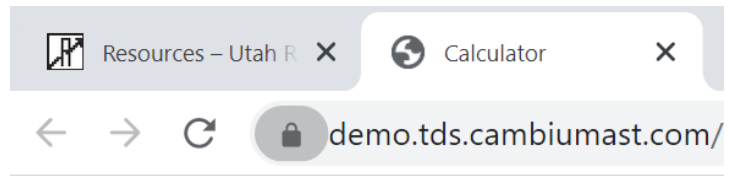
The sample calculator you selected will open in the browser window.



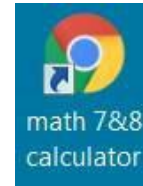
## Create a Desktop Shortcut to the Sample Calculator

*Note: Ensure the browser window does not take up the full monitor.*

1. Use your mouse to hover over the lock icon in the address bar.
2. Click and drag the lock icon to the desktop. A shortcut will appear that says "Calculator" and have the Chrome icon.



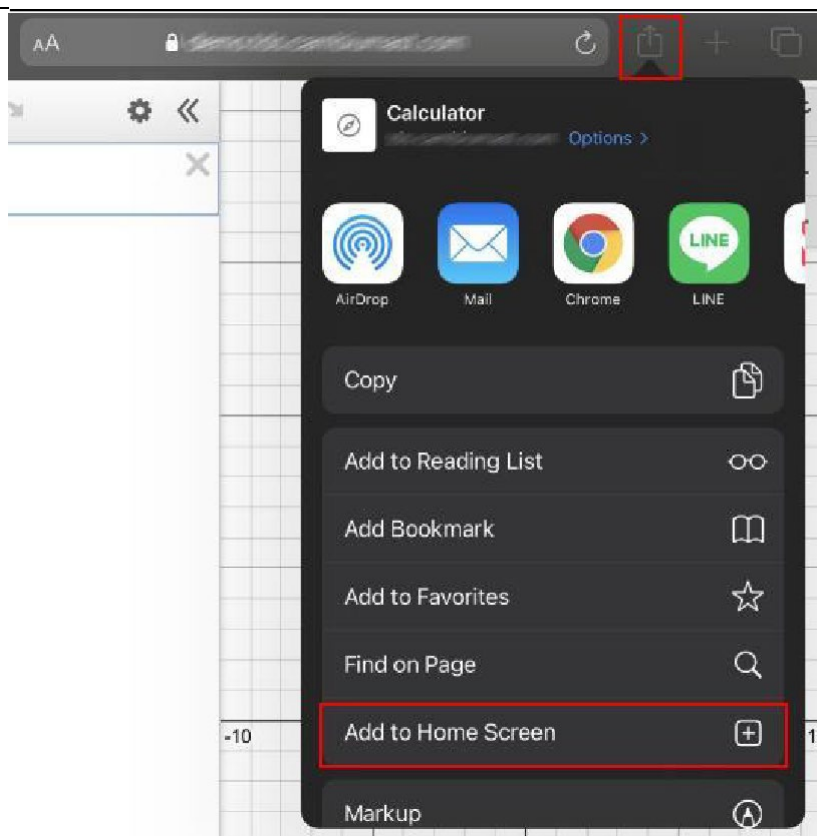
3. *Optional: Rename shortcut icon*
  - a. Click in the icon text and it will become editable.
  - b. Change the text to what you want (e.g., "Graphing Calculator").
4. Double-click the icon to open the sample calculator. It will open in Chrome.



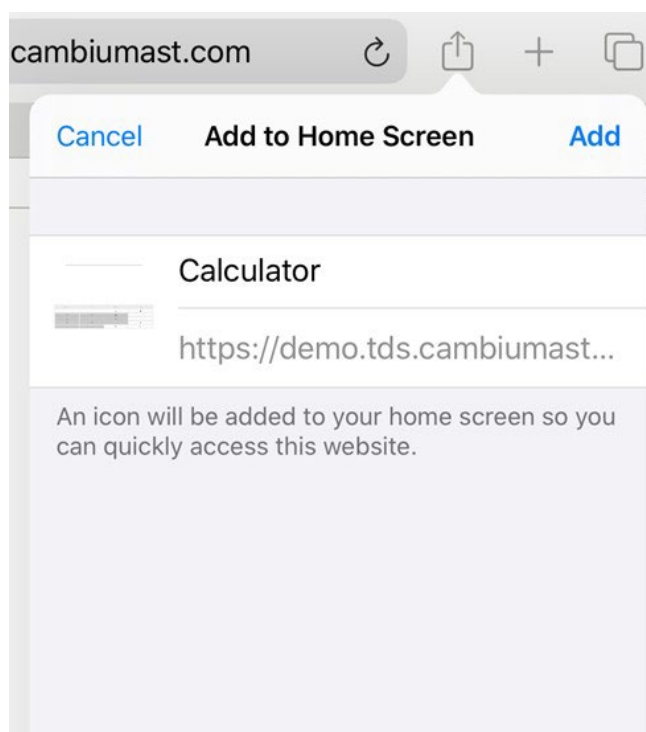
## Open a Sample Calculator on iPads

### Save a Sample Calculator to your Home Screen

1. Tap the “share” icon [🔗], which appears just to the right of the address bar.
2. Tap the [Add to Home Screen] icon.



3. *Optional: Rename shortcut icon*  
 (By default, all sample calculators are named “Calculator.”)
  - Tap on the text that says “Calculator.”
  - Using the tablet keyboard, add or modify text (e.g., “Graphing Calculator”).
4. Tap the blue [Add] link. The shortcut icon will appear on the Home screen.





# **APPENDIX 5-I**

## **UTAH PARTICIPATION AND ACCOMODATIONS POLICY**



Utah State  
Board of  
Education

Special  
Education  
Services

# UTAH PARTICIPATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS POLICY 2023–2024

FOR STUDENTS WHO HAVE INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION  
PROGRAMS (IEPs), SECTION 504 PLANS, OR ARE MULTI-  
LINGUAL LEARNERS/LEARNING ENGLISH

Updated January 2024

# UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

250 E 500 S

PO Box 144200

Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4200

[Utah State Board of Education Website](https://utah.gov/education)

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USBE	Sydnee Dickson	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
USBE	Cybil Child	Board Secretary

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Utah State Board of Education (USBE) staff would like to express appreciation to the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) subgroups Assessment, Standards, & Education for Students with Disabilities State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards (ASES SCASS) and English Learners State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards (EL SCASS) for publication of model policies, including the Accommodations Manuals for Students with Disabilities, English Learners, and English Learners with Disabilities.

The USBE staff appreciate the support, input, and feedback received from local education agency (LEA) groups, including Local Education Agency Directors (LEAD), Charter Special Education Directors (CSPED), Assessment Directors, Alternative Language Services Directors, as well as USBE staff across departments. The USBE staff also appreciate the support, input, and feedback received from parents, teachers, and administrators regarding the implementation of a fair, accessible, and appropriate statewide assessment system.

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# DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

This section defines vocabulary used throughout the manual.

## **Accommodations**

Accommodations are practices and procedures that provide equitable access during instruction and assessments for students with disabilities or English language needs. Accommodations are intended to reduce or even eliminate the effects of a student's disability but do not reduce learning expectations and do not alter the validity of score interpretation, reliability, or security of the assessment.

## **Adaptive behavior**

The day-to-day skills or tasks that are essential for someone to live independently and to function safely in daily life, similar to the term life skills.

## **Individualized Education Program (IEP)**

A written program for a student with a disability that is developed, reviewed, and revised in accordance with Part B of the IDEA.

## **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) of 2004**

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations 34 CFR § 300 and § 303 and PL 108-446 (20 USC § 1401 et. seq.). Part B of the IDEA applies to students ages 3 through 21; Part C (early intervention) applies to children ages 0 through 2.

## **Resources**

Universal tools that do not alter the validity of score interpretation, reliability, or security of the test. These are available for all students, including general education students, students with disabilities, and English learner students.

## **English learner students (ELs)**

Students whose native language is not English and who do not yet possess sufficient English language proficiency to participate effectively in general education classes. For accountability purposes, students who are multi-lingual learners are referred to as English Learner students.

## **English learner students (ELs) with disabilities**

Students whose native language is not English and who have been identified as having a disability. For accountability purposes, students who are multi-lingual learners with disabilities are referred to as English Learner students with disabilities.

## **Students with disabilities**

Students who meet eligibility criteria for special education and related services as defined in the IDEA and Utah State Board of Education Special Education Rules (Rules).

### **Students with 504 Plans**

Students with disabilities who are eligible to receive accommodations through Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (20 USC § 701 et. seq.).

## **UTAH ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM**

The Utah State Board of Education (USBE) makes annual accountability determinations for schools and local education agencies (LEAs) based on measures of student academic achievement, student growth, and equitable educational opportunity. All countable and valid assessments are included in the accountability indicators and calculations, regardless of a student's status.

## **UTAH STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (USBE)**

Utah Constitution Article X, Section 3 and Utah Code Annotated (UCA) 53E-3-301 describe in detail the specific legal duties of the Board. Among these duties are:

- Appoint the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Adopt administrative rules directed to the whole system.
- Establish minimum standards for public schools and make rules that establish basic ethical conduct standards for licensed public education employees.
- Define, establish, and implement a core curriculum.
- Maintain general control and supervision over adult education.
- Annually prepare and submit to the Governor and Legislature a budget for the operation of the institutions and agencies under the Board.
- With the State Auditor, set and approve auditing standards for auditors employed by local school boards and charter schools.
- Verify audits of financial and student accounting records of school districts and charter schools for purposes of determining the allocation of Uniform School Fund monies.
- Fulfill statutory responsibility for the management of Utah State Board of Education staff and Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (USDB).



# INTRODUCTION

This manual was developed to establish statewide policy for the participation of students with disabilities and ELs in Utah's accountability system and to provide guidance on accommodations and resources for use during instruction and statewide assessments.

The purposes of the Utah Participation and Accommodations Policy are to:

- Identify avenues for all students to participate in Utah's statewide assessments.
- Describe procedures that must be used when, in extremely unusual circumstances, a student must be exempted or excused from participation in Utah's statewide assessments.
- Provide detailed information regarding the valid and appropriate use of accommodations and resources for students participating in Utah's statewide assessments.

## UTAH'S ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM

The USBE makes annual accountability determinations for schools and LEAs based on measures of student academic achievement, student growth, and equitable educational opportunity. All countable and valid assessments are included in the accountability indicators and calculations, regardless of a student's status.

For more information on Utah's accountability system, see the [Utah Accountability Technical Manual](#).

## CHANGES IN POLICY

This policy will be reviewed annually and revised as needed based on research, changes to rules or regulations, and stakeholder input.

# FULL PARTICIPATION IN UTAH'S ASSESSMENTS

Federal and State laws require that all students enrolled in public schools participate in assessments designed to provide accountability for the effectiveness of instruction in schools. Utah Code requires an accountability system that includes students with disabilities and ELs ([UCA 53E-5](#)). School team members, including teams for ELs, Individualized Education Program (IEP) teams, and Section 504 teams, must actively engage in a planning process that addresses:

- The need for accommodations to provide access to grade-level instruction and statewide assessments, and
- The use of alternate assessments for students with significant cognitive disabilities that require measurement of instructional achievement to be based on alternate achievement standards. Alternate achievement standards are specific statements of the content, skills, and grade-level-specific expectations for students with significant cognitive disabilities that are aligned to the Utah Core Standards but have been reduced in depth, breadth, and complexity.

**All students** are expected to participate in the state accountability system, with only a few exceptions as noted below. This principle of full participation includes ELs, students with an IEP, and students with a Section 504 Plan. In addition, any student with a physical, emotional, or medical emergency just prior to an assessment may receive accommodations or supports based on individual need.

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS THAT WARRANT EXEMPTION FROM STATEWIDE ASSESSMENTS

1. USBE Administrative Rule [R277-404-7](#) authorizes parents to exercise their right to exempt their students from a state required assessment by filling out the [Parental Exclusion from State Assessments Forms](#) and submitting the form to the principal or LEA by email, mail, or in-person. When a student is exempted from an assessment, it is only for the immediate administration of the assessment. The student will be included in the next year's administration of that assessment. Students not tested due to parent opt-out shall be counted as non-participants and receive a non-proficient score for federal accountability calculations.
  - a. Special planning teams (i.e., IEP, 504, or ELs) cannot exempt a student from the statewide testing requirements.
2. All ELs enrolled in English language arts, mathematics, and science, who first enroll in the U.S. on or after April 15th of the current school year, may be exempt from participating in statewide assessments. These students are given the opportunity to take the assessment but are not required to do so.

# PRE-KINDERGARTEN – EIGHTH GRADE ASSESSMENTS

## PRE-KINDERGARTEN ENTRY AND EXIT PROFILE (PEEP)

Utah’s Pre-Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (PEEP) is only required by LEAs who participate in certain preschool grant funding. This assessment is intended to provide information about program effectiveness as well as inform various stakeholders such as parents, teachers, and leadership, on the academic and lifelong learning practices essential for entering and exiting pre-kindergarten students. The information gained from the profile will be used to:

- Provide insights into current levels of performance upon entry and exit of pre-kindergarten.
- Analyze the effectiveness of programs.
- Provide opportunities for data-informed decision-making and cost-benefit analysis of early learning initiatives.
- Identify effective instructional practices or strategies for improving student achievement outcomes in a targeted manner.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
Literacy, Numeracy, & Lifelong Learning Practice	Pre-Kindergarten Entry (four weeks prior to and four weeks after the beginning of Pre-Kindergarten) Pre-Kindergarten Exit (last four weeks of Pre-Kindergarten)

The PEEP Alternate Assessment is available for students with significant cognitive disabilities who cannot access the PEEP even with appropriate accommodations, and if these students are accessing preschool programs funded by the grant. See [Alternate Assessments](#) below for more details.

## KINDERGARTEN ENTRY AND EXIT PROFILE (KEEP)

Utah’s Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP) is intended to inform stakeholders such as parents, teachers, and leadership, on the academic and social-emotional development of entering and exiting kindergarten students. The information gained from the profile will be used to:

- Provide insights into current levels of academic and social-emotional performance upon entry and exit of kindergarten.
- Identify students in need of early intervention instruction and promote differentiated instruction for all students.
- Analyze the effectiveness of programs such as extended-day kindergarten and preschool.

- Provide opportunities for data-informed decision-making and cost-benefit analysis of early learning initiatives.
- Identify effective instructional practices or strategies for improving student achievement outcomes in a targeted manner.
- Understand the influence and impact of full-day kindergarten on at-risk students in both the short- and long-term.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
Literacy, Numeracy, & Social Emotional	Kindergarten Entry (three weeks prior to and after the beginning of kindergarten) Kindergarten Exit (last four weeks of kindergarten)

The KEEP Alternate Assessment is available for students with significant cognitive disabilities that cannot access the KEEP even with appropriate accommodations. See [Alternate Assessments](#) below for more details.

#### ACADIENCE READING

The Early Literacy Program (UCA 53E-4-307) was created to supplement other school resources in order to achieve the state's growth goal. The USBE has selected Acadience Reading (formerly known as DIBELS) as the benchmark assessment LEAs must administer to students in grades 1–3 at the beginning, middle, and end of the school year to show growth (R277-406). In addition, LEAs have the option to administer Acadience Reading to students in kindergarten.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
Reading	1–3 (Kindergarten is optional)

Early Literacy Alternate Assessment for Grades 1–3 is available for students with significant cognitive disabilities that cannot access Acadience Reading even with appropriate accommodations. See [Alternate Assessments](#) below for more details.

#### ACADIENCE MATH

The Early Mathematics benchmark assessment (UCA 53E-4-307.5) was created to measure the acquisition of mathematics skills in kindergarten and grades 1–3 that includes predictive indicators of academic achievement based on measures of early mathematics, computation, and problem solving. The USBE has selected Acadience Math as the benchmark assessment LEAs must administer to students in grades 1–3 at the beginning, middle, and end of the school year to show growth (R277-406). In addition, LEAs have the option to administer Acadience Math to students in kindergarten.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
Mathematics	1–3 (Kindergarten is optional)

Early Mathematics Alternate Assessment for Grades 1–3 is available for students with significant cognitive disabilities that cannot access Acadience Math even with appropriate accommodations. See [Alternate Assessments](#) below for more details.

#### READINESS IMPROVEMENT SUCCESS EMPOWERMENT (RISE)

The RISE assessments are aligned with the Utah Core Standards for grades 3–8, are designed to assess students’ knowledge of the state’s academic content standards and are used in the accountability system. The computer item-adaptive design adjusts the difficulty of questions throughout the assessment based on the student’s response submitted for each question. The adaptive component of the assessment is to better pinpoint the student’s current level of knowledge. All questions at all difficulty levels presented to a student are aligned to the student’s grade-level content standards.

#### **Students will be assigned their RISE assessments based on their enrolled courses.**

Students are expected to be enrolled in courses that are standard for that grade level, not enrolled in below grade level courses to meet their needs. If a lower-grade assessment is administered, the student is considered a non-participant and therefore not proficient for state and federal accountability. See [RISE Assessment Core Codes](#) on the USBE Assessment and Accountability webpage under the Data Exchange tab (<https://www.schools.utah.gov/assessment/resources>).

RISE assessments are administered via computer. All student responses must be submitted via the online system. There is no accommodation that allows for a paper-based submission of a student’s response. Refer to the Test Administration Manuals (TAMs) for specific procedures. More information regarding RISE administration may be found on the [RISE assessment webpage](#) under the RISE tab.

Subjects Assessed	Grades/Courses Assessed
English Language Arts	3–8
Writing	5 & 8
Mathematics	3–8
Science	4–8

All students enrolled in the grades/subjects described above are expected to participate in the RISE summative assessment for their grade/course, unless a student is a student with a significant cognitive disability that cannot access RISE even with appropriate accommodations and is receiving instructional support through alternate achievement standards and has been determined eligible for the alternate assessments (Dynamic

Learning Maps [DLM] for Mathematics, English, and Science). See [Alternate Assessments](#) below for more details.

## HIGH SCHOOL ASSESSMENTS

### UTAH ASPIRE PLUS

Utah Aspire Plus (UA+) is a hybrid of American College Test (ACT) Aspire and Utah Core Standards test items. It is designed to assess students’ knowledge of the state’s academic content standards as well as provide a predictive ACT score. This assessment is also used in the accountability system. Utah Aspire Plus is a computer-delivered, fixed-form, end-of-level high school assessment for students in grades 9 and 10. The assessment includes subtests for reading, English, mathematics, and science. The assessments will provide students a predictive score for the ACT. The ACT is taken by all Utah 11<sup>th</sup> grade students and is the most commonly submitted college readiness assessment for local universities. All student responses must be submitted via the online system. There is no accommodation that allows for a paper-based submission of a student’s response. Refer to the Test Administration Manuals (TAMs) for specific procedures. Additional information regarding Utah Aspire Plus administration may be found on the [Utah Aspire Plus Portal](#).

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
English, Mathematics, Reading, Science	9 & 10

All students enrolled in the grades described above are expected to participate in the UA+ summative assessment for their grade, unless a student is a student with a significant cognitive disability that cannot access UA+ even with appropriate accommodations and is receiving instructional support through alternate achievement standards and has been determined eligible for the alternate assessments (Dynamic Learning Maps [DLM] for Mathematics, English, and Science). See [Alternate Assessments](#) below for more details.

### AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST (ACT)

The USBE has designated the ACT as the assessment that will be used for accountability measures that must be administered to Utah students in grade 11. The ACT is a national college admissions examination that consists of subject area tests in English, mathematics, reading, and science. ACT results are accepted by all four-year colleges and universities in the U.S.

ACT has established policies regarding documentation of disability and EL status and has guidance on the process for requesting accommodations for the ACT. There is a strict deadline for ACT accommodation requests; refer to the [ACT Schedule of Events](#) on the [Utah ACT NOW website](#).

For more information about specific accommodations and their appropriateness for this assessment, see [Appendix I](#) or visit the [Utah ACT website](#) and the [Accessibility Supports Guide for the ACT](#) or contact the LEA Assessment Director.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
English, Mathematics, Reading, Science	11

All students enrolled in grade 11 are expected to participate in the ACT assessment, unless a student is a student with a significant cognitive disability that cannot access ACT even with appropriate accommodations and is receiving instructional support through alternate achievement standards and has been determined eligible for the alternate assessments (Dynamic Learning Maps [DLM] for Mathematics, English, and Science). See [Alternate Assessments](#) below for more details.

CIVICS TEST

The American Civics Education Initiative, introduced and passed in the Utah State Legislature during the 2015 general session, requires all Utah students graduating on or after January 1, 2016, to pass a basic civics test, or an alternate assessment, as a condition for receiving a high school diploma or adult education secondary diploma (UCA 53E).

Students who pass the test in one LEA and transfer to another LEA are not required to retake the test in the new LEA (R277-700-8). Students may take either the standard test or an alternate test, as determined appropriate by the student’s IEP team (consistent with Board Rule) and documented within the IEP. Additional information regarding the Civics Test can be found on [American Civics Education Initiative webpage](#).

***NOTE:** Board Rule permits the use of the alternate for any student within six months of intended graduation who has not yet passed the basic civics test.*

ALTERNATE ASSESSMENTS

Alternate assessments are for students with significant cognitive disabilities whose disability significantly impacts their intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior as determined by the IEP team. Students must meet all criteria outlined in [Utah’s Alternate Assessment Participation Guidelines](#), found in Appendix C, in order to participate in any alternate assessment.

The IDEA articulates several requirements related to the assessment of students with disabilities. All students with disabilities must be included in general State and districtwide assessment programs including alternate assessments (34 CFR § 300.160).

1. The State must develop and implement alternate assessments for those students who cannot participate in regular assessments, even with accommodations, as indicated in their respective IEPs (34 CFR § 300.160).



2. The alternate assessment must be aligned with the State’s challenging academic content standards (the Utah Core Standards) and measure the achievement of students with disabilities against Utah’s alternate academic achievement standards (Essential Elements) (34 CFR § 300.160(c)).
3. The alternate assessment must be valid and reliable for assessing the performance of students with disabilities (34 CFR § 300.704(b)(4)(x)).
4. Each State must report on the effectiveness of schools, LEAs, and the State in improving the academic achievement of students with disabilities participating in alternate assessments (34 CFR § 300.602).

Utah’s alternate assessments measure students enrolled grade-level academic achievement against Utah’s alternate achievement standards, the Essential Elements. The Essential Elements and alternate assessments are aligned to Utah’s Core Standards, but are reduced in depth, breadth, and complexity. Participation in such assessments may delay or otherwise affect a student from completing the requirements for a regular high school diploma; and not preclude a student from attempting to complete the requirements for a regular high school diploma (34 CFR §300.160(d)(1-2)).

The reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA; PL 114-95) reaffirms section 1111(b)(2)(D) of the ESEA that the alternate assessment (AA) is an appropriate assessment for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities to demonstrate their knowledge and skills based on alternate academic achievement standards (AAAS). ESSA has a new provision that limits the total number of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities who are assessed Statewide with an AA–AAAS to 1.0 percent of the total number of students in the State who are assessed in that subject (PL 114-95 § 1111(b)(2)(D)(i)(I)). LEAs must mark the “1% Alternate Assessment” flag in their student information (SIS) system and UTREx for the students with significant cognitive disabilities who will be participating in any of Utah’s alternate assessments.

#### EARLY LITERACY ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT

The Early Literacy Alternate Assessment (ELAA) is a rubric style assessment that is aligned with the Utah Essential Elements for English Language Arts (Utah’s Alternate Standards aligned with the Utah Core Standards). Students are expected to participate in this benchmark assessment and LEAs must administer this to students in grades 1–3 at the beginning, middle, and end of the school year. The Early Literacy Alternate Assessment is included in participation for LEAs but not included in growth for accountability.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
Reading	1–3



**EARLY MATH ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT**

The Early Mathematics Alternate Assessment (EMAA) is a rubric style assessment that is aligned to the Utah Essential Elements for Mathematics (Utah’s Alternate Standards aligned with the Utah Core Standards). Students are expected to participate in this benchmark assessment and LEAs must administer this to students in grades 1–3 at the beginning, middle, and end of the school year. The Early Math Alternate Assessment is included in participation for LEAs but not included in growth for accountability.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
Mathematics	1–3

**PRE-KINDERGARTEN ENTRY AND EXIT (PEEP) ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT**

The PEEP Alternate Assessment is available for students with significant cognitive disabilities that cannot access the PEEP even with appropriate accommodations, and if these students are accessing preschool programs funded by the grant. This assessment is aligned to preschool standards and has been reduced in complexity from the PEEP assessment. The PEEP alternate is designed as a rubric that is meant to be observational of student’s skill abilities. The entry and exit assessments use the same rubric and are intended to provide teachers with instructional guidance for students. More PEEP information can be found on the [Assessments webpage](#) under the Pre-Kindergarten tab.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
Literacy and Numeracy	Pre-Kindergarten

**KINDERGARTEN ENTRY AND EXIT PROFILE (KEEP) ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT**

The KEEP Alternate Assessment is aligned to Utah’s Alternate Academic Achievement standards, the Essential Elements, for English language arts (ELA) and math. The KEEP Alternate Assessment is intended to provide teachers with instructional information and growth for their students from entry to exit of kindergarten. The KEEP is designed as a rubric that is meant to be observational of student’s skill abilities, and the rubric is used for entry and exit. More KEEP information can be found on the [Assessment webpage](#) under the Kindergarten tab.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
Literacy and Numeracy	Kindergarten

**DYNAMIC LEARNING MAPS (DLM)**

Dynamic Learning Maps (DLM) is the alternate assessment for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities for whom general state assessments used in the accountability system are not appropriate, even with accommodations. DLM assessments allow students a way to show what they know and can do in ELA, mathematics, and

science. DLM assessments measure a student’s knowledge of the state’s academic content of the alternate achievement standards (Essential Elements) which are aligned to the state’s academic core standards.

The DLM alternate assessment system provides a way for students with significant cognitive disabilities to demonstrate their learning throughout the school year. Students will demonstrate their knowledge of the Essential Elements by participating in a flexible and adaptive year-end assessment. The DLM system is accessible by students with significant cognitive disabilities including those who also have hearing or visual disabilities and/or neuromuscular, orthopedic, or other motor disabilities. DLM assessments are flexible and allow for the use of common assistive technologies.

**The criteria for participation in the DLM alternate assessment reflect the pervasive nature of a significant cognitive disability. All content areas should be considered when determining eligibility for this assessment. Thus, a student who participates in the DLM alternate assessment participates in this assessment for ELA, mathematics, AND science.**

Subjects Assessed	Grades/Courses Assessed
English Language Arts	3–11
Mathematics	3–11
Science	4–11

**WIDA ALTERNATE ACCESS**

The Alternate ACCESS for English Language Learners (ELLs) is a one-on-one, large print, paper-based English language proficiency assessment for students in grades 1–12 who are identified as ELs with significant cognitive disabilities who will not have meaningful participation in the regular ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 assessment. Students who are instructed using Utah’s Alternate Achievement Standards (Essential Elements or Extended Core Science Standards) are eligible to participate in the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs. Alternate ACCESS tests students’ language in four domains: listening, reading, speaking, and writing. Test scores can be used to inform instruction and monitor progress of ELs in an LEA. More information on the [WIDA Alternate ACCESS](#) can be found on the WIDA website.

Assessment Domain	Grades Assessed
Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing	1–12

**COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS ASSESSMENTS**

Secondary students are required to participate in a college readiness assessment (UCA 53E-4-305). A college readiness assessment includes a college admissions test that provides an assessment of ELA, mathematics, and science. The Utah College Readiness

Assessment must be commonly used by local universities to assess student preparation for college. A student with an IEP may take an appropriate college readiness assessment other than the tests adopted by the USBE, as determined by the student’s IEP team.

**AMERICAN COLLEGE TEST (ACT)**

The USBE has designated the ACT as the college readiness assessment that must be administered to Utah students in grade 11 (ACT is also the assessment used for 11<sup>th</sup> grade statewide accountability). The ACT is a national college admissions examination that consists of subject area tests in English, mathematics, reading, and science. ACT results are accepted by all four-year colleges and universities in the U.S.

Subjects Assessed	Grades Assessed
English, Mathematics, Reading, Science	11

ACT has established policies regarding documentation of disability and EL status. ACT has guidance on the process for requesting accommodations for the ACT. There is a strict deadline for ACT accommodation requests. For more information about specific accommodations and their appropriateness for this assessment you can visit the [Accessibility Supports Guide for the ACT](#). You must contact the LEA Assessment Director for accommodations request information. You can find ACTs allowable accommodations in Appendix I and by visiting the [Utah ACT website](#).

**ARMED SERVICES VOCATIONAL APTITUDE BATTERY (ASVAB)**

ASVAB is a nationally normed, multi-aptitude test series that provides high school students with a gauge to measure their academic and occupational readiness for the U.S. military. The career information program section encourages students to explore a wide variety of careers. There are nine subject/content areas that are tested with the ASVAB.

Subject/Content Areas	Grades Assessed
General Science, Arithmetic Reasoning, Word Knowledge, Paragraph Comprehension, Mathematics Knowledge, Electronics Information, Auto and Shop Information, Mechanical Comprehension, Assembling Objects	11 or 12

Some accommodations are available for the ASVAB. For more information about specific accommodations and their appropriateness for this assessment, contact the LEA Assessment Director.

# OTHER ASSESSMENTS

## ASSESSING COMPREHENSION AND COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH STATE-TO-STATE FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS (ACCESS FOR ELLS)

ACCESS for ELLs is an online assessment of English language proficiency administered annually to all students who have been identified as ELs and who receive services in an English language acquisition program to assess English language proficiency. Students with disabilities who have also been identified as ELs are not exempt from participation in the ACCESS assessment.

Assessment Domain	Grades Assessed
Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing	K-12

Many accommodations are available for students taking the ACCESS for ELLs assessment. For more information about specific accommodations and their appropriateness for this assessment, please see the [WIDA Accessibility and Accommodations Manual](#) or contact the LEA Assessment Director.

The Alternate ACCESS for ELLs is a one-on-one, large print, paper-based English language proficiency assessment for students in grades K-12 who are classified as ELs and have a significant cognitive disability that prevent their meaningful participation in the regular ACCESS for ELLs assessment. Students who are instructed using alternate achievement standards are eligible to participate in the Alternate ACCESS for ELLs.

## WIDA SCREENER

The WIDA Screener is an English language proficiency screener given to newly enrolled students who may be designated as ELs as indicated by the home language survey completed upon enrollment. It assists educators with programmatic placement decisions such as identification and placement of ELs. The WIDA Screener online is one component of WIDA's comprehensive assessment system and should be administered to students in grades K-12 who may be designated as ELs. WIDA Screener paper administration is recommended for students who have recently arrived in the U.S. or for students with significant cognitive disabilities. WIDA Screener assesses four domains of language in English.

Assessment Domain	Grades Assessed
Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing	K-12

More information about the WIDA Screener can be found on the [WIDA Screener website](#). Many accommodations are available for students taking the WIDA Screener assessment. For more information about specific accommodations and their appropriateness for this assessment, please see the [WIDA Accessibility and Accommodations Manual](#) or contact the LEA Assessment Director.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS (NAEP)

The NAEP is the largest nationally representative and continuing assessment of what students know and can do in various subjects. Assessments are conducted almost yearly in grades 4, 8, and 12 in mathematics, reading, science, writing, arts, civics, economics, geography, U.S. history, technology, and/or technology and engineering literacy. NAEP assessments are administered uniformly across the nation, and therefore serve as a common metric for all states. The NAEP assessment remains essentially the same from year to year, allowing an evaluation of a state’s student academic progress over time.

Schools and students are selected to participate in NAEP assessments using a stratified random sampling process. This process means that not all students will experience the NAEP assessment. All students with disabilities enrolled in Utah schools selected for NAEP assessments are expected to participate, unless the student is receiving instruction based on alternate standards and is eligible for the alternate assessments (DLM).

The participation of each school and student selected helps ensure the NAEP truly reflects the diversity of our nation's student population. Results are reported for groups of students with similar characteristics such as gender, region, race, and ethnicity. The school (including the IEP team) may not exclude a student with disabilities from participation in NAEP assessments.

Many accommodations are available for NAEP assessments. For more information about specific accommodations and their appropriateness for this assessment, visit the [NAEP Accommodations webpage](#).

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE TOWARD PROFICIENCY IN LANGUAGES (AAPPL)

The AAPPL is a proficiency and performance assessment of standards-based language learning appropriate for grades 5–12. It assesses tasks across four modes of communication and is available in six languages.

Modes of Communication	Languages
Interpersonal Listening/Speaking, Presentational Writing, and Interpretive Reading and Listening	Chinese (Mandarin), French, German, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish

**NOTE:** For students receiving the Seal of Biliteracy who need accommodations, contact your LEA AAPPL Coordinator.

Many accommodations are available for students taking the AAPPL assessment. However, some individual accommodations must go through a request and review process before the accommodation can be used. Some of the accommodations may not be applicable to some of the assessments due to test configuration limitations and construct. Please visit

the [Utah AAPPL Accommodation webpage](#) for access to the AAPPL Accommodations Guidelines and the template to request accommodations. You can also reach out directly to the [AAPPL Accommodations Team](#) to discuss specifics.

#### CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (CTE) CERTIFICATION EXAMS

Students complete a specific test as part of the CTE Skill Certificate requirements and receive skills certificates through participation in CTE exams. USBE is committed to assisting LEAs to provide access for all students to skills certification exams by providing reasonable accommodations appropriate to each student's conditions and needs as outlined in the student's educational plan (i.e., IEP, 504 Plan, EL Plan).

USBE CTE Test accommodations are individualized and handled on a case-by-case basis. Many accommodations are available for students taking a CTE assessment. However, some individual accommodations must go through a request and review process before the accommodation can be used.

For additional information and support, visit the [USBE CTE Test Administration webpage](#) or contact [Jessica Wilhelm](#) (jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov; 801-538-7565), USBE Special Education Assessment Specialist.

#### ADVANCED PLACEMENT (AP) EXAMS

AP offers high school students worldwide the opportunity to take college-level courses while attending secondary school. AP courses are invariably more rigorous than other high school offerings. Accommodations are available and overseen by College Board. Students with an IEP, 504 Plan, or EL Plan are all eligible for accommodations/supports, but they must be requested by a specified date with supporting documentation. College Board provides guidance on [Making a Request for Accommodations](#). For more details on AP accommodations, visit [College Board Accommodations](#) and [College Board Accommodations deadline for AP Exams](#) or call (844) 255-7728.

For more information about AP, visit the [USBE Advanced Placement webpage](#) or contact [Christy Schreck](#) (christy.schreck@schools.utah.gov; 801-538-7935), USBE AP Specialist, or [Jessica Wilhelm](#) (jessica.wilhelm@schools.utah.gov; 801-538-7565), USBE Special Education Assessment Specialist.

# GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT OF ENGLISH LEARNERS (ELS)

English learners (ELs) who have been enrolled in a school in the U.S. less than one year may be exempt from some assessments. ELs who have been enrolled in a school in the U.S. less than three years are not included in some growth and achievement calculations.

1. ELs who are enrolled **on or after April 15 of the current school year** who are new to the U.S. (first year of enrollment in any U.S. school) are not required to take any ELA, math, or science statewide summative assessment. However, they are required to participate in Acadience Reading and Math.
2. ELs who are enrolled **before April 15 during the current school year** who are new to the U.S. (first year of enrollment in any U.S. school) are required to participate in:
  - a. Acadience Reading and Math
  - b. ACCESS for ELLs
  - c. KEEP
  - d. ELA Summative (included in participation only; scores are not included in growth and achievement reports)
  - e. Math Summative (included in participation only; scores are not included in growth and achievement reports)
  - f. Science Summative (included in participation only; scores are not included in growth and achievement reports)
3. ELs in their **second year** of enrollment (in any U.S. school) are required to take:
  - a. Acadience Reading and Math (if enrolled in grades 1–3; included in growth)
  - b. ACCESS for ELLs
  - c. KEEP
  - d. ELA Summative (included in participation and growth only; scores are not included in achievement reports)
  - e. Math Summative (included in participation and growth only; scores are not included in achievement reports)
  - f. Science Summative (included in participation and growth only; scores are not included in achievement reports)
4. ELs enrolled **three or more years** (in any U.S. school) are included in all statewide reports and are required to take:
  - a. Acadience Reading and Math (if enrolled in grades 1–3; included in growth)
  - b. ACCESS for ELLs
  - c. KEEP

- d. ELA Summative (included in participation, growth, and achievement reports)
- e. Math Summative (included in participation, growth, and achievement reports)
- f. Science Summative (included in participation, growth, and achievement reports)

**Note:** Foreign exchange students may take the statewide assessments for the courses in which they are enrolled and are not included in any growth or achievement reports.

## PRIMARY LANGUAGE TRANSLATION GUIDANCE

The Adaptive Language Translation assessment accommodation is appropriate for students learning English if the LEA language services team, in consultation with the student and parents, has determined the student meets the following criteria. The adaptive translation qualifying criteria applies to all students learning English:

### **Meets at least one of the following criteria:**

- WIDA ACCESS Listening domain score of 2.5 or lower
- WIDA ACCESS Reading domain score of 2.5 or lower
- WIDA Screener Listening domain score of 2.5 or lower
- WIDA Screener Reading domain score of 2.5 or lower

### **AND meets both of the following criteria:**

- The student has been receiving classroom instructional support in the target language for adaptive translation that allows the student to access the content that will be assessed;
- The student has proficient academic language, in the target language for adaptive translation, reading and/or listening capabilities for their age/grade as indicated by the student and parent/guardian if academic records are not available;

### **AND meets at least one of the following ESSA, Title I, Part A, Sec.1111(b)(2), criteria:**

- The EL student has been in a US school(s) for 0-3 school years.
- Adaptive translation is allowable during school years 0-3 in the United States. Adaptive language translation is translation that may not be a word-for-word substitution. The translator can make substitutions in the target language to ensure textual meaning and components are not lost, but do not alter the construct of the assessment.
- For EL students that have been enrolled in a US school(s) for 3 or more consecutive school years, an LEA is required to determine the appropriateness of the adaptive



translation accommodation on a case-by-case basis. Additional adaptive translation cannot exceed an additional 2 consecutive years for EL students who have been enrolled in a US school for 3 or more consecutive years.

If the LEA language services team has designated this accommodation for a student for a language other than English or Spanish, please submit a completed “Oral Translation Request” form to [Kim Rathke](mailto:kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov) (kim.rathke@schools.utah.gov) for approval. The form is not needed for Spanish because the adaptive translation is embedded within the assessment platform. You can find the USBE Translator Guidelines and Adaptive Translation Request Form for Summative Assessment on the [USBE Assessment and Accountability webpage](#).

# BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR SELECTING, ADMINISTERING, AND EVALUATING ACCOMMODATIONS

School teams must carefully consider the selection, administration, and evaluation of accommodations for students with disabilities. To assist with that process, users should examine the philosophical foundation outlined below. This foundation is built upon a five-step process for planning teams selecting accommodations for students with disabilities.

1. Expect students to participate in grade-level assessments and achieve grade-level academic content standards.
2. Learn about accommodations and resources for instruction and assessment.
3. Select accommodations and resources for instruction and assessment as needed for individual students.
4. Ensure that access is provided for accommodations and resources during instruction and assessment administration.
5. Evaluate and improve accommodation use for instruction and assessment.

## ALL STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN GRADE-LEVEL ASSESSMENTS AND ACCESS GRADE-LEVEL ACADEMIC STANDARDS

The achievement of students with disabilities is heavily influenced by the expectations of educators and parents. To support students in their long-term goals for success in adult life, including educational and employment goals, the school team must hold the expectation that every student will be taught and assessed based on grade-level standards.

Legislation focuses on accountability and the inclusion of all students; therefore, it is imperative to ensure access to grade-level content standards for all students. Academic content standards are educational targets for students to learn at each grade level. Teachers must ensure students are given the opportunity to progress toward grade-level content standards by using a range of instructional strategies based on the varied strengths and needs of students. Providing accommodations during instruction and assessment promotes access to grade-level content. To accomplish this goal of access:

- Every team member must know and understand the Utah Core Standards,
- Every team member must be familiar with accountability systems at the state and LEA level, and
- Educators must collaborate in order to maximize access to grade-level content standards for all students.

All students with disabilities can access grade-level academic content standards, and most of them are able to demonstrate growth in achievement on grade-level standards when the following three conditions are met:

1. Instruction is provided by teachers who are qualified to teach in the content areas addressed by the Utah Core Standards and who know how to differentiate instruction for diverse learners.
2. Student plans are carefully designed to ensure all students have access to grade-level standards, with services and supports as needed.
3. Appropriate accommodations, services, and supports are provided to help students' access grade-level content.

The impact that high expectations can have on student success is expressed in Federal and State laws requiring schools to include students with disabilities in grade-level instruction and to assess the academic achievement of these students. While these laws vary for students with different types of needs, the core principles remain—public education is available to all students, schools must provide quality instruction to all students, and schools are accountable to demonstrate achievement and improvement for all students.

#### EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT (ESSA)

The ESSA reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). It aligns with existing tenets of USBE's Strategic Plan and State law. It offers flexibility to use ESSA funding to achieve education equity, improve quality learning, and advance system values. ESSA funding will help Utah improve educational outcomes for students.

The ESSA requirements concerning students with disabilities are very similar or the same as those of the ESEA. The ESEA expressed a national expectation that schools are accountable to the public for the educational achievements of all students. ESSA explicitly calls for all students to participate in assessments in order to meet this expectation of accountability (PL 114-95 § 1111(b)(2)(A)). ESSA also requires that assessments provide reasonable adaptations and accommodations for students with disabilities in order to measure the academic achievement of students on grade-level standards (PL 114-95 § 1111(b)(3)(C)(ix)(II)).

In addition, ESSA mandates that all ELs receive quality instruction for learning both English and grade-level academic content. According to ESSA, ELs are required to participate in annual statewide assessments that measure students' English language and academic progress. States can choose flexible programs of instruction and assessment tools in order to increase accountability for ELs' academic achievement.

The ESSA requires that states develop standards for English language proficiency in the context of each state's academic content standards. LEAs must ensure participation of ELs in the state accountability system and provide for:

The inclusion of English learners, who shall be assessed in a valid and reliable manner and provided appropriate accommodations on assessments administered to such students under this paragraph, including, to the extent practicable, assessments in the language and form most likely to yield accurate data on what such students know and can do in academic content areas, until such students have achieved English language proficiency (PL 114-95 §1111(b)(3)(ix)(III)).

The rights of ELs with disabilities for equitable inclusion in instruction and assessment processes are also outlined in several federal laws and regulations, as well as certain legal decisions in conjunction with the Office of Civil Rights (OCR). These educational protections and supports for ELs include the ESSA, as well as the Supreme Court cases *Lau v. Nichols* (1974) and *Castañeda v. Pickard* (1981).

The following are some other ESSA provisions for ELs:

- Students must be appropriately identified as ELs in accordance with Title III policies and procedures.
- All students who are ELs must be tested for English proficiency annually.
- All students who are ELs must take state academic achievement tests in ELA and mathematics, may be excluded from proficiency calculations in their second year of enrollment, and must be included in proficiency and growth calculations in their third year of enrollment.
- Students who are ELs should be assessed in a valid and reliable manner and provided reasonable accommodations.
- Students who are ELs as a group must make adequate progress toward English proficiency each year; schools, LEAs, and the State are held accountable for ensuring that these targets are met.
- Language instruction curricula must be evidence-based and effective for students who are ELs.
- Local entities have the flexibility to choose the method of instruction to teach students who are ELs.
- States must establish standards and objectives for raising the level of English proficiency within the four recognized domains of speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Standards for English proficiency must be aligned with achievement of the challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards.

Utah, as part of the WIDA Consortium, has adopted WIDA standards and assessments for ELs.

#### INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA) OF 2004

The IDEA specifically governs services provided to students with disabilities. Accountability at the individual level is provided through IEPs developed based on each student's unique needs. Accountability at the school and state level is provided through participation in the statewide assessment system. The IDEA requires the participation of all students with disabilities in State and LEA-wide assessments. Specific IDEA requirements include:

All children with disabilities are included in all general State and districtwide assessment programs . . . with appropriate accommodations and alternate assessments where necessary and as indicated in their respective individualized education programs (34 CFR § 300.160).

The term "individualized education program" or "IEP" means a written statement for each child with a disability that is developed, reviewed, and revised in accordance with this section and that includes . . . a statement of any individual appropriate accommodations that are necessary to measure the academic achievement and functional performance of the child on State and districtwide assessments consistent with section 612(a)(16)(A) of this title; and if the IEP Team determines that the child shall take an alternate assessment on a particular State or districtwide assessment of student achievement, a statement of why—the child cannot participate in the regular assessment; and the particular alternate assessment selected is appropriate for the child (34 CFR § 300.160).

#### SECTION 504 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT

Section 504 provides individuals with disabilities certain rights and protects them against discrimination from federally funded programs and activities. Section 504 states:

No otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States, as defined in section 705(20) of this title, shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance or under any program or activity conducted by any Executive agency . . .  
(Nondiscrimination under Federal grants and programs, 29 USC §794(a))

In school settings, Section 504 legislation guarantees and protects students with disabilities who do not have an IEP but are still considered individuals with disabilities. The definition of a student with a disability is much broader under Section 504 than it is under IDEA. An important part of Section 504 Plans developed by schools for students with

disabilities is a description of the specific accommodations the student can utilize on assessments.

## ACCOMMODATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND RESOURCES FOR INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT

### ACCOMMODATIONS

Accommodations are practices and procedures that provide equitable access during instruction and assessments for students with disabilities, that are intended to reduce or even eliminate the effects of a student's disability that do not reduce learning expectations and they do not alter the validity, score interpretation, reliability, or security of the assessment. Accommodations must be determined by a student's IEP, 504, or EL team.

The accommodations provided to a student should be the same for classroom instruction, classroom assessments, and LEA and state assessments. It is critical to note that although some accommodations may be appropriate for instructional use, they may not be appropriate for use on a standardized assessment. For example, providing a spell check on a spelling assessment item or providing a calculator on a math item designed to assess a student's computation skill would alter the validity, score interpretation, reliability, or security of the assessment. The IDEA clearly identifies that the IEP team must only select, for each assessment, only those accommodations that do not invalidate the score (34 CFR § 300.160).

It is very important for educators to become familiar with state policies regarding accommodations during assessments. Accommodations should be provided routinely for instruction and assessment during the school year to be used for state assessments. Students should take advantage of computer-based training tests to be familiar with how accommodations will be made available on computer-based assessments.

In the area of accommodations, research indicates that more is not necessarily better, and that providing students with accommodations that are not truly needed may have a negative impact on performance. The most appropriate approach to accommodations is to focus on students' identified needs within the general education curriculum. Typically, accommodation use does not begin and end in school. Students who use accommodations will generally also need them at home, in the community, and, as they get older, in postsecondary education and at work. Accommodations for instruction and assessment are integrally intertwined.

Recent and ongoing advances in assistive technologies are changing the ways in which many accommodations may be provided, and some tools that once were available only as accommodations are now available to all students. As states move to providing

assessments on computer-based platforms, the IEP team must take care to ensure that students have opportunities to become familiar with the technological aspects of the assessment process. In addition to taking training assessments using the same platform, it is also important for educators to provide opportunities for all students to use technology for learning and in formative assessment activities as well.

## MODIFICATIONS

Modifications are changes in the assessment conditions that fundamentally alter the test score interpretation and comparability and are not allowed for statewide assessments. Modifications or alterations refer to practices that change, lower, or reduce learning expectations and can increase the gap between the achievement of students with disabilities and expectations for proficiency at a particular grade level. Using modifications may have implications that could adversely affect students throughout their educational career. Examples of modifications include:

- Providing a student with a tool/accommodation (e.g., spell-checker, calculator) for an instructional activity or assessment item when this tool changes the underlying skill or concept being taught or assessed.
- Allowing the use of an unapproved accommodation on an assessment.
- Requiring a student to learn less material (e.g., fewer objectives, shorter units, or lessons).
- Reducing assignments and assessments so a student only needs to complete the easiest problems or items.
- Revising assignments or assessments to make them easier (e.g., crossing out half of the response choices on a multiple-choice test so that a student only has to pick from two options instead of four).
- Giving a student hints or clues to correct responses on assignments and tests.

Providing modifications to students during classroom instruction and/or classroom assessments may have the unintended consequence of reducing their opportunity to learn critical content. If students have not had access to critical, assessed content, they may be at risk for not meeting graduation requirements.

Providing a student with a modification during a state accountability assessment is not allowed and will constitute a test irregularity and/or an ethics violation and may result in an investigation into the school's or LEA's testing practices. If a student is administered a modified assessment, the student will be considered non-proficient and recorded as a non-participant at the school and LEA levels for accountability purposes.

## RESOURCES

Resources are universally designed best practices that are provided for all students including students in general education and students with disabilities. Scratch paper, extended time, breaks, and use of an alternative location are examples of resources which may be used by all students.

## ASSESSMENT ACCOMMODATIONS AND RESOURCES OVERVIEW

**Resources for All Students (Table 1):** These are accessibility features that are allowed for all students who are participating in the assessment (unless otherwise noted because in some cases they are accommodations and/or modifications depending on the assessment). The student must have access to the desired resource throughout the year during classroom instruction to become familiar with the feature prior to the administration of the assessment.

Again, it is important to remember that some resources from Table 1 may be considered accommodations or modifications depending on the various assessment.

**Accommodations for Students with Disabilities, 504 plans, and/or English Learner plans (Table 2):** These features are accommodations that are provided for students with disabilities, 504 Plans, and/or EL Plans who require the use of the accommodation(s) to access the assessment. Table 2 has the USBE verification/notification expectations when choosing to provide an accommodation. This ensures the student will be effectively provided with the necessary accommodation. See each individual assessment's Test Administration Manuals (TAMs) for how to set accommodations for the various assessments.

**Additional Accommodations Information (Table 3):** The resources and accommodations listed in Tables 1 and 2 do not necessarily apply to the DLM, Utah Aspire Plus, ACT, and ASVAB. Table 3 gives specific directions for where to find more information regarding accommodations for these assessments.

**Exceptional Accommodations Request:** If an IEP team has designated an accommodation needed for a student to receive FAPE and that accommodation is not found in the tables below or is not an accommodation typically used/allowed, please submit an "Exceptional Accommodation Request" form to the USBE prior to using that accommodation on a statewide assessment.

Students participating in WIDA ACCESS for ELLs may have a disability which precludes them from taking one or more domains of the assessment, even with allowable accommodations. An "Exceptional Accommodations Request Form" must be submitted to exempt a student from a domain. The student must then be assessed in the remaining



domains in which it is possible for them to access, ensuring that the student is participating to their maximum extent possible.

A committee at USBE, made up of special education and assessment specialists, will review the request for approval. You can find the “Exceptional Accommodations Request” form on the [Special Education Assessment Accommodations webpage](#) under the Accommodations tab.

All statewide assessments have detailed information about specific resources and accommodations in their individual Test Administration Manuals (TAM). The following charts are intended to be a quick reference for users to inform teams in decision making for student plans.

TABLE 1: RESOURCES FOR ALL STUDENTS

Resource	RISE	Acadience Reading	Acadience Math	ACCESS for ELLs/ Screener	NAEP	AAPPL	PEEP & KEEP	CTE Exams	AP
Alternate location	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation
Adaptive equipment	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation
Audio amplification	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Breaks	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation	Allowed	Accommodation	Embedded breaks, additional breaks by request (See AP manual)
Calculation devices and computation tables	Not allowed for grades 3-5; Embedded for grade 6 (segment 2), grades 7 & 8	N/A	Not allowed	N/A	Provided if applicable	N/A	N/A	Embedded as needed	Allowed for specific sections, request for other AP exams

Resource	RISE	Acadience Reading	Acadience Math	ACCESS for ELLs/ Screener	NAEP	AAPPL	PEEP & KEEP	CTE Exams	AP
Change order of activities	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Listening or Reading must be given first	Not allowed	Allowed as an accommodation	Allowed	Allowed	Not allowed
Color overlay/ adjustments	Embedded (Must be set in TIDE)	Allowed	Allowed	Embedded	Allowed	Embedded	N/A	Allowed	Accommodation
Descriptive audio	Embedded (Must be set in TIDE)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Allowed – (Closed Captioning)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
*Directions – oral translation	Allowed for ELs	Allowed (See * below)	Allowed (See * below)	Allowed for ELs	Allowed for ELs	Allowed as an accommodation	Allowed (See * below)	Allowed for ELs (Locally provided)	N/A
*Directions – reread	Embedded as a text-to-speech	Allowed (See * below)	Allowed (See * below)	Allowed	Allowed	Embedded	Allowed (See * below)	Allowed	Allowed
*Directions – signed (certified interpreter)	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed

Resource	RISE	Acadience Reading	Acadience Math	ACCESS for ELLs/ Screener	NAEP	AAPPL	PEEP & KEEP	CTE Exams	AP
Extended time	Allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation for some components	N/A	Allowed-must be set	Accommodation (Must be set)
Graphic organizer	Not allowed	N/A	Not allowed	N/A	Allowed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highlight	Embedded	Not allowed	Not allowed	Embedded	Embedded	Not allowed	Allowed	N/A	N/A
Magnification (text zoom)	Embedded	Allowed	Allowed	Embedded	Embedded	Embedded	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation (Under AT)
Minimize distractions	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed as an accommodation	Allowed	Allowed	Accommodation
Scratch paper and graph paper (blank)	Allowed	N/A	Allowed	Allowed	Embedded	Allowed as an accommodation	N/A	Allowed (Locally provided)	Allowed (Locally provided)
Spell check	Embedded (For writing only)	N/A	N/A	Not allowed	Available for online test; Unavailable on paper test	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not allowed

Resource	RISE	Acadience Reading	Acadience Math	ACCESS for ELLs/ Screener	NAEP	AAPPL	PEEP & KEEP	CTE Exams	AP
<b>Strikethrough</b>	Embedded	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Embedded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Text-to-speech</b>	Embedded	Not allowed	Not allowed	N/A	Embedded	Unavailable	N/A	Allowed-locally provided	Accommodation
<b>Line Reader</b>	Embedded	N/A	N/A	Embedded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Masking</b>	Embedded	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Glossary</b>	Embedded (Grade 3-5 Reading)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Dictionary</b>	Embedded (English and Spanish)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Thesaurus</b>	Embedded (English only)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* = Directions are non-item content, introductions, and directions that appear at the beginning of the test or between testing sessions. The resource does not refer to the scripted directions for the item's stimulus or directions for answering a specific question, etc.

TABLE 2: ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STUDENTS WITH IEPS, 504 PLANS, AND/OR PLANS FOR ENGLISH LEARNERS

Accommodation	RISE	Acadience Reading	Acadience Math	ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	NAEP	AAPPL	PEEP & KEEP	CTE Exams	AP
<b>Adaptive Language Translation</b>	Allowed for Math and Science (Must be set in TIDE) See guidance in TAM	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed for test direction lines on all AAPPL components & prompts for PW & IL/IR	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed
<b>Attention marker or ruler</b>	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Embedded line reader (In Table 1)	N/A	N/A	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
<b>Assistive technology (Notify USBE if needed)</b>	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
<b>Braille (Tactile graphics for students who are blind)</b>	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed (Must be ordered)	Allowed	N/A (Computer-based test; use human readers)	Allowed	Allowed (Submit request to USBE)	Allowed (Must be ordered)
<b>Calculation devices and computation tables</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> grade (Handheld allowed during calculator segment 2 only)	N/A	Not allowed	N/A	Allowed on calculator section	N/A	Not Allowed	Embedded	Allowed

Accommodation	RISE	Acadience Reading	Acadience Math	ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	NAEP	AAPPL	PEEP & KEEP	CTE Exams	AP
Large print paper	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed (Must be ordered)	Allowed	N/A (Computer-based test; increase screen resolution)	Allowed	Allowed (Submit request to USBE)	Allowed (Must be ordered)
Scribe	Allowed (Need USBE approval)	N/A	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed for some components	Not allowed	Allowed (Submit request to USBE)	Allowed
Sign language (w/certified interpreter)	Allowed (Embedded for listening stimulus)	Use appropriate alternative assessment option	Allowed	Allowed for directions, listening, speaking, and writing. Not allowed for reading.	Allowed	Allowed for some components	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Speech-to-text/Dictation	Allowed (Need USBE approval as built-in feature in the system or 3 <sup>rd</sup> party AT)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Accommodation

Accommodation	RISE	Acadience Reading	Acadience Math	ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	NAEP	AAPPL	PEEP & KEEP	CTE Exams	AP
Human reader	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed for directions, listening, speaking, and writing. Not allowed for reading. (Must be ordered)	Allowed (except for reading test)	Allowed for directions & prompts for PW and IL. Not allowable on IR section	N/A	Allowed (Submit request to USBE)	Allowed
Standard size paper	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed (Must be ordered)	Allowed	N/A	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
Visual representation/ Manipulatives	Allowed	N/A	Not allowed	N/A	N/A	N/A	Embedded	N/A	N/A
Medical Aids/Devices (See specific assessment TAM)	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed

**NOTE:** Students participating in ACCESS for ELLs whose disability precludes them from taking one or more domains of the assessment, even with allowable accommodations, must have an "Exceptional Accommodations Request Form" submitted. (See page 24)



TABLE 3: ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS INFORMATION

Assessment	Accommodations
Utah Aspire Plus	Accessibility supports and accommodations table can be found in Appendix H.
ACT	Accessibility supports and accommodations table can be found in Appendix I.
ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator.
DLM	Accommodations are based on IEP team decisions for individual student needs and are provided in the DLM assessments with great flexibility.

# ACCOMMODATIONS AND RESOURCES DEFINITIONS

Student planning teams are responsible to identify the resources, accommodations, or modifications that are required for instruction and assessment. Each assessment identifies which resources and accommodations are allowed within the assessment to accurately measure student knowledge and skill for the specific concepts being assessed. The planning team may not “override” the requirements for any specific assessment. If a resource or accommodation is provided for an assessment that is not allowed for that assessment, the assessment is invalid. The student is considered non-proficient and is reported as a non-participant.

## ADAPTIVE LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

The Adaptive Language Translation of assessment accommodation is appropriate for students learning English if the LEA language services team, in consultation with the student and parents, has determined the student meets the criteria outlined in the Primary Language Translation Guidance section on pages 18-19.

RISE and Utah Aspire Plus have a Spanish Language setting available to select for qualifying students. This setting provides the full translation of each item and the item directions. For students who are literate in Spanish and who use dual language features in the classroom, the use of Spanish in the Language setting may be appropriate.

If the LEA language services team has designated this accommodation for a student for a language other than English or Spanish, additional guidance is provided in the Primary Language Translation Guidance section on pages 18-19.

Assessment	Adaptive Language Translation
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Not allowed
AAPPL	Allowed for test direction lines on all AAPPL components & prompts for PW & IL/IR
Acadience Reading	Not allowed
Acadience Math	Not allowed
ACT and ASVAB	Not allowed
AP	Not allowed
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed for Math and Science
KEEP	Not allowed
PEEP	Not allowed
NAEP	Not allowed
RISE	Allowed for Math and Science
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed for Reading, Math, and Science

## ALTERNATE LOCATION

In some circumstances, distractions for an individual student or a group of students can be reduced by altering the location in which an individual student interacts with instructional materials or test content. For students who are easily distracted by the presence of other students, an alternate location allows students to work individually or in small groups. Changes may also be made to a student's location within a room, such as away from windows, doors, or pencil sharpeners. Sitting near the teacher's desk or in the front of a classroom may be helpful for some students. Physically enclosed classrooms (classrooms with four walls) may be more appropriate than open classrooms, and study carrels might also be helpful. Some students may benefit from being in an environment that allows for movement, such as being able to walk around.

An alternate location for a student receiving an interpreter or scribe accommodation can prevent other students from becoming distracted. In addition, some students may perform better when they can read content aloud and think out loud or make noises that may be distracting to other students. To reduce distractions to other students when these strategies and/or accommodations are provided, an alternate location must be employed. A student assessed in an alternate location always needs a proctor supervising the assessment.

Assessment	Alternate Location Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed for all students
AAPPL	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Reading	Allowed for all students
Acadience Math	Allowed for all students
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed for all students
PEEP	Allowed for all students
NAEP	Allowed
RISE	Allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed

## ADAPTIVE EQUIPMENT

Adaptive equipment may be necessary for some students. Some students benefit from the use of adaptive or special furniture such as devices for sitting upright during instruction or assessment. Use of a slant board or wedge to minimize eye strain and provide a better work surface may be needed by some students. Special lighting may also be beneficial to some students.

Assessment	Adaptive Equipment Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Reading	Allowed for all students
Acadience Math	Allowed for all students
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
PEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
NAEP	Allowed for all students
RISE	Allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed as an accommodation

#### ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

For instruction, Assistive Technology (AT) device *means* any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of a student with a disability. The term does not include a medical device that is surgically implanted, or the replacement of such a device (USBE SER I.E.4.).

For assessment, Assistive Technology *means* a device, software, or equipment to help students navigate their educational environment independently. For example, for students who have difficulty manipulating a mouse or standard keyboard, there are a variety of assistive technology devices that allow them to control a computer program and record responses. These assistive technology devices include items such as Intellikeys®, sip-and-puff devices, single-switch devices, eye tracking devices, speech-to-text dictation, and touch screens.

Assessment	Assistive Technology Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Reading	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Math	Allowed as an accommodation
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
PEEP	Allowed as an accommodation

Assessment	Assistive Technology Allowance
NAEP	Not applicable for any student – contact USBE
RISE	Allowed for all students (review technical specifications to verify which devices may be used)
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed for all students (review technical specifications to verify which devices may be used)

#### ATTENTION MARKER OR RULER

The use of a marker or ruler to focus student attention on the materials is sometimes allowed for students who are not able to demonstrate their skills adequately without one. It is good practice to attempt the task or assessment first without a marker or ruler and then reattempt or retest with an alternate form using a marker or ruler if needed.

Assessment	Attention Marker or Ruler Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Math	Allowed as an accommodation
ACT and ASVAB	Not applicable for any student
AP	Allowed
CTE	Allowed
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
PEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
NAEP	Not applicable for any student
RISE	Not applicable for any student – use line reader
Utah Aspire Plus	Not applicable for any student – use line reader

#### AUDIO AMPLIFICATION

Some students may require audio amplification devices in addition to hearing aids to increase clarity. A teacher may use an amplification system when working with students in classroom situations that contain a great deal of ambient noise.

Assessment	Audio Amplification Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Allowed for any student
Acadience Reading	Allowed for all students
Acadience Math	Allowed for all students
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed

Assessment	Audio Amplification Allowance
KEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
PEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
NAEP	Not allowed for any student
RISE	Allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed for all students

#### BRILLE/SCREEN READER FOR STUDENTS WHO ARE BLIND OR VISUALLY IMPAIRED

Braille is a method of reading a raised dot code with the fingertips. Not all students who are blind or visually impaired read braille fluently or choose braille as their primary mode of reading. Even if they use braille as their primary mode of reading, students should also build skills in using electronic formats such as audio recordings and synthesized speech.

Tactile graphic images provide graphic information through fingers instead of eyes. Graphic material (e.g., maps, charts, graphs, diagrams, illustrations) is presented in a raised format. Tactile sensitivity (recognizing graphic images through touch) is less discriminating than visual reading, making many diagrams too complicated to understand without significant additional information. Braille and/or tactile graphics may be used for instruction and assessment. Auditory descriptions of graphics may be available on assessments.

Screen reading software, which includes both text and graphics description for students who are blind or visually impaired, can be used for instruction or assessment. Some screen readers, such as JAWS, are developed for computer users whose vision loss prevents them from seeing screen content. A refreshable braille display or braille terminal is an electro-mechanical device for displaying braille characters, usually by means of raising dots through holes in a flat surface. Computer users who are blind or visually impaired may use refreshable braille to read text output. Some students may need human assistance to enter responses, which is allowed for students using this accommodation.

Assessment	Braille/Screen Reader Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screenener	Allowed
AAPPL	Screen reader compatibility with alt-text descriptions; computer-based test – also can use human reader
Acadience Reading	Allowed – request braille from USBE
Acadience Math	Allowed – request braille from USBE
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation – must order per College Board AP Manual
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation – request from USBE

Assessment	Braille/Screen Reader Allowance
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed as an accommodation – request from USBE
PEEP	Allowed as an accommodation – request from USBE
NAEP	Allowed as an accommodation
RISE	Allowed. Contact USBE for approval and guidance.
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed accommodation. Must order materials through Pearson Access Next. Contact USBE for approval and guidance.

## BREAKS

Breaks may be given if needed. The administrator of the assessment must monitor the length and timing of breaks so students do not have opportunity to seek answers to items on the assessment.

Assessment	Breaks Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Reading	Allowed between subtests for all students
Acadience Math	Allowed between subtests for all students
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed for all students
PEEP	Allowed for all students
NAEP	Allowed for all students
RISE	Allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed as an accommodation

## CALCULATION DEVICES AND COMPUTATION TABLES

All students are allowed to use the online calculation device when it is embedded during the allowed segments of a math assessment. Students in grades 7–12 who require a handheld calculation device or printable computation table can use that resource during the allowed segment of the math assessment. For students in grade 6, the use of a handheld calculation device or printable computation table is considered an accommodation and may be provided (based on need documented in the IEP) during the allowed segment of the assessment. For students in grades 3–5, the use of a handheld calculation device or printable computation table is not allowed during any segment of the math assessment. If provided, the test must be reported as modified, and the student

will receive a score of non-proficient and be considered a non-participant for accountability.

During instruction, it is important to determine whether the use of a calculation device or computation table is a matter of convenience or a necessary accommodation. It is also important to know the goal of instruction and assessment before making decisions about the use of calculation devices or computation tables. In some cases, calculators may be adapted with large keys or voice output (talking calculators). Examples of calculation devices are calculators, slide rules, and abacuses. Examples of computation tables are number lines and multiplication, division, addition, and subtraction charts.

Assessment	Calculation Devices and Computation Tables Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Not applicable
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Math	Not allowed
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation (Provided on same AP exams – check AP manual)
CTE	Embedded as needed for any student
DLM	Allowed for some testlets – see TIPS page for directions
KEEP	Not allowed for any student
PEEP	Not allowed for any student
NAEP	Provided if applicable for the assessment
RISE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Math grades 3, 4, 5:</b> Not allowed for any student.</li> <li>• <b>Math grade 6:</b> Allowed when embedded within the assessment system. If a student is unable to access the online calculator due to the student's disability, an accommodation can be made to use a handheld calculator during the calculator segment of the assessment, based on need documented on the IEP.</li> <li>• <b>Math grade 7 and above:</b> Allowed when embedded within the assessment system. All students may choose to use the embedded calculator or the handheld calculator they are most comfortable using.</li> <li>• <b>Science:</b> Allowed for all students.</li> </ul>
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed



## CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF ACTIVITIES

Assessments and activities that require focused attention should be scheduled for the time of day when a student is most likely to demonstrate peak performance. To reduce fatigue and increase attention, activities or some tests can be administered over multiple days (e.g., completing a portion each day).

Assessment	Change in the Order of Activities Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Listening must be administered first
AAPPL	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Reading	Allowed for all students
Acadience Math	Allowed for all students
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
PEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
NAEP	Not allowed for any student
RISE	Allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed

## COLOR ADJUSTMENT

Some students with visual needs are better able to view information through color contrast. Students may alter the contrast in which content is presented via computer. Students may choose the font and background color combinations that help them perceive text-based content, including reverse contrast, such as white font on a black background. A color overlay changes the color of the entire page or screen. Lines and graphics are not affected by the color changes.

Assessment	Color Adjustment Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Allowed for all students
Acadience Reading	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Math	Allowed as an accommodation
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Not available
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
PEEP	Not applicable for any student

Assessment	Color Adjustment Allowance
NAEP	Allowed for all students
RISE	Embedded and allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Embedded and allowed for all students

#### DESCRIPTIVE AUDIO

Students may listen to audio descriptions of interactive answer spaces in test questions. This audio is provided in addition to text-to-speech as a test setting.

Assessment	Descriptive Audio Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Unavailable
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Math	Not applicable for any student
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	N/A
CTE	N/A
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
PEEP	Not applicable for any student
NAEP	Allowed – closed captioning
RISE	Embedded and allowed for all students. <b>Must be marked as an accommodation in TIDE.</b> Visit the <a href="#">RISE Portal</a> for more information.
Utah Aspire Plus	Embedded with text-to-speech

#### DIRECTIONS – ORAL TRANSLATION

Oral translation of directions involves immediate rendering of directions into a student's native language. Clarification of directions is not allowed on any assessment. ("Directions" refers only to non-item content that appears at the beginning of the test or between testing sessions. The resource does not refer to the item's stem, directions for answering a specific question, etc.)

Assessment	Directions – Oral Translation Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed for all students learning English
AAPPL	Allowed for test direction lines on all AAPPL components & prompts for PW & IL/IR
Acadience Reading	Allowed only for <b>directions</b> at the beginning of the assessment, not allowed for scripted directions before items or items

Assessment	Directions – Oral Translation Allowance
Acadience Math	Allowed only for <b>directions</b> at the beginning of the assessment, not allowed for scripted directions before items or items
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	N/A AP does not offer EL supports/accommodations
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed only for <b>directions</b> at the beginning of the assessment, not allowed for scripted directions before items or items
PEEP	Allowed only for <b>directions</b> at the beginning of the assessment, not allowed for scripted directions before items or items
NAEP	Allowed for all students learning English
RISE	Allowed for <b>directions</b> for all students learning English. Assessment items, including reading and writing passages, graphs, questions, and answer options may not be translated in English language arts. See <a href="#">Primary Language Translation Guidance</a> section.
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed for <b>directions</b> for all students learning English. Assessment items, including reading and writing passages, graphs, questions, and answer options may not be translated in English language arts. See <a href="#">Primary Language Translation Guidance</a> section.

#### DIRECTIONS – REREAD

To accurately understand the task a student is being asked to engage in, some students need to have directions reread. Clarification of directions is not allowed on any assessment. (“Directions” refers only to non-item content that appears at the beginning of the test or between testing sessions. The resource does not refer to the item’s stem, directions for answering a specific question, etc.)

Assessment	Directions – Reread Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Embedded
Acadience Reading	Allowed only for <b>directions</b> at the beginning of the assessment, not allowed for scripted directions before items or items

Assessment	Directions – Reread Allowance
Acadience Math	Allowed only for <b>directions</b> at the beginning of the assessment, not allowed for scripted directions before items or items
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed only for <b>directions</b> at the beginning of the assessment, not allowed for scripted directions before items or items
PEEP	Allowed only for <b>directions</b> at the beginning of the assessment, not allowed for scripted directions before items or items
NAEP	Allowed for all students
RISE	Embedded and allow for all students as text-to-speech only
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed for all students

#### DIRECTIONS – SIGNED

Directions may be signed by a certified interpreter. Clarification of directions is not allowed any assessment. (“Directions” refers only to non-item content that appears at the beginning of the test or between testing sessions. The resource does not refer to the item’s stem, directions for answering a specific question, etc.)

Assessment	Directions – Signed Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed if signed by a certified interpreter
AAPPL	Allowed w/certified interpreter
Acadience Reading	Allowed w/certified interpreter
Acadience Math	Allowed w/certified interpreter
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed w/certified interpreter
CTE	Allowed w/certified interpreter
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed w/certified interpreter
PEEP	Allowed w/certified interpreter
NAEP	Allowed w/certified interpreter
RISE	Allowed w/certified interpreter
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed w/certified interpreter

#### EXTENDED TIME

Determining the appropriate amount of extended time for a student on a state-wide assessment should be based upon the amount of extended time a student uses during

instruction, classroom, and LEA assessments. For example, if a student typically takes twice the amount of time to complete an assignment or classroom test, then that should be the amount of extended time considered to take for a state-wide assessment. Decisions should also be made on a case-by case basis, keeping in mind the type of type of assignments, assessments, and activities. **Unlimited time is usually not appropriate or feasible for any student.**

Assessment	Extended Time Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpersonal Speaking component is <b>not allowed</b>. The time to answer each prompt is fixed.</li> <li>Interpretive Reading, Interpretive Listening, and Presentational Writing are <b>allowed</b> (time and one-half or double time).</li> </ul>
Acadience Reading	Not allowed for timed measures
Acadience Math	Not allowed for timed measures
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed
DLM	Not applicable for any student. This is not a timed assessment.
KEEP	Not applicable for any student. This is not a timed assessment.
PEEP	Not applicable for any student. This is not a timed assessment.
NAEP	Allowed as an accommodation
RISE	Not applicable for any student. This is not a timed assessment.
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed as an accommodation

#### GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Graphic organizers are tools that use visual symbols to express concepts and ideas, or to convey a meaning. They often depict the relationships between facts, ideas, and/or terms within a specific learning task. Examples of graphic organizers are story maps, concept maps, knowledge maps, advanced organizers, concept diagrams, and Venn diagrams. All students may be provided a blank sheet of paper with which they can create their own graphic organizer, without the aid or prompt of the teacher or proctor during the assessment.

Assessment	Graphic Organizer Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Not applicable for any student

Assessment	Graphic Organizer Allowance
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Math	Not allowed
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	N/A
CTE	N/A
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
PEEP	Not applicable for any student
NAEP	Allowed
RISE	Not allowed for any student, students may create a graphic organizer on scratch paper
Utah Aspire Plus	Not allowed for any student, students may create a graphic organizer on scratch paper

#### HIGHLIGHT

Highlighting, providing visual cues, and using markers, arrows, and stickers, may draw attention to key words or content in instruction. These resources may or may not be applicable or available for assessments.

Assessment	Highlight Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Embedded
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Not allowed for any student
Acadience Math	Not allowed for any student
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	N/A
CTE	N/A
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed
PEEP	Allowed
NAEP	Allowed
RISE	Embedded
Utah Aspire Plus	Embedded

#### HUMAN READER

In a computer-based environment, text-to-speech technology that reads text and describes graphics may replace a human reader. Human read-aloud of text may or may not be allowed on assessments. If allowed, readers should use even inflection so the student does not receive any cue from the way the information is read. Human readers may not describe graphics and other symbols, or clarify, elaborate, or provide assistance

to students. Familiarity with terminology and symbols specific to the content, especially high school mathematics and science, is necessary for human readers.

Assessment	Human Reader Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed for directions and listening passages
AAPPL	Allowed accommodation for all directions & prompts for PW & IL
Acadience Reading	Not allowed for any student
Acadience Math	Allowed as an accommodation
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
PEEP	Not applicable for any student
NAEP	Allowed as an accommodation
RISE	Not allowed for any student – use text-to-speech for all students instead
Utah Aspire Plus	Only allowed in conjunction with other specific accommodations

#### LARGE PRINT

Students with visual impairments or other print disabilities may need assistance viewing content. Access for students with visual needs is typically provided through enlarging content. Large print paper assessments may no longer be needed in computer-based testing if magnification of the entire screen and/or magnification of select areas is available. Larger monitors may also aid students in computer-based assessments. Large-print editions of instructional materials are required for some students with visual impairments or print disabilities. All text and graphic materials including labels and captions on pictures, diagrams, maps, charts, exponential numbers, notes, and footnotes must be presented in at least 18-point size font for students who need large print.

Students, working with their teachers, need to find an optimal print size and determine the smallest print that can still be read (copyright issues may need to be addressed).

Assessment	Large Print Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed – order from USBE staff
AAPPL	Use magnification allowance or contact LEA coordinator
Acadience Reading	Allowed as an accommodation – produced by LEA
Acadience Math	Allowed as an accommodation – produced by LEA
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation

Assessment	Large Print Allowance
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed as an accommodation – produced by LEA
PEEP	Allowed as an accommodation – produced by LEA
NAEP	Allowed for all students
RISE	Available as an accommodation. Large print is printed onsite, through the print on request feature. It is recommended to print on 8½" x 11" paper.
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed as an accommodation. Must be pre-ordered on 11" x 17" paper and 18-point font size.

## MAGNIFICATION

Access for students with visual impairments is typically provided through magnifying content. Magnification of the entire screen, including text and graphics, and/or a magnification tool that magnifies only a portion of the screen may be available on assessments.

Assessment	Magnification Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Embedded
Acadience Reading	Allowed for all students
Acadience Math	Allowed for all students
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed for all students
PEEP	Allowed for all students
NAEP	Allowed for all students
RISE	Embedded and allowed for all students. Additional magnification would fall under assistive technology.
Utah Aspire Plus	Embedded and allowed for all students. Additional magnification would fall under assistive technology.

## MEDICAL AIDS/DEVICES

A medical aid/device can be any instrument, apparatus, machine, appliance, or implant used for a medical purpose. These may consist of Epinephrine auto-injectors (e.g., EpiPen), glucose monitors, etc. Medical aids/devices are allowed in the testing room, but in some cases where the medical aid/device is through a smart phone, smartwatch, or other wearable technology must be pre-approved through the specific assessment's



accommodations policy and placed where the testing proctor can monitor the medical aid/device.

Assessment	Medical Aids/Devices Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screener	Allowed – see ACCESS accessibility manual
AAPPL	Allowed
Acadience Reading	Allowed
Acadience Math	Allowed
ACT and ASVAB	Allowed – see specific assessment guidance
AP	Allowed as an accommodation – see AP manual
CTE	Allowed
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed
PEEP	Allowed
NAEP	Allowed
RISE	Allowed
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed

#### MINIMIZE DISTRACTIONS

Some students need help reducing distractions and/or maintaining focus while they are accessing and interacting with information presented during instruction or assessment. A student may wear noise buffers, such as earphones, earplugs, or headphones to reduce distractions and improve concentration. Study carrels may also be used.

Assessment	Minimize Distractions Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screener	Allowed
AAPPL	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Reading	Allowed for all students
Acadience Math	Allowed for all students
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed for all students
PEEP	Allowed for all students
NAEP	Allowed for all students
RISE	Allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed for all students

#### SCRATCH PAPER AND GRAPH PAPER

Students may use **blank** scratch or graph paper without any directions or numbers included. If paper is provided during an assessment, care must be taken not to violate the

security of the test. All paper should be collected and destroyed at the end of the assessment.

Assessment	Scratch Paper and Graph Paper Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed
AAPPL	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Reading	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Math	Allowed as an accommodation
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed
CTE	Allowed
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
PEEP	Not applicable for any student
NAEP	Embedded and allowed for all students
RISE	Allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed for all students

#### SCRIBE

A scribe is a skilled person who has been trained to write/input what a student dictates by an assistive communication device, speech, pointing, or sign language. A scribe may not edit or alter student work in any way and must record word-for-word exactly what the student has dictated. The student must be able to edit what the scribe has written. Individuals who serve as scribes need to carefully prepare to ensure they know the vocabulary involved and understand the boundaries of the assistance to be provided. The role of the scribe is to write only what is dictated, no more and no less. A student who experiences a debilitating injury prior to testing that prevents them from being able to write may need a scribe. **Scribes must have experience and understanding of how to effectively scribe for a student.** Some students may need human assistance to enter scores, which is allowed for students with this accommodation.

For the RISE and Utah Aspire Plus assessment, use of Speech-to-Text/Voice-Recognition Software used with assistive technology as a third-party application is allowed. This allows students to use their voice and input devices to the computer, to dictate responses, or give commands (i.e., opening application programs, pulling down menus, and saving work) in place of a human scribe.

Please refer to the [USB E Scribe Guidelines](#) for more information and guidance.

Assessment	Scribe Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed as an accommodation
AAPPL	Allowed for some components

Assessment	Scribe Allowance
Acadience Reading	Allowed as an accommodation
Acadience Math	Allowed as an accommodation
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Not allowed
PEEP	Not allowed
NAEP	Allowed as an accommodation
RISE	Allowed as an accommodation or as an emergency accommodation. A scribe request must be submitted to USBE.
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed as an accommodation or as an emergency accommodation. A scribe request must be submitted to USBE.

## SIGN LANGUAGE

Some students who are deaf or hard of hearing may need assistance accessing text-based instructional or assessment content. Access for these students is typically provided through American Sign Language (ASL).

Please refer to the [USBE Interpreter Guidelines](#) for more information and guidance.

Assessment	Sign Language Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed as an accommodation for directions, listening, speaking, and writing w/certified interpreter. Not allowed for reading.
AAPPL	Allowed for some components w/certified interpreter
Acadience Reading	Students with disabilities who are deaf or have a hearing impairment should use an alternative assessment to determine whether the student is reading on grade level.
Acadience Math	Allowed as an accommodation
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
PEEP	Allowed as an accommodation
NAEP	Allowed as an accommodation
RISE	Allowed as an accommodation with a certified interpreter.
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed as an accommodation with a certified interpreter.

## SPELL CHECK

Students who have difficulty producing text due to the speed with which they are able to enter keystrokes, or who have difficulty with language recall, may benefit from spell check or word prediction software for instruction. On assessments, spell check or word prediction may or may not be available, or only available on items where it would not violate the construct of the item. For example, spell check would not be available on writing passages that are assessing spelling.

Assessment	Spell Check Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Not allowed
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Math	Not applicable for any student
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Not allowed
CTE	Not applicable
DLM	Not applicable for any student
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
PEEP	Not applicable for any student
NAEP	Not allowed
RISE	Embedded for all students on writing
Utah Aspire Plus	Not allowed

## STANDARD SIZE PAPER

Some students may have a disability that warrants a paper assessment.

Assessment	Standard Size Paper Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Allowed – order from vendor
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Allowed for students with disabilities – produced by LEA
Acadience Math	Allowed for students with disabilities – produced by LEA
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed – order with materials
CTE	Allowed as an accommodation
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
NAEP	Allowed for all students
RISE	Standard size paper print-on-demand is available on request for students with disabilities with USBE staff notification.
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed – must be pre-ordered

## STRIKETHROUGH

Strikethrough functions as an answer eliminator, which allows students to cover and reveal individual answer options.

Assessment	Strikethrough Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Not allowed
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Not allowed for any student
Acadience Math	Not allowed for any student
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	N/A for online
CTE	N/A for online
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
PEEP	Not applicable for any student
NAEP	Allowed – answer eliminator
RISE	Embedded and allowed for all students
Utah Aspire Plus	Not applicable

## TEXT-TO-SPEECH

Computer-based assessments may have embedded text-to-speech that standardizes the way text and graphics are presented. Descriptions of symbols, nomenclature, and other graphics can be provided with text-to-speech. Text-to-speech technology may be provided for an assessment for items where the construct of the item is not violated. For example, text-to-speech would not be available on a reading test for reading items because it would violate the construct of the test item.

Assessment	Text-to-Speech Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Unavailable
AAPPL	Not embedded but compatible with screen reader
Acadience Reading	Unavailable
Acadience Math	Unavailable
ACT and ASVAB	Contact LEA Accommodations Coordinator
AP	Allowed as an accommodation
CTE	Allowed-LEA must set-up, not embedded
DLM	Not Allowed
KEEP	Not applicable for any student
PEEP	Not applicable for any student
NAEP	Embedded
RISE	Embedded and allowed for any student. If the reading of any portion of an ELA, mathematics, or science item violates

Assessment	Text-to-Speech Allowance
	the construct of that item, text-to-speech will not be available. When text-to-speech is appropriate, it will be available to select onscreen.
Utah Aspire Plus	Embedded and allowed for all students. If the reading of any portion of an ELA, mathematics, or science item violates the construct of that item, text-to-speech will not be available. When text-to-speech is appropriate, it will be available to select onscreen.

## VISUAL REPRESENTATION/MANIPULATIVES

Visual representations are manipulatives such as cubes, tiles, rods, blocks, models, etc. They may be used on all sections of the mathematics assessment if they are included in the student's IEP or 504 Plan.

Assessment	Visual Representation/Manipulatives Allowance
ACCESS for ELLs/Screeners	Not applicable for any student
AAPPL	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Reading	Not applicable for any student
Acadience Math	Not allowed
ACT and ASVAB	Not applicable for any student
AP	Not applicable
CTE	Not applicable
DLM	Allowed
KEEP	Embedded where applicable
PEEP	Embedded where applicable
NAEP	Not allowed
RISE	Allowed for the mathematics assessment as an accommodation
Utah Aspire Plus	Allowed for the mathematics assessment as an accommodation

## SELECTING ACCOMMODATIONS AND RESOURCES FOR INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT FOR INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS

Effective decision-making about appropriate accommodations and resources begins with making good instructional decisions. Then, by gathering and reviewing information about the student's disability and present levels of performance in relation to the Utah Core and local standards, teachers can make appropriate assessment decisions. The process of making decisions about accommodations and resources is one in which members of the team attempt to "level the playing field" so students with disabilities can access and participate in their general education curriculum to the maximum extent possible.

## DOCUMENTING ACCOMMODATIONS ON A STUDENT'S IEP

For students with disabilities served under the IDEA, determining appropriate instructional and assessment accommodations and resources should not pose any problems for IEP teams who follow good practices. With information obtained from the required summary of the student's present levels of academic achievement and functional performance (PLAAFP), the process of identifying and documenting accommodations and resources should be straightforward. The PLAAFP is a federal requirement in which IEP team members must state "how the child's disability affects the child's involvement and progress in the general education curriculum" (20 USC § 1414(d)(1)(A)(i)(I)(aa)).

There are three areas within the IEP where accommodations should be addressed. Resources may or may not be addressed depending on the needs of the student.

1. **Consideration of special factors** (34 CFR § 300.324(2)). This is where communication and assistive technology supports are considered.
2. **Supplementary aids and services** (34 CFR § 300.324). This area of the IEP includes "aids, services, and other supports that are provided in regular education classes or other education-related settings to enable children with disabilities to be educated with non-disabled children to the maximum extent appropriate . . ."
3. **Participation in assessments** (34 CFR § 300.160). This section of the IEP, the Assessment Addendum, documents accommodations needed to facilitate the participation of students with disabilities in general state and LEA-wide assessments. IEP teams will designate how individual students will participate in state and LEA assessments by using specific codes:
  - SA – Standard Administration
  - PA – Participate with Accommodations
  - PAA – Participate in Alternate Assessment

On the Assessment Addendum, IEP teams will also mark the student's required accommodations for instruction, classroom, LEA, and statewide assessments.

## DOCUMENTING ACCOMMODATIONS ON A STUDENT'S SECTION 504 PLAN

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires public schools to provide certain accessibility and/or accommodation supports to students with disabilities even if they are not eligible for special education services under IDEA. The definition of a disability under Section 504 is much broader than the definition under IDEA. Generally, most students eligible for services under IDEA are also eligible under Section 504, but not all students eligible under Section 504 are eligible under IDEA.

General accommodations include environmental strategies, organizational strategies, behavioral strategies, presentation strategies, and evaluation methods.

Other students who may receive accommodations based on their 504 Plan include students with:

- Allergies or asthma;
- Attention difficulties;
- Communicable diseases (e.g., hepatitis);
- Drug or alcoholic addictions, if they are not currently using illegal drugs;
- Environmental illnesses; or
- Temporary disabilities from accidents who may need short term hospitalization or homebound recovery.

CONSIDERING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ELS WITH DISABILITIES OR ELS ON SECTION 504 PLANS  
Team members should consider the intensity of the student's language and disability-related needs. Decisions should be individualized based on these needs. Students with high English language needs and low disability-related needs will require more language-based accommodations than students with high disability-related needs and low English language needs. Students with high English language needs and high disability-related needs will benefit from intensive language and disability-related accommodations and/or resources.

Unlike students with IEPs and 504 Plans, Federal law does not mandate that individual language plans be written for each EL. If individual ELs require specific accommodations/resources in addition to the appropriate teaching strategies used for ELs in class, these accommodations and resources should be carefully selected and documented in a manner determined by the LEA.

INVOLVING STUDENTS IN SELECTING, USING, AND EVALUATING ACCOMMODATIONS/RESOURCES  
It is critical for students with disabilities to understand their needs and to learn self-advocacy strategies for success in school and throughout life. Some students have limited experience expressing personal preferences and advocating for themselves. Speaking out about preferences, particularly in the presence of authority figures, may be a new role for students, one for which they need guidance and feedback. Teachers and other team members can play a key role in working with students to advocate for themselves in the context of selecting, using, and evaluating accommodations.

The more students are involved in the selection process, the more likely the accommodations and resources will be used, especially as students reach adolescence and their desire to be more independent increases and may help avoid unilateral IEP decisions. Students need opportunities to learn which accommodations/resources are most helpful for them. Then they need to learn how to make certain those



accommodations/resources are provided in all their classes and wherever they need them outside of school.

See appendix F; Meaningful Involvement of Students, Parents, General Education Teachers and Related Service Providers in Selecting, Using, and Evaluating Accommodations/Resources during the IEP meeting.

#### DETERMINING THE CONSEQUENCES OF ASSESSMENT ACCOMMODATIONS/RESOURCES USE

When selecting accommodations or resources for state assessments with a student, it is important to look at state policies and procedures to determine whether use of an accommodation or resource results in adverse consequences on a state test (e.g., lowering or not counting a student's score). Assessment accommodations/resources that result in adverse consequences are commonly referred to as modifications, alterations, and nonstandard or unapproved accommodations (Thurlow & Wiener, 2000). If a student uses a non-allowed accommodation that is modifying the assessment and the student's score is not included in accountability measures.

#### QUESTIONS TO GUIDE ACCOMMODATION/RESOURCES SELECTION

Selecting accommodations and resources for instruction and assessment is the role of the team. Use the questions provided below to guide teams in the selection of appropriate accommodations/resources:

1. What are the student's learning strengths and areas for further improvement?
2. How do the student's learning needs affect the achievement of grade-level content standards?
3. What specialized instruction (e.g., learning strategies, organizational skills, reading skills) does the student need to achieve grade-level content standards?
4. What accommodations/resources will increase the student's access to instruction and assessment by addressing the student's learning needs and reducing the effect of the student's disability? These may be new accommodations/resources or ones the student is currently using.
5. Are there assistive technology products that could help meet the student's learning and assessment needs?
6. What accommodations/resources are regularly used by the student during instruction and assessment?
7. What are the differences in student performance for assignments and assessments when accommodations/resources are used versus when they are not used?
8. What is the student's perception of how well an accommodation/resource worked?
9. Are there effective combinations of accommodations/resources?

10. What difficulties did the student experience when using accommodations/resources?
11. What are the perceptions of parents, teachers, and specialists about how the accommodation/resource worked?
12. Should the student continue to use an accommodation/resource, are changes needed, or should the use of the accommodation be discontinued?

Of the accommodations or resources that match the student’s needs, consider:

1. The student’s willingness to learn to use the accommodations/resources.
2. Opportunities to learn how to use the accommodations/resources in classroom settings.
3. When accommodations/resources can be used on state assessments.

Plan how and when the student will learn to use each new accommodation or resource. Be sure to give the student ample time to learn to use instructional and assessment accommodations or resources before an assessment takes place. Ongoing evaluation and improvement of the student’s use of accommodations and resources is critical.

In the case a student will use an accommodation or resource differently in assessment than the way the student uses it during the day-to-day instructional accommodation (such as using a human scribe in place of speech-to-text because the student’s software/device does not infiltrate the testing platform), the student should have time to practice using that accommodation or resource prior to the test day.

#### SELECTING ACCOMMODATIONS AND RESOURCES: DOS AND DON’TS

Do	Don’t
1. Make accommodation/resource decisions based on individualized needs.	1. Make accommodation/resource decisions based on whatever is easiest to do (e.g., preferential seating).
2. Select accommodations/resources that reduce the effect of the disability or limited English proficiency.	2. Select accommodations/resources unrelated to documented student learning needs or accommodations/resources intended to give students an unfair advantage.
3. Be certain to document instructional and assessment accommodations on the student’s 504 Plan, IEP, or EL Plan.	3. Use an accommodation that has not been documented on the 504 Plan, IEP, or EL Plan.
4. Be familiar with the types of accommodations or resources that may be used as instructional and/or	4. Assume that all instructional accommodations/resources are appropriate for use on assessments.

Do	Don't
assessment accommodations/resources.	
5. Ensure that appropriate accommodations are identified within online testing systems prior to the student's testing.	5. Assume the accommodations listed on a student's IEP, 504 Plan, or EL plan are identified within the online testing systems prior to the student's testing.
6. Be specific about the "where, when, who, and how" of providing accommodations/resources.	6. Simply indicate that an accommodation or resource will be provided "as appropriate" or "as necessary."
7. Refer to state accommodations/resources policies and understand implications of selections.	7. Check every accommodation/resource possible on a checklist simply to be "safe."
8. Evaluate accommodations/resources used by the student.	8. Assume that the same accommodations/resources remain appropriate year after year.
9. Ask teachers, parents, and students for input on accommodations/resources and use it to make decisions at meetings with the planning team.	9. Make decisions about instructional and assessment accommodations/resources by yourself, without other team members.
10. Provide accommodations/resources for assessments routinely used for classroom instruction.	10. Provide an accommodation/resource for the first time on the day of an assessment.
11. Select accommodations/resources based on specific individual needs in each content area.	11. Assume that certain accommodations or resources, such as extended time, are appropriate for every student in every content area.

See appendix F; Meaningful Involvement of Students, Parents, General Education Teachers and Related Service Providers in Selecting, Using, and Evaluating Accommodations/Resources during the IEP meeting.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCOMMODATIONS AND RESOURCES DURING INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT

### ACCOMMODATIONS/RESOURCES DURING INSTRUCTION

The student must be provided with the selected accommodations/resources during instructional periods that necessitate their use. An accommodation/resource should not be used for the first time during assessments. Students should have an opportunity to use technology that is the same or similar to the technology used on the assessment, which

may be accomplished by using training tests. See appendix A; Accommodations use and implementation tacker.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS/RESOURCES DURING ASSESSMENT PLANNING FOR TEST DAY

Once decisions have been made about providing accommodations/resources to meet individual student needs, the logistics of providing the actual accommodations or resources during state and LEA assessments must be mapped out. Some accommodations must be coordinated with the USBE staff in advance. It is not uncommon for members of the team to be given the responsibility for arranging, coordinating, and providing assessment accommodations and resources for all students who may need them. Thus, it is essential for all team members to know and understand the requirements and consequences of LEA and state assessments, including the use of accommodations and resources. It is important to monitor the provision of accommodations and resources during testing to ensure accommodations and resources are delivered appropriately, and technology is working as it should.

Prior to the day of a test, be certain the test administrator and proctors know what accommodations and resources each student will be using and how to administer them properly. Staff members administering accommodations and resources such as reading to a student or writing student responses, must adhere to specific guidelines so student scores are valid.

#### ADMINISTERING ASSESSMENTS, ACCOMMODATIONS, AND RESOURCES

State and local laws and policies specify practices to assure test security and the standardized and ethical administration of assessments. See the [USBE Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy](#) (under the Testing Ethics tab) for more information. Test administrators, proctors, and all staff members involved in test administration must adhere to these policies. It is required that test administrators and others involved in assessments:

- Take appropriate security precautions before, during, and after the administration of the assessment.
- Ensure that appropriate accommodations are identified within online testing systems prior to testing students.
- Understand the procedures needed to administer the assessment prior to administration. For example, what procedures are required to set up the administration of accommodations and resources within a computer-based testing system?

- Administer standardized assessments according to prescribed procedures and conditions and notify appropriate persons if any nonstandard or delimiting conditions occur.
- Avoid any conditions in the conduct of the assessment that might invalidate the results.
- Provide for and document all reasonable and allowable accommodations and resources for the administration of the assessment to students with disabilities and students learning English.
- Avoid actions or conditions that would permit or encourage individuals or groups to receive scores that misrepresent their actual knowledge, skills, or abilities.

Failure to adhere to these practices may constitute an ethics violation, test irregularity, or a breach of test security, and must be reported and investigated according to state and LEA testing policies.

#### ETHICAL TESTING PRACTICES

Ethical testing practices must be maintained during the administration of a test. Unethical testing practices relate to inappropriate interactions between test administrators and students taking the test. Unethical practices include changing the content by paraphrasing or offering additional information, coaching students during testing, editing student responses, or giving clues in any way. Educators and school employees who serve as standardized assessment administrators that administer and/or proctor tests shall participate in annual ethics training provided by the local LEA and are accountable for ethically administering tests. (For additional information, see the [USBE Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy](#) , which is located on the USBE Assessment page on the Testing Ethics tab).

#### STANDARDIZATION

Standardization refers to adherence to uniform administration procedures and conditions during an assessment. Standardization is an essential feature of educational assessments and is necessary to produce comparable information about student learning. Strict adherence to guidelines detailing instructions and procedures for the administration of accommodations is necessary to ensure test results reflect actual student learning.

#### TEST SECURITY

Test security involves maintaining the confidentiality of test questions and answers and is critical to ensure the integrity and validity of a test. Test security can become an issue when accessible test formats are used (e.g., braille, large print) or when someone other than the student is able to see the test (e.g., interpreter, reader, or scribe). To ensure test security and confidentiality, test administrators need to:

1. Keep testing materials in a secure place and control computer access to prevent unauthorized access.
2. Keep all test content confidential and refrain from sharing information with or revealing test content to anyone for both paper-based and computer-based assessments.
3. All test materials are to be organized and returned to the School Testing Coordinator, as appropriate. Educators and test administrators may not preview test content prior to the assessment.
4. All by-products of student testing are collected and protected between and after testing sessions, and securely destroyed as appropriate. This includes notes, outlines, graphic organizers, student drafts, etc.

## EVALUATING AND IMPROVING ACCOMMODATION AND RESOURCE USE

Accommodations and resources must be selected based on the individual student's needs and must be used consistently for instruction and assessment. Data on the use and impact of accommodations and resources during assessments may reveal questionable patterns of accommodations/resources use, as well as support the continued use of some accommodations/resources or the rethinking of others. Examination of the data may also indicate areas in which planning teams and test administrators need additional training and support.

Observations conducted during test administration and talking with test administrators and students after testing sessions will likely yield data that can be used to analyze accommodation/resource information at the student, school, or LEA level.

Accommodation/resource information can be analyzed in different ways. Following are questions designed to guide data analysis at the school or LEA level and the student level.

### QUESTIONS TO GUIDE EVALUATION OF ACCOMMODATIONS USE AT THE SCHOOL OR LEA LEVEL

1. Are policies to ensure ethical testing practices, the standardized administration of assessments, and test security practices followed before, during, and after the day of the test?
2. Are there procedures in place to ensure test administration procedures are not compromised with the provision of accommodations or resources?
3. Are students receiving accommodations/resources as documented in their IEP, 504 Plans, or EL plans?
4. Are there procedures in place to ensure that test administrators adhere to directions for the implementation of accommodations/resources?
5. How many students with disabilities are receiving accommodations/resources?

6. What types of accommodations or resources are provided, and are some used more than others?

#### QUESTIONS TO GUIDE EVALUATION OF ACCOMMODATIONS/RESOURCE USE AT THE STUDENT LEVEL

1. What accommodations/resources are used by the student during instruction and assessment?
2. What are the results of classroom assignments and assessments when accommodations/resources are used versus when accommodations/resources are not used? If a student did not meet the expected level of performance, is it due to not having access to the necessary instruction, not receiving the accommodations/resources, or using inappropriate or ineffective accommodations/resources?
3. What is the student's perception of how well the accommodation/resource worked?
4. What combinations of accommodations/resources seem to be effective?
5. What are the difficulties encountered in the use of accommodations/resources?
6. What are the perceptions of teachers and others about how the accommodation/resource appears to be working?

These questions can be used to evaluate the accommodations/resources used at the school or LEA level and the student level. School- and LEA-level questions can be addressed by a committee responsible for continuous improvement efforts, while the student-level questions need to be considered by the planning team. It is critical to stress that evaluation is not the responsibility of just one individual. The entire planning team should contribute to the information-gathering and decision-making processes.

#### POSTSECONDARY IMPLICATIONS

College and career readiness are important educational outcomes for all students. As students with disabilities plan for their transition to postsecondary settings, it is important for teams to have documented use of effective accommodations and resources so students can continue to advocate for their use, as needed, in their college and career settings. Colleges and universities may allow fewer accommodations/resources than are available in public K–12 education settings, so it is important for students to document their need to use accommodations and resources. This may also be true for students who transition into vocational and other workplace settings.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A: ACCOMMODATIONS USE AND IMPLEMENTATION TRACKER

This accommodation tracker should be used every few weeks and turned into the student's case manager (monthly or quarterly) for discussion on the student's accommodation(s) used to support the student in meaningful access to their grade-level curriculum.

Student Name:

Grade:

Content Area/Subject

Teacher Name:

Case Manager:

Make sure to have updated information just before the annual IEP meeting

Assignment, Task or Assessment	Accommodation or Modification	Date Used	Comments on how the accommodation(s) are working for the student.
<i>Example: Book Report</i>	<i>Example: Extra time - 2 days</i>	<i>4/10/2023</i>	<i>The student was able to complete their report within the 2 days of extra time.</i>
<i>Example: Math quiz</i>	<i>Example: manipulatives and number line</i>	<i>3/23/2023</i>	<i>The student was able to complete the quiz using math tiles and their number line independently.</i>

Continue next page.



Any additional accommodations, resources or strategies you have implemented for the student?

Accommodation, Resource or Strategy used	For what task(s) is it used?	Does the student use it for that task every time? How often?	Does the student use it alone or with assistance (e.g., peers, paraeducator)?	Does one accommodation or resource seem more effective when used with another on a task?	Additional Notes

Teacher Signature:

## APPENDIX B: AFTER-ASSESSMENT ACCOMMODATION AND/OR RESOURCE QUESTIONS

*Use this form after an assessment to interview a student about the accommodation(s) and/or resource(s) provided and used—whether it was useful and whether it should be used again. Also note any adjustments or difficulties experienced by the student either in how the accommodation and/or resource was administered or in using the accommodation and/or resource during the assessment.*

Student \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Accommodation Used \_\_\_\_\_

Resource Used \_\_\_\_\_

Questions	Assessment:	Assessment:	Assessment:	Assessment:
Was the accommodation or resource used? <i>Comments:</i>	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No
Was the accommodation or resource useful? <i>Comments:</i>	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No
Were there any difficulties with the accommodation or resource? (Are adjustments needed?) <i>Comments:</i>	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No
Should the accommodation or resource be used again? <i>Comments:</i>	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No

Student Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX C: ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT PARTICIPATION GUIDELINES

The criteria for participating in Utah’s alternate assessments are students who reflect the pervasive nature of a significant cognitive disability and who cannot participate in regular assessments, even with accommodations, as determined by the IEP team. Utah’s alternate assessments are for students with significant cognitive disabilities that measure the students’ academic achievement based on alternate achievement standards, the Essential Elements. All content areas must be considered when determining eligibility for these assessments. Thus, a student who participates in alternate assessments, participates in these assessments for all content areas (ELA, Math, and Science).

### Participation Criteria:

The answer to all the following criteria must be a “yes” and the student’s eligibility and IEP must include documentation to support each criterion for the student.

- Student has special education eligibility documentation indicating the disability significantly impacts **intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior**; and
- Student requires intensive, repeated, **significantly modified**, and direct individualized instruction that requires substantial supports to learn, maintain, and generalize skills in the student's grade and age-appropriate curriculum; and
- Student is learning content linked to the Utah Core Standards through the support of Utah’s Alternate Achievement Standards, the Essential Elements; and
- Is determined by the IEP team.

**The student is eligible to participate in alternate assessments if *all criteria above* are met.** In addition, evidence for the decision for participating in alternate assessments is **not based on:**

- A disability category or label.
- Poor attendance or extended absences.
- Native language, social, cultural, or economic differences.
- Expected poor performance on the general education assessment.
- Academic and other services the student receives.
- Educational environment or instructional setting.
- Percent of time receiving special education.
- English language acquisition level.
- Low reading level/achievement level.
- Anticipated student’s disruptive behavior.
- Impact of student scores on accountability system.
- Administrator decision.
- Anticipated emotional duress.
- Need for accommodations (e.g., assistive technology/augmentative and alternative communication) to participate in assessment process.

## USBE DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANT COGNITIVE DISABILITY R277-705-2

*(8) "Student with a significant cognitive disability" or "SCD" is determined by a comprehensive understanding of a whole student, including review of educational considerations and data obtained through the IEP process, including whether a student:*

*(a) requires intensive, repeated, modified, and direct individualized instruction and requires substantial supports to learn, maintain, and generalize skills in the student's grade and age-appropriate curriculum;*

*(b) has special education eligibility documentation indicating the disability significantly impacts intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior;*

*(c) demonstrates cognitive functioning and adaptive behavior in home, school, and community environments, which are significantly below age expectations, even with program modifications, adaptations, and accommodations;*

*(d) has a severe and complex cognitive disability, which limits the student from meaningful participation in the standard academic core curriculum or achievement of the academic content standards established at grade level, without substantial support, modifications, adaptations, and accommodations;*

*(e) may be eligible to participate in alternate assessments; and*

*(f) has a disability, which increases the need for dependence on others for many, if not all, daily living needs, and is expected to require extensive ongoing support through adulthood.*

## APPENDIX D: ASSESSMENT ACCOMMODATIONS AND/OR RESOURCES PLAN

### Student Information

Student Name\_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date\_\_\_\_\_

Assessment Name\_\_\_\_\_

### Case Information

English Language Teacher\_\_\_\_\_

Special Education Teacher\_\_\_\_\_

General Education Teacher\_\_\_\_\_

School Year\_\_\_\_\_ Building/School\_\_\_\_\_

### Assessment Accommodations/Resources the Student Needs for This Assessment and Date Arranged

Accommodations and/or Resources	Date Arranged
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Comments\_\_\_\_\_

### Person Responsible for Arranging Accommodations and/or Resources and Due Date

Person Responsible	Due Date	Date Arranged
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Participants' Signatures:

Adapted from Scheiber, B., & Talpers, J. (1985). Campus Access for Learning Disabled Students: A Comprehensive Guide. Pittsburgh: Association for Children and Adults with Learning Disabilities.

## APPENDIX E: ACCOMMODATION AND RESOURCES CRITERIA FOR ELLS WITH DISABILITIES AND ELLS ON SECTION 504 PLANS

Use this form to determine whether the student is eligible for instruction and assessment accommodations and/or resources.

Student\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_

Person Completing the Form\_\_\_\_\_

Questions	Yes (please describe)	No
Can you comment on the student's overall oral English language proficiency and level of English literacy?		
Can you comment on the student's disability needs?		
Has the student taken the English language proficiency test? If so, what was the student's score?		
Are you aware of the language(s) the student speaks at home? If so, please specify the language(s) and the level of the student's oral proficiency and literacy in the language(s).		
Has the student received prior formal education before coming to the U.S.? Have there been gaps or interruptions?		
Has the student spent time in English-speaking schools prior to enrolling in this school? If so, how much time?		
Was the student enrolled in special education programs prior to transferring to this school?		
Do you know how much time the student has spent in Utah and/or your school? Are there mobility issues?		
Are you aware of the student's performance in other content areas and on other tests?		
Are there educational resources available to the student in the student's native language?		

Questions	Yes (please describe)	No
Are you aware of any aspects of the student's home culture that may impact the accommodations/resources selection process (taboos, gestures, kinesthetic, etc.)?		
Are there any other aspects of the student's characteristics that should be considered when selecting accommodations/resources for the student?		

## APPENDIX F: MEANINGFUL INVOLVEMENT OF THE STUDENTS, PARENTS, GENERAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND RELATED SERVICE PROVIDERS IN SELECTING, USING, AND EVALUATING ACCOMMODATIONS/ RESOURCES DURING THE IEP OR 504 MEETING

The purpose of this document is to help the IEP or 504 team case managers ensure there is meaningful input and involvement of all voices during the meeting. The case manager should review other input forms gathered prior to meeting during the IEP or 504 meeting, especially for those who are unable to attend in person.

### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS TO GUIDE THE STUDENT IN ACCESSIBILITY AND ACCOMMODATIONS DECISION MAKING

*You can ask these questions for instruction and assessment separately or combined.*

- What parts of learning are easiest for you?
- What is something in class that you do well?
- What parts of learning are most difficult for you?
- What is something you did in class that is hard?
- Do you use <name of accommodation(s)> during instruction?
- Is it helpful?
- Are there other resources or accommodations you think would be helpful?
- Were there any difficulties with the accommodations?
- Are adjustments needed?
- Should this accommodation be used again?

### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS TO GUIDE THE PARENT IN ACCESSIBILITY AND ACCOMMODATIONS DECISION MAKING

- What parts/subjects of school do you think are easiest for your student?
- What are the things you think your student struggles with the most?
- How do you think the current accommodations have been working for your student?
- What accommodation or supports do you think your student could benefit from?

### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS TO GUIDE THE GENERAL EDUCATION TEACHER(S) IN ACCESSIBILITY AND ACCOMMODATIONS DECISION MAKING

*Information from all general education teachers at the IEP meeting and information gathered from general education teachers not at the meeting.*

- What parts of learning do you think are the easiest for the student?
- What are the things you think the student struggles with the most?
- What does the student do well with in class?
- What is difficult for the student in class?



- Do you use <name of accommodation(s)> during instruction?
  - Is it helpful?
- Were there any difficulties with the accommodation(s)?
  - Are adjustments needed?
- Should current accommodation(s) be used again for the student to have access to instruction and assessment?
- Suggestions for new accommodations that should be considered?

#### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS TO GUIDE THE RELATED SERVICE PROVIDERS IN ACCESSIBILITY AND ACCOMMODATIONS DECISION MAKING

- What strengths of the student make learning easier?
- What success is the student demonstrating at school?
- What parts of learning are most difficult for the student?
- What are difficulties and barriers for the student?
- What accommodations is the student currently using in class and assessments?
- Are the accommodations useful?
- Are there difficulties with current accommodations?
  - Are adjustments needed?
- Should the accommodation continue to be used?

#### IEP FRAMEWORK: ACCOMMODATION DISCUSSION QUESTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Additional discussion and consideration questions that can be used during the IEP meeting and student examples for how accommodations are outlined for instructional purposes and assessments, are available in the [Individualized Education Program \(IEP\) Reflective Framework Accommodations and Modifications](#), the technical assistance document can found on the [USB E Special Education webpage](#) under the Technical Assistance tab.

## APPENDIX G: PARENT INPUT FORM

Case managers should send this form to all parents/guardians 2-3 weeks prior to the IEP or 504 meeting to allow for time to provide meaningful feedback.

Date teacher sent home:

Date parent filled out feedback:

### GENERAL

Area of Input	Explanation/Description
Celebrations of student progress/growth.	
Describe strengths of your child:	
Describe areas of need for your child. Where your child needs more assistance.	
Describe behavior outside of school or past experiences that may benefit the team.	
Describe medical concerns (Some medical concerns will need to be known as part of classroom and assessment accommodations, i.e. Diabetes monitoring on cell phone)	
Describe concerns your child has about school.	
Additional information:	

## ACADEMIC

Area of Input	Explanation/Description
What instructional support does my student need to access and achieve the academic standards?	
Does your child indicate a preference for specific accommodations?	
How can my student and I advocate to receive accommodations/resources and/or linguistic support not yet provided in instruction?	
Are the accommodations/resources and/or linguistic support my student is receiving in instruction meant to be a temporary support? If yes, what is the plan to help determine when to phase them out?	
How are the various staff members who work with my student providing accommodations, resources, and/or linguistic support (across regular education, special education, or other staff)?	

Continued next page.

## ACCOMMODATIONS

Area of Input	Explanation/Description
What are the tests my student needs to take, what do they measure (e.g., regular or alternate academic standards), and for what purpose is each given?	
Are the accommodations/resources allowed on state tests also provided for LEA tests?	
Can my student participate in part of an assessment with or without accommodations and/or resources?	

## QUESTIONS PARENTS SHOULD ASK ABOUT INSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT DURING THE IEP MEETING

- Is the need for each accommodation documented in my student's plan?
- Are there too many or too few accommodations or resources being provided?
- What are my student's preferences for specific accommodations and/or resources?
- If my student needs accommodations and/or resources, how will they be provided?
- If an accommodation or resource used in instruction is not allowed on a test, is there another allowed option to support my student?
- If yes, has it been documented and tried in instruction first?
- If not, how is my student being prepared to work without the accommodation/resource?
- What can I do at home to support the IEP goals?
- Who will work with my child?
- How?
- When?
- Where?
- How often?
- How is my child's performance compared to their grade level peers?

## APPENDIX H: UTAH ASPIRE PLUS ACCESSIBILITY SUPPORTS AND ACCOMMODATIONS

Utah Aspire Plus assessments for grades 9 and 10 have many embedded accessibility supports and allow for many different accommodations to meet students' needs to better demonstrate their knowledge.

The following tables outline those accessibility supports (resources/features) and accommodations. Please also refer to the [Utah Aspire Plus Resources & Training Center](#) for more details.

Resource/Feature	Delivery
In Browser/App Zoom	Embedded
Zoom Tool	Embedded
Answer Eliminator	Embedded
Calculator (Desmos or TI)	Embedded
Bookmark item for review	Embedded
Line Reader Mask	Embedded
Color Contrast	Embedded
Answer Masking	Embedded
Highlighter	Embedded
Keyboard Navigation	Embedded
Text-to-Speech – English Default	Embedded
Directions reread (text-to-speech)	Embedded
Personalized visual notification of remaining time	Embedded
Scratch Paper	Allowed – locally provided
Line Reader – paper forms	Allowed – locally provided
Supervised breaks within each day	Allowed – locally provided
Special seating/grouping	Allowed – locally provided
Location for movement	Allowed – locally provided
Separate/alternate location	Allowed – locally provided
Minimized distractions	Allowed – locally provided
Food or medication for individuals with medical need	Allowed – locally provided
Administration and optimum time of day	Allowed – locally provided
Special lighting	Allowed – locally provided
Adaptive equipment/furniture	Allowed – locally provided
Wheelchair accessible room	Allowed – locally provided

Accommodation	Delivery
Assistive Technology Screen Reader (English audio + orienting description)	Allowed – must be set/turned on
Speech-to-text – assistive technology scribe	Allowed – must be set by state personnel
Other Assistive Technology	Allowed – must be set by state personnel
Standard Print	Allowed – must be ordered
Large Print (11" x 17" paper, 18-point font size)	Allowed – must be ordered
Braille + Tactile Graphics	Allowed – must be ordered
Abacus	Allowed – locally provided
Extra Time (1.5/Time and a Half, 2 times/Double Time, or 3 times/Triple Time)	Allowed – must be set/turned on
Online Test – Adaptive Spanish Translation	Available – must be set/turned on for Reading, Math, and Science
Online Test Translation – Languages other than Spanish or English	Allowed, but provided by an interpreter – locally provided
Text-to-Speech – Spanish	Available – must be set/turned on
Personalized auditory notification of remaining time	Allowed – locally provided
Breaks: stop the clock supervised	Online System embedded and Local Arrangements for Paper Testing and Assistive Technology Testing
Breaks: securely extend session over multiple days	Online System embedded and Local Arrangements for Paper Testing and Assistive Technology Testing
Human scribe	Allowed – must be approved by state personnel and locally provided
Word-to-word dictionary – for languages other than Spanish	Allowed – locally provided
Signed Exact English, directions only	Allowed – locally provided by qualified interpreter
Sign Language Interpretation	Allowed – locally provided by qualified interpreter
Cued speech	Allowed – locally provided by qualified interpreter
Alternate mouse pointer	Allowed – must be set/turned on
Zoom percentage – 100%, 110%, 120%, 150%, 175%, and 200%	Allowed – must be set/turned on

## APPENDIX I: ACT ACCOMMODATIONS, LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND ACCESSIBILITY SUPPORTS ON THE ACT® TEST FOR STATE TESTING AND DISTRICT TESTING

Accommodations (A) used **with required ACT authorization**, Designated Supports (DS), English Learner Supports (EL), Embedded/Universal Support (U) and combinations of these accessibility supports listed on this table will result in a **Reportable** Score.

Accommodations (A) used **without required ACT authorization**, or other tools not listed here (not allowed/not authorized), will result in a **Non-Reportable** Score.

[Accessibility Supports Guide for the ACT](#)

### Key to Abbreviations:

- A = ACT-authorized accommodation
- DS = Designated Support
- U = Universal support
- EL = English learner support

Please see the explanatory notes following the tables for a guide to the superscript notations used.

Presentation Supports	Paper	Online	Reading	English	Writing	Math	Science
Audio recording, full test (Secure URL)	A	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Human reader	A	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Text-to-speech	—	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Translated test directions (EL) <sup>4</sup>	A/EL <sup>4</sup>	A/EL <sup>4</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Approved word-to-word bilingual dictionary/ glossary (EL) <sup>4</sup>	A/EL <sup>4</sup>	A/EL <sup>4</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sign language interpreter, for verbal instructions	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sign language interpreter, for entire test	A	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Braille (UEB with Nemeth, Contracted) including tactile graphics	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Braille (UEB Math/Science, Contracted) including tactile graphics	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Presentation Supports	Paper	Online	Reading	English	Writing	Math	Science
Tactile graphics (stand-alone) with UEB <sup>1</sup> Math/Science	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	✓	✓
Tactile graphics (stand-alone) with UEB/Nemeth <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	A <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	✓	✓
Large print	A	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Magnification	DS	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Color contrast (online) or Overlay (locally provided)	DS	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Screen reader software	—	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Interaction and Navigation Supports	Paper	Online	Reading	English	Writing	Math	Science
Abacus	A	A	—	—	—	✓	—
Answer masking tool	DS	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Answer eliminator tool	DS	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Highlighter tool	A	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Keyboard navigation	—	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Test booklet for scratch paper	U	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sheet of paper as scratch paper-locally provided	U	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calculator	U	U	—	—	—	✓	—
Accessible calculator, <b>locally provided</b> (headphones required for talking calculator) <sup>2</sup>	A	A	—	—	—	✓	—

Response Supports	Paper	Online	Reading	English	Writing	Math	Science
Respond in test booklet or on separate paper	DS/A	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Large block answer sheet	A	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Writer/Scribe to record responses	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Computer for constructed responses	A	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Speech-to-text	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mark item for review tool	U	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Response Supports	Paper	Online	Reading	English	Writing	Math	Science
Word prediction external device <sup>3</sup>	—	—	NA	NA	NA <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA

General Test Conditions Supports	Paper	Online	Reading	English	Writing	Math	Science
Extra time	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
One and one-half time (EL) <sup>4</sup>	A/EL	A/EL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Timing: -One and one half time, multiple days -Double time, multiple days -Triple time, multiple days	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Breaks as needed	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Multiple days	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Food/drink/medication	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medical monitoring device (diabetic monitoring on phone, etc.)	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Preferential seating	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Permission to stand during testing	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
One-to-one testing	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Late start testing	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Home/hospital testing	DS	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small group testing (EL) <sup>4</sup>	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Auditory amplification/FM system	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Visual environment (special lighting)	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adaptive equipment or furniture	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wheelchair accessibility	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Audio/Visual indicator (of time remaining)	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other accommodations: request using TAA system	Yes	Yes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fidget Device	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

General Test Conditions Supports	Paper	Online	Reading	English	Writing	Math	Science
Noise buffer/ear plugs	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Personal aide	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Service animal	DS	DS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Verbal cues to stay on task	A	A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### Explanation of Footnotes Used in the Preceding Tables:

1. All users with blindness will need to use a companion paper form with braille/tactile graphics on the math and science tests as critical interpretive information within math and science graphics will not be read aloud. This is required for both paper and online testing.
2. Calculator use is not permitted for the science test. Science test questions requiring calculations are designed so that answering the questions involves only minimal, rudimentary calculations. Some math-oriented science constructs that are assessed (e.g., recognizing relationships in scientific data, translation of data) are intended to be performed without use of graphing functionalities often present on calculators.
3. The writing test domain of Language Use and Conventions (including grammar, syntax, and word usage) can be compromised by Word Prediction device usage. English, reading, math, and science tests are currently in multiple-choice format, making Word Prediction not applicable (NA) at this time.
4. English learners (ELs): Four accommodation-level (A) supports are available to qualified ELs and indicated in the preceding tables. These supports still require a request be submitted to ACT via the Test Accessibility and Accommodations System (TAA).

# **APPENDIX 5-J**

## **STANDARD TEST ADMINISTRATION AND TESTING ETHICS POLICY**

# Standard Test Administration and Testing Ethics Policy For Utah Educators



Sydney Dickson - Superintendent of Public Instruction Utah  
State Board of Education 250 East 500 South  
P.O. Box 144200  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4200

*Approved by the Utah Board of Education April 4, 2024*

## Purpose of Testing

When administered properly, statewide assessments allow students to demonstrate what they know and can do. Valid and reliable results from statewide assessments provide the public, the Legislature, the board, local education agencies (LEA), and teachers under [Utah Code 53E-4-301.5](#) with:

- A standardized source of measurement information about student proficiency
- Information, in combination with locally collected data, for evaluation of the effectiveness of school programs and helps guide instructional planning
- Information to recognize excellence, guide and improve instruction, identify the need for additional resources or to provide the reallocation of educational resources in a manner to ensure educational opportunities for all students

Educators are obligated to provide students with opportunities to demonstrate their knowledge and skills fairly and accurately. Educators involved with statewide assessments must conduct testing in a fair and ethical manner ([Board Rule R277-217-3.14](#)).

## Statewide Assessments

Statewide assessments require that educators adhere to all ethical practices and procedures as outlined in this policy ([Board Rule R277-404-8](#)). Information about these assessments can be found at the [Assessment and Accountability](#) website (<https://schools.utah.gov/assessment>).

Statewide assessments are defined as assessments that are federally-mandated, state-mandated, and/or require the use of a state assessment system or software that is provided or paid for by the state ([Utah Code 53G-6- 803.9a](#)).

## Formative Assessment Tools

Formative Assessment Tools (e.g., RISE Benchmark modules, RISE Interims, High School Core Benchmarks, Acadience Reading Progress Monitoring, Utah Compose, and UTIPS) provided by the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) are productivity tools for Utah teachers and students. They are designed to give teachers and students an opportunity to identify strengths and weaknesses with specific knowledge, skills, and abilities outlined in the Utah Core Standards.

While standards for administration of these formative assessments are important, to maintain the integrity of the assessment items, they differ from the requirements contained in this policy. Please refer to each formative assessment tool's guidance documentation (e.g., test administration manual, user guide, online instructions) as the formative assessment tools may have differing policies and procedures from the summative assessments for specific test administration requirements.

## Before Testing: Teaching Practices

Licensed Utah educators are expected to:

- Provide instruction aligned to Utah Core State Standards using appropriate, locally- adopted curriculum
- Provide accommodations throughout instruction to eligible students as identified by an EL, IEP, or 504 team
- Use a variety of assessment methods, including the formative assessment process, throughout the year to assess student competency and inform instructional practices
- Provide students with a variety of assessment experiences, including feedback on their performance and progress, throughout the year
- Use the reference sheets provided for specific assessments as instructional tools throughout the year
- Use the resources provided for each assessment, as applicable, to familiarize students with the testing tools and item types

Utah LEAs shall ensure that:

- Students are enrolled in appropriate courses
- Curriculum and instruction in all courses is aligned with the Utah Core State Standards

## During Testing

Utah LEAs shall ensure that:

- Parents are provided with information and procedures regarding student participation in state testing
  - An LEA shall honor parent or student requests to excuse a student from taking an assessment in accordance with the requirements of [Utah Code 53G-6-803](#), [53G-10-205](#), and [Board Rule R277-404](#)
- All statewide assessments are proctored under the supervision of a licensed educator
- Educators, paraprofessionals, and third-party proctors who administer and/or proctor tests, complete annual testing ethics training provided by the LEA ([Board Rule R277-404](#))
- Test Administrator and proctors review and follow guidelines, instructions, and scripts included in test administration manuals (TAM) for the assessment prior to and during test administration
- All students who are eligible to test are tested or recorded as to why they didn't participate
- LEA and/or school hardware, software, and network specifications can successfully support test administration
- All school testing coordinators, administrators, teachers, and proctors administering tests are aware of their role in the assessment administration

Licensed Utah educators shall ensure that:

- An appropriate environment is set for testing to limit distractions
- A student is not discouraged from participating in testing
- Students are not penalized who have been exempted from a statewide assessment ([Board Rule R277-404-7-3b](#))
- Students aren't provided a nonacademic reward for participating in or performing well on a statewide assessment ([Board Rule R277-404-7-8](#); [Utah Code 53G-6-803-9c\(iii\)](#))
- Students are provided an alternative learning activity if they are exempted by a parent from a statewide assessment ([Board Rule R277-404-7-9](#))
- Students who have been exempted by a parent from a statewide assessment may be allowed to be physically present in the room during test administration ([Board Rule R277-404-7](#)) though testing policy, procedures, and security should still be followed
- At least two assigned proctors are actively involved in each testing session. A proctor/test administrator is always present during standardized testing for a defined class or group of students throughout the test session and active proctoring takes place throughout the test session. Active proctoring is defined as the proctor/test administrator circulating throughout the room to ensure students are working independently and recording their responses to test questions, assisting students with technology-related questions, and maintaining a quiet testing environment.
- A second roving proctor supports the needs of one or more active proctor/test administrators by actively overseeing multiple testing rooms and sessions, supporting the in-room active proctor/test administrators by actively overseeing multiple testing rooms and sessions to support the in-room active proctor/test administrator with both expected and

unexpected contingencies that could include student emergencies, providing test administrator guidance, or reporting technical issues to minimize the standardized assessment disruptions for all students.

- Test administrators and proctors review and follow test preparation guidelines and the instructions and scripts included in the test administration manuals (TAM) for each assessment
- Accommodations are provided to eligible students, as identified by the EL, IEP, and/or 504 teams, and are consistent with those provided during instruction
- Any electronic devices (e.g., smart watches, cell phones) shall be inaccessible by students, if they can be used to
  - access non-test content
  - distribute test content and materials
- Any electronic devices that are necessary for a student's health and safety (e.g. monitoring insulin levels) should be made available to the student when the need arises
- Make-up and test completion sessions are provided for students according to the policies and procedures as outlined in the test administration manual (TAM)

## After Testing

Utah LEAs shall ensure that the test results are:

- Provided to students and parents, along with information on how to appropriately interpret scores and reports, within three weeks of receipt of test scores by the LEA
- Provided to parents of students in grade 1, grade 2, and grade 3, the Acadience Reading and Acadience Math results by (a) October 30; (b) the last day of February; and (c) June 30
- Made available to educators for use in improving their instruction
- Maintained according to LEA policies and procedures

Licensed Utah educators shall ensure that:

- All by-products (e.g. scratch paper, notes, student test tickets) of student testing are collected and handled according to instructions in the test administration manual
- All test materials are returned to the test coordinator, as outlined in the test administration manual

Utah LEAs and Licensed Utah educators may:

- Use a student's score from a statewide assessment to improve the student's academic grade for or demonstrate the student's competency within a relevant course ([Utah Code 53E-4-3 \(302-305\)](#); [Board Rule R277-404-7](#))

Utah LEAs and Licensed Utah educators may NOT:

- Prohibit a student from enrolling in an honors, advanced placement, or International Baccalaureate course based on a student's score on a statewide assessment or because the student was exempted by a parent from taking the statewide assessment ([Board Rule R277-404-6](#))
- Provide a nonacademic reward to a student for a student's participation in or performance on a statewide assessment ([Board Rule R277-404-7](#))

## Unethical Testing Practices

Unethical practices include, but are not limited to:

- Providing students directly or indirectly with or changing instruction to include a specific test question, answer, or the content of any specific item in a statewide assessment prior to or during test administration
- Changing, altering, or amending any student's online or paper response answer or any other statewide material at any time in a way that alters the student's intended response
- Rewording or clarifying questions, or using inflections or gestures to help students answer test questions
- Allowing students to use unauthorized resources during testing (e.g. dictionaries, thesauruses, mathematics tables, online references, graphic organizers)
- Using any prior form of any statewide assessment, including pilot assessment materials, that USBE has not

released in assessment preparation without express permission of USBE

- Displaying materials on walls or other high visibility surfaces that provide answers to specific test items (e.g. posters, word walls, formula charts)
- Reclassifying students to alter subgroup reports
- Allowing parents to assist with the proctoring of a test their child is taking
- Using students to supervise other students taking a test
- Allowing the public to view secure test items or to observe testing sessions
- Reviewing a student's response and instructing the student to, or suggesting that the student should, rethink their answers
- Downloading, copying, printing, photographing, recording, or making any facsimile of protected assessment material prior to, during, or after test administration without express permission of USBE
- Explicitly or implicitly encouraging students to engage in dishonest testing behavior
- Administering assessment(s) outside of the prescribed testing window for each assessment
- Explicitly or implicitly encouraging parents to exclude their students from participating in a statewide assessment [Utah Code 53E-4-312](#)

*If your actions will cause students to not receive a valid and reliable score that accurately reflects what they know and can do, don't do it!*

## Testing Ethics Violations

Testing ethics violations are to be reported to the supervisor of the person who may be investigated, the school administrator, the LEA assessment director, or the USBE Assessment department.

Protocol:

- Each LEA must determine local policies and procedures regarding testing ethics violations
- In most cases, an initial investigation should be conducted at the school level
- The LEA assessment director will review the initial investigation and determine findings
- If the violation is of sufficient concern, the incident may also be forwarded to the Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission (UPPAC) for review
- If inappropriate practices are substantiated, educators or other staff may receive further training or a reprimand, be subject to disciplinary action, be terminated, and/or lose their Utah teaching license

*For more information about the processes in place concerning the investigation of testing ethics violations contact your LEA assessment director.*

## Resources

[Utah State Board of Education](http://www.schools.utah.gov) (<http://www.schools.utah.gov>)

[Assessment, Utah State Board of Education](http://www.schools.utah.gov/assessment) (<http://www.schools.utah.gov/assessment>)

[Utah State Law – Chapter 53E](https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title53E/53E.html) (<https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title53E/53E.html>)

[Utah State Law – Chapter 53G](https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title53G/53G.html) (<https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title53G/53G.html>)

[Utah Board of Education-RULES](https://www.schools.utah.gov/administrativerules) (<https://www.schools.utah.gov/administrativerules>)

[Utah Professional Practices Advisory Commission](https://www.schools.utah.gov/policy/uppac) (<https://www.schools.utah.gov/policy/uppac>)

# **Appendix 7-A**

## **2014 SAGE Standard Setting Report**



# **Utah State Assessment 2013–2014 Technical Report**

## **Volume 6: Setting Proficiency Standards**

**American Institutes for Research**



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## **SECTION 1: BACKGROUND**

Utah House Bill 15, passed during the 2012 Utah legislative session, modified the Utah Performance Assessment System for Students (U-PASS) to require school districts and charter schools to administer computer adaptive tests aligned with Utah Core Standards no later than the 2014–2015 school year. In compliance with this bill, Utah began administering the Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) beginning in the 2013–2014 school year. Grade-level assessments will be administered in mathematics in grades 3 through 8, in English language arts (ELA) in grades 3 through 11, and in science in grades 4 through 8. In addition, course assessments were administered for high school math (Math I, Math II, and Math III) and science (Biology, Earth Science, Chemistry, and Physics).

The operational field-test administration of the SAGE occurred in the winter and spring of 2014. Subsequently, the American Institutes for Research (AIR), under contract to the Utah State Office of Education, Assessment Section (USOE), convened panels of Utah educators to recommend proficiency standards on the SAGE assessments in math, science, and English language arts. This document presents the results of the standard-setting workshops.

## **SECTION 2: OVERVIEW**

Standard setting is a means of identifying cut-scores that indicate whether a student has achieved an established level of proficiency. Standard setting involves expert judgment that is typically informed by student performance data. A vast literature describes a wide range of standard setting techniques. Some of these techniques are normative and identify cut-scores that yield a desired percentage of examinees placed in two or more categories. Other techniques focus on what students know and are able to do. The latter techniques are better suited to address the current challenge in Utah.

Staff from AIR used the Bookmark procedure (Mitzel, Lewis, Patz, & Green, 2001) to set proficiency standards. AIR and other test contractors have successfully used this method to set standards in many states. With the Bookmark procedure as implemented by AIR, several activities are required for the workshop:

1. Content Standards
2. Proficiency-Level Descriptors
3. Proficiency Standards
4. Standard-Setting Panel
5. Training
6. Ordered Item Booklet
7. Impact Data
8. Articulation

## 9. Benchmarking

Each of these components is briefly described below.

### **Content Standards**

During the standard-setting workshops, panelists examined a set of test items that meet the test blueprint and cover the academic content standards, content strands, and reporting categories. The reporting categories are contained in Appendix A.

### **Proficiency-Level Descriptors**

Proficiency-level descriptors (PLDs) are key elements in standard-setting processes. PLDs define the content area knowledge, skills, and processes that examinees at a proficiency level are expected to possess. The panelists based their judgments about the location of the proficiency standards using the PLDs to guide them in placing their bookmarks.

The high-level PLDs are contained in Appendix B and the more detailed PLDs are contained in Appendix C.

### **Proficiency Standards**

USOE identified a set of proficiency levels (intervals on the score scale) demarcated by proficiency standards (cut-scores separating the proficiency levels), as indicated in Table 1. These will be used for reporting to parents, teachers, and schools and for federal reporting.

**Table 1: Proficiency Levels and Proficiency Standards**

<b>Proficiency Levels and Standards</b>	
<b>Proficiency Levels</b>	<b>Proficiency Standards</b>
Level 4: Highly Proficient	Highly Proficient
Level 3: Proficient	Proficient
Level 2: Approaching Proficient	Approaching Proficient
Level 1: Below Proficient	

The proficiency standards (cut-scores) are needed to distinguish or separate the proficiency levels. Moreover, because student progress from grade to grade is a major focus of the testing system, these cut-scores and the levels of proficiency they represent must increase incrementally from grade to grade. That is, at the same rate of progress, it should not be expected that students who exceed proficiency in the current year would become well below proficient in the next year. It would be difficult to interpret results in which large numbers of students show dramatic changes in proficiency levels when their progress is consistent with teacher and program expectations.

The standard-setting procedures that were used are intended to yield reasonable and supportable interpretations about the proficiency of students within a grade level and the growth of students' achievement across grade levels. Standard-setting panels of educators and community representatives followed the Bookmark standard-setting process to recommend cut-scores.

The cut-scores recommended from the process are

- *content referenced* because they are based on a rigorous application of the Utah Academic Content Standards;
- *articulated* across grades with the help of the vertical scale and student performance data;
- *reasonable* because they are based on the expert, informed judgments of the standard-setting panels;
- *credible* because a diverse group of panelists followed a rigorous and well-supported standard-setting procedure; and
- *benchmarked* against well-regarded empirical external college- and career-ready indicators.

### **Standard-Setting Panel**

Five separate educator panels recommended proficiency standards for the SAGE assessments:

1. High School Math
2. High School Science
3. English Language Arts Grades 3–11
4. Mathematics Grades 3–8
5. Science Grades 4–8

In addition, a stakeholder meeting was convened by USOE and coordinated by the Center for Assessment. The stakeholders reviewed the workshop procedures and affirmed the standards recommended by the workshop.

The workshop panel was a diverse group of individuals with a wide range of perspectives and experience, which ensured that the recommendations forwarded to the superintendent are thoughtful and representative of broad educational constituencies. The panels were mostly made up of teachers. Each panel was divided into grade- or course-specific subpanels, as illustrated in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Standard-Setting Panel**

**Math High School Panelist Breakdown**

		<b>Secondary Math I</b>	<b>Secondary Math II</b>	<b>Secondary Math III</b>
<b>Gender:</b>	Female	6	3	5
	Male	2	5	4
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b>	White	7	7	8
	Hispanic			1
	Asian		1	
	Unknown	1		
<b>Position:</b>	Assistant Superintendent	1		
	Director of Instructions Administrator	1		
	Math Specialist Administrator			1
	Math Supervision Administrator			1
	Research and Evaluation		1	
	Special Education Teacher		1	
	Teacher	4	4	6
	University Faculty	1	1	1
	Utah Education Association		1	
	Unknown	1		



**Science High School Panelist Breakdown**

		<b>Biology</b>	<b>Earth Science</b>	<b>Chemistry</b>	<b>Physics</b>
<b>Gender:</b>	Female	7	4	8	5
	Male	5	7	3	7
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b>	White	11	9	10	10
	African-American			1	
	Hispanic		1		
	Multiple	1			
	Unknown		1		2
<b>Position:</b>	Curriculum Director Administrator				1
	ESOL/Bilingual Education	1			
	Retired Teacher		2		
	Special Education Teacher	1			
	Substitute Teacher			1	
	Superintendent	1			
	Teacher	8	9	10	9
	University Faculty	1			2

### English Language Arts Grades 3–11 Panelist Breakdown

		<b>Grades 3–5</b>	<b>Grades 6–8</b>	<b>Grades 9–11</b>
<b>Gender:</b>	Female	9	10	9
	Male	2	5	2
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b>	White	8	15	11
	Hispanic	1		
	Asian	1		
	American Indian/Alaska Native	1		
<b>Position:</b>	Instructional Coach			1
	Assessment		1	
	Clinical Faculty Associate	1		
	ELA Coordinator	4		
	ESOL/Bilingual Education		1	
	Literacy Coach	2		1
	Paraprofessional	1		
	Parent	1		
	Professional Development Administrator			1
	Secondary ELA Coordinator			1
	Special Education Teacher		1	
	Teacher	1	8	7
	Teacher on Special Assignment	1		
	University Faculty		2	
	University Professor		1	

### Math Grades 3–8 Panelist Breakdown

		<b>Grades 3–4</b>	<b>Grades 5–6</b>	<b>Grades 7–8</b>
<b>Gender:</b>	Female	14	8	15
	Male	2	2	
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b>	Caucasian	16	10	14
	Unknown			1
<b>Position:</b>	Curriculum Writer	1		
	G&T Specialist	1		
	Mathematics Coach	4		
	Student Teacher	1		
	Teacher	8	10	14
	University Faculty			1
	University Instructor	1		

### Science Grades 4–8 Panelist Breakdown

		<b>Grades 4–6</b>	<b>Grades 7–8</b>
<b>Gender:</b>	Female	9	5
	Male	2	8
<b>Race/Ethnicity:</b>	White	7	12
	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	1
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	
	Unknown	2	
<b>Position:</b>	Data Specialist		1
	District Science Specialist	1	
	Healthy Lifestyles Supervisor		1
	Professor		1
	Teacher	10	10

There were two or three table leaders in each of the 15 rooms that were used for standard setting. There was a special training session for table leaders starting at 8:00 a.m. on the first day of each group (Monday and Wednesday). Table leaders were chosen because they represent the most senior and experienced members of the standard-setting panel. They were expected to see the big picture, be sensitive to the policy goals of the standard setting, and help articulate what we are trying to accomplish. Table leaders were tasked with assisting standard-setting staff by

- facilitating discussions within their table;
- assisting with distribution and collection of readiness and recording sheets and secure materials;
- alerting workshop staff of confusion or concerns within their tables; and
- representing panels during stakeholder review meeting.

The primary function of table leaders was to aid standard-setting staff by helping to facilitate discussions within tables, report concerns of fellow panelists to staff, and assist with the distribution and collection of materials. Throughout the standard-setting process, they viewed live test items and other confidential assessment materials. Table leaders were asked to assist in ensuring all secure materials remain in the workshop rooms.

Table leaders also represented the views of the panelists during stakeholder review activities that followed the completion of standard setting. At least one table leader from each subject was asked to attend the stakeholders meeting on Monday, August 18, 2014.

### **Training**

Training is an essential element of a standard-setting workshop. Training at this meeting involved a review and discussion of the SAGE, the test specifications, the PLDs for each proficiency standard, and the ordered item booklet (OIB).

AIR and USOE content experts were assigned to each of the standard-setting panels to provide training on the content, test specifications, and PLDs. They also provided the panelists with materials on the content standards and PLDs. Panelists were instructed to use these documents to familiarize themselves with what students are specifically expected to know and be able to do.

### **Ordered Item Booklet**

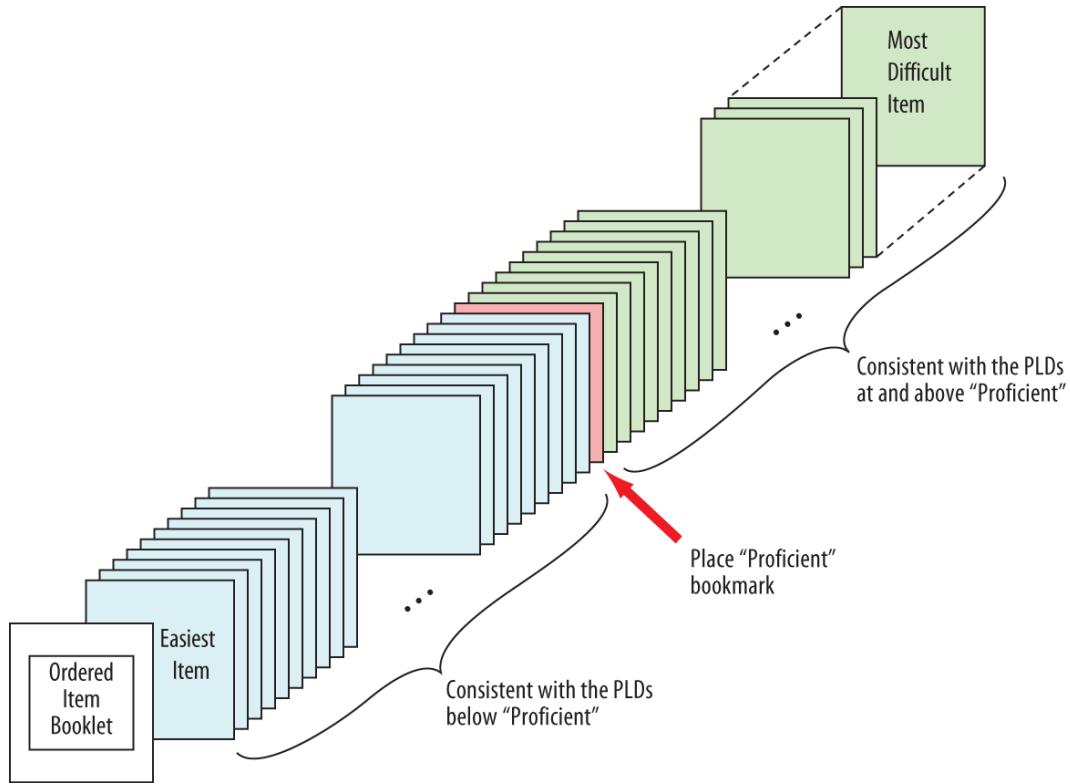
For the SAGE a set of approximately 60 items (proportional to the test blueprint) in each subject and grade was selected from the item bank. Items were selected from the bank that had not been flagged for data review.

Items from the representative form were rank-ordered according to their *RP67* value. For constructed-response items, the ordering was based on step-level *RP67* values. Constructed-response items appear multiple times in the OIB, once for each step category.

Standard setters made content judgments about each item. Using the PLDs as a guide, they placed a bookmark beside the item that best delineates the proficiency levels. The judgment was based on their training and the given response probability (*RP67*) level.

Figure 1 illustrates how this is accomplished. In the figure, the items are ordered from easy to hard (i.e., the ordered item booklet). The panelists use the content standards and PLDs to locate the item that best describes the lower bound of each proficiency standard.

Figure 1: Illustration of Bookmark Placement for Proficient Standard



## Impact Data

The percentage of students in the state who meet or exceed each potential proficiency standard (i.e., each page in the OIB) was estimated and provided to the panelists to provide them with context for their decisions about proficiency standards. Impact data was introduced before the second round in the standard-setting process to provide contextual information to panelists and an external referent.

For each major demographic group, the percentage of students estimated to meet or exceed the recommended proficiency standards was estimated. These estimates were based on distributional projections of the density distribution from the operational field-test administration projected onto the representative form used in the standard setting. The distributional projections are accomplished as follows.

The goal in determining the impact data is to estimate how well the students would have performed if they had been administered the representative form used during the standard setting. The ability of student  $i$  in the field-test population is estimated by  $\hat{\theta}_i$  with standard error of  $se(\hat{\theta}_i)$ , where  $i = 1, 2, K, N$ . For each theta,  $\theta_0$ , one can estimate the probability of person  $i$ 's ability being above given  $\hat{\theta}_i$  as

$$P(\theta_i > \theta_0 | \hat{\theta}_i) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\theta_0 - \hat{\theta}_i}{se(\hat{\theta}_i)}\right),$$

where  $\Phi$  is the cumulative density function (CDF) of a standard normal distribution. The proportion of the population with ability higher than  $\theta$  is then estimated by

$$P(\theta > \theta_0) = \int P(\theta_i > \theta_0 | \hat{\theta}_i) f(\hat{\theta}_i) d\hat{\theta}_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N P(\theta_i > \theta_0 | \hat{\theta}_i) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ 1 - \Phi \left( \frac{\theta_0 - \hat{\theta}_i}{se(\hat{\theta}_i)} \right) \right].$$

An example of impact data is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Impact Data (ELA Grade 3 Illustration)**

Ordered Item Booklet Page	Overall	Female	Male	White	Native American	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Multi Ethnic	Pacific Islander	LEP	Low Income	SPED
1	94.57	95.95	93.25	96.03	84.25	88.36	96.02	89.10	94.52	92.12	76.97	90.81	80.23
2	92.33	94.14	90.60	94.27	79.23	84.00	94.12	85.02	92.34	89.09	69.33	87.22	74.09
3	90.79	92.87	88.80	93.03	76.02	81.19	92.74	82.33	90.84	87.00	64.56	84.83	70.32
4	90.44	92.58	88.40	92.75	75.30	80.56	92.42	81.72	90.50	86.52	63.51	84.29	69.50
5	84.22	87.29	81.29	87.58	63.73	70.43	86.29	71.51	84.55	77.69	47.87	75.17	57.16
6	83.87	86.99	80.90	87.29	63.14	69.91	85.94	70.97	84.23	77.18	47.14	74.68	56.58
7	83.45	86.63	80.43	86.93	62.43	69.28	85.51	70.31	83.84	76.56	46.26	74.10	55.88
8	78.19	81.94	74.62	82.39	54.14	61.78	80.06	62.34	79.03	68.57	36.57	66.97	48.11
9	71.13	75.41	67.05	76.07	44.78	52.68	72.79	52.43	72.62	58.13	26.65	58.09	39.91
10	70.40	74.72	66.28	75.40	43.90	51.79	72.03	51.45	71.95	57.09	25.78	57.20	39.17
11	66.23	70.74	61.93	71.52	39.16	46.85	67.76	46.14	68.11	51.51	21.36	52.34	35.23
12	63.66	68.25	59.29	69.08	36.42	43.93	65.16	43.05	65.73	48.28	19.03	49.47	33.02
13	59.74	64.41	55.29	65.29	32.39	39.63	61.21	38.59	62.06	43.59	15.95	45.23	29.89
14	58.21	62.90	53.74	63.79	30.88	38.01	59.69	36.94	60.63	41.84	14.89	43.62	28.74
15	56.94	61.64	52.46	62.54	29.64	36.69	58.43	35.60	59.43	40.41	14.06	42.31	27.81
16	55.29	60.00	50.80	60.90	28.06	35.01	56.82	33.91	57.87	38.58	13.06	40.63	26.64
17	52.36	57.07	47.87	57.96	25.36	32.13	53.98	31.01	55.07	35.42	11.42	37.72	24.65
18	50.47	55.17	45.99	56.04	23.68	30.33	52.17	29.21	53.24	33.44	10.47	35.89	23.42
19	49.31	54.00	44.84	54.85	22.68	29.25	51.07	28.14	52.11	32.24	9.91	34.78	22.68
20	45.26	49.89	40.84	50.67	19.39	25.64	47.27	24.56	48.11	28.22	8.17	31.00	20.23
21	44.49	49.11	40.10	49.88	18.80	24.99	46.57	23.91	47.34	27.49	7.87	30.31	19.79
22	43.67	48.27	39.29	49.01	18.18	24.28	45.81	23.22	46.51	26.71	7.55	29.57	19.32
23	43.65	48.25	39.27	49.00	18.17	24.27	45.79	23.21	46.50	26.70	7.55	29.55	19.31
24	41.62	46.17	37.29	46.86	16.71	22.57	43.93	21.55	44.43	24.82	6.81	27.75	18.18
25	41.50	46.04	37.17	46.73	16.62	22.47	43.82	21.45	44.31	24.71	6.77	27.64	18.11
26	35.96	40.30	31.82	40.83	13.08	18.04	38.80	17.25	38.57	19.92	5.02	22.91	15.19
27	35.53	39.85	31.42	40.37	12.84	17.71	38.41	16.94	38.12	19.58	4.91	22.56	14.97
28	34.95	39.25	30.87	39.75	12.51	17.27	37.89	16.54	37.51	19.11	4.75	22.09	14.68
29	34.30	38.56	30.25	39.05	12.15	16.77	37.30	16.08	36.83	18.58	4.57	21.55	14.36
30	33.59	37.81	29.57	38.27	11.76	16.22	36.65	15.59	36.08	18.01	4.39	20.97	14.00
31	29.71	33.69	25.92	34.05	9.83	13.35	33.13	13.03	32.00	15.02	3.47	17.92	12.14
32	28.22	32.09	24.54	32.41	9.15	12.27	31.75	12.10	30.44	13.90	3.16	16.78	11.44
33	27.24	31.03	23.63	31.32	8.72	11.58	30.84	11.51	29.42	13.18	2.97	16.04	10.99

### Impact Data (continued)

33	27.24	31.03	23.63	31.32	8.72	11.58	30.84	11.51	29.42	13.18	2.97	16.04	10.99
34	26.69	30.44	23.12	30.71	8.49	11.19	30.33	11.18	28.84	12.78	2.86	15.63	10.74
35	25.84	29.52	22.34	29.77	8.14	10.61	29.53	10.68	27.97	12.17	2.70	15.01	10.35
36	24.12	27.64	20.77	27.86	7.45	9.46	27.88	9.69	26.19	10.95	2.40	13.76	9.58
37	23.31	26.75	20.03	26.95	7.13	8.92	27.09	9.24	25.36	10.39	2.27	13.18	9.22
38	21.57	24.83	18.45	25.00	6.47	7.82	25.36	8.29	23.57	9.20	2.00	11.97	8.45
39	21.23	24.47	18.16	24.63	6.34	7.62	25.03	8.11	23.24	8.98	1.95	11.74	8.30
40	21.13	24.35	18.06	24.51	6.30	7.55	24.92	8.06	23.13	8.91	1.93	11.67	8.25
41	17.70	20.53	15.00	20.64	5.07	5.58	21.33	6.32	19.63	6.72	1.47	9.38	6.77
42	16.97	19.71	14.36	19.81	4.81	5.20	20.53	5.97	18.89	6.29	1.38	8.92	6.47
43	13.75	16.07	11.54	16.14	3.70	3.65	16.85	4.50	15.54	4.50	1.00	6.92	5.12
44	12.56	14.71	10.51	14.77	3.29	3.14	15.41	3.98	14.26	3.89	0.88	6.22	4.63
45	11.15	13.10	9.29	13.15	2.83	2.59	13.68	3.40	12.73	3.23	0.74	5.41	4.07
46	10.79	12.69	8.98	12.74	2.71	2.46	13.23	3.26	12.34	3.07	0.70	5.21	3.92
47	10.20	12.01	8.47	12.05	2.51	2.25	12.47	3.03	11.68	2.81	0.65	4.88	3.69
48	9.89	11.65	8.20	11.69	2.41	2.14	12.08	2.91	11.33	2.68	0.62	4.71	3.57
49	9.56	11.29	7.93	11.32	2.31	2.03	11.66	2.79	10.96	2.55	0.59	4.53	3.44
50	9.17	10.84	7.59	10.87	2.19	1.90	11.16	2.64	10.52	2.40	0.56	4.32	3.29
51	8.94	10.56	7.39	10.59	2.11	1.83	10.85	2.55	10.25	2.30	0.54	4.19	3.20
52	8.53	10.09	7.04	10.11	1.98	1.70	10.32	2.40	9.78	2.15	0.50	3.97	3.04
53	8.14	9.65	6.70	9.66	1.86	1.59	9.81	2.26	9.33	2.00	0.47	3.77	2.89
54	8.04	9.53	6.62	9.55	1.83	1.56	9.68	2.23	9.22	1.97	0.46	3.72	2.85
55	6.04	7.22	4.91	7.21	1.24	1.03	7.06	1.55	6.86	1.31	0.32	2.70	2.10
56	5.79	6.93	4.70	6.92	1.17	0.97	6.73	1.47	6.56	1.23	0.30	2.57	2.01
57	5.34	6.41	4.32	6.39	1.05	0.87	6.15	1.34	6.03	1.10	0.27	2.35	1.84
58	4.15	5.03	3.31	4.99	0.74	0.63	4.63	0.98	4.59	0.79	0.20	1.78	1.42
59	3.31	4.04	2.60	3.99	0.54	0.47	3.59	0.75	3.57	0.60	0.16	1.39	1.12
60	2.58	3.19	2.01	3.13	0.39	0.35	2.74	0.56	2.71	0.44	0.12	1.06	0.87
61	2.13	2.65	1.64	2.59	0.30	0.28	2.24	0.45	2.18	0.35	0.10	0.86	0.71
62	1.65	2.07	1.25	2.01	0.21	0.21	1.74	0.34	1.62	0.25	0.07	0.64	0.55
63	0.83	1.07	0.61	1.02	0.07	0.11	0.97	0.16	0.72	0.10	0.02	0.30	0.27

### Articulation

Part of the standard-setting process included efforts to ensure that the proficiency standards established across grades are reasonably consistent. It would not make sense, for example, to set high proficiency standards in grade 3, low proficiency standards in grade 4, and high proficiency standards in grade 5.

Let's use mathematics grades 3–8 as an illustration of articulation. The panelists in subpanel for grades 3–4, 5–6, and 7–8 first recommend cut-scores in the anchor grades (grades 4, 6, and 8, respectively). The inverse cumulative proportions were calculated for all six grades (3–8) in mathematics. A straight line was drawn from each proficiency standard from the lowest grade to the highest grade. In general, this represents the best fitting regression line between the anchor grades. There is a theta associated with the point on the graph where the straight line intersects the test characteristic curve for the intermediate grades (3, 5, and 7). This point of intersection was considered the interpolated cut score for the intermediate grades. This is illustrated in Figure 2.

The articulated standards (expressed in the theta metric) can be graphed on the vertical scale. These standards are provided below.

Figure 2: Articulated Standards—ELA

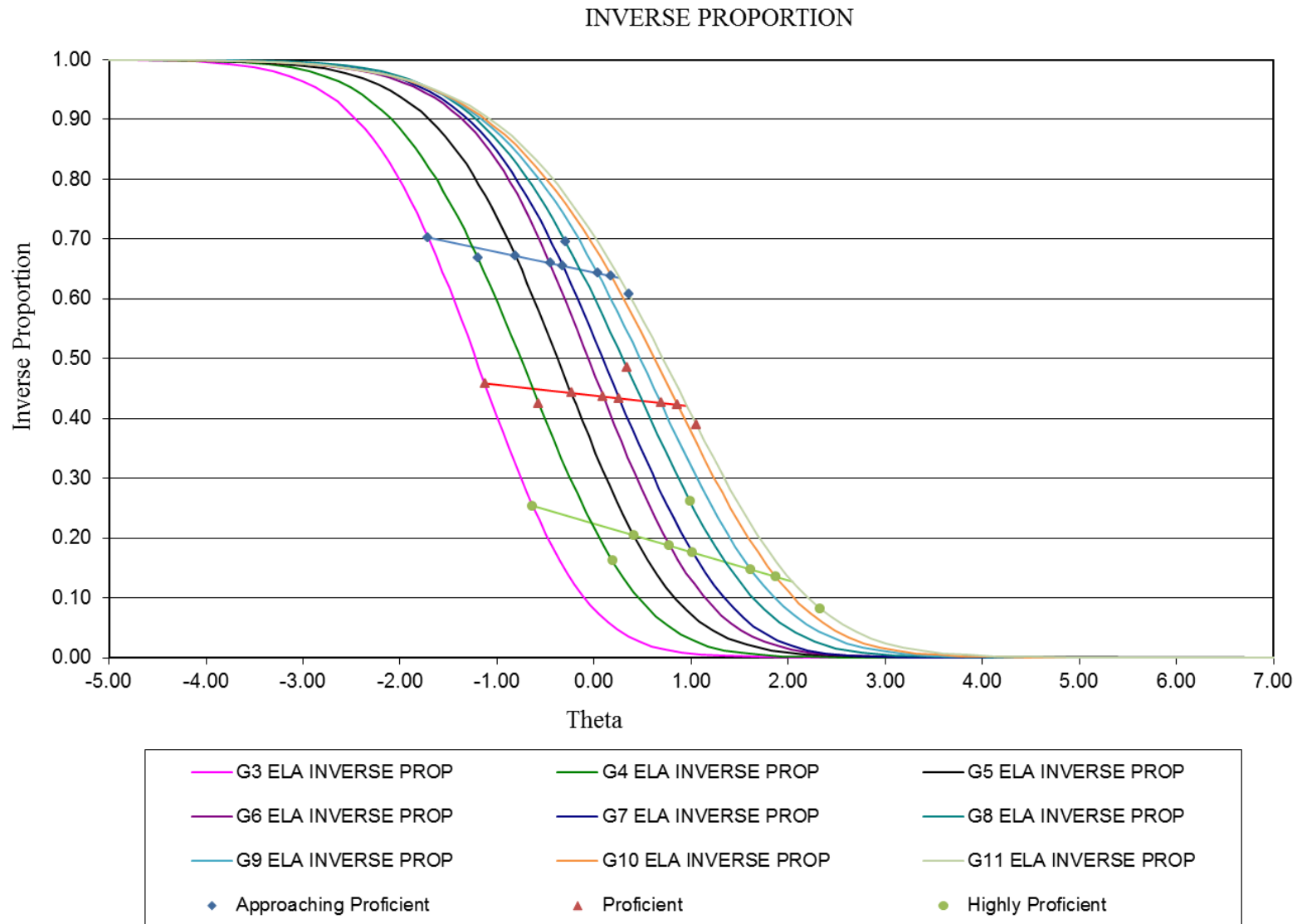
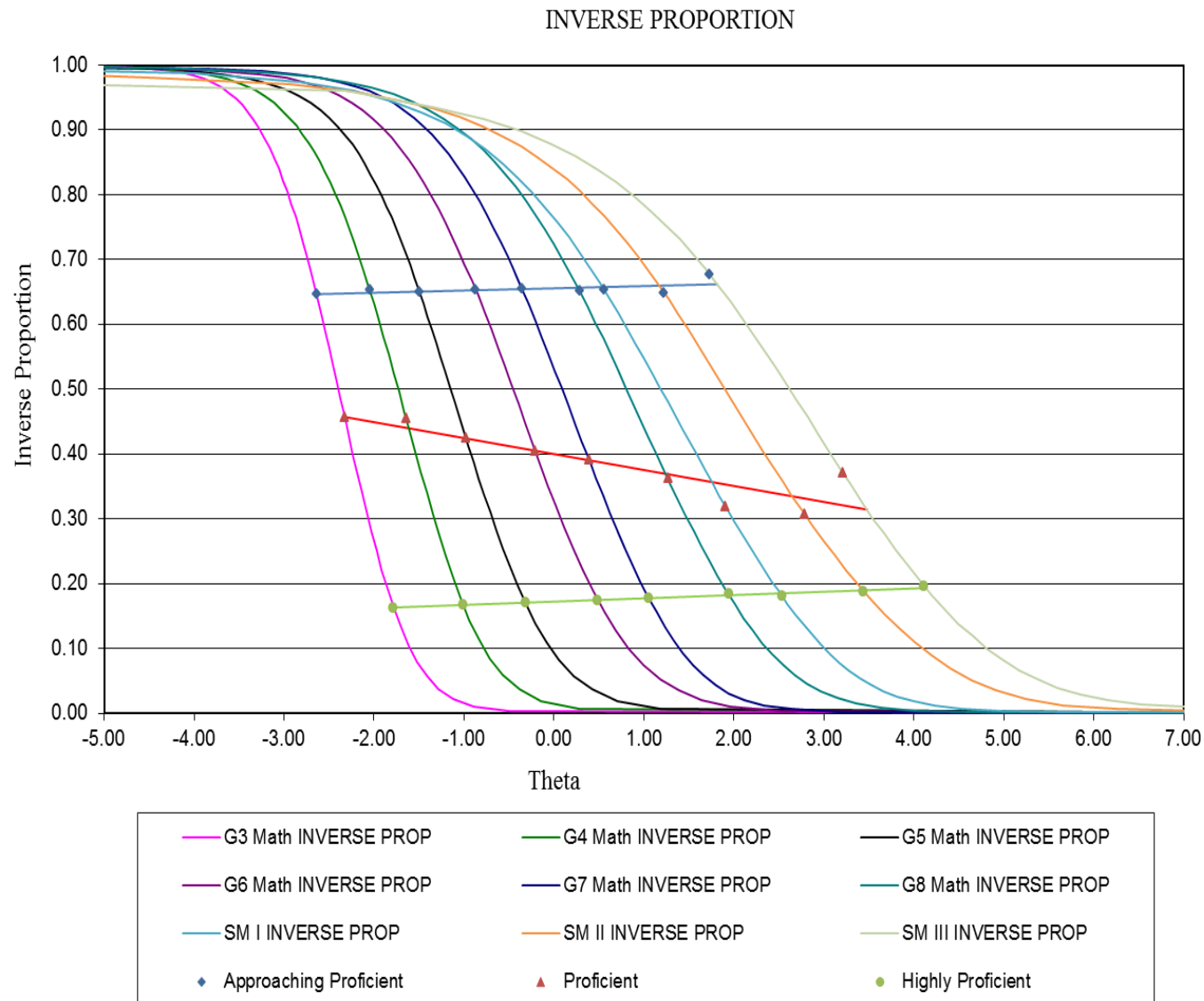




Figure 3: Articulated Standards—Mathematics



The panelists do not see the thetas. Instead they see the page numbers in the within-grade OIBs associated with the thetas. Following the completion of the anchor grades, standard-setting panelists embark on recommending standards for the intermediate grades. The starting point for the panelists' deliberations for the intermediate grades is the articulation information presented as page numbers in the OIB. The page numbers in the OIBs associated with each standard for each intermediate grade are determined by using each standard's location for the anchor grades and then interpolating the location of the standards across the intermediate grades (see the figure below for an illustration).

Articulation information is contrasted with impact data. Impact data are normative and tell the panelists how many students in the state will obtain the standard being contemplated for any page in the OIB. The articulation information tells the panelists what a reasonable standard might be for the grade under consideration given the standards already established in higher and lower grades and given the requisite content-referenced interpretations. Articulation information was presented as page numbers in the OIBs and was used only for assisting in establishing the intermediate grade standards and not the standards for the anchor grades.

### Benchmarking

In addition to having well-articulated proficiency standards across grades and subjects Utah would also like to have their proficiency standards benchmarked against college- and career-ready indicators. The expectation would be that students graduating from high school in Utah are college and career ready and students in the lower grades are on a trajectory to be college and career ready. AIR used an approach outlined by Phillips (2011) in which the proficiency standards are benchmarked against an external national referent, such as the ACT, SAT, or NAEP. Similar procedures have been used by AIR in Oregon, Hawaii, and Delaware. From the available data in Utah, AIR used the ACT and NAEP as benchmarks for the SAGE proficiency standards. The benchmark information was presented to the panelists as part of their initial training and was available to the panelists during round 1 of the standards setting. The ACT equipercentile benchmarks for the ACT college-ready and career-ready standard on the SAGE scale were provided. The college- and career-ready ACT benchmarks were as follows.

**Table 4: ACT Benchmarks**

SAGE Test	ACT 2014 Grade 11	Utah % College and Career Ready	OIB Page Number
ELA Grade 11	Reading	41%	20
Math I	Mathematics	31%	28
Math II	Mathematics	31%	34
Math III	Mathematics	36%	23
Biology	Science	30%	39
Earth Science	Science	20%	45
Chemistry	Science	39%	38
Physics	Science	48%	23

The NAEP equipercentile benchmarks were as follows.

**Table 5: NAEP Benchmarks**

SAGE Test	NAEP	Utah % Proficient	OIB Page Number
ELA Grade 4	Reading Grade 4 2013	37%	35
ELA Grade 8	Reading Grade 8 2013	39%	38
Math Grade 4	Math Grade 4 2013	44%	34
Math Grade 8	Math Grade 8 2013	36%	32
Science Grade 4	Science Grade 4 2009	38%	38
Science Grade 8	Science Grade 8 2011	43%	29

## SECTION 3: PREPARATION

Preparation for the standard-setting workshops includes identifying and training AIR staff for specific roles and responsibilities before, during, and after the workshops; developing and refining workshop materials; rehearsing workshop procedures; and recruiting standard-setting panelists. We cover each of these steps in the sections below.

### Workshop Support Staff

Each workshop room included a *workshop leader* and a *workshop assistant*. In addition, an AIR content area specialist familiar with the tests for which standards are being set was available, and an USOE staff member was on hand to answer questions and monitor proceedings of the workshop. The workshop leader acted as host for the standard-setting workshop by welcoming panelists, organizing them at their respective tables, and helping them feel comfortable; conducted training and practice; led discussions that began rounds 1 and 2; decided when to begin and end each phase of the workshop; and fielded questions from the panelists and ensured that timely responses are provided. An additional AIR measurement specialist also participated in parts of the workshop by, for example, responding to panelist questions and leading parts of workshop discussions. The workshops were supported by a team of psychometricians who entered data, did quality checks, analyzed cut-score recommendations from the panelists, and produced feedback information for subsequent rounds.

### Workshop Materials

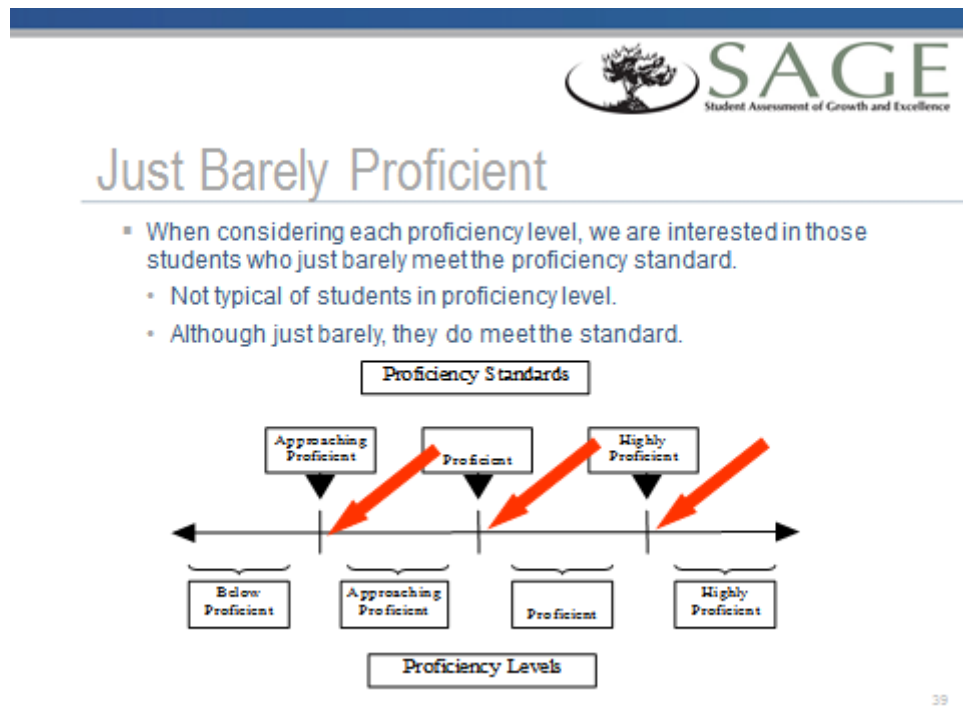
#### *Content Standards*

AIR content specialists provided the content standards and test specifications so that the participants were clear on what students are expected to know and be able to do in order to respond to the items they will encounter in the OIB.

#### *Proficiency-Level Descriptors*

Detailed Proficiency-level descriptors are contained in Appendix C. At the workshop the panelists were also required to develop “Just Barely” Proficiency-level descriptors as indicated in Figure 1Figure 4. They did this by summarizing the PLDs for each grade and proficiency level. In each case they came to a room consensus.

Figure 4: “Just Barely” Proficiency-Level Descriptors



### Ordered Item Booklet

Panelists used on online OIB that presents test items on which they will be setting standards, ordered by difficulty. The OIB was accessed in AIR’s Item Tracking System (ITS), and panelists saw the items exactly as they appear in a live student testing environment. A printed OIB map also accompanied each OIB; this item map helped panelists navigate the OIB and provided scoring keys for multiple-choice items and target point values for constructed-response items. Stimuli (e.g., ELA passages) were presented alongside each relevant OIB item.

### Training and Workshop Management Presentation Slides

These slides covered concepts that panelists must internalize (e.g., the cognitive task for placing bookmarks, the response probability criterion) and all steps and reminders in the standard-setting process (e.g., steps for completing round 1, review of the standard-setting cognitive task, agreement and articulation information).

### Other Workshop Materials

- One laptop computer per panelist, equipped to access to online test environment, and access to OIBs
- One LCD projector per workshop
- Pens and pencils
- Post-it notes for bookmarking

- Travel and other expense reimbursement forms for panelists to complete

### **Workshop Rehearsal**

AIR conducted four training sessions and one dress rehearsal for the workshops. All AIR staff involved in the workshops participated. Workshop leaders rehearsed key steps in a standard-setting workshop (e.g., the training phase that focuses on the cognitive task for placing bookmarks, the presentation and use of discussion guiding questions for rounds 1 and 2, the explanation of feedback information, and practice in leading a discussion of feedback information).

## **SECTION 4: THE WORKSHOP**

### **Overview**

The Bookmark procedure was used, which is structured to ensure that standard-setting panelists recommend cut scores on the basis of their judgment about the content knowledge and skills that each test item requires of students and the relationship of those requirements to the PLDs.

### **Workshop Procedures**

#### *Staff and Leaders*

The AIR and USOE staff assigned to the workshop is listed in Table 6. Each panel was supervised by a senior workshop leader with expertise in standard setting. Each subpanel was staffed by a room leader, also with expertise in standard setting procedures and test development. Each room had staff dedicated to assist with distribution and collection of materials and accessing materials using online platforms.

**Table 6: Staff and Table Leaders**

Date	Panel Rooms	Large Group Training	Room Leader	Technical Research Assistants	Content	Psychometrics	Panelists	Table Leaders	Subject	EOC/Grades
				Cathy Kugler Nik Kalich Ashley Nartey		Stephan Ahadi Bokhee Yoon				
August 11–12, 2014	1	S. Ahadi	Chris Johnston	Hashim Evans		Ming Lei	6	2	Math	I
	2		Paul Maxon	Roshi Matewere			6	2	Math	II
	3		John Neral	Jessica Crutchfield		Okan Bulut	6	2	Math	III
	4		June Zack	Alexander Mendoza	Kevin Chandler		11	3	Science	Biology
	5		Josh Smith	Sam Thomas		Sunny Kim	11	3	Science	Earth Science
	6		Meg McMahon	Sydney Fitzgerald	Crystal Davidson		11	3	Science	Chemistry
	7		Kevin Dwyer	Justin Schneider	Erica Ajder	Tsze Chan	11	3	Science	Physics
August 13–15, 2014	8	S. Ahadi	Cathy Kugler	TBD	Kevin Dwyer	Ming Lei ELA 3-7	11	3	ELA	3 to 5
	9		Katina Marshall	Roshi Matewere	Kevin Dwyer		11	3	ELA	6 to 8
	10		Sean Redmond	Jessica Crutchfield	Kevin Dwyer	Okan Bulut ELA 8-11 Math 3	11	3	ELA	9 to 11
	11		John Neral	Alexander Mendoza	Meg McMahon		11	3	Math	3 to 4
	12		Chris Johnston	Sam Thomas	Meg McMahon	Sunny Kim Math 4-8	11	3	Math	5 to 6
	13		Paul Maxon	Sydney Fitzgerald	Meg McMahon		11	3	Math	7 to 8
	14		June Zack	Hashim Evans	Kevin Chandler	Tsze Chan Science 4-8	11	3	Science	4 to 6
	15		Josh Smith	Justin Schneider			11	3	Science	7 to 8
	Totals						150	42	Total =	192

### Agenda

The timeline for completing the standard setting was exceedingly tight. We designed a schedule and made some adjustments that enable work to be completed in three days for on-grade elementary and middle school standards and two days for end-of-course (EOC) assessments without making panelists feel unduly rushed to complete their judgmental processes. The agendas for the panels appear in Appendix D.

#### *Day 1: Introductions, Training, Practice, Preparation*

Days 1 and 2 were devoted to the high-school courses assessment. Day 1 of the workshop was devoted to introductory training and review cumulating with the review of the OIB. Panelists were first instructed in the purpose of the standard-setting workshop and participated in a brief review of the Utah Academic Content Standards, PLDs, and OIB from which they set standards.

Following large-group (panel-level) training, panelists were separated into subpanel rooms, and room leaders walked them through the standard-setting process, training participants at each step. First, panelists participated in an operational test in the online environment, which allowed them

to experience the interface students experience when taking tests. Each panelist received a unique set of test items, allowing the group to sample a wide range of content. Following that, panels reviewed and parsed the PLDs for the anchor grades. Then, panelists reviewed each item in the OIB, focusing on two questions:

1. What do students who are just barely at the standard need to know and be able to do to respond successfully to this item?
2. What makes this item more difficult than the previous items?

Responses to these questions helped prepare individual panelists to complete the Bookmark placement task. The table discussions of these questions also facilitated cohesion, communication and shared understanding of the tasks and the Utah assessments.

### *Day 2: Setting the Cut-Scores*

Day 2 was devoted to setting round 1 and 2 of the standards. Day 2 began with training on bookmark placement, including in-depth discussion of the concepts of students who “just barely” meet the proficiency standard, and how to use *RP67* in making judgments. Once panelists had discussed and understood their task, they placed their bookmarks for round 1, working independently. The cognitive-judgmental task of placing the bookmark was stated as follows:

*Place your bookmark on the page that two-thirds of those students who are just barely proficient would be able to answer successfully.*

*Fewer than two-thirds of those students would be expected to respond successfully to the next item.*

*More than two-thirds of those students would be expected to respond successfully to the previous item.*

Going into round 2, panelists viewed feedback from the round 1 judgment task. Specifically, they were provided with agreement information in the form of the page number on which each panelist at the table placed his or her bookmark in round 1, the median page number for the table, and the highest and lowest page numbers for panelists at that table. In addition, panelists received student impact data. Panelists then discussed with one another the placement of bookmarks in the OIBs. The goal of this discussion was not to force agreement among panelists but rather to allow panelists to gain a broader understanding of the reasons their fellow panelists used to identify the cut-scores. Following the group discussions, panelists made a second and final judgment about where to place their bookmark in the OIB.

### *Day 3 to Day 5*

Elementary and middle school subpanels began day 3 with a debrief of the anchor grade moderation activities and outcomes and moved into completing bookmark placement rounds 1 and 2, using interpolated cut points. The process for the grade-based process was the same as the end-of-course process.

**Moderation:** Following the completion of each panel’s activities, all panel table leaders met to review the final outcomes of the workshop. This activity allowed each panel’s table leaders to

evaluate their panel's bookmark placements in light of those of the other panels. The table leaders from each panel were able to decide to make adjustments to their own panel's recommended score but not to the other panels' recommended cut-scores.

### *Security Considerations*

The fundamental purpose of the security plans was to ensure that item security is not compromised. AIR told all panelists that all materials in the workshop are secure.

In addition to the workshop materials, AIR kept all data under the tightest security. For example, the data analysis workroom was kept locked and/or monitored by AIR staff at all times. Each AIR staff member was responsible for his or her own computer during the evenings.

As an added precaution, AIR staff constantly monitored entry into the participant workrooms as well as the project workroom, the data processing room, and the staff meeting room.

The reader is directed to the security plan in Appendix F for a complete discussion of all security measures being taken.

### *Evaluation of Workshop*

After all activities were completed, the panelists were asked to evaluate the activity. We encouraged panelists to discuss their satisfaction and comfort with the workshop process and with the standards they recommended. The questions were based on the main sections of workshop training and activities and appear as questions in the workshop evaluation form. Panelists completed the workshop evaluation form independently. The workshop evaluation results appear in Appendix G.

## **Within-Grade and Across-Grade Vertical Scale**

One SAGE test uses within-grade scales and two use vertical scales. They are as follows:

- Within-grade scales
  - Science grades 4–8
  - Biology
  - Earth Science
  - Chemistry
  - Physics
- Across-grade vertical scales
  - ELA grades 3–11
  - Mathematics grades 3–8, Math I, Math II, and Math III

## **SECTION 5: RESULTS**

***Preliminary Calibrations:*** The USOE decided that the results from the 2014 operational field test would be reported in early October 2014. This required that the standard-setting workshop be conducted about one month earlier than planned. To meet the timeline the analyses related to standard setting were fast-tracked. This involved taking an early extract of the data before the



testing window closed, obtaining preliminary calibrations and creating the vertical scales in ELA and mathematics, conducting an early rubric validation for items used in standard setting, and creating OIBs and estimating impact data based on the preliminary calibrations. Subsequent to the standard-setting workshop, the final calibrations were obtained based on the entire state population and the cut-scores associated with final *RP67s* were determined.

**LOSS and HOSS:** In every grade there are some theta estimates that are very large or very small especially in the extremely hard tests, such as Math III where there were more extreme negative estimates. In order to compensate for this the within-grade theta estimates were truncated to -4.0 and +4.0. For ELA and mathematics the linking constants were then applied to place the within-grade thetas on the vertical scale. The resulting minimum and maximum scores are contained in Table 7–9.

**Table 7: Minimums and Maximums for ELA**

ELA Min and Max  
(Scaled Scores)

SAGE Test	Scaled Scores	
	Min	Max
ELA 3	40	600
ELA 4	61	655
ELA 5	92	687
ELA 6	115	718
ELA 7	113	745
ELA 8	106	782
ELA 9	95	816
ELA 10	85	845
ELA 11	80	868

ELA Min and Max (Theta)

SAGE Test	Theta	
	Min	Max
ELA 3	-4.64	2.07
ELA 4	-4.39	2.73
ELA 5	-4.02	3.13
ELA 6	-3.75	3.49
ELA 7	-3.76	3.82
ELA 8	-3.85	4.26
ELA 9	-3.99	4.67
ELA 10	-4.11	5.01
ELA 11	-4.16	5.30

**Table 8: Minimums and Maximums for Mathematics**

Math Min and Max  
(Scaled Scores)

SAGE Test	Scaled Scores	
	Min	Max
Math 3	185	436
Math 4	188	498
Math 5	197	551
Math 6	203	614
Math 7	228	647
Math 8	215	732
Math I	185	796
Math II	188	867
Math III	207	872

Math Min and Max (Theta)

SAGE Test	Theta	
	Min	Max
Math 3	-4.86	-0.04
Math 4	-4.79	1.16
Math 5	-4.62	2.17
Math 6	-4.50	3.39
Math 7	-4.03	4.02
Math 8	-4.28	5.64
Math I	-4.85	6.87
Math II	-4.79	8.23
Math III	-4.43	8.33

**Table 9: Minimums and Maximums for Science**

Science Min and Max a  
(Scaled Scores)

SAGE Test	Scaled Scores	
	Min	Max
Science 4	727	939
Science 5	742	929
Science 6	694	975
Science 7	721	943
Science 8	729	942
Biology	714	944
Earth Science	704	959
Chemistry	684	983
Physics	683	985

Science Min and Max (Theta)

SAGE Test	Scaled Scores	
	Min	Max
Science 4	-4.00	4.00
Science 5	-4.00	4.00
Science 6	-4.00	4.00
Science 7	-4.00	4.00
Science 8	-4.00	4.00
Biology	-4.00	4.00
Earth Science	-4.00	4.00
Chemistry	-4.00	4.00
Physics	-4.00	4.00

**Scaling Constants:** After the standards were recommended by the panelists and affirmed by the stakeholders committee, the cut-scores in the theta metric were transformed to scaled scores using the following linear transformations. For ELA and mathematics, the proficient cut-score was set to 450 in grade 7, and the overall standard deviation was set to 100 through the formula

$$\text{Scaled Score } SS_C + SS_{SD} \left[ \frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta_C}{\sigma_{\hat{\theta}}} \right].$$

For science the cut-scores within each within-grade scale were fixed at Approaching Proficient = 820 and Proficient = 840. The linear transformation to scaled scores was

$$\text{Scaled Score} = \left[ \frac{(SS_{C_1} \theta_{C_2} - SS_{C_2} \theta_{C_1})}{\theta_{C_2} - \theta_{C_1}} \right] + \left[ \frac{(SS_{C_2} - SS_{C_1})}{\theta_{C_2} - \theta_{C_1}} \right] \hat{\theta}.$$

The scaling constants are contained in Table 10.

**Table 10: Scaling Constants**

Scaling Constants				
Scaled Score Metric			Intercept	Slope
Gr 7				
Prof SD			A	B
ELA	450	100	427	83
Gr 7				
Prof SD				
Mathematics	450	100	438	52
Cut1 Cut2				
Science 4	820	840	833	26
Science 5	820	840	836	23
Science 6	820	840	834	35
Science 7	820	840	832	28
Science 8	820	840	836	27
Biology	820	840	829	29
Earth Science	820	840	831	32
Chemistry	820	840	834	37
Physics	820	840	834	38

Scaling Constants		
Theta Metric		
Gr 7		
Prof SD		
ELA	0.28	1.20
Gr 7		
Prof SD		
Mathematics	0.24	1.92
Cut1 Cut2		
Science 4	-0.49	0.26
Science 5	-0.66	0.19
Science 6	-0.41	0.16
Science 7	-0.44	0.28
Science 8	-0.59	0.16
Biology	-0.31	0.39
Earth Science	-0.35	0.27
Chemistry	-0.37	0.16
Physics	-0.37	0.16

The proficiency levels in the scaled score metric are contained in Table 11–13 and the percent within each proficiency level are in Table 14–16Table 16.

**Table 11: Proficiency Levels—ELA**

SAGE Test	Proficiency Level			
	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
ELA 3	< 291	291—333	334—405	406 +
ELA 4	< 323	323—377	378—441	442 +
ELA 5	< 361	361—409	410—464	465 +
ELA 6	< 394	394—433	434—492	493 +
ELA 7	< 404	404—449	450—513	514 +
ELA 8	< 416	416—470	471—532	533 +
ELA 9	< 430	430—486	487—558	559 +
ELA 10	< 454	454—497	498—573	574 +
ELA 11	< 457	457—512	513—590	591 +

**Table 12: Proficiency Levels—Math**

SAGE Test	Proficiency Level			
	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Math 3	< 297	297—316	317—336	337 +
Math 4	< 326	326—348	349—375	376 +
Math 5	< 360	360—383	384—415	416 +
Math 6	< 397	397—431	432—463	464 +
Math 7	< 415	415—449	450—498	499 +
Math 8	< 447	447—498	499—553	554 +
Math I	< 478	478—534	535—590	591 +
Math II	< 507	507—583	584—647	648 +
Math III	< 550	550—610	611—679	680 +

**Table 13: Proficiency Levels—Science**

SAGE Test	Proficiency Level			
	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Science 4	< 820	820—839	840—855	856 +
Science 5	< 820	820—839	840—855	856 +
Science 6	< 820	820—839	840—863	864 +

SAGE Test	Proficiency Level			
	Below	Approaching	Proficient	Highly
Science 7	< 820	820–839	840–853	854 +
Science 8	< 820	820–839	840–853	854 +
Biology	< 820	820–839	840–857	858 +
Earth Science	< 820	820–839	840–865	866 +
Chemistry	< 820	820–839	840–864	865 +
Physics	< 820	820–839	840–877	878 +

**Table 14: Percentage at Each Proficiency Level—ELA**

SAGE Test	Percent at Each Level			
	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
ELA 3	34%	22%	31%	12%
ELA 4	33%	26%	27%	15%
ELA 5	35%	24%	24%	17%
ELA 6	38%	20%	25%	17%
ELA 7	37%	21%	26%	16%
ELA 8	37%	23%	24%	16%
ELA 9	38%	23%	26%	14%
ELA 10	43%	17%	26%	14%
ELA 11	41%	21%	25%	13%

**Table 15: Percentage at Each Proficiency Level—Math**

SAGE Test	Percent at Each Level			
	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Math 3	33%	22%	23%	22%
Math 4	32%	21%	25%	22%
Math 5	36%	20%	25%	19%
Math 6	39%	25%	20%	15%
Math 7	34%	23%	30%	14%
Math 8	33%	29%	26%	11%
Math I	41%	27%	22%	10%
Math II	38%	33%	19%	10%
Math III	41%	25%	22%	11%

**Table 16: Percentage at Each Proficiency Level—Science**

SAGE Test	Percent at Each Level			
	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Science 4	31%	27%	20%	22%
Science 5	27%	29%	22%	22%
Science 6	35%	21%	22%	22%
Science 7	33%	26%	18%	23%
Science 8	29%	26%	18%	27%
Biology	37%	26%	20%	17%
Earth Science	36%	23%	26%	16%
Chemistry	35%	21%	23%	22%
Physics	36%	20%	30%	14%

**Overall Standard Setting Results:** In general, the standards were well articulated across grades. The good articulation was accomplished because the panelists generally agreed with the pages that were recommended by the statistically interpolations. Also, the standards were generally consistent with the NAEP and ACT benchmarks that were provided to the panelists. This means the Utah high school standards do represent college-ready standards and the standards in the lower grades represent a level of performance that is on a trajectory to college readiness in high school

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## APPENDIX A: REPORTING CATEGORIES

### SAGE Reporting

Below is a summary of the reporting categories for the three SAGE content areas: English language arts (ELA), mathematics, and science. A reporting category is a portion of a test for which a student receives a score. There are sufficient items in these groupings of items to report a reliable score at the individual student level. The listing of reporting categories (below) is followed by a listing of “subcategories.” Subcategories are at a lower level in the test blueprint falling under the reporting categories. Subcategories are subdomains supporting the reporting category. Fewer items are seen by a given student in a given subcategory. Due to the small numbers of test items, reporting scores for subcategories at the student level is not recommended due to the unreliability of scores. However, there is a way to provide subcategory information at an aggregate level (classes, schools, districts). Indicators of strengths and weaknesses can be produced that provide indicators of relative strengths and weaknesses. These indicators are produced by comparing observed performance on items within the subcategory with expected performance based on the overall ability estimate. At the aggregate level, when observed performance within a domain is greater than expected performance, then the reporting unit (e.g., class, school, or district) shows a relative strength in that domain. Conversely, when observed performance within a domain is below the level expected based on overall achievement, then the reporting unit shows a relative weakness in that domain.

### Utah SAGE Student Reporting Categories

#### ELA

##### Grades 3–11:

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Reading: Literature</b>
<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>
<b>Listening</b>
<b>Writing</b>
<b>Language</b>

#### Mathematics

##### Grades 3–5:

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Operations and Algebraic Thinking</b>
<b>Number and Operations in Base Ten</b>
<b>Number and Operations—Fractions</b>
<b>Measurement and Data &amp; Geometry</b>



**Grade 6:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Ratios and Proportional Relationships</b>
<b>Number System</b>
<b>Expressions and Equations</b>
<b>Geometry &amp; Statistics and Probability</b>

**Grade 7:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Ratios and Proportional Relationships</b>
<b>Number System</b>
<b>Expressions and Equations</b>
<b>Geometry</b>
<b>Statistics and Probability</b>

**Grade 8:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Expressions and Equations</b>
<b>Functions</b>
<b>Geometry &amp; Number System</b>
<b>Statistics and Probability</b>

**Secondary I:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Algebra</b>
<b>Number &amp; Quantities/Functions</b>
<b>Geometry</b>
<b>Statistics</b>

**Secondary II:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Algebra</b>
<b>Number &amp; Quantities</b>
<b>Functions</b>
<b>Geometry</b>
<b>Statistics &amp; Probability</b>

**Secondary III:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Number &amp; Quantities/Algebra</b>
<b>Functions</b>
<b>Trigonometric Functions &amp; Geometry</b>
<b>Statistics &amp; Probability</b>

**Science**

**Grade 4:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Water Cycle</b>
<b>Weather</b>
<b>Rocks, Soils, and Plant Growth</b>
<b>Fossils</b>
<b>Utah Wetlands, Forests, and Deserts</b>

**Grade 5:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Chemical and Physical Changes</b>
<b>Processes that Reshape Earth's Surface</b>
<b>Magnetism</b>
<b>Electricity</b>
<b>Inheritance of Traits</b>

**Grade 6:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Moon Change Cycle</b>
<b>Earth's Tilting Axis</b>
<b>Solar System</b>
<b>Universe</b>
<b>Microorganisms</b>
<b>Light, Heat and Sound</b>

**Grade 7:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Structure of Matter</b>
<b>Properties of Matter and Earth's Structure</b>
<b>Organ, Tissue, and Cell Structure and Function</b>
<b>Effect of Inherited Traits on Survival</b>
<b>Classification Systems</b>

**Grade 8:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Changes in Matter</b>
<b>Energy Transfers and Transformations</b>
<b>Rock and Fossil Formation</b>
<b>Energy, Force, and Motion</b>

**Earth Science:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Earth, Solar System, and Universe</b>
<b>Earth's Internal Heat and Structure</b>
<b>Atmospheric Processes, Weather, and Climate</b>
<b>Hydrosphere</b>
<b>Interaction of Earth Science and Society</b>

**Biology:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Organism Interaction</b>
<b>Cells</b>
<b>Organ Structure and Function</b>
<b>DNA</b>
<b>Evolution and Diversity</b>

**Chemistry:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Structure and Origin of Matter</b>
<b>Atoms and Energy</b>
<b>Chemical Bonds</b>
<b>Chemical Reactions</b>
<b>Equilibrium</b>
<b>Solutions</b>

**Physics:**

<b>Student Reporting Categories</b>
<b>Motion and Newton's First Law</b>
<b>Forces and Newton's Second and Third Laws</b>
<b>Gravitational and Electrostatic Forces</b>
<b>Energy</b>
<b>Waves</b>

**APPENDIX B: HIGH LEVEL PROFICIENCY LEVEL DESCRIPTORS**



## SAGE Summative Proficiency Level Descriptors

### Proficiency Levels:

#### 4—Highly Proficient\*

The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level/course, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

*\* For Secondary Math III and English 11, this level of performance also likely indicates students are well prepared for postsecondary success in mathematics and language arts.*

#### 3—Proficient\*\*

The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge /skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.

*\*\* For Secondary Math III and English 11, this level of performance also likely indicates students are sufficiently prepared for postsecondary success in mathematics and language arts.*

#### 2—Approaching Proficient

The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.

#### 1—Below Proficient

The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge /skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level/course, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.

## APPENDIX C: DETAILED PROFICIENCY LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

### Secondary Math I

SEC I PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/ skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/ skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/ skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support. This level of performance also likely indicates students are sufficiently prepared for post-secondary success in mathematics.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/ skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently. This level of performance also likely indicates students are well prepared for post-secondary success in mathematics.

NUMBER AND QUANTITY/Functions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	N.Q.1	Draws conclusions and makes inferences with respect to the units involved when given a scaled graph.	Selects and uses appropriate scales to create linear and exponential graphs with context.	Uses units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; chooses and interprets units consistently in formulas; chooses and interprets the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays.	Evaluates aspects of misleading graphs and units and can explain needed corrections.
Range	N.Q.2	Selects the most appropriate unit for the situation when given a context.	Identifies a situation or context that can be measured using a given unit or quantity.	Creates and defines appropriate quantities for the purpose of descriptive modeling.	Justifies the units or quantities selected for a given context or situation.
Range	N.Q.3	Determines the appropriate power of 10 to reasonably measure a quantity. Determines whether whole numbers, fractions, or decimals are most appropriate.	Determines what level of rounding should be used in a problem-solving situation. Determines the resulting accuracy in calculations.	Chooses a level of accuracy appropriate to limitations on measurement when reporting quantities.	Explains the level of accuracy selected.

Number and Quantity/FUNCTIONS					
		<b>The Level One Student:</b>	<b>The Level Two Student:</b>	<b>The Level Three Student:</b>	<b>The Level Four Student:</b>
Range	F.IF.1	Identifies functions, including functions represented in equations, tables, graphs, or context.	Writes relations in function notation.	Demonstrates understanding that a function's domain assigns to exactly one element of the range. Understands input and output values.	Applies and extends knowledge of domain and range to real-world situations and contexts.
Range	F.IF.2	Evaluates simple functions in their domains. Rewrites an equation in function notation when given in $y =$ form.	Evaluates functions for inputs in their domain. Writes functions using function notation (without context).	Uses function notation and evaluates functions for inputs in their domain. Interprets statements that use function notation (including combinations and compositions) in terms of context.	Creates context from a given domain and range and uses function notation to write an equation to model the context.
Range	F.IF.3	Identifies the parts of a recursive function or sequence.	Defines and expresses a recursive sequence as a function.	Recognizes that sequences are functions. Recognizes that a sequence has a domain, which is the subset of integers and can generate a sequence given a recursive function.	Applies the ideas of sequences being functions to real-world contexts.



Number and Quantity/FUNCTIONS					
		<b>The Level One Student:</b>	<b>The Level Two Student:</b>	<b>The Level Three Student:</b>	<b>The Level Four Student:</b>
Range	F.IF.4	Identifies the key features (as listed in the Standard) when given a linear or exponential graph.	Interprets the key features (as listed in the Standard) when given a linear or exponential graph.	Identifies and interprets the key features (as listed in the Standard) when given a table of values for a linear or exponential function. Sketches graphs of linear or exponential functions, showing key features, when given a verbal description of the relationship.	Accurately creates a story or context that models the given key features of linear or exponential functions.
Range	F.IF.5	Identifies domains of functions when given a graph.	Relates the domain of a function to its graph and graphs a function given a restricted domain.	Relates the domain of a function to its graph and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes. Graphs a function given a restricted domain and identifies reasonability of a domain in a particular context.	Creates a function for a given context where the domain meets given parameters.
Range	F.IF.6	Determines the rate of change of a linear function presented algebraically.	Determines the rate of change of an exponential function presented algebraically over a given interval.	Calculates and interprets the average rate of change of a function presented symbolically or as a table over a specified interval.	Describes the different rates of change over given intervals of a line graph.

Number and Quantity/FUNCTIONS					
		<b>The Level One Student:</b>	<b>The Level Two Student:</b>	<b>The Level Three Student:</b>	<b>The Level Four Student:</b>
Range	F.IF.7a	Identifies the graph of a linear function given its equation.	Constructs the graph of a linear function given its equation.	Constructs the graph of a linear function given its equation and identifies the $x$ - and $y$ -intercepts.	Graphs linear equations generated from real-life contexts.
Range	F.IF.7e	Identifies the graph of an exponential function given its equation.	Constructs the graph of an exponential function given its equation.	Constructs the graph of an exponential function given its equation and identifies the intercepts and end behavior.	Graphs exponential equations generated from real-life contexts.
Range	F.IF.9	Compares slopes and $y$ -intercepts of two linear functions where one is presented graphically and the other is presented in slope-intercept form.	Compares growth rates and intercepts of two exponential functions where one is presented graphically and the other is presented in function notation.	Uses tables, graphs, algebra, and verbal descriptions to compare properties of two functions (linear and/or exponential), each presented a different way.	Constructs a linear or exponential function that has a characteristic (i.e., slope, intercept, maximum) that is greater than or lesser than a given function.
Range	F.BF.1a	Recognizes a relationship between explicit or recursive.	Describes an explicit or recursive expression for a linear function.	Describes steps to model a given linear or exponential context with mathematical representations.	Writes an explicit or recursive expression for a linear or exponential function or recursive process for a given context.

Number and Quantity/FUNCTIONS					
		<b>The Level One Student:</b>	<b>The Level Two Student:</b>	<b>The Level Three Student:</b>	<b>The Level Four Student:</b>
Range	F.BF.1b	Combines linear functions using addition and multiplication.	Combines linear and/or exponential functions using addition and multiplication.	Combines linear and/or exponential functions using addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.	Builds a function that models a given situation by adding another function that alters the situation, and relates these individual and combined functions to the model.
Range	F.BF.2	Recognizes if a sequence is arithmetic, geometric, or neither.	Writes arithmetic and/or geometric sequences with an explicit formula.	Writes arithmetic and geometric sequences both recursively and with an explicit formula.	Models contextual situations with arithmetic and geometric sequences (as appropriate).
Range	F.BF.3	Relates the vertical translation of a linear function to its y-intercept.	Performs vertical translations on linear functions.	Performs vertical translations on linear and exponential graphs. Describes what will happen to a linear or exponential function when $f(x)$ is replaced by $f(x) + k$ for different values of $k$ .	Find the value of $k$ given $f(x)$ replaced by $f(x) + k$ on a graph of linear or exponential functions.

Number and Quantity/FUNCTIONS					
		<b>The Level One Student:</b>	<b>The Level Two Student:</b>	<b>The Level Three Student:</b>	<b>The Level Four Student:</b>
Range	F.LE.1a, b, c	Recognizes situations in which one quantity changes at a constant rate per unit interval relative to another.	Recognizes relationships in tables and graphs that can be modeled with linear functions (e.g., constant rate of change) and with exponential functions (e.g., multiplicative rate of change).	Justifies that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals and exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals (e.g., percentage change).	Describes the rate of change per unit as constant or the growth factor as a constant percentage. Proves that linear functions grow by equal differences over equal intervals; exponential functions grow by equal factors over equal intervals.
Range	F.LE.2	Constructs linear functions representing arithmetic sequences when given a graph.	Constructs linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given a graph.	Constructs linear functions and exponential functions, including arithmetic sequences and geometric sequences, given input-output pairs, including those in a table.	Constructs linear and exponential functions, including arithmetic and geometric sequences, given the description of a relationship.
Range	F.LE.3	Graphs a linear and exponential function on the same coordinate plane and describes how the graphs compare.	Recognizes that linear and exponential functions may have points in common when graphed on the same coordinate plane.	Observes that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity increasing linearly using graphs and tables.	Describes and compares the changes of behavior between a linear and an exponential function, including the approximate point(s) of intersection.

Number and Quantity/FUNCTIONS					
		<b>The Level One Student:</b>	<b>The Level Two Student:</b>	<b>The Level Three Student:</b>	<b>The Level Four Student:</b>
Range	F.LE.5	Identifies which values are constant from a given context.	Interprets the slope and x- and y-intercepts in a linear function in terms of a context.	Interprets the base value and vertical shifts in an exponential function of the form $f(x) = b^x + k$ , where $b$ is an integer and $k$ can equal zero in terms of context.	Interprets the base value and initial value in an exponential function of the form $f(x) = ab^x$ , where $b$ is an integer and $a$ can be any positive integer including one in terms of context.

<b>Algebra</b>
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		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	A.SSE.1 a & b	Identifies some of the basic terms (base, exponent, coefficient, and factor) of a linear <b>or</b> exponential expression.	Identifies all of the basic terms (base, exponent, coefficient, and factor) of linear and exponential expressions.	Interprets complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.	Explains the context of different parts of a formula presented as a complicated expression.
Range	A.CED.1	Creates one variable linear equations and inequalities from contextual situation of a form $2x = 6$ or $3x < 6$ .	Creates one variable linear equations and inequalities from contextual situations of a form $2x + 3 = 7$ or $2x - 5 > 6$ .	Creates multi-step linear equations, inequalities, and exponential functions in context.	Uses properties of exponents to solve and interpret the solution to multi-step exponential equations and inequalities in context.
Range	A.CED.2	Writes and graphs an equation to represent a linear relationship.	Writes and graphs an equation to represent an exponential relationship.	Constructs equations and graphs that model linear and exponential relationships (with context).	Compares and contrasts equations and graphs that model linear and exponential relationships.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	A.CED.3	Determines whether a point is a solution to a system of equations and/or inequalities given a graph or equations.	Interprets solutions as viable or non-viable options in a modeling context where constraints are presented verbally.	Represents constraints by equations or inequalities, and by systems of equations and/or inequalities.	Defends and justify solutions or non-solutions in a modeling context.
Range	A.CED.4	Rearranges a linear equation that contains only one variable.	Rearranges a linear equation that includes several steps with scaffolding.	Uses linear equation solving techniques to rearrange formulas to highlight a specific quantity by extending concepts used in solving numerical equations.	Identifies useful quantities to highlight the variable of interest and applies the rearranged linear formula to solve problems in context.
Range	A.REI.1	Solves a linear equation with multiple steps, without justifying the steps involved in solving.	Describes the steps in solving linear equations.	Explains and justifies the steps in solving linear equations by applying the properties of equality, inverse, and identity.	Explains and justifies the steps in solving linear equations by applying <b>and naming</b> the properties of equality, inverse, and identity.
Range	A.REI.3	Solves linear equations and inequalities in one variable.	Solves linear equations and inequalities in one variable, where that variable is included on both sides of the equal sign or inequality.	Solves linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters.	Solves linear equations and inequalities in one variable, including equations with coefficients represented by letters within a real-world context.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	A.REI.5	Explains the use of the multiplication property of equality to solve a system of equations.	Explains why the sum of two equations is justifiable in the solving of a system of equations.	Relates the process of linear combinations with the process of substitution for solving a system of linear equations.	Proves that, given a system of two equations in two variables, replacing one equation by the sum of that equation and a multiple of the other produces a system with the same solutions.
Range	A.REI.6	Solves a system of linear equations approximately when given a graph of the system.	Tests a solution to the system in both original equations graphically and algebraically.	Solves a system of linear equations exactly and approximately by choosing the best method depending on the representation of the equations.	Analyzes the system of equations and is able to solve exactly and approximately given a context or real-world situation. Solves a system of equations and manipulates one of the equations to provide additional information or an additional given solution.
Range	A.REI.10	Identifies solutions and non-solutions of linear equations in two variables.	Identifies solutions and non-solutions of exponential equations in two variables.	Graphs points that satisfy linear and exponential equations.	Describes viable solutions using the knowledge that continuous lines and curves contain an infinite number of solutions.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	A.REI.11	Finds the point where two lines or exponential curves intersect on a graph or approximates solutions using other methods such as a table or technology.	Finds and explains why the solution to a system of linear/ exponential equations is the point where the two intersect.	Models the solutions of a system of linear equations and/or exponential equations showing the solutions using technology, tables, graphs, approximations.	Explains why there are infinitely many solutions when $f(x) = g(x)$ .
Range	A.REI.12	Identifies a solution region when the graph of a linear inequality is given.	Graphs the solutions to a linear inequality in two variables as a half-plane.	Graphs solutions of the system of inequalities and identifies the solution set as a region of the coordinate plane that satisfies both inequalities.	Writes or creates a system of linear inequalities given a context or graph and identifies the solution set as a region of the coordinate plane that satisfies all inequalities.

<b>Geometry</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	G.CO.1	Identifies an angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment using proper notation.	Informally defines an angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment using examples and non-examples.	Can explain definitions of an angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment based on the notions of point, line, distance along a line, and distance around a circular arc.	Identifies real-life examples of an angle, circle, perpendicular line, parallel line, and line segment using precise definitions.



Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	G.CO.2	Describes reflections, rotations, and translations.	Describes dilations.	Compares transformations in the plane and understands them as functions that take points in the plane as inputs and give other points as outputs.	Represents functions to describe transformations using a variety of media.
Range	G.CO.3	Distinguishes between rotations and reflections given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon and its transformation.	Identifies lines and points of symmetry given a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon and its reflection or rotation.	Describes the rotations and reflections that a given rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon may use to carry it onto itself.	Identifies a rectangle, parallelogram, trapezoid, or regular polygon that satisfies a description of rotational symmetry or lines of symmetry.
Range	G.CO.4	Identifies rotations, reflections, and translations given an image and its transformation.	Informally describes rotations, reflections, and translations using examples and non-examples.	Develops definitions of rotations, reflections, and translations using the terms angles, circles, perpendicular lines, parallel lines, and line segments.	Justifies statements about rotations, reflections, and translations on the coordinate plane.
Range	G.CO.5	Performs rotations, reflections, and translations on a given figure.	Identifies a sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.	Performs rotations, reflections, and translations using a variety of methods and specifies the sequence of transformations that will carry a given figure onto another.	Explains how the order of a sequence of transformations is performed may result in different outcomes.

Geometry					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	G.CO.6	Explains transformations of a given figure based on descriptions of rigid motion.	Predicts the effect of a transformation of a given figure based on descriptions of rigid motion.	Creates the congruence of two figures using transformations of rigid motion.	Justifies the congruence of two complex figures using properties of rigid motion.
Range	G.CO.7	Identifies corresponding pairs of angles or corresponding pairs of sides of two triangles that are congruent.	Identifies corresponding pairs of angles and corresponding pairs of sides of two triangles that are congruent.	Shows that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent (CPCTC) using the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions.	Justifies that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent in a context.
Range	G.CO.8	Identifies corresponding parts of two congruent triangles.	Identifies the minimum conditions necessary for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, SSS).	Demonstrates how the criteria for triangle congruence (ASA, SAS, SSS) follow from the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions.	Understands and explains why SSA and AAA do not provide enough evidence for triangle congruence.
Range	G.CO.12	Copies a line segment and an angle.	Bisects a line segment and an angle.	Constructs perpendicular lines, a perpendicular bisector of a line segment, and a line parallel to a given line through a point not on the line.	Creates a polygon given certain attributes using geometric constructions.

Geometry					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	G.CO.13	Constructs congruent segments and perpendicular lines.	Constructs an equilateral triangle and a square.	Constructs a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle.	Explores the construction of other regular polygons inscribed in a circle.
Range	G.GPE.4	Locates segments on a coordinate plane that are parallel or perpendicular by calculating slopes.	Locates segments on a coordinate plane that are congruent by calculating length.	Proves a triangle is a special triangle or a quadrilateral is a special quadrilateral (such as a rectangle or parallelogram), algebraically, using coordinates.	Justifies statements about geometric figures using coordinates.
Range	G.GPE.5	Can explain why the slopes of parallel lines are equal and the slopes of perpendicular lines are negative reciprocals or one that is 0 and the other that is undefined.	Creates the equation of a line that passes through a specific point given its slope.	Creates the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point.	Creates the equation of a line parallel or perpendicular to a given line that passes through a given point in a context.
Range	G.GPE.7	Calculates the perimeter of a polygon.	Calculates areas of a rectangle and right triangle given their coordinates.	Calculates areas of any triangle given its coordinates.	Calculates perimeters of polygons and areas of triangles and rectangles using their coordinates from a contextual problem.

Statistics and Probability					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	S.ID.1	Identifies dot plots, histograms, and box plots for a given set of data.	Graphs numerical data on a real number line using dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	Describes and gives a simple interpretation of a graphical representation of data on dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	Determines and justifies which type of data plot on a real number line would be most appropriate for a set of data. Identifies advantages and disadvantages of different types of data plots.
Range	S.ID.2	Describes informally the center and spread of a single set of data or graph.	Compares informally the similarities or differences in shape, center, or spread between two graphs.	Explains similarities and differences using specific measures of center and spread, given two sets of data or two graphs.	Plots data based on situations with multiple data sets, and then compares and discusses using measures of center and spread. Justifies which measure(s) are most appropriate for comparison. Identifies advantages and disadvantages of using each measure of center and spread.

Statistics and Probability					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	S.ID.3	Identifies shape, center, and spread of a data set.	Identifies and states the effects of existing outliers.	Interprets similarities and differences between shape, center, and spread in the context of data sets with possible effects from existing outliers.	Plots and interprets data based on contextual situations involving outliers, and then compares and discusses center and spread and explores the manipulation of additional data points.
Range	S.ID.5	Explains data in a two-way frequency table.	Creates a two-way frequency table showing the relationship between two categorical variables.	Finds and interprets joint, marginal, and conditional relative frequencies. Recognizes possible associations and trends in the data.	Given a context, interprets, identifies, and describes associations and trends using a two-way frequency table.
Range	S.ID.6a, b, and c	Creates a scatter plot of bivariate data.	Determines if a plotted data set is approximately linear.	Creates a scatter plot of bivariate data and estimates a linear function that fits the data. Uses this function to solve problems in the context of the data.	Compares the fit of different functions to data and determines which function has the best fit.
Range	S.ID.7	Identifies a linear model of bivariate data.	Graphs data in a scatter plot. Identifies the slope and y-intercept from the linear model.	Using the line fitted to the data, interprets the slope (rate of change) and the intercept (constant term) of a linear model in the context of the situation	Using the function that best fits the data, interpolates and extrapolates trends in the data.

Statistics and Probability					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				and data.	
Range	S.ID.8	Uses a table or graph of a set of data to informally describe a correlation.	Computes the correlation coefficient of a set of linearly related data using technology.	Interprets the correlation coefficient of a linear fit in the context of a situation using technology. Determines whether the correlation shows a weak positive, strong positive, weak negative, strong negative, or no correlation.	Supports or refutes a hypothesized correlation between two sets of data.
Range	S.ID.9	Defines causation and correlation.	Identifies the existence of or non-existence of causation in the context of a correlated problem.	Distinguishes between causation and correlation in the context of a situation with data.	Supports or refutes claims of causation with the understanding that a strong correlation does not imply causation.

Secondary Math II

SEC II PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support. This level of performance also likely indicates students are sufficiently prepared for post-secondary success in mathematics.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently. This level of performance also likely indicates students are well prepared for post-secondary success in mathematics.

Number and Quantity					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>

Number and Quantity					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	N.RN.1	Uses proper notation and uses structure for integer exponents only.	Uses proper notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents but is unable to explain the meaning.	Explains and uses the meaning of rational exponents in terms of properties of integer exponents and uses proper notation for radicals in terms of rational exponents.	Proves, uses, and explains the properties of rational exponents, which are an extension of the properties of integer exponents, and extends to real-world context.
Range	N.RN.2	Converts radical notation to rational exponent notation.	Identifies equivalent forms of expressions involving rational exponents (but is not able to rewrite or find the product of multiple radical expressions).	Rewrites expressions involving radicals and rational exponents, using the properties of exponents; identifies equivalent forms of expressions involving rational exponents; and converts radical notation to rational exponent notation.	Compares contexts where radical form is preferable to rational exponents, and vice versa.
Range	N.RN.3	Explains why adding and multiplying two rational numbers results in a rational number.	Explains why adding a rational number to an irrational number results in an irrational number.	Explains why multiplying a nonzero number and an irrational number results in an irrational number.	Generalizes and develops rules for sum and product properties of rational and irrational numbers.
Range	N.CN.1	Recognizes that the square root of a negative number is not a real number.	Converts simple “perfect” squares to complex number form ( $bi$ ), such as the square root of $-25$ is $5i$ .	Knows that there is a complex number $i$ such that $i^2 = -1$ , and identifies the proper $a + bi$ form (with $a$ and $b$ real).	Generalizes or develops a rule that explains complex numbers and their properties.



Number and Quantity					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	N.CN.2	Adds, subtracts, and multiplies using single operations with complex numbers (e.g., $4i + 5i = 9i$ ).	Uses the Commutative, Associative, and Distributive properties to identify products and sums of complex numbers.	Calculates sums and products of complex numbers for multi-step problems.	Generalizes or develops rules for abstract problems, such as explaining what type of expression results, when given $(a + bi)(c + di)$ .
Range	N.CN.7	Understands the meaning of a complex number.	Understands the meaning of a complex number and identifies when quadratic equations will have non-real solutions (but is unable to identify the complex solution).	Solves quadratic equations that have complex solutions.	Creates a quadratic function without $x$ -intercepts, and verifies that the solutions are complex.
Range	N.CN.8	Identifies expanded forms of polynomials with complex numbers.	Expresses a quadratic as a product of two complex factors.	Creates multi-step factored forms of polynomials with complex numbers, such as $(x^2 + 4)^2 - y^2$ .	Generalizes and develops rules for situations involving factored and expanded forms of polynomials, with complex numbers.
Range	N.CN.9	Explains the definition of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra.	Explains and shows the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra is true for quadratic equations (using equations with only with real roots).	Knows the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, shows that it is true for quadratic polynomials, and explains that the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra guarantees that any quadratic function	Identifies what values of $a$ , $b$ , and $c$ will provide rational solutions, irrational solutions, and complex solutions, given $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ .

Number and Quantity					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				will have a solution in the complex number system.	

Algebra					
		The Level One Student:	The Level Two Student:	The Level Three Student:	The Level Four Student:
Range	A.SSE.1a, & 1b	Identifies some of the basic terms (base, exponent, coefficient, and factor) of a quadratic expression.	Identifies the parts of any quadratic expression (not in a context).	Identifies and interprets the parts of quadratic expressions in terms of their context.	Identifies and interprets parts from a variety of different quadratic expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.
Range	A.SSE.2	Can identify different forms for the same expression.	Justifies the different forms based on mathematical properties.	Recognizes equivalent forms of algebraic expressions, particularly those involving quadratic and exponential functions, and uses the structure of the expression to identify ways to rewrite it.	Rewrites algebraic expressions, including those involving quadratic and exponential functions, to equivalent forms, using the structure of the expression. Interprets different symbolic notation. Makes generalizations by rewriting expressions in context, using their structure.

Algebra					
		<b>The Level One Student:</b>	<b>The Level Two Student:</b>	<b>The Level Three Student:</b>	<b>The Level Four Student:</b>
Range	A.SSE.3a	Identifies the zeroes of a quadratic expression written in factored form.	Factors a quadratic expression without a leading coefficient.	Factors a quadratic expression to reveal the zeroes of the function it defines.	Explains conditions for two, one, and no real roots.
Range	A.SSE.3b	Identifies the maximum or minimum of a function, using the graph.	Identifies the maximum or minimum of a function when given in vertex form.	Completes the square in a quadratic expression to reveal the maximum or minimum value of the function it defines.	Completes the square in a quadratic expression (where $b$ is not divisible by two).
Range	A.SSE.3c	Knows the properties of exponents.	Applies the properties of exponents.	Uses the properties of exponents to transform expressions for exponential functions.	Rewrites rational exponents as radicals.
Range	A.APR.1	Adds or subtracts polynomials.	Multiplies polynomials using the distributive property and then simplifies.	Understands closure of polynomials for addition, subtraction, and multiplication.	Adds, subtracts, and multiplies a quadratic expression in a problem-solving context.
Range	A.CED.1	Identifies a linear, exponential, quadratic equation or inequality that models a given situation.	Creates one-variable linear, exponential, and quadratic equations and inequalities from contextual situations.	Solves and interprets the solution to linear, exponential, quadratic and simple rational equations and inequalities in context. Solves compound inequalities. Includes interval notation to represent inequalities.	Explains the meaning of solutions, and determines when solutions are valid in reference to context.

Algebra					
		<b>The Level One Student:</b>	<b>The Level Two Student:</b>	<b>The Level Three Student:</b>	<b>The Level Four Student:</b>
Range	A.CED.2	Identifies a quadratic graph that represents relationships between quantities.	Graphs a quadratic function with appropriate scales for the variables.	Writes an equation and creates a graph to represent a quadratic function, from given data.	Interprets the relationship between the independent and dependent variables in a quadratic equation, in reference to context.
Range	A.CED.4	Rearranges a simple quadratic equation (requiring one step).	Rearranges a simple quadratic equation (requiring two steps).	Rearranges formulas (especially quadratic functions) to highlight a quantity of interest, using the same reasoning as in solving equations.	Decides which variable to solve for or isolate, depending upon the given context or problem-solving situation.
Range	A.REI.4a & 4b	Solves quadratic equations by simple inspection.	Solves quadratic equations by factoring.	Solves quadratic equations by inspection (e.g., for $x^2 = 49$ )—taking square roots, completing the square, the quadratic formula, and factoring—as appropriate to the initial form of the equation.	Determines the most efficient method for solving a quadratic equation and justifies the choice selected.
Range	A.REI.7	Identifies by inspection the number of solutions for a system.	Finds approximate solutions of a system of equations from a graph.	Solves a simple system (consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation in two variables) algebraically and graphically.	Generalizes the number of solutions, given a system consisting of a linear equation and a quadratic equation.

<b>Functions</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	F.IF.4	Identifies key features of a graph, such as intercepts, relative maxima and minima, axes of symmetry and end behavior.	Identifies key features of a function (not given as a graph), such as intercepts, relative maxima and minima, axes of symmetry, and end behavior.	Creates graphs showing key features, given a verbal description of the relationship.	Creates graphs to model a situation.
Range	F.IF.5	Identifies domains of functions, given a graph.	Identifies a domain in a particular context.	Relates the domain of a function to its graph, and, where applicable, to the quantitative relationship it describes.	Models a function in context of real-world domain.
Range	F.IF.6	Identifies the rate of change from a table that models a quadratic over a specific interval.	Estimates the rate of change of a quadratic function from a graph.	Calculates and interprets the average rate of change of a quadratic function over a specified interval. Estimates the rate of change from a graph.	Compares rates of change between different types of functions.
Range	F.IF.7a	Evaluates quadratic functions.	Identifies key features of quadratic graphs when the graph is given.	Graphs quadratic functions, showing intercepts, maxima, and minima. Graphs functions expressed symbolically and shows key features of the graph (by hand in simple cases, and using technology for more complicated cases).	Graphs and compares quadratic functions expressed in various forms.

<b>Functions</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	F.IF.7b	Evaluates piecewise, step, and absolute value functions.	Identifies key features of piecewise, step, and absolute value graphs, when the graph is given.	Graphs piecewise-defined functions, step functions, and absolute value function, and shows intercepts, maxima, and minima. Graphs functions expressed symbolically and shows key features of the graph (by hand in simple cases, and using technology for more complicated cases).	Graphs and compares piecewise, step, and absolute value functions in various forms.
Range	F.IF.8a	Factors quadratic functions to find zeroes, when zeroes are rational numbers.	Identifies zeroes, extreme values, and symmetry of a quadratic function.	Uses the process of factoring and completing the square to show zeroes, extreme values, and symmetry of the graph, and interprets these in terms of context.	Compares different forms of quadratic functions and identifies advantages of each.
Range	F.IF.8b	Evaluates exponential function.	Identifies key features of exponential functions when the graph is given.	Uses the properties of exponents to interpret expressions for exponential functions.	Compares different forms of exponential functions and identifies advantages of each.
Range	F.IF.9	Compares the properties of two functions of the same representation (e.g., a table to a table, or an equation to an	Compares the properties of two functions of the same type with different representations (e.g., a quadratic to a	Compares properties of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal	Creates and compares functions, given a context.

Functions					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
		equation).	quadratic, but using a table and equation).	descriptions). For example, compares a quadratic equation to an exponential graph.	
Range	F.BF.1a	Creates a function describing a linear or exponential relationship.	Creates an explicit or recursive expression for a quadratic function.	Determines an explicit expression, a recursive process, or steps for calculation, from a context.	Creates an expression, recursive process, or steps to model with mathematical representations (given a quadratic context).
Range	F.BF.1b	Combines linear and exponential functions using arithmetic operations.	Combines quadratic functions, using addition and multiplication.	Combines quadratic functions using arithmetic operations.	Combines linear, exponential, and quadratic functions, using arithmetic operations in a context.
Range	F.BF.3	Performs vertical translations on linear and exponential graphs. Describes what will happen to a linear or exponential function when $f(x)$ is replaced by $f(x) + k$ (for different values of $k$ ).	Performs translations on linear and exponential graphs. Identifies the value of $k$ , given $f(x)$ replaced by $f(x) + k$ (on a graph of linear or exponential functions).	Identifies the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ with $f(x) + k$ , $kf(x)$ , $f(kx)$ , and $f(x + k)$ , for specific values of $k$ (both positive and negative); finds the value of $k$ , given the graphs.	Recognizes which transformations take away the even nature of a quadratic or absolute value function.

Functions					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	F.BF.4a	Solves an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ .	Solves an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ , and identifies extraneous solutions.	Solves an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ , for a simple function $f$ (that has an inverse), and writes an expression for the inverse.	Solves an equation of the form $f(x) = c$ , for a simple function $f$ (that has an inverse), and writes an expression for the inverse in a context.
Range	F.LE.3	Compares the values of functions at specific points.	Compares the values of functions over various intervals.	Observes, using graphs and tables, that a quantity increasing exponentially eventually exceeds a quantity that is increasing linearly or quadratically.	Observes, explores, predicts, models, and evaluates different situations that compare linear, quadratic, and exponential functions.
Range	F.TF.8	Shows that the Pythagorean Identity is valid, given numerical values for the identity.	Finds an unknown trigonometric value by using the Pythagorean Identity.	Proves the Pythagorean Identity $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ , and uses it to find basic trig values, given one trig value and the quadrant.	Extends the Pythagorean Identity to prove that trig ratios are constant for similar triangles.

Geometry					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	G.CO.9	Describes examples of theorems about lines and angles.	Determines the validity of statements within a given proof of a theorem about lines and angles.	Proves theorems about lines and angles.	Applies theorems about lines and angles to a real-life context.



Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	G.CO.10	Describes examples of theorems about triangles.	Determines the validity of statements within a given proof of a theorem about triangles.	Proves theorems about triangles. (Theorems include measures of interior angles of a triangle sum to $180^\circ$ ; base angles of isosceles triangles are congruent; the segment joining midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and half the length; the medians of a triangle meet at a point.)	Applies theorems about triangles to a real-life context.
Range	G.CO.11	Defines theorems about parallelograms.	Determines the validity of statements within a given proof of a theorem about parallelograms.	Proves theorems about parallelograms.	Applies theorems about parallelograms to a real-life context.
Range	G.SRT.1a,b	Identifies dilations.	Identifies the scale factors of dilations.	Verifies the properties of dilations given by a center and a scale factor, by understanding that a dilation creates parallel lines and line segments in ratios of the scale factor.	Locates the center of dilation and scale factor, given a pair of similar figures on a coordinate plane.
Range	G.SRT.2	Identifies corresponding parts of two similar figures.	Determines if two given figures are similar.	Explains that two given figures are similar in terms of similarity transformations.	Proves or disproves that two given figures are similar, using transformations and the definitions of

Geometry					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
					similarity.
Range	G.SRT.3	Identifies similarity transformations.	Identifies triangle similarity by the use of the AA criterion.	Establishes the AA criterion for two triangles to be similar by using the properties of similarity transformations.	Proves that two triangles are similar if two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of the other triangle, using the properties of similarity transformations.
Range	G.SRT.4	Defines theorems about triangles.	Determines the validity of statements within a given proof of a theorem about triangles.	Proves theorems about triangles. (Theorems include a line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two proportionally and conversely; the Pythagorean Theorem proved using triangle similarity.)	Applies theorems about triangles to a real-life context.
Range	G.SRT.5	Finds measures of sides and angles of congruent and similar triangles.	Solves problems involving triangles, using congruence and similarity criteria.	Solves problems and proves relationships in geometric figures by using congruence and similarity criteria for triangles. Includes problems from context.	Proves conjectures about congruence or similarity in geometric figures, using congruence and similarity criteria for triangles. Includes problems from context.

Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	G.SRT.6	Understands that, in similar triangles, corresponding angles are congruent and ratios of corresponding sides are equal.	Defines sine, cosine, and tangent as the ratio of sides of a right triangle.	Understands that the ratio of two sides in one triangle is equal to the ratio of the corresponding two sides of all other similar triangles, leading to definitions of trigonometric ratios for acute angles.	Determines the similarity of right triangles by comparing the trigonometric ratios of the corresponding sides.
Range	G.SRT.7	Understands that the acute angles of a right triangle are complementary.	Identifies the relationship between the sine and cosine of the acute angles of a right triangle.	Explains the relationship between the sine and cosine of complementary angles.	Solves for missing angles of right triangles using sine and cosine.
Range	G.SRT.8	Solves right triangles using the Pythagorean Theorem.	Applies the Pythagorean Theorem in real-life and mathematical contexts.	Solves right triangles using trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem in applied/contextual problems.	Models solutions to situations, using trigonometric ratios and the Pythagorean Theorem, by constructing equations that can be used to solve the problem. Includes problems from context.
Range	G.C.1	Knows the definition of a circle as a set of points equidistant from a given point.	Recognizes that all circles are similar.	Proves that all circles are similar.	Solves applied math problems, using the fact that all circles are similar.
Range	G.C.2	Identifies inscribed angles, radii, and	Recognizes relationships among	Describes relationships among inscribed angles,	Solves problems using relationships among

Geometry					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
		chords in circles.	inscribed angles, radii, and chords in circles.	radii, and chords in circles.	inscribed angles, radii, and chords in circles.
Range	G.C.3	Identifies inscribed and circumscribed circles of a polygon.	Constructs the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle.	Proves properties of angles for a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.	Proves the unique relationships between the angles of a triangle or quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.
Range	G.C.4	Identifies a tangent line from a point outside a given circle to the circle.	Sketches an approximate tangent line from a point outside a given circle to the circle.	Constructs a tangent line from a point outside a given circle to the circle.	Constructs a line that is tangent to two given circles.
Range	G.C.5	Defines a sector area of a circle as a proportion of the entire circle.	Develops the definition of radians as a unit of measure by relating to arc length.	Derives the formula for the area of a sector, and derives, using similarity, the fact that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius.	Proves that the length of the arc intercepted by an angle is proportional to the radius, with the radian measure of the angle being the constant of proportionality.
Range	G.GPE.1	Identifies the center and radius of a circle, given an equation written in $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$ form.	Creates the equation for a circle, when given the center and radius.	Completes the square to find the center and radius of a circle given by its equation.	Determines the equation of a circle, given points of tangency.
Range	G.GPE.2	Identifies the directrix and focus of a parabola when given its graph.	Identifies the directrix and focus of a parabola when given the equation.	Derives the equation of a parabola, given a focus and directrix.	Justifies conditions for when a point is or is not part of a parabola, given information about the focus and directrix.

Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	G.GPE.6	Finds the point on a line segment that partitions the segment in a given ratio, given a visual representation of the line segment.	Finds the point on a line segment that partitions the segment in a given ratio, given coordinates for the line segment.	Finds the point on a directed line segment (between two given points) that partitions the segment in a given ratio.	Constructs a line segment that is partitioned in a given ratio.
Range	G.GPE.4	Solves problems algebraically, using geometric theorems involving a circle on the coordinate plane.	Proves simple geometric theorems using coordinates, when given a visual representation on the coordinate plane.	Proves simple geometric theorems algebraically using coordinates, such as proving a point lies on a given circle.	Constructs visual representations on the coordinate plane that meet given conditions for coordinates.
Range	G.GMD.1	Informally describes the formulas for the circumference and area of a circle.	Informally describes the formulas for the volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone by the use of dissection arguments.	Explains the formulas for the circumference of a circle, area of a circle, volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone.	Justifies the formulas for the circumference of a circle; area of a circle; and volume of a cylinder, pyramid, and cone.
Range	G.GMD.3	Substitutes given dimensions into the formulas for the volume of cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres.	Computes the volume of cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres, given a graphic.	Solves problems using the volume formulas for cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres.	Finds the volume of cylinders, pyramids, cones, and spheres in a real-life context.

Statistics and Probability					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	S.CP.1	Identifies an event as a subset of a set of outcomes (a sample space).	Identifies or shows relationships between sets of events, using Venn diagrams.	Describes events as subsets of sample space using characteristics of the outcomes, or using appropriate set language and appropriate set representations (unions, intersections, or complements).	Using complex representations, makes sense of outcomes in context (e.g., unions of all subsets would equal the sample space).
Range	S.CP.2	Calculates probabilities for events (including joint probabilities).	Identifies whether events are independent or dependent.	Understands that two events, $A$ and $B$ , are independent, if the probability of $A$ and $B$ occurring together is the product of their probabilities, and uses this characterization to determine if they are independent.	Contrasts several events in a sample space and determines if they are independent by calculating the event probabilities.
Range	S.CP.3	Understands conditional probability and how it applies to real life events.	Calculates conditional probabilities.	Determines the independence of $A$ and $B$ using conditional probabilities.	Identifies and interprets independence of events in contextual problems, using conditional probabilities.
Range	S.CP.4	Constructs two-way frequency tables of data.	Approximates conditional probabilities using two-way frequency tables.	Interprets two-way frequency tables of data and uses them to decide if events are independent.	Constructs, interprets, and finds missing values of a two-way frequency table.

Statistics and Probability					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	S.CP.5	Expresses conditional probabilities and independence using probability notation.	Interprets conditional probabilities and independence in context.	Recognizes and explains the concepts of conditional probability and independence, in everyday language and everyday situations.	Using concepts of conditional probability and independence, extrapolates the meaning behind probabilities that were calculated from real-world context.
Range	S.CP.6	Distinguishes between compound and conditional probability scenarios.	Finds the conditional probability of $A$ , given $B$ as the fraction of $B$ 's outcomes that also belong to $A$ , using a two-way table, Venn diagram, or tree diagram.	Interprets conditional probability in terms of a uniform probability model.	Compares and contrasts conditional probabilities and compound probabilities (e.g., from a table, determine the probability of getting the flu, and then compare that to the probability of getting the flu given the individual never washes their hands).
Range	S.CP.7	Recalls the Addition Rule.	Applies the Addition Rule, $P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$ to calculate a probability, in a given context.	Applies the general Addition Rule to a uniform probability model, and interprets the answer in terms of the model.	Applies the Addition Rule to different representations of probability models (Venn diagram, tree diagram, and two-way tables), and interprets the answer in an abstract or real-world

Statistics and Probability					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
					context.
Range	S.CP.8	Recalls the Multiplication Rule.	Applies the Multiplication Rule, $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B/A) = P(B) \cdot P(A/B)$ , to calculate a probability in a given context.	Applies the general Multiplication Rule to a uniform probability model, and interprets the answer in terms of the model.	Applies the Multiplication Rule to different representations of probability models (Venn diagram, tree diagram, and two-way tables), and interprets the answer in an abstract or real-world context.
Range	S.CP.9	Understands that a permutation is a rearrangement of the elements of an ordered list. Understands that a combination is the number of ways to choose $r$ items from a set of $n$ elements.	Calculates probabilities using the permutation and combination formulas.	Uses permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems.	Uses permutations and combinations to compute probabilities of compound events and solve problems in a complex context, and extends ideas to real-world models.
Range	S.MD.1	Distinguishes between fair games and unfair games.	Analyzes the fairness of games by determining the probabilities of the possible outcomes.	Uses probabilities to make fair decisions (drawing by lots, using a random number generator).	Is able to create a game, activity, problem, or event, based on random events, and writes rules that are based on fair and non-fair



Statistics and Probability					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
					outcomes.
Range	S.MD.2	Analyzes decisions and strategies using basic probability concepts, where scaffolding and guided information is given.	Informally assesses the outcome of decisions or strategies, when presented with data with context.	Analyzes decisions and strategies using probability concepts.	Analyzes experimental designs and sampling strategies using probability concepts, and supports claims using specific probability calculations.

Secondary Math III

SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support. This level of performance also likely indicates students are sufficiently prepared for post-secondary success in mathematics.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently. This level of performance also likely indicates students are well prepared for post-secondary success in mathematics.

<b>Number and Quantity/ALGEBRA</b>					
<b>SEC III PLD</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
Range	N.CN.8	Adds, subtracts, and multiplies two complex, linear factors.	Rewrites a quadratic as the product of two complex linear factors.	Multiplies three or more linear factors, at least two of which are complex, to form a polynomial. Divides a quadratic by a complex linear factor.	Rewrites a polynomial of degree 3 or higher as a product of linear factors that may or may not be complex. Divides a polynomial of degree 3 or higher by a complex linear factor.
Range	N.CN.9	Identifies the maximum number of roots possible for a given polynomial.	Given a specific polynomial, identify all possible combinations for the number of real roots and the number of complex roots.	Given the graph of a polynomial of a known degree, identifies the number of real roots and the number of complex roots (includes the concept of multiplicity.)	Given the graph of a known polynomial of degree 3 or higher, with all real roots shown explicitly on the graph, finds the remaining roots of the polynomial.
Range	A.SSE.1ab	Identifies parts of an expression, such as terms, factors, numeric coefficients and exponents.	Interprets parts of an expression (e.g., terms, factors, numeric coefficients and exponents, including those involving radical functions) by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.	Interprets complicated expressions with variable coefficients and exponents (including those involving radical, rational, or logarithmic functions) by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity. Determines the practical domain of an expression in a given	Interprets complicated expressions that model natural phenomena, including those involving radical, rational, or logarithmic functions, and explains the role of the various parts of the expression in context of the problem situation.

Number and Quantity/ALGEBRA					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
				problem situation.	
Range	A.SSE.2	Identifies structure used to rewrite polynomial expressions.	Identifies structure used to rewrite rational and polynomial expressions.	Recognizes equivalent forms of complicated expressions, particularly those involving rational or polynomial functions, and uses the structure of the expression to identify ways to rewrite it.	Rewrites complicated expressions (including those involving rational or polynomial functions) to equivalent forms using the structure of the expression. Makes generalizations by rewriting expressions in context using their structure.
Range	A.SSE.4	Writes a geometric sequence using a formula and finds the sum by addition.	Finds the sum of a simple expression written in summation notation (e.g. $\text{Sum}(n=1 \text{ to } n=4 \text{ of } \sum n)$ )	Writes a formula for the sum (when given the geometric series) and uses the formula to solve problems.	Writes a geometric series from a context, using summation notation, and finds its sum.
Range	A.APR.1	Adds, subtracts, or multiplies monomials.	Adds, subtracts, or multiplies polynomial expressions with single variables and at least two terms.	Adds, subtracts, and multiplies polynomials, where at least one polynomial is degree 3 or higher.	Adds, subtracts, and multiplies polynomials of degree 3 or higher in a problem-solving context.

Number and Quantity/ALGEBRA					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Range	A.APR.2	Given a polynomial in factored form, identifies the zeroes of the polynomial.	Divides a polynomial by a factor $(x - a)$ .	Using the Remainder Theorem, decides whether $(x - a)$ is factor of a given polynomial.	Explains why $(x - a)$ is a factor of $p(x) = 0$ when $p(a) = 0$ .
Range	A.APR.3	Identifies the zeroes of a function from a graph.	Uses zeroes to sketch the graph of a function given in factored form.	Factors a polynomial and uses zeroes to sketch a graph of the function.	Identifies zeroes from the graph and uses zeroes to construct the function.
Range	A.APR.4	Identifies a polynomial identity.	Justifies an algebraic identity by testing with specific numbers.	Proves polynomial identities and uses them to describe numerical relationships.	Algebraically justifies the validity of polynomial identities. Uses the identity to describe numerical relationships in a given context.
Range	A.APR.5	Expands $(x + a)^2$ to its equivalent trinomial form, where $a$ is an integer.	Expands $(ax + b)^2$ to its equivalent trinomial form, where $a$ and $b$ are integers.	Expands $(x + y)^n$ to its reduced polynomial form using the Binomial Theorem, where $x$ and $y$ are integers or a single variable, and $n$ is a positive integer.	Expands $(ax + by)^n$ to its reduced polynomial form using the Binomial Theorem.

Number and Quantity/ALGEBRA					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Range	A.APR.6	Rewrites simple rational expressions in different forms, such as rewriting $a(x)/x$ in the form $q(x) + 0$ , where $a(x)$ and $q(x)$ are polynomials.	Rewrites simple rational expressions in different forms, such as rewriting $a(x)/x$ in the form $q(x) + r/x$ , where $a(x)$ and $q(x)$ are polynomials and $r$ is an integer.	Rewrites simple rational expressions in different forms, such as rewriting $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$ , where $a(x)$ , $b(x)$ , $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ are polynomials, with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$ .	Rewrites simple rational expressions in different forms such as rewriting $a(x)/b(x)$ in the form $q(x) + r(x)/b(x)$ where $a(x)$ , $b(x)$ , $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ are polynomials, with the degree of $r(x)$ less than the degree of $b(x)$ , and $b(x)$ with degree 2 or above.
Range	A.APR.7	Adds or subtracts two rational expressions with a common denominator.	Multiplies two rational expressions, factoring when necessary in order to recognize common factors.	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides nonzero rational expressions.	Understands and explains that rational expressions form a system analogous to the integers.
Range	A.CED.1	Identifies a linear, quadratic, or exponential equation or inequality that models a given situation.	Identifies a rational, radical, polynomial, trigonometric, or logarithmic equation or inequality that models a given situation.	Creates a rational, radical, polynomial, trigonometric, or logarithmic equation or inequality, and uses it to solve the problems.	Explains the meaning of solutions (including extraneous), in reference to context.
Range	A.CED.2	Identifies a linear, quadratic, or exponential graph that represents relationships between quantities.	Identifies a rational, radical, polynomial, trigonometric, or logarithmic graph that represents relationships between quantities.	Creates rational, radical, polynomial, trigonometric, or logarithmic equations and graphs that represent relationships between quantities.	Interprets the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, in reference to context.

Number and Quantity/ALGEBRA					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Range	A.CED.3	Identifies whether a proposed solution is viable or non-viable for a system of equations with given constraints.	Identifies domain, range, asymptotes, and points of discontinuity for a system of equations.	Writes a system of equations or inequalities to represent constraints, and interprets solutions.	Interprets solutions as viable or non-viable based on constraints, in reference to context.
Range	A.CED.4	Rearranges simple formulas (requiring only one step) to highlight a quantity of interest.	Rearranges simple formulas (requiring two steps) to highlight a quantity of interest.	Rearranges simple rational, exponential, logarithmic, or multi-step formulas to highlight a quantity of interest.	Rearranges more complex formulas (such those formed from compositions) to highlight a quantity of interest.
Range	A.REI.2	Identifies simple rational and radical equations.	Identifies the number of solutions and extraneous solutions, given a simple rational or radical equation.	Solves simple rational and radical equations and identifies extraneous solutions.	Solves complicated rational and radical equations and justifies extraneous solutions.
Range	A.REI.11	Finds the solution to $f(x) = g(x)$ , where $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are linear, and the solution to quadratic functions are presented in a graph.	Finds the solution to $f(x) = g(x)$ , where $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are absolute value and exponential functions.	Finds the solution to $f(x) = g(x)$ , where $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are polynomial, rational, radical, absolute value, exponential, or logarithmic functions presented in different forms. Justifies why the $x$ -coordinates of the points of intersection are solutions to the equation $f(x) = g(x)$ .	Interprets solutions to $f(x) = g(x)$ , where $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are polynomial, rational, radical, absolute value, exponential, or logarithmic functions presented in different forms, in reference to context.

<b>Functions</b>					
<b>SEC III PLD</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
Range	F.IF.4	Interprets key features of graphs and tables that model a linear function. Sketches graphs showing key features, given a verbal description of a linear relationship.	Interprets key features of graphs and tables that model a quadratic function. Sketches graphs showing key features, given a verbal description of a quadratic relationship.	Interprets key features of graphs and tables that model a function that is neither linear nor quadratic. Sketches graphs showing key features, given a verbal description of a relationship that is not linear or quadratic.	Interprets complex features of a function modeling a real-world context, given a verbal description.
Range	F.IF.5	Expresses the domain of a linear function from its graph (in a given context), using either set or interval notation.	Expresses the domain of a quadratic function from its graph (in a given context), using either set or interval notation.	Expresses the domain of a function that is neither linear nor quadratic from its graph (in a given context), using either set or interval notation.	Relates the domain of a function to its graph in a given context.
Range	F.IF.6	Calculates and interprets the average rate of change of a linear function over a specified interval from a graph of the function.	Calculates and interprets the average rate of change of a quadratic function over a specified interval. Estimates the rate of change from a graph of a quadratic function.	Calculates and interprets the average rate of change of a function (non-linear and non-quadratic) over a specified interval. Estimates the rate of change from a graph.	Compares the average rate of change of two non-linear functions over a specified interval.
Range	F.IF.7b	Graphs basic square root, cube root, piece-wise, step-wise, or absolute value	Graphs square root, cube root, piece-wise, step-wise, or absolute value functions (with	Graphs complex square root, cube root, piece-wise, step-wise, or absolute value	Explains how key features can be used to quickly sketch square root, cube root, piece-



<b>Functions</b>					
<b>SEC III PLD</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
		functions, and describes key features.	one transformation), and describes key features.	functions, and describes key features.	wise, step-wise, or absolute value functions.
Range	F.IF.7c	Graphs quadratic functions and correctly identifies zeroes and describes end behavior.	Chooses the graph of a polynomial function (degree 3 or higher) that matches given key features.	Graphs a polynomial function (degree 3 or higher); correctly identifies zeroes and describes end behavior.	Identifies additional features (such as multiplicity of zeroes, locations of minimums and maximums, domain and range appropriate to a context, or intervals where the function is increasing or decreasing) for a polynomial function of degree 3 or higher.
Range	F.IF.7e	Graphs basic exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions, and describes key features.	Graphs exponential, logarithmic, and trigonometric functions (with one transformation), and describes key features.	Graphs complex exponential and logarithmic functions and shows intercept and end behaviors. Graphs complex trigonometric functions and shows period, midline, and amplitude.	Explains how key features can be used to quickly sketch exponential, logarithmic, or trigonometric functions.
Range	F.IF.8	Expresses linear and quadratic functions in equivalent forms to reveal their properties.	Expresses a polynomial function (of degree 3 or higher) and exponential functions in equivalent forms to reveal their properties.	Expresses any function (including trigonometric, logarithmic, and simple rational functions) in equivalent forms to	Expresses complex functions in a different form to reveal different properties. Explains how expressing a function in

Functions					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
				reveal different properties.	a certain form helps to solve a real-world problem.
Range	F.IF.9	Compares the properties of two functions (linear or exponential), each represented in two different ways (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).	Compares the properties of two quadratic functions, each represented in two different ways (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).	Compares the properties of two functions (non-linear, non-quadratic, and non-exponential), each represented in two different ways (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or by verbal descriptions).	Explains the benefits and drawbacks of different representations of a function by comparing two different representations.
Range	F.BF.1b	Adds a constant to a function or multiplies a function by a constant to model a real-world context.	Applies arithmetic operations to multiple linear or exponential functions to build a new function to model a real-world context.	Combines standard functions using arithmetic operations.	Determines whether combining two functions is appropriate to a context and performs the correct operations.
Range	F.BF.3	For a linear and exponential function, $f(x)$ , identifies the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ with $f(x) + k$ , $k(f(x))$ , $f(kx)$ , and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of $k$ (both positive and negative).	For quadratic and logarithmic functions, $f(x)$ , identifies the effect on the graph of replacing $f(x)$ with $f(x) + k$ , $k(f(x))$ , $f(kx)$ , and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of $k$ (both positive and negative).	For any function, $f(x)$ , identifies the effect of the graph of replacing $f(x)$ with $f(x) + k$ , $k(f(x))$ , $f(kx)$ , and $f(x + k)$ for specific values of $k$ (both positive and negative). Estimates the value of $k$	Recognizes even and odd functions from their graphs and algebraic expressions.

Functions					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
		Estimates the value of $k$ given the graphs. Compares two functions of the same kind that differ by a transformation, and identifies the transformation.	Estimates the value of $k$ given the graphs. Compares two functions of the same kind that differ by a transformation, and identifies the transformation.	given the graphs. Compares two functions of the same kind that differ by a transformation, and identifies the transformation.	
Range	F.BF.4a	Finds inverse functions for linear functions. Identifies whether a function has an inverse from its graph.	Identifies whether a function has an inverse from any representation.	Finds inverse function for a simple non-linear function, if it exists.	Restricts the domain in order to find an inverse.
Range	F.LE.4	Evaluates a logarithm using technology.	Expresses a logarithmic expression (with no variables) in equivalent exponential form.	Expresses the solution to $ab^{(ct)} = d$ as a logarithm (where $b$ is 2, 10, or $e$ ). Evaluates a logarithm using technology.	Apply logarithms to solve for variables in exponents for contextual problems (e.g., continuous interest or uninhibited growth/decay).
Range	F.TF.1	Knows that a full rotation of a circle is $2\pi$ radians.	Locates a radian measure between 0 and $2\pi$ on a unit circle.	Locates any radian measure on a unit circle.	Explains that the radian measure of an angle is equivalent to the length of the arc on the unit circle subtended by the angle.

Functions					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Range	F.TF.2	Identifies the sine and cosine of angles in the first quadrant of a unit circle. Recognizes that the coordinates of any point on the unit circle may be defined as $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ .	Identifies the sine and cosine of angles on the unit circle.	Explains that one can travel around the unit circle any real number of units and arrive at a set of coordinates that defines trigonometric functions for all real numbers.	Explains that one can travel around any circle any real number of units and arrive at a set of coordinates that defines trigonometric functions for all real numbers.
Range	F.TF.3	Finds side lengths of a special right triangle, given one side.	Finds trigonometric values for $\pi/3$ , $\pi/4$ , and $\pi/6$ (given a special right triangle).	Uses special right triangles to determine the values of the sine, cosine, and tangent on the unit circle.	Uses the unit circle to express the values of sine, cosine, and tangent for $\pi - x$ , $\pi + x$ , and $2\pi - x$ , in terms of their values for $x$ (where $x$ is any real number).
Range	F.TF.5	Identifies the amplitude, frequency, and midline of a given trigonometric function.	Writes a trigonometric function (given a specific amplitude, frequency, and midline).	Writes an appropriate trigonometric function to model a real-world context (where the information about amplitude, frequency, and midline are given clearly).	Analyzes a real-world context to determine which information can be used to write a trigonometric function. Uses this analysis to model the context with a trigonometric function.

Geometry					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Range	G.SRT.9	Finds the area of a triangle, given the formula $A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin(C)$ (given the dimensions).	Determines the side and angle relationships using a given figure. Finds the area of the triangle using the formula $A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin(C)$ .	Derives the formula $A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin(C)$ for the area of a triangle. Expresses the area of any triangle in terms of the sides and angles, and includes an appropriately labeled figure.	Derives and apply the formula, $A = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin(C)$ , within a given context.
Range	G.SRT.10	Uses the Laws of Sines or Cosines to solve for a missing side in a triangle.	Uses the Laws of Sines or Cosines to solve for a missing angle in a triangle.	Proves the Laws of Sines and Cosines and uses them to solve problems.	Proves the Law of Sines or Law of Cosines. Uses the Law of Sines with the ambiguous case.
Range	G.SRT.11	Uses the Law of Sines or Cosines to solve for a missing value in a triangle, when prompted to use the correct Law, given a labeled diagram.	Using the appropriate Law, solves for a missing value in a triangle in a context, given a labeled diagram for the context.	Using the appropriate Law, solves for a missing value in a triangle in a context, without a labeled diagram being provided.	Using the appropriate Law, solves for a missing value in a triangle in a context, which could be an example of the ambiguous case.
Range	G.GMD.4	Identifies the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections formed by a vertical or horizontal plane.	Identifies a three-dimensional object generated by rotations of a simple two-dimensional object about a line of symmetry of the object.	Identifies the shapes of two-dimensional cross-sections of three-dimensional objects. Identifies a three-dimensional object generated by rotations of two-dimensional	Sketches the shape of a particular two-dimensional cross-section of a three-dimensional shape. Sketches the three-dimensional object that results from the rotation

Geometry					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
				objects.	of a given two-dimensional object.
Range	G.MG.1	Identifies geometric shapes that model a real-world object.	Uses a geometric shape modeled in a simple real-world object to determine the appropriate measures.	Uses geometric shapes, measures, and properties to model and describe objects.	Uses composite geometric shapes, measures, and properties to model and describe objects.
Range	G.MG.2	Calculates density based on area, when a formula is given.	Calculates density based on volume (when a formula is given), and identifies appropriate unit rates.	Uses properties of density based on area and volume to model a situation in context.	Compares and contrasts density rates in a modeling context.
Range	G.MG.3	Identifies relevant geometric models for use in solving a design problem.	Compares quantitatively different proposed solutions to a design problem, using geometric properties of the solution.	Designs a structure to meet constraints and optimization requirements.	Designs a composite structure to meet constraints and optimization requirements.

Statistics and Probability					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Range	S.ID.4	Labels a blank normal distribution curve with the appropriate mean and standard deviations.	Uses the Empirical Rule to label a blank normal distribution curve with the appropriate percentages (68%–95%–99.7%).	Uses the mean and standard deviation of a data set to fit it to a normal distribution and to estimate population percentages using the Empirical Rule.	Additionally, recognizes that there are data sets for which such a procedure is not appropriate. Uses technology or tables to estimate areas under the normal curve.
Range	S.IC.1	Describes why a particular sample is not representative.	Describes why a particular sample is not random. Determines what inferences can be made about a population from a given representative random sample.	Explains why a representative random sample is appropriate to make inferences about a population. Explains how a sample may be random but not representative of the underlying population, or how a sample may be representative but not random.	Explains how to select a representative random sample from a particular population.
Range	S.IC.2	Given two results, decides which is more consistent with a specific data-generating process.	Explains why a specific model is not consistent with given data-generated results.	Decides if a specified model is consistent with results from a given data-generating process, such as a simulation.	Designs a data-generating process (e.g. simulation) to evaluate whether a specified model is consistent with given results.
Range	S.IC.3	Identifies whether random sampling was used in a particular study.	Matches a given study to its category: survey, observational study, or experiment.	Explains the differences among sample surveys, experiments, and	Explains the purposes and limitations of sample surveys, experiments, and

Statistics and Probability					
SEC III PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
				observational studies. Explains how randomization relates to each type of study.	observational studies. Designs an appropriate study for a given situation.
Range	S.IC.4	Chooses an interval that represents possible population proportions or means, for a particular sample proportion or mean.	Interprets whether a particular proportion is possible, given a sample proportion or mean in context and a margin of error.	Uses $\pm 2$ standard deviations from a sample proportion or mean to create an interval that can be used to estimate possible population proportion or mean.	Develops a margin of error for a given survey through use of a simulation model.
Range	S.IC.5	Determines if the differences between two treatments are typically positive, negative, or centered about zero, given results of a randomized experiment comparing the treatments.	Calculates statistics related to a randomized experiment using two treatments.	Compares the results of a randomized experiment using two treatments to simulations in order to determine if differences in the treatments are significant.	Designs and runs a simulation to build a distribution for possible differences, for a given experiment.
Range	S.IC.6	Determines the question being investigated and the groups that were considered, given a report based on data.	Determines the way randomization was used in the design and the results, given a report based on data.	Evaluates the reasonableness of a report based on data.	Interprets the consequences of the results, given a report based on data, and discusses the statistical validity of the findings.



## Chemistry

PLD Type	Objective	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation; some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

Structure & Origin of Matter					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	I.1 Recognize the origin and distribution of elements in the universe.	Identifies that all elements formed in stars.	Recognizes that all matter in the universe is composed of the same elements.	Identifies the distribution of elements. Compares the occurrence of heavier elements on Earth and	Relates the assumption that matter in the universe has a common origin to matter on Earth and the distribution of

Structure & Origin of Matter					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				in the universe.	elements in the universe.
Range	I.2 Relate the structure, behavior, and scale of an atom to the particles that compose it.	Identifies protons, neutrons, and electrons as parts of the atom. Identifies the protons of an element. Recognizes that the current model of the atom is based on historical evidence.	Matches the charge and position of protons, neutrons, and electrons. Given texts that describe a discovery, makes connection to how the model of the atom has changed. States that there is a fixed number of atoms in a mole.	Compares the relative sizes of protons, neutrons, and electrons. Explains the relationship between proton number and an element's identity. When given text, evaluates the limitation of atomic models. Relates the mass and the number of atoms to gram-sized quantities of matter in a mole.	Explains why atomic models are limited and gives specific evidence. Determines mass, number of atoms, or number of moles in a sample.
Range	I.3 Correlate atomic structure and the physical and chemical properties of an element to the position of the element on the periodic table.	Identifies the number of protons in atoms of an element using the periodic table. Recognizes that position on the periodic table is based on properties of the elements.	Identifies the number of electrons in neutral atoms of an element using the periodic table. Recognizes that different isotopes have different masses. Explains that an element's properties determine its position on the periodic table.	Determines the number of neutrons in a given isotope. Compares the protons and neutrons of different isotopes of the same element. Explains that properties of elements are similar going down groups and properties of elements change across periods.	Determines the number of neutrons in atoms using the periodic table. Makes the connection between the masses of isotopes and on the periodic table. Compares and contrasts the properties exhibited by elements within groups of the periodic table.

Structure & Origin of Matter					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				Generalizes the trends of reactivity within a group.	Generalizes the trends of reactivity between groups.

<b>Atoms &amp; Energy</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.1 Evaluate quantum energy changes in the atom in terms of the energy contained in light emissions.	Recognizes that light is energy. Recognizes that different elements have different emission spectra.	Recognizes that there is a relationship between wavelength and energy of electromagnetic waves. Recognizes that the light being given off in an emission spectrum is energy. Recognizes that different colors have different energies.	Given a graph, describes the relationship between wavelength and energy. Given experimental evidence, identifies an unknown element from its emission spectrum. Ranks colors of light based on energy. Indicates if energy is being absorbed or released by electrons from emission/absorption spectra evidence.	Calculates and describes the wavelength, energy, or frequency of a wave. Explains the connection between electron movement and the energy of the associated photons.
Range	II.2 Evaluate how changes in the nucleus of an atom result in emission of radioactivity.	Recognizes that radioactive elements give off radiation. Identifies that different types of radiation are classified by energy. Recognizes that a large amount of energy is given off in a nuclear reaction. Recognizes that	Recognizes alpha, beta, and gamma radiation as forms of radioactive decay. Identifies the mass, energy, and penetrating power of alpha, beta, and gamma radiation. Recognizes that there is a difference in the amount of energy being given off between a nuclear reaction and a chemical reaction.	Recognizes and explains that radioactive particles and electromagnetic radiation are products of the decay of an unstable nucleus. Compares the mass, energy, and penetrating power of alpha, beta, and gamma radiation. Compares the amount of energy released in a nuclear reaction vs. a chemical reaction. Given text, identifies the effects of nuclear radiation on organisms.	Predicts the products of the decay of an unstable nucleus. Determines the type of radiation from data about penetration power. Compares the dangers of the three types of radiation to organisms. Compares the strong nuclear force to the amount of energy released in nuclear reactions. Given text, evaluates the effects of nuclear

Atoms & Energy					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		nuclear radiation affects organisms.	Recognizes that overexposure to nuclear radiation is harmful to organisms.		radiation on organisms.

Chemical Bonds					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.1 Analyze the relationship between the valence (outermost) electrons of an atom and the type of bond formed between atoms.	Identifies that ions have an electrical charge. Identifies the three types of chemical bonds. Recognizes that electrons are involved in bonds.	Defines valence electron. Recognizes that charges on ions come from gaining and losing electrons. Identifies the type of chemical bond based on the behavior of valence electrons. Recognizes that different types of bonds have different strengths.	Determines the number of valence electrons from the periodic table. Predicts the charge of an atom when it forms an ion. Predicts the type of bond based on the behavior of valence electrons. Compares the different bond strengths relative to type of bond.	Based on the number of valence electrons, predicts reactivity. Understands why the group has a specific charge.

Chemical Bonds					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.2 Explain that the properties of a compound may be different from those of the elements or compounds from which it is formed.	Recognizes that chemical formulas are made of chemical symbols. Recognizes that different compounds have different physical and chemical properties.	Given a chemical formula, determines the number of atoms of each element that are represented. Recognizes that compounds made of elements in differing proportions have different physical and chemical properties.	Explains that each chemical formula is unique to a specific compound. Compares the physical and chemical properties of a compound to the elements that form it.	Writes the chemical formulas of unfamiliar compounds. Infers physical and chemical properties of unfamiliar compounds based on similarities to familiar compounds.
Range	III.3 Relate the properties of simple compounds to the type of bonding, shape of molecules, and intermolecular forces.	Recognizes that molecules with different types of bonds have different types of physical properties. Recognizes that molecules are polar or nonpolar. Recognizes that water has unique properties.	Matches the physical properties of a molecule to the type of bond making up the molecule. Recognizes that molecular shape produced by the orientation of bonds affects polarity. Recognizes that there is a connection between water's unique properties and hydrogen bonding.	Given data, determines the physical properties of molecules with different bond types. Given a model, describes the shape and polarity of water, ammonia, and methane molecules. Identifies how hydrogen bonding affects water's properties.	Identifies the types of bonds of unknown compounds based on experimental data. Explains why water has its unique properties.

Chemical Reactions					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	IV.1 Identify evidence of chemical reactions and demonstrate how chemical equations are used to describe them.	Recognizes that a visual change in the appearance of a substance can indicate a chemical reaction. Recognizes that a chemical reaction can be represented by a chemical equation. Recognizes that chemical reactions occur every day.	Recognizes that the release of heat and light are evidence of a chemical reaction. Recognizes that reactants and products do not have the same properties. Given a reaction, identifies the reactants and products of a reaction. Recognizes that the number of atoms in a chemical reaction do not change. Recognizes that coefficients indicate molar proportions. Distinguishes chemical reactions from examples of physical change.	Describes all evidences of chemical reactions. Explains why the properties of products are independent of the properties of reactants. Given a reaction, writes a balanced chemical equation. Determines molar proportions from a balanced chemical equation. Gives examples of chemical reactions in everyday life.	Uses evidences of chemical reactions to predict products. Given the reactants of a chemical reaction, predicts the products and balances the equation. Uses molar proportions to predict the amount of products.

Chemical Reactions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.2 Analyze evidence for the laws of conservation of mass and conservation of energy in chemical reactions.	Recognizes that reactions can produce heat. States that batteries produce electricity through chemical reactions.	Recognizes that mass cannot be created nor destroyed during a chemical reaction. Recognizes that the amount of product is determined by the amount of reactant. Defines exothermic and endothermic reactions. Recognizes that chemical reactions can absorb or produce energy.	Interprets evidence supporting conservation of mass in reactions. Uses molar relationships from a balanced reaction to predict mass of product in a reaction that goes to completion. Analyzes evidence of energy transformation and classifies it as endothermic or exothermic. Describes how electrical energy is produced by an electrochemical cell.	Shows mathematically the conservation of mass in a chemical reaction. Determines which reactant is the limiting factor in a chemical reaction. Classifies everyday reactions as endothermic or exothermic. Explains why reversing a chemical reaction reverses the energy flow.



<b>Equilibrium</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.1 Evaluate factors specific to collisions (e.g., temperature, particle size, concentration, and catalysts) that affect the rate of chemical reaction.	Identifies factors that speed up or slowdown reactions. Explains that collisions between particles must occur in order for reactions to happen. Recalls that some chemicals increase reaction rates.	Follows a procedure to conduct an experiment comparing reaction rates. Identifies a trend in reaction rate from a graph. Correlates frequency of collisions to reaction rates. Identifies that catalysts are effective in increasing reaction rates.	Conducts an experiment to determine factors affecting reaction rate. Interprets graphs to draw conclusions about reaction rates. Correlates frequency and energy of collisions to reaction rates. Describes how catalysts increase reaction rates.	Designs and conducts an experiment to determine factors affecting reaction rate. Makes inferences about the rates of unknown reactions based on similarities to known reactions. Uses information from graphs to draw conclusions about reaction rates and uses the findings to generalize the results to other reactions. Creates energy diagrams showing how catalysts affect reaction rate.
Range	V.2 Recognize that certain reactions do not convert all reactants to products but achieve a state of dynamic equilibrium that can be changed.	Recognizes that not all reactions go to completion. Observes that equilibrium will change in different conditions.	Recognizes that at equilibrium, amounts of reactants and products do not change. Given an equation, identifies the effect of adding either a product or a reactant	Explains the concept of dynamic equilibrium, showing that the rates of forward and reverse reactions are equal and that the reaction has not stopped. Given an equation, predicts how to shift equilibrium	Explains the concept of dynamic equilibrium, showing that the rates of forward and reverse reactions are equal, but the amounts of reactants and products are not

Equilibrium					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
			to a shift in equilibrium. Indicates that temperature changes equilibrium.	towards the product or reactant. Indicates the effect of temperature change on equilibrium, using an equation containing a heat term.	usually equal. Describes uses of equilibrium in industry. Designs a method to shift equilibrium by altering reaction variables.

<b>Solutions</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	VI.1 Describe factors affecting the process of dissolving and evaluate the effects that changes in concentration have on solutions.	Identifies common chemical solutions. Describes the relative amount of solute particles in concentrated and dilute solutions. Identifies factors that affect the rate of dissolution.	Identifies the solute and solvent in solutions given a description or model. Identifies examples of solutions and non-solutions from sketches. Given the molarity of different solutions, states which is more concentrated and which is more dilute. Follows a procedure to conduct an experiment to compare rates of dissolution. Connects the concept of ppm to environmental issues.	Describes the action of dissolution at the molecular level. Sketches a solution, showing even distribution at the particle level. Expresses concentration in terms of molarity and molality. Conducts an experiment to determine factors affecting rate of dissolution. Draws conclusions from graphs of ppm about environmental issues.	Sketches a solution, showing direction of forces, relative numbers of solvent and solute particles, and separation of ions, at the particle level. Distinguishes between molarity and molality and calculates those quantities. Designs and conducts an experiment to determine factors affecting rate of dissolution.
Range	VI.2 Summarize the quantitative and qualitative effects of colligative properties on a solution when a solute is added.	Recognizes what boiling and freezing points are. Recognizes that solutes have practical applications.	Recognizes that different concentrations of solutions have different boiling and freezing points. Determines the boiling or freezing point of a solution given a graph	Recognizes that boiling point increases and freezing point decreases as concentration of solute increases. Measures change in boiling and/or freezing point of a solvent when a	Designs an experiment to collect and analyze data and makes inferences about freezing or boiling point of different solutes in the same concentrations. Extrapolates examples

Solutions					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
			of concentration vs. temperature. Identifies an example of solutes being used in everyday applications.	solute is added. Describes how colligative properties affect the behavior of solutions in everyday applications.	of colligative properties to unfamiliar situations.
Range	VI.3 Differentiate between acids and bases in terms of hydrogen ion concentration.	Recognizes that the pH scale includes acids, bases, and neutral solutions. Recognizes that acids and bases neutralize each other. Recognizes that acids and bases are used in industry.	Using a common indicator, classifies a solution as an acid or base. Identifies neutralization using simple acid-base titration. Recognizes that acids and bases are used differently in different industries. Recognizes that acids and bases affect the environment.	Relates hydrogen ion concentration to pH values and to the terms acidic, basic, or neutral. Using an indicator, measures the pH of common household substances. Determines the relative acidity or basicity of solutions using simple acid-base titration. Reports on the uses of acids and bases in industry, citing evidence. Identifies ways that acids and bases affect the environment.	Recognizes the logarithmic nature of the pH scale. Determines the concentration of an acid or a base using simple acid-base titration. Describes situations and makes inferences about the uses of acids or bases in industry. Evaluates mechanisms by which pollutants modify the pH of environments.

## Physics

<b>PLD Type</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation; some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

Motion and Newton's First Law					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.1 Describe the motion of an object in terms of position, time, and velocity.	Describes and calculates distance and speed. Compares magnitude of average and instantaneous velocity given explicit values. Compares velocities from position vs. time graphs for objects with constant velocity.	Describes and calculates the magnitude of displacement and velocity. Creates a position vs. time graph for an object with constant velocity and identifies position at different times.	Distinguishes between distance vs. displacement and speed vs. velocity. Describes and calculates the magnitude and direction of displacement and velocity. Determines and compares average and instantaneous velocities using position vs. time graphs. Creates a position vs. time graph for an object with non-constant velocity using experimental data. Interprets motion of an object from a position vs. time graph.	Calculates velocity from data, complex graphs, and charts. Infers from data the average and instantaneous velocity for any time interval. Collects and analyzes data graphically or mathematically.

<b>Motion and Newton's First Law</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.2 Analyze the motion of an object in terms of velocity, time, and acceleration.	Calculates acceleration given explicit data. Recognizes that an object at rest has zero acceleration. Recognizes that an increase of positive velocity is positive acceleration.	Recognizes that an object with constant velocity has zero acceleration. Creates a velocity vs. time graph for an object with constant acceleration and identifies velocity at different times. Recognizes that a change in direction results in a nonzero acceleration.	Calculates average acceleration from data. Describes the conditions at which acceleration is zero. Creates a velocity vs. time graph for an object with non-constant acceleration using experimental data. Interprets the motion of the object from a velocity vs. time graph. Describes that circular motion or any change in direction results in a nonzero acceleration.	Calculates average acceleration from self-generated data. Infers the motion of real world objects when the object is either accelerating or not. Collects data and analyzes it graphically or mathematically.
Range	I.3 Relate the motion of objects to a frame of reference.	Relates the motion of an object to the student's own frame of reference.	Recognizes that the motion of an object would seem different in a different frame of reference.	Compares and predicts the motion of an object relative to two frames of reference and chooses an appropriate frame of reference to describe an object's motion.	Compares and predicts the two-dimensional motion of an object from multiple frames of reference and recognizes the relationship between various frames of reference.

Motion and Newton's First Law					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.4 Use Newton's first law to explain the motion of an object.	Identifies balanced forces in a diagram.	Identifies the balanced forces in a diagram and recognizes that the object may be at rest.	Describes and states the direction of balanced forces. Recognizes that an object experiencing balanced forces may be at rest or moving with a constant velocity.	Describes and states the direction of the balanced forces and describes the motion of an object in real world or abstract situations.

Forces and Newton's Second and Third Laws					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.1 Analyze forces acting on an object.	Describes and observes some forces given a labeled vector diagram. Measures and calculates net force when given detailed instructions and group guidance.	Describes, observes, and states the direction of everyday forces and labels the forces in a provided vector diagram. Uses data to calculate the net force acting on an object, provided with instructions.	Describes, observes, and states the direction of everyday forces and represents the forces in a vector diagram. Measures forces and uses the data to calculate the net force acting on an object.	Describes, observes, and states the direction of a wide range of forces and represents the forces in a vector diagram. Designs and conducts an experiment to measure forces and uses the data to calculate the net force acting on an object.



<b>Forces and Newton's Second and Third Laws</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.2 Use Newton's second law; relate the force, mass, and acceleration of an object.	Recognizes that changing either a force or mass can affect the acceleration. Measures force, mass, and acceleration given appropriate tools.	Recognizes the relationship between net force, mass, and acceleration. Calculates the net force on an object given the mass and acceleration.	Explains the relationship between net force, mass, and acceleration on an object with unbalanced forces. Calculates the net force on an object and predicts the change on the object's motion due to unbalanced forces.	Applies the relationship between net force, mass, and acceleration on an object with unbalanced forces to unfamiliar situations. Designs and conducts an experiment to measure net force, mass and/or acceleration and compares the results to Newton's second law.
Range	II.3 Explain that forces act in pairs as described by Newton's third law.	Identifies the directions of two forces in force pairs. Recognizes Newton's development of the laws of motion.	Identifies magnitude and direction of contact force pairs. Realizes that Newton's laws of motion still have applications today.	Identifies magnitude and direction of force pairs, including contact and long-range forces. Makes connections between Newton's laws of motion to current understanding. Distinguishes between force pairs and balanced forces.	Identifies magnitude and direction of force pairs with multiple sets of force pairs in a system. Makes connections between Newton's laws and modern systems.

<b>Gravitational and Electrostatic Forces</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.1 Relate the strength of the gravitational force to the distance between two objects and the mass of the objects (i.e., Newton's law of universal gravitation).	Recognizes that there is a connection between mass and weight. Recognizes that gravity affects everyday life.	Investigates and describes qualitatively how the amount of mass and the distance between two objects affect the gravitational force. Describes common gravitational interactions on Earth.	Distinguishes between mass and weight. Investigates and describes quantitatively how the amount of mass and the distance between two objects affect the gravitational force. Describes evidence and makes inferences of gravitational forces on objects in nature.	Creates a visual representation that shows relationships between amount of mass and distance between objects and the gravitational force between these objects. Describes modern day applications of gravitational force.
Range	III.2 Describe the factors that affect the electric force (i.e., Coulomb's law).	Relates the type of charge to the effect on electric force (i.e., like charges repel, unlike charges attract). Recognizes electric forces found in nature and technology.	Investigates and describes qualitatively how the amount of charge, type of charge, and distance between charged objects affects the electric force. Cites evidence that electric forces occur in nature and technology.	Investigates and describes quantitatively how the amount of charge, type of charge, and distance between charged objects affects the strength of the electric force. Summarizes how electric forces affect everyday life.	Creates a visual representation that shows relationships between amount of charge, type of charge, and distance between charged objects and the force between these objects. Makes inferences about how electric forces impact everyday life.

<b>Energy</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.1 Determine kinetic and potential energy in a system.	Identifies gravitational potential energy, elastic potential energy, and kinetic energy in a system.	Identifies types of potential energy (i.e., gravitational, elastic, chemical, electrostatic, and nuclear), kinetic, and heat energy in a system.	Describes many types of energy in a system. Calculates the kinetic energy of an object given the velocity and mass of an object.	Develops generalizations about types of energy. Uses kinetic and potential energies to quantitatively describe real-world situations.
Range	IV.2 Describe conservation of energy in terms of systems.	Describes a closed system in terms of its total energy. Recognizes the transformations between kinetic and potential energy. Calculates gravitational potential energy and kinetic energy of an object. Recognizes social, economic, and environmental issues related to the production of electrical energy.	Specifies transformations between kinetic and potential energy in a system and shows that total energy remains constant. Uses data to calculate gravitational potential energy and kinetic energy of an object. Cites evidence for social, economic, and environmental issues related to the production of electrical energy based on provided information.	Analyzes and draws qualitative conclusions from data, explaining the transformations between kinetic energy and various types of potential energy in a system. Gathers data and calculates the gravitational potential energy and kinetic energy of an object and relates this to conservation of energy. Summarizes the social, economic, and environmental issues related to the production of electrical energy	Draws quantitative conclusions explaining the transformations between kinetic and various types of potential energy in a system. Designs an investigation and collects data to show the relationship between kinetic and potential energies of a system. Evaluates the social, economic, and environmental issues related to the production of electric energy.

<b>Energy</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				based on provided information.	
Range	IV.3 Describe common energy transformations and the effect on availability of energy.	Identifies that when energy is transferred, useful energy is lost. Recognizes radiation, conduction, and convection. Recognizes that mechanical energy can transform into electrical energy.	Identifies that when energy is transferred, useful energy is lost to a variety of energy forms. Classifies examples of radiation, conduction, and convection. Identifies where/when energy transformations (between mechanical and electrical) have occurred in a given situation. Given evidence, identifies energy transformations in electrical generation plants.	Explains that when energy is transferred, useful energy is lost to a variety of energy forms. Draws conclusions about the type of heat transfer (radiation, conduction, or convection) from evidence. Describes the transformation of mechanical energy to electrical energy. Gathers and analyzes information to report on the energy transformations in electrical generation plants.	Shows the relationship between the amount of initial energy and final energy of a system. Draws conclusions and cites evidence about the type of heat transfer. Gathers, analyzes, and evaluates information about the energy transformations in a variety of electrical generation plants.

Waves					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	V.1 Demonstrate an understanding of mechanical waves in terms of general wave properties.	Identifies amplitude and wavelength of a wave. Identifies examples of reflection and refraction, from a diagram. Identifies examples of waves commonly found in nature.	Differentiates between period, frequency, wavelength, and amplitude. Recognizes examples of reflection, refraction, and diffraction. Provides examples of waves found in nature. Identifies relationships between wavelength and frequency. Determines direction of relative motion given changes in frequency. Recognizes that energy can move through a medium.	Compares reflection, refraction, and diffraction. Identifies and uses relationships between speed, wavelength, and frequency of a wave. Predicts changes in frequency based on relative motion of an object. Recognizes that energy moves through an object, rather than matter moving.	Investigates reflection, refraction, and diffraction and provides models to describe each. Designs models and interprets data (for stationary or moving objects) and makes inferences on the changes to frequency, wavelength, and speed of the waves created. Explains and models how energy moves through an object.

Waves					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.2 Describe the nature of electromagnetic radiation and visible light.	Given a diagram of the electromagnetic spectrum showing frequency or wavelength, orders waves by energy. Provides examples of EM radiation in everyday life.	Recognizes that all EM waves travel the same speed in a vacuum. Distinguishes and orders EM waves by frequency, wavelength, or energy. Recognizes relationships between energy and frequency. Determines direction of relative motion given changes in frequency.	Compares and diagrams parts of the EM spectrum, including color, use of the waves' energies, frequencies, wavelengths, and speeds. Identifies relationships between wavelength, frequency, and energy. Predicts changes in frequency based on relative motion of objects and distinguishes between red and blue shift.	Creates a graph of energy vs. frequency and/or wavelength. Justifies relationship differences in frequency, wavelength, or energy. Designs models and interprets data for stationary or moving objects and makes inferences on changes to frequency, wavelength, and speed.

Biology

<b>PLD Type</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation; some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade level content, and engages in higher-order thinking-skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

Organism Interaction					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.1 Summarize how energy flows through an ecosystem.	Given the components of a food chain, identifies feeding relationships. Recognizes that available energy decreases when moving up the steps of the energy pyramid. Recognizes that organisms can modify behavior to obtain energy.	Places organisms on a food web when given information on feeding relationships. Given an energy pyramid, compares the amount of available energy for producers and consumers. Given details about an organism, identifies strategies used to obtain energy.	Identifies relationships of organisms on a food web. Given a food chain, creates a graph showing energy available at different trophic levels. Given multiple organisms' feeding strategies, identifies which strategy best balances energy expended to energy obtained. Given an article, cites examples of energy used to produce or obtain food.	Predicts the effect of a disturbance to a food web. Given an energy pyramid, calculates the energy difference between trophic levels. Given multiple organisms' feeding strategies, cites evidence to show which strategy best balances energy expended to energy obtained. Predicts how an organism would change feeding strategies when given information about an environmental change. Given a text, evaluates the pros and cons of a system of food production.



<b>Organism Interaction</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.2 Explain relationships between matter cycles and organisms.	Labels a diagram of the carbon and water cycles. Identifies water as a limiting factor in ecosystems.	Given a diagram, identifies how matter cycles into and out of organisms. Using a newspaper, magazine, journal, or Internet article, identifies which statements give evidence based on scientific data. Given a text, identifies ways human activity has affected ecosystems.	Describes how matter cycles into and out of organisms. Recognizes that the amount of matter in a system remains constant. Predicts the effect of a limiting factor on a population. Given a newspaper, magazine, journal, or Internet article, cites instances of inference and evidence and bias. Identifies the cause and effect relationship of personal choices to the cycling of matter within an ecosystem.	Predicts how one matter cycle affects another cycle. Given an ecosystem, distinguishes adaptations that are advantageous when water is limited. Given two articles, evaluates which contains more bias. Evaluates the impact of personal choices in relation to the cycling of matter within an ecosystem. Designs an investigation to analyze the interactions in an ecosystem.
Range	I.3 Describe how interactions among organisms and their environment help shape ecosystems.	Categorizes predator/prey relationships among living things. Differentiates between abiotic and biotic factors. Identifies types of data within an ecosystem. Given text, identifies ways	Categorizes relationships among living things as predator/prey, competition, or symbiosis. Identifies biotic and abiotic factors within an ecosystem. Determines which is the best procedure to	Designs an investigation and tests a hypothesis about the effect of changing a variable in a small ecosystem. Uses data to interpret interactions among biotic and abiotic factors within an ecosystem. Given	Analyzes and critiques an experiment where a claim is made based on changes to only one variable, since ecosystems tend to be more multivariate. Predicts the effects of changing biotic and abiotic factors on an ecosystem. Given

<b>Organism Interaction</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		human activity has affected ecosystems.	investigate interactions in an ecosystem.	data, draws conclusions about the interactions within ecosystems. Given text, cites evidence showing how human activities affect ecosystems. Differentiates between qualitative and quantitative data.	texts, evaluates how human activities have affected an ecosystem.

Cells					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.1 Describe the fundamental chemistry of living cells.	Identifies the major chemical elements in cells. Identifies the properties of water. States that enzymes increase reaction rate.	Matches macromolecules to their uses in the cell. Matches the name of a property of water to a description.	Describes how macromolecules are used in cells. Given a cellular process, identifies which properties of water contribute to the process. Given two graphs, differentiates between enzyme-catalyzed reactions and non-catalyzed reactions.	Identifies which of the elements are in each macromolecule. Given a cellular process, explains how the properties of water contribute to the process. Interprets data from an experiment testing the role of enzymes in cell chemistry.
Range	II.2 Describe the flow of energy and matter in cellular function.	Recognizes the features of autotrophic and heterotrophic cells. Recognizes that the sun provides energy for photosynthesis, which provides energy for cellular respiration.	Identifies at least one product of photosynthesis that is used by cell respiration and at least one product of cellular respiration that is used by photosynthesis.	Explains the differences between autotrophic and heterotrophic cells. Identifies two products of photosynthesis that are used by cell respiration and at least two products of cellular respiration used by photosynthesis. Given a set of variables, sets up an experiment and collects data about products of photosynthesis.	Recognizes that all cells perform respiration but only autotrophic cells photosynthesize. Given an experiment, analyzes data about the products of photosynthesis.

Cells					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.3 Investigate the structure and function of cells and cell parts.	Explains that new cells come from preexisting cells. Identifies that some forms of cellular transport require energy and some do not. States that a cell's structure can differ depending on its function.	Given pictures, sequences the events of cell division. Identifies the three parts of cell theory. Matches osmosis, diffusion, and active transport with their definitions. Matches an organelle to its function. Recognizes the environmental factors that can influence the growth and reproduction of organisms.	Describes the events of cell division. Given text, identifies scientific discoveries that contributed to the development of cell theory. Given a diagram, describes how the transport of materials in and out of a cell enables cells to maintain homeostasis. Given either a diagram or a description, identifies possible functions of a cell. Given a set of materials, designs an investigation with microorganisms and/or plants of growth and reproduction.	Explains the importance of cell division in unicellular and multicellular organisms. Cites evidence from text of how advancements in technology contributed to the development of cell theory. Explains how various transport mechanisms maintain homeostasis. Given a description or picture of a cell, identifies an organ in which the cell could be found. Analyzes data from an experiment investigating growth and reproduction of microorganisms and/or plants.

<b>Organ Structure and Function</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.1 Describe the structure and function of organs.	Labels a diagram of an organ, given a word bank. Recognizes that the organs of different organisms are similar. Identifies one technological development related to organs.	Labels a diagram of an organ, with a word bank. Recognizes that the organs and the organ functions of different organisms are similar. Identifies and explains one technological development related to organs.	Labels a diagram of an organ, with a word bank and matches the function of each part in relation to the organ. Compares the structure and function of organs in one organism to the structure and function of organs in a similar organism (e.g., animal/animal). Identifies and explains some technological development related to organs.	Labels a diagram of an organ, without a word bank and matches the function of the organ in relation to the system. Compares the structure and function of organs in one organism to the structure and function of organs in a different organism (e.g., animal/plant).
Range	III.2 Describe the relationship between structure and function of organ systems in plants and animals.	Labels a diagram of an organ system, with a word bank. Recognizes the organs of different organ systems and how they are similar.	Labels a diagram of an organ system, with a word bank. Recognizes that the organ system's structure and function of different organisms are similar.	Labels a diagram of an organ system, with a word bank and matches the function of each part in relation to the organ system and different tissues that make up that organ. Compares the structure and function of organ systems in one organism to the structure and function of organ systems in a	Labels a diagram of an organ system, without a word bank and matches the function of the organ system in relation to the structure and function of a different organ system and how these systems contribute to homeostasis. Compares the structure and function of organ systems in one

<b>Organ Structure and Function</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				similar organism (e.g., animal/animal).	organism to the structure and function of organ systems in a different organism (e.g., animal/plant).

DNA					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.1 Compare sexual and asexual reproduction.	Given text, identifies whether the statement is an advantage or disadvantage in relation to both sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction.	Describes how fertilization mixes genetic material. Compares the advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction.	Explains the significance of meiosis and fertilization in genetic variation. Given data, identifies advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction. Defends an opinion of a bioethical issue related to intentional or unintentional chromosomal mutations.	Describes how the processes of meiosis and fertilization increase genetic variation. Interprets data and draws conclusions about advantages and disadvantages of sexual and asexual reproduction. Formulates, defends, and supports an opinion of a bioethical issue related to intentional or unintentional chromosomal mutations.
Range	PIV.2 Predict and interpret patterns of inheritance in sexually reproducing organisms.	Describes in simple terms that genetic information gets shuffled in sexual reproduction. Describes that parents can pass on recessive genes that they do not express.	Complete a diagram (e.g., Punnett square) to demonstrate possible results of recombination in sexually reproducing organisms using one trait in a simple dominance/recessive monohybrid cross. Relates Mendelian principles to modern-day practices of plant and	Explains Mendel's laws of segregation and independent assortment. Use a diagram (e.g., Punnett square) to demonstrate possible results of recombination in sexually reproducing organisms using one trait, monohybrid, in a dominance/recessive, incomplete dominance,	Given results of a dihybrid cross, relates Mendel's laws of segregation and independent assortment to their roles in genetic inheritance. Analyzes bioethical issues and considers the role of science in determining public policy.

DNA					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
			animal breeding.	co-dominance, and sex-linked traits. Identifies current bioethical issues related to genetics.	
Range	IV.3 Explain how the structure and replication of DNA are essential to heredity and protein synthesis.	Identifies that DNA molecules are double helix. Demonstrates that sequence of DNA is a gene. Identifies genetic technologies that have improved the quality of life.	Describes the specific chemical make-up of DNA that consists of repeating subunits ATCG. Describes that DNA is replicated prior to cell reproduction. Illustrates that a specific sequence of DNA codes for a specific sequence of RNA, which in turn is decoded into protein. Describes how a mutation affects gene expression. Identifies and explains how a genetic technology may improve the quality of life.	Describes the specific chemical make-up and base pairing (A-T, C-G) of DNA structure. Describes the simple process of DNA replication including the creating of sister chromatids and their role in the cell cycle. Diagrams how the specific sequence of DNA is transcribed into RNA, which is then translated into a protein. Identifies specific types of mutations and mutagens that cause mutations that affect gene expression. Given a text, relates	Explains key scientific discoveries leading to the discovery of the structure of DNA. Using a sequence of DNA and a codon chart, transcribes, translates, and shows resulting sequences of amino acids. Explains the principle of gene expression and the effects of changing DNA on the protein the gene expressed. Explains the short- and long-term impacts of mutations on populations. Formulates an argument for or against



<b>DNA</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				important historical events leading to understanding of DNA. Identifies pros and cons of a specific genetic technology.	a form of genetic technology using scientific reasoning and evidence.

Evolution and Diversity					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.1 Relate principles of evolution to biological diversity.	Identifies in a text the effects of environmental factors on natural selection. States that a species can evolve into two new species. Identifies natural selection and selective breeding as two modes of change in a species.	Relates genetic variability to a species' potential for adaptation to a changing environment. Given text, relates reproductive isolation to speciation. Describes the differences and similarities between selective breeding and natural selection.	Describes the effects of environmental factors on natural selection. Interprets data to describe the variability of a species' potential for adaptation to a changing environment. Given different mechanisms of reproductive isolation, predicts speciation. Compares selective breeding to natural selection and relates the differences to agricultural practices.	Shows or infers, from given data, the effects of environmental factors on natural selection. Performs an experiment and extracts data to show that genetic variability in a species is essential for adaptation to a changing environment. Given data, infers which reproductive isolation mechanism caused speciation. Evaluates pros and cons of selective breeding practices in agricultural practices.
Range	V.2 Cite evidence for changes in populations over time and use concepts of evolution to explain these changes.	Recognizes that species exhibit variations and change over time.	Given text, cites evidence that supports biological evolution over time. Identifies the role of mutation in evolution.	Identifies in a scientific article the scientific methods used to gather evidence that documents the evolution of a species. Describes the role of mutation and recombination in evolution. Relates the nature of science to the historical development of the theory of	Distinguishes between observations and inferences in making interpretations related to evolution. Describes the role of mutation and recombination in evolution and relates this to changes in DNA. Reviews a scientific article and identifies

Evolution and Diversity					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				evolution.	the research methods used to gather evidence that documents the evolution of a species.
Range	V.3 Classify organisms into a hierarchy of groups based on similarities that reflect their evolutionary relationships.	Recognizes that organisms can be grouped by similarities. Recognizes one way organisms can be classified. Recognizes that classification schemes have changed throughout history.	Identifies an organism using a classification tool. Identifies two criteria used to classify organisms. Explains that evolutionary relationships are related to classification systems. Identifies ways classification schemes have changed.	Generalizes criteria used to classify organisms. Describes how evolutionary relationships are related to classification systems. Justifies the ongoing changes to classification schemes.	Justifies which classification tool is most accurate to classify organisms. Compares and contrasts criteria used to classify organisms. Creates a classification diagram based on given evolutionary relationships. Gives examples of how classification systems have changed throughout history.

## Earth Science

<b>PLD Type</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation; some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

Earth, Solar System, and Universe					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.1 Describe both the big bang theory of universe formation and the nebular theory of solar system formation and evidence supporting them.	Recognizes the big bang theory and recalls that heavy elements on Earth came from stars. Provides an example of how technology has helped scientists investigate the universe.	Recognizes evidence and theories for the age and formation of the solar system. Describes the big bang theory in simple terms. Simply describes the nebular theory of solar system formation.	Explains how scientists determine the age of the solar system. Describes and gives evidences for the big bang and nebular theories. Describes how heavy elements on Earth were formed. From a given text, relates past scientific findings to current understanding of the universe composition and origin. Distinguishes how scientists form and support theories.	Describes the evidence for the big bang and how scientists use the evidence to infer past events. Generalizes the nebular theory to the formation of other solar systems. Reports on the development of theories for the formation of the universe.

Earth, Solar System, and Universe					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.2 Analyze Earth as part of the solar system, which is part of the Milky Way galaxy.	Recalls that the distance from the sun is a predictor for the composition of objects in the solar system. Identifies conditions necessary for life. Recognizes that the solar system is much larger than Earth and that the Milky Way is much larger than the solar system.	Given a table, organizes objects in the solar system by size, composition, or distance from the sun. Produces a list of the conditions necessary for life. Draws a diagram comparing the sizes of the solar system and the Milky Way.	Relates the composition of objects in the solar system to their distance from the sun. Models the size of the solar system compared to the Milky Way Galaxy. Compares the size and scale of objects within the solar system. Evaluates the conditions that currently support life on Earth and compares them to the conditions that exist on other planets and moons in the solar system.	Constructs a model using conditions of the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere that affect the biosphere. Uses this model to compare conditions on Earth that support life compared to other planets and moons in the solar system.

Earth's Internal Heat and Structure					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.1 Evaluate the source of Earth's internal heat and the evidence of Earth's internal structure.	Recognizes Earth's internal heat is a source of energy on Earth. Labels a diagram of Earth's physical layers. Given a diagram recognizes convection currents that help distribute heat within the mantle.	Recognizes radioactive decay of elements and heat of formation as sources of Earth's internal heat. Recognizes and labels Earth's interior layers when given a diagram. Recognizes that Earth's layers are separated based on physical properties. Given a model, describes how convection currents within the mantle distribute heat.	Describes how radioactive decay of elements and heat of formation are the sources of Earth's internal heat. Identifies the scientific evidence that supports the claim that separation of Earth's core, mantle, and crust are based on composition. Summarizes the scientific evidence leading to the inference that the lithosphere, asthenosphere, mesosphere, outer core and inner core are separated based on physical properties. Explains the results of convection currents within the mantle.	Analyzes the physical properties and composition of Earth's interior. Describes how seismic activity and wave behavior distinguishes between the physical properties of each layer in Earth's interior. Creates a model demonstrating how convection currents distribute heat within the mantle.

<b>Earth's Internal Heat and Structure</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.2 Describe the development of the current theory of plate tectonics and the evidence that supports this theory.	Given an illustration, recognizes evidence that supports the theory of plate tectonics, specifically mid-ocean ridges, oceanic trenches, and magnetic striping. Recalls evidence of Alfred Wegener's continental drift theory. Illustrates tectonic plate motion.	Identifies evidence supporting the current theory of plate tectonics. Identifies hot spots and mantle plumes from a model. Identifies examples of evidence of past change preserved in the geological record. Identifies evidence of mantle plumes. Recognizes evidence for the rate and direction of tectonic plate motion.	Explains Alfred Wegener's continental drift hypothesis and why evidence for it was not accepted in his time. Explains and analyzes how the past is inferred from the geologic record. Explains how mantle plumes provide evidence for the rate and direction of tectonic plate motion.	Analyzes the evidence for the current theory of plate tectonics: sea floor spreading, age of sea floor, distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes. Compares and contrasts the discovery of mid-ocean ridges, oceanic trenches, and magnetic striping of the sea floor to the development of the modern theory of plate tectonics.
Range	II.3 Demonstrate how motion of tectonic plates affects Earth and living things.	Recognizes that the Earth's crust is made of major plates. Given a model identifies convergent, divergent, transform plate boundaries. Recalls that earthquakes and volcanoes transfer energy.	Describes convergent, divergent, and transform boundaries, and draws a diagram of each boundary. From a graphic, identifies Earth's major plates. Recognizes that many factors cause plate tectonic movement. Identifies geologic processes and their possible effects on human-made structures.	Describes a lithospheric plate. Describes how earthquakes and volcanoes transfer energy from Earth's interior to the surface. Constructs a model demonstrating factors that cause tectonic plates to move. Labels types of boundaries and the resulting formation of mountains, volcanoes, trenches, mid-oceanic	Designs, builds, and tests a model that investigates local geologic processes and the possible effects on human-engineered structures. Explains complex plate interactions and the energy sources that produce them. Constructs a model demonstrating factors that cause plate tectonics and analyzes



<b>Earth's Internal Heat and Structure</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				ridges and earthquakes. From a news source or reference, analyzes how geologic processes may affect human-engineered structures.	the effect of these factors on plate movement and changes to Earth's surface.

<b>Atmospheric Processes, Weather, and Climate</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.1 Relate how energy from the sun drives atmospheric processes and how atmospheric currents transport matter and transfer energy.	On a diagram, labels energy transfer between the sun, ocean, atmosphere, and land masses. Recalls that there are factors that cause uneven heating of the Earth's surface. Recognizes the greenhouse effect from a diagram.	On a diagram, identifies energy from the sun that is reflected, absorbed or scattered by the atmosphere, oceans, and land masses. Defines Coriolis effect, Hadley cells, trade winds, and prevailing westerlies. Using a diagram, explains that the greenhouse effect maintains higher atmospheric temperatures. Observes effects of Hadley cells, trade winds, prevailing westerlies, Coriolis effect and the tilt of the Earth on the distribution of heat and sunlight on Earth's surface.	Given a model demonstrates energy transfer from the sun by the atmosphere, oceans, and land masses and determines the effects of greenhouse gasses on that model. Designs and conducts an experiment on how the tilt of Earth's axis causes variations in the intensity and duration of sunlight striking Earth. Describes how Coriolis effect, Hadley cells, trade winds, and prevailing westerlies affect Earth's atmosphere. Identifies locations in the atmosphere in which ozone is beneficial to life and locations in which ozone is a pollutant.	Designs a demonstration to show movement and uneven distribution of heat energy in the Earth's atmosphere from various factors. Compares the effects of ozone in the troposphere and stratosphere. Models Earth's energy budget.

<b>Atmospheric Processes, Weather, and Climate</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.2 Describe elements of weather and the factors that cause them to vary from day to day.	Identifies the instruments used to measure weather. Recognizes conditions that give rise to severe weather phenomena. Given a weather map, identifies low-pressure and high-pressure zones.	Identifies the elements of weather and matches them with the instruments used to measure them. Identifies conditions that give rise to severe weather phenomena. Using a map, identifies a low-pressure system and its weather and a high-pressure system and its weather.	Describes conditions that give rise to severe weather phenomena. Explains the difference between a low-pressure system and a high-pressure system, including the weather associated with them. Given a map, identifies the location of a cold front, a warm front, occluded and stationary boundaries.	Diagrams and describes cold, warm, occluded, and stationary boundaries between air masses. Designs and conducts a weather investigation, uses appropriate weather tools, uses an appropriate display of the data, and interprets the combined observations and data.

<b>Atmospheric Processes, Weather, and Climate</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.3 Examine the natural and human-caused processes that cause Earth's climate to change over intervals of time ranging from decades to millennia.	Identifies the difference between weather and climate. Recognizes that Earth's climate has changed over time. Given a picture, identifies parts of the carbon cycle. Recognizes that use of fossil fuels produces pollutants. Identifies that climate change could have an ecological consequence.	Identifies the methods used to investigate evidence for changes in climate. Given textual information, cites evidence of how Earth's climate has changed over time. Given a diagram, identifies where human activities affect the carbon cycle. Defines the differences between air pollution and climate change. Cites examples of how pollution is related to the use of fossil fuels. Cites evidence from given information about the current and potential consequences of climate change on ecosystems.	Given diagrams, explains how Earth's climate has changed over time and describes the natural causes for these changes. Describes how human activity influences the carbon cycle and may contribute to climate change. Explains the differences between air pollution and climate change and how these are related to society's use of fossil fuels. Draws conclusions from given evidence about the current and potential consequences of climate change on ecosystems, including human communities.	Applies differences between weather and climate and the methods used to investigate evidence for changes in climate to real-life situations. Compares and contrasts opposing views on how Earth's climate has changed over time and describes the natural causes for these changes. Analyzes multiple sources documenting how human activity influences the carbon cycle and may contribute to climate change. Synthesizes information across multiple texts to compare the differences between air pollution and climate change and how these are related to society's use of

<b>Atmospheric Processes, Weather, and Climate</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					fossil fuels.

Hydrosphere					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.1 Characterize the water cycle in terms of its reservoirs, water movement among reservoirs, and how water has been recycled throughout time.	Identifies bodies of water as the reservoirs within Earth's water cycle. Identifies evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and surface runoff.	Identifies oceans, lakes, running water, frozen water, ground water, and atmospheric moisture as the reservoirs of Earth's water cycle. Describes the processes of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, surface runoff, ground infiltration, and transpiration. Identifies that natural purification of water occurs through those processes.	Interprets a graph or chart of the relative amounts of water in each reservoir of the water cycle. Describes how the processes of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, surface runoff, ground infiltration, and transpiration contribute to the cycling of water through Earth's reservoirs. Interprets a diagram of the natural purification of water as it moves through the water cycle.	Creates a chart or graph identifying the relative amount of water in each of Earth's hydrologic reservoirs. Creates a diagram illustrating how the processes of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, surface runoff, ground infiltration, and transpiration contribute to the cycling of water through Earth's reservoirs. Models the natural purification of water as it moves through the water cycle. Given textual information, compares natural purification to processes used in local sewage treatment plants.

Hydrosphere					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.2 Analyze the characteristics and importance of freshwater found on Earth's surface and its effect on living systems.	Given a picture or diagram, recognizes properties of water: exists in all three phases and dissolves many substances. Recognizes biotic and abiotic factors that affect freshwater systems. Recognizes that pollution can make water unavailable.	Identifies properties of water: exists in all three states and dissolves many substances, density of solid vs. liquid water. Describes biotic and abiotic factors that affect freshwater ecosystems. Given basic information, cites evidence about how pollution can make water unavailable. Given textual evidence, identifies how communities manage water resources.	Identifies the properties of water: exists in all three states, dissolves many substances, exhibits adhesion and cohesion, density of solid vs. liquid water. Given experimental data, interprets biotic and abiotic factors that affect freshwater ecosystems. Using given data, interprets water quality and concludes how pollution can make water unavailable or unsuitable for life. Given textual information, cites evidence on how communities manage water resources.	Explains the properties of water: exists in all three states, dissolves many substances, exhibits adhesion and cohesion, density of solid vs. liquid water. Plans and conducts an experiment to investigate biotic and abiotic factors that affect freshwater ecosystems. Collects data to evaluate water quality and concludes how pollution can make water unavailable or unsuitable for life. Reports on how communities manage water resources to address social, economic, and environmental concerns.

Hydrosphere					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.3 Analyze the physical, chemical, and biological dynamics of the oceans and the flow of energy through the oceans.	Given pictorial information, identifies how the oceans formed from outgassing by volcanoes and ice from comets. Identifies that salt water and cold water are denser than fresh or warm water. Recognizes that freshwater and saltwater have different chemical and physical properties. Recognizes convection currents. Recognizes human influences on ocean systems.	Diagrams how the oceans formed from outgassing by volcanoes and ice from comets. Identifies how salinity, temperature, and pressure at different depths and locations in oceans and lakes affect saltwater ecosystems. Identifies chemical properties and physical properties of freshwater and saltwater. When given a model identifies the energy flow in the physical dynamics of oceans. Identifies the impact of human activities on ocean systems.	Describes how the oceans formed from outgassing by volcanoes and ice from comets. Describes how salinity, temperature, and pressure at different depths and locations in oceans and lakes affect saltwater ecosystems. Given data, interprets an experiment comparing chemical properties and physical properties of freshwater samples to saltwater samples from different sources. Interprets a diagram modeling energy flow in the physical dynamics of oceans. Cites examples of the impact of human activities on ocean systems.	Creates a diagram or reports about how the oceans formed from outgassing by volcanoes and ice from comets. Investigates how salinity, temperature, and pressure at different depths and locations in oceans and lakes affect saltwater ecosystems. Designs and conducts an experiment comparing chemical properties and physical properties of freshwater samples to saltwater samples from different sources. Models energy flow in the physical dynamics of oceans. Evaluates the impact of human activities on ocean systems.



Interaction of Earth Science with Society					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.1 Characterize Earth as a changing and complex system of interacting spheres.	Identifies Earth's biosphere, geosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere. Given illustrations or diagrams, recognizes how Earth's systems continually change. Given a pictorial example, recognizes how technological advances help human understanding of scientific principles.	Identifies energy flowing and matter cycling within Earth's biosphere, geosphere, atmosphere. Given textual evidence, identifies how Earth's systems are dynamic and continually react to natural and human caused changes. Given textual examples, cites evidence about how technological advances lead to increased human knowledge. Given a graph or text example, identifies human-caused change. Given a visual, identifies feedback loops.	Illustrates how energy flowing and matter cycling within Earth's biosphere, geosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere give rise to processes that shape Earth. Explains how Earth's systems are dynamic and continually react to natural and human caused changes. Explains how technological advances lead to increased human knowledge and ability to predict how changes affect Earth's systems. Interprets an experiment that investigates how Earth's biosphere, geosphere, atmosphere, or hydrosphere reacts to human-caused change. Given evidence, summarizes how scientists study feedback loops to	Designs and conducts an experiment to investigate how Earth's biosphere, geosphere, atmosphere, or hydrosphere reacts to human-caused change. Given evidence, compares and contrasts opposing views on how scientists study feedback loops to inform the public about Earth's interacting systems.

<b>Interaction of Earth Science with Society</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				inform the public about Earth's interacting systems.	
Range	V.2 Describe how humans depend on Earth's resources.	Given pictorial scenarios, identifies Earth's resources. Given external information, identifies how human populations depend on Earth resources. Given a scenario, identifies the role of scientists in the discussion of Earth resource use.	Given a map, identifies how Earth's resources are distributed across an area. Given external information, cites evidence about how human populations depend on and affect Earth's resources. Given a scenario, cites evidence of the role of scientists in providing data to inform the discussion of Earth resource use. Identifies a claim about how Earth science literacy can help the public make informed choices related to the use of natural resources.	Investigates how Earth's resources are distributed across an area. Summarizes how human populations depend on Earth's resources and how changing conditions over time have affected these resources. Identify how resource development and use alters Earth systems. Describes the role of scientists in providing data to inform the discussion of Earth resource use. Summarizes and cites evidence for the claim that Earth science literacy can help the public make informed	Investigates how Earth's resources are distributed across the state, the country, and the world. Compares and contrasts opposing views on how human populations depend on Earth resources for sustenance and how changing conditions over time have affected these resources. Predicts how resource development and use alters Earth systems. Develops a logical argument about the role of scientists in providing data to inform the discussion of Earth resource use. Justifies the claim that

<b>Interaction of Earth Science with Society</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				choices related to the extraction and use of natural resources.	Earth science literacy can help the public make informed choices related to the extraction and use of natural resources.
Range	V.3 Indicate how natural hazards pose risks to humans.	Identifies a natural hazard. States that human activities that can contribute to natural hazards. Identifies technology used to predict natural hazards.	Identifies natural hazards that occur locally and globally. Identifies examples of human activities that can contribute to natural hazards. Given textual evidence, cites scientists' use of technology to estimate when and where natural hazards may occur. Given textual scenarios, cites evidence about how social, economic, and environmental issues affect decisions about human-engineered structures.	Describes natural hazards that occur locally and globally. Given examples, justifies the statement that human activities that can contribute to natural hazards. Summarizes how scientists use technology to continually improve estimates of when and where natural hazards may occur. Explains how social, economic, and environmental issues affect decisions about human-engineered structures.	Describes how natural hazards that occur locally and globally pose a risk to humans. Evaluates and gives examples of human activities that can contribute to the frequency and intensity of some natural hazards. Compares and contrasts opposing views about how social, economic, and environmental issues affect decisions about human-engineered structures.

Grade 3 English Language Arts

<b>PLD</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RL.3.1	Asks and answers explicit questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.	Asks and answers explicit questions to demonstrate understanding text, referring to the text as the basis for answers.	Asks and answers questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for answers.	Asks and answers complex questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for answers.
Range	RL.3.2	Identifies details to recount stories; identifies explicitly stated central messages, lessons, or morals and identify details.	Identifies key details to recount stories; determines central messages, lessons, or morals.	Recounts stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determines the central message, lesson, or moral and explains how it is conveyed through key details in the text.	Explains details to recount stories; determines implicitly stated central messages, lessons, or morals; and explains how they are conveyed through key details.
Range	RL.3.3	Identifies basic elements (e.g., traits, feelings) of characters in a story and explains how these elements contribute to the story.	Describes basic elements (e.g., traits, feelings) of characters in a story and explains how these elements contribute to the story.	Describes characters in a story (e.g., their traits, motivations, or feelings) and explains how their actions contribute to the sequence of events.	Describes complex elements (e.g., traits, feelings, motivations) of complex characters in a story and explains how their actions contribute to a complex sequence of events.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RL.3.4	Uses easily located, explicitly stated details to determine the meanings of familiar words and phrases as they are used in a text.	Uses explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, identifying literal and nonliteral language.	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.	Determines the meanings of unfamiliar words and phrases as they are used in a text, distinguishing literal from nonliteral language.
Range	RL.3.5	Refers to easily identified parts of stories, dramas, and poems, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; identifies how one part builds on an earlier section.	Refers to parts of stories, dramas, and poems, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describes how one part builds on an earlier section.	Refers to parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describes how each successive part builds on earlier sections.	Refers to intricate parts of stories, dramas, and poems when writing or speaking about a text, using terms such as chapter, scene, and stanza; describes how each successive part builds on earlier sections.
Range	RL.3.6	Identifies explicitly stated points of view of the narrator or characters.	Distinguishes his or her own point of view from explicitly stated points of view of the narrator or characters.	Distinguishes his or her own point of view from that of the narrator or those of the characters.	Distinguishes his or her own point of view from implicitly stated points of view.
Range	RL.3.7	Uses specific aspects of a text's simple illustrations to understand the text and identifies explicit details about how the illustrations reflect characters, setting or	Uses specific aspects of a text's simple illustrations to understand the text and make lower-level inferences about how the illustrations reflect characters,	Explains how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of	Explains how specific aspects of a text's complex illustrations contribute to an understanding of the text; makes higher-level inferences about how the illustrations reflect mood, characters, and setting.

Reading: Literature					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		mood.	setting, or mood.	a character or setting).	
Range	RL.3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Range	RL.3.9	Identifies the simple and explicit themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author or about similar characters (e.g., books from a series).	Describes explicitly stated themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author or similar characters (e.g., books from a series).	Compares and contrasts the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).	Compares and contrasts highly complex, implicitly stated themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters; makes higher-level inferences to identify support used by authors.

Reading: Informational Text					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.3.1	Asks and answers explicit questions to demonstrate understanding of a text.	Asks and answers explicit questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring to the text as the basis for answers.	Asks and answers questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.	Asks and answers complex questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for answers.

Reading: Informational Text					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.3.2	Identifies an explicitly stated main idea of a text; identifies key details to recount the main idea.	Determines the main idea of a text; identifies key details to recount the main idea.	Determines the main idea of a text; recounts key details and explains how they support the main idea.	Determines an implicitly stated main idea of a text; recounts key details and explains how they support the main idea.
Range	RI.3.3	Identifies historical events, scientific ideas, or some steps in technical procedures in a text, using language with an attempt at time or sequence.	Describes simple relationships between historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using limited language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.	Describes the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.	Describes and analyzes complex relationships between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text with immersing application, using academic language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect.
Range	RI.3.4	Uses easily located, explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of basic academic and domain specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topics or subject area.	Uses explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of basic academic and domain specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topics or subject area.	Determines the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topics or subject area.	Determines the meaning of advanced academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topics or subject area.
Range	RI.3.5	Uses basic text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information explicitly stated in the	Uses basic text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given	Uses text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic	Uses complex text features and advanced search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to analyze and interpret information relevant to a given topic efficiently.



<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		text.	topic.	efficiently.	
Range	RI.3.6	Identifies an explicitly stated point of view of the author of a text.	Distinguishes his or her own point of view from an explicitly stated point of view of the author of a text.	Distinguishes his or her own point of view from that of the author of a text.	Distinguishes his or her own point of view from an implicitly stated point of view of the author of a text.
Range	RI.3.7	Uses information gained from simple illustrations and the explicit statements within a text to demonstrate understanding of the text.	Uses information gained from simple illustrations and lower-level inferences within a text to demonstrate understanding of the text.	Uses information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).	Uses information gained from complex illustrations and the higher-level inferences within a text to demonstrate understanding of the text.
Range	RI.3.8	Identifies simple connections between particular sentences in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).	Identifies the logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).	Describes the logical connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).	Describes complex connections between particular sentences and paragraphs in a text using textual evidence (e.g., comparison, cause/effect, first/second/third in a sequence).
Range	RI.3.9	Identifies the most important points and key details presented in a text.	Describes the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.	Compares and contrasts the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.	Compares and contrasts the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic and provides textual evidence to support these comparisons.

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	W.3.1	Writes an opinion that lacks organization, does not include an introduction or conclusion or includes an ineffective one, and provides irrelevant reasons to support the opinion.	Writes a loosely organized opinion piece with a simple introduction and conclusion, and provides relevant and irrelevant reasons to support the opinion.	Writes a well-organized opinion piece that introduces the topic, provides reasons that support the opinion, uses linking words and phrases, and provides a concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized, multi-paragraph opinion piece that effectively introduces the topic, provides reasons that effectively support the opinion, uses linking words and phrases, and provides an effective concluding statement.
Range	W.3.2	Writes an explanation that lacks organization, does not include an introduction or conclusion or includes an ineffective one, and provides irrelevant reasons to support the opinion.	Writes a loosely organized explanatory piece with a simple introduction and conclusion, and provides relevant and irrelevant reasons to support the opinion.	Writes a well-organized explanatory piece that introduces the topic, provides reasons that support the opinion, uses linking words and phrases, and provides a concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized, multi-paragraph explanatory piece that effectively introduces the topic, provides reasons that effectively support the opinion, uses linking words and phrases, and provides an effective concluding statement.
Range	W.3.4-6	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes insufficient development, revision, and collaborative elements.	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes incomplete or insufficient development, revision, and collaborative elements.	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes and exhibits development, revision, and collaborative elements.	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes and exhibits complex development, concise revision, and collaborative elements.

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	W.3.7-8	Conducts some research and recalls some information from experiences and sources, providing evidence that is not relevant or sorted into the provided categories.	Conducts some research and recalls some information from experiences and sources, providing some evidence that may not be sorted into the relevant provided categories.	Conducts research and recalls information from experiences and sources, sorting relevant evidence into provided categories.	Conducts research and recalls information from experiences and sources, sorting relevant evidence into provided categories.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	SL.3.2	Identifies details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Identifies the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Determines the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Summarizes the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
Range	SL.3.3	Answers questions about information from a speaker.	Asks and answers questions about information from a speaker.	Asks and answers questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.	Asks and answers questions about information from a speaker, offering relevant and effective elaboration and detail.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.3.1	Demonstrates command of grammar in simple sentences.	Demonstrates command of grammar in simple and compound sentences and of the function of common and straightforward nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and conjunctions.	Demonstrates command of grammar in simple, compound, and complex sentences, including the function of nouns (plural and abstract), pronouns, adjectives (comparative and superlative), adverbs (comparative and superlative), conjunctions (coordinating and subordinating), verbs (regular and irregular) and simple verb tenses, and subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.	Demonstrates strong command of grammar in simple, compound, and complex sentences, including the function of nouns (plural and abstract), pronouns, adjectives (comparative and superlative), adverbs (comparative and superlative), conjunctions (coordinating and subordinating), verbs (regular and irregular) and verb tenses, and subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.
Range	L.3.2	Capitalizes some words in titles and uses some commas in addresses.	Demonstrates command of capitalization conventions in titles and of commas in addresses.	Demonstrates command of capitalization conventions in titles, commas in addresses, commas and quotation marks in dialogue, and how to form and use possessives.	Demonstrates strong command of capitalization conventions in titles, commas in addresses, commas and quotation marks in dialogue, and how to form and use possessives.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.3.2	Spells high-frequency words correctly.	Spells high-frequency words correctly and uses spelling patterns and generalizations in writing unknown words.	Spells high-frequency words correctly; uses spelling patterns and generalizations in writing unknown words and for adding suffixes to bases.	Spells most words correctly; uses spelling patterns and generalizations in writing unknown words and for adding suffixes to bases, including use of complex patterns and irregularly spelled words.
Range	L.3.3	Chooses words/phrases without concern for effect.	Chooses words/phrases for effect and recognizes the differences between spoken and written English.	Chooses words/phrases for effect and recognizes and observes the differences between spoken and written English.	Carefully chooses words/phrases for effect and to strengthen the message of the writing; recognizes and observes the differences between spoken and written English.
Range	L.3.4	Clarifies the meaning of unknown words using immediate context clues.	Clarifies the meaning of multiple-meaning words using sentence-level context clues; clarifies the meaning of unknown words using morphology (grade-level roots and affixes) and/or reference resources.	Clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words using sentence-level context clues, morphology (grade-level roots and affixes), and/or reference resources.	Clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words using sentence- and paragraph-level context clues, morphology (roots and affixes), and/or reference resources.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.3.5	Recognizes simple figurative language, simple word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. Identifies real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).	Demonstrates understanding of simple figurative language, simple word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; recognizes the literal and nonliteral use of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps); identifies real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful).	Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; distinguishes the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps); identifies real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful); distinguishes shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty (e.g., knew, believed, suspected, heard, wondered).	Demonstrates understanding of complex figurative language, complex word relationships, and subtle nuances in word meanings; distinguishes the literal and nonliteral meanings of words and phrases in context (e.g., take steps); identifies subtle or complex real-life connections between words and their use (e.g., describe people who are friendly or helpful); distinguishes subtle shades of meaning among related words that describe states of mind or degrees of certainty.

Grade 4 English Language Arts

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RL.4.1	Explains what the text says explicitly and draws simple inferences from the text.	Explains what the text says explicitly and draws simple inferences; refers to details and examples in text when explaining what the text says explicitly.	Refers to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	Refers to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing complex inferences from the text.
Range	RL.4.2	Identifies an explicitly stated theme in a story, drama, or poem; determines the details in the text.	Determines an explicitly stated theme in a story, drama, or poem; determines the key details in the text.	Determines the theme a story, drama, or poem; summarizes the text.	Determines an implicitly stated theme a story, drama, or poem; summarizes the text.
Range	RL.4.3	Identifies a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on explicitly stated details in the text.	Describes a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on explicitly stated details in the text.	Describes in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text.	Describes in depth a character, setting, or event in a story or drama, drawing on implicitly stated details in the text.
Range	RL.4.4	Uses easily located, explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of familiar words and phrases as they are used in a text.	Uses explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in	Determines the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology.



<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			allude to significant characters found in mythology.	mythology.	
Range	RL.4.5	Explains obvious differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refers to basic structural elements.	Explains differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refers to basic structural elements.	Explains major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refers to the structural elements.	Explains how major differences between poems, drama, and prose affect meaning, and refers to the complex structural elements.
Range	RL.4.6	Compares and contrasts explicitly stated points of view from which different stories are narrated; identifies first- and third-person narrations.	Compares and contrasts explicitly stated points of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.	Compares and contrasts the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.	Compares and contrasts implicitly stated points of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.
Range	RL.4.7	Identifies connections presented within the text of a story or drama and the visual or oral presentation of the text.	Makes simple connections between the text of a story or drama and the visual or oral presentation of the text.	Makes connections between the text of a story or drama and the visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and	Makes complex connections between inferred information within the text of a story or drama and the visual or oral presentation of the text, providing textual evidence where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

Reading: Literature					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				directions in the text.	
Range	RL.4.9	Identifies similar explicitly stated themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.	Describes the treatment of similar explicitly stated themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.	Compares and contrasts the treatment of similar themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.	Compares and contrasts the treatment of implicitly stated themes and topics and patterns of events in complex stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures; makes higher level inferences to identify support used by authors.

Reading: Informational Text					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.4.1	Explains what the text says explicitly and draws simple inferences from the text.	Explains what the text says explicitly, referring to details and examples from the text, and draws simple inferences from the text.	Refers to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	Refers to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing complex inferences from the text.
Range	RI.4.2	Identifies an explicitly stated main idea and key details of a text.	Determines an explicitly stated main idea of a text and determines key details; provides a	Determines the main idea of a text and explains how it is supported by key details; summarizes	Determines an implicitly stated main idea of a text and explains, using textual evidence, how it is supported by key details; summarizes the text.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			simple summary of the text.	the text.	
Range	RI.4.3	Identifies events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.	Describes events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.	Explains events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.	Analyzes events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, using evidence from the text to justify the explanation.
Range	RI.4.4	Uses easily located, explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of frequently used academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text.	Uses explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text.	Determines the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text.	Determines the meaning of advanced academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text.
Range	RI.4.5	Identifies the structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in part of a text.	Identifies the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text.	Describes the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text	Explains the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text or part of a text and how that contributes to the meaning of the text.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.4.6	Identifies whether texts written on the same event or topic are a firsthand or secondhand account.	Identifies a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic.	Compares and contrasts a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describes the difference in focus and the information provided.	Compares and contrasts a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describes, using textual evidence, the difference in focus and the information provided.
Range	RI.4.7	Identifies or describes information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively.	Identifies information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively and describes how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.	Interprets information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively and explains how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.	Analyzes information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively and explains how the information contributes to the overall understanding of the text in which it appears.
Range	RI.4.8	Identifies reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.	Describes how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.	Explains how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.	Analyzes how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.4.9	Uses information from one text in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.	Identifies explicitly stated information from two texts on the same topic that could be used to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably with support.	Integrates information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.	Integrates complex and inferred information and textual evidence from two texts on the same topic in an organized manner in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	W.4.1	Writes an opinion that lacks organization, does not include an introduction or conclusion or includes an ineffective one, provides irrelevant reasons to support the opinion, and does not include connections between opinions and reasons or includes ineffective connections.	Writes a loosely organized opinion piece that introduces and concludes the topic, provides relevant and irrelevant reasons to support the opinion, and states opinions and reasons lacking clear connections.	Writes a well-organized opinion piece that introduces the topic, provides reasons for the opinion that are supported by facts and details, links opinions and reasons, and provides a relevant concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized opinion piece that effectively introduces the topic, provides reasons for the opinion that are effectively supported by facts and details, links opinions with established reasons, and provides an effective concluding statement.

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	W.4.2	Writes an explanation that lacks organization, does not include an introduction or conclusion or includes an ineffective one, provides irrelevant reasons to support the opinion, and does not use domain-specific vocabulary to clarify the text.	Writes a loosely organized explanatory piece that introduces the topic, develops the topic with facts and details that may or may not have support in the text, links ideas with categories of information that may or may not be demonstrated in the text, uses domain-specific vocabulary in an attempt to explain the topic, and provides a concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized explanatory piece that clearly introduces the topic, develops the topic with concrete facts and details, links ideas with categories of information, uses domain-specific vocabulary, and provides a concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized explanatory piece that clearly and effectively introduces the topic, develops the topic with concrete facts and details, links supported ideas with categories of information, uses domain-specific vocabulary efficiently, and provides an effective concluding statement.
Range	W.4.4-6	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes insufficient development, revision, and collaborative elements and has no clear purpose or audience.	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes incomplete or insufficient development, revision, and collaborative elements and an unclear or unfocused	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes and exhibits development, revision, and collaborative elements, a concise purpose, and a clear audience.	Produces strong writing with guidance and support that includes and exhibits complex development, concise revision, and collaborative elements, as well as a clear target audience and a well-established purpose.

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			purpose or audience.		
Range	W.4.7-8	Conducts some research and recalls some information from experiences and sources, providing evidence that is not relevant or sorted into the provided categories and drawing irrelevant information from literary or informational texts to attempt to support his or her research.	Conducts some research and recalls some information from experiences and sources, providing some evidence that may not be sorted into the relevant provided categories and drawing some relevant information from literary or informational texts to attempt to support his or her research.	Conducts research and recalls information from experiences and sources, sorting relevant evidence into provided categories and drawing information from literary or informational texts to support his or her research.	Conducts research and recalls information from experiences and sources, sorting relevant evidence into provided categories and drawing information from literary or informational texts as strong, relevant support for his or her research.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	SL.4.2	Identifies a text read aloud or information presented in a singular media format, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Identifies portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Paraphrase portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Paraphrases portions of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally, keeping the same organizational structure.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	SL.4.3	Identifies one reason or piece of evidence a speaker provides to support a particular point.	Identifies one reason and evidence a speaker provides to support a particular point.	Identifies the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points.	Evaluates the strength of the reasons and evidence a speaker provides to support particular points.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.4.1	Attempts to meet the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing; forms and uses simple prepositional phrases.	Demonstrates an understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing, including using relative pronouns and relative adverbs and forming and using the progressive verb tense; orders adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns; forms and uses simple prepositional phrases; produces complete sentences, recognizing and correcting fragments and run-ons.	Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing, including using relative pronouns and relative adverbs, forming and using the progressive verb tenses, and using modal auxiliaries (e.g., can, may, must) to convey various conditions; orders adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns; forms and uses prepositional phrases; produces complete sentences, recognizing and correcting inappropriate fragments	Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing, including using relative pronouns and relative adverbs, forming and using the progressive verb tenses, and using modal auxiliaries (e.g., can, may, must) to convey various conditions; orders adjectives within sentences according to conventional patterns; forms and uses complex prepositional phrases; produces complete sentences with varying complexity, recognizing and correcting



Language					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				and run-ons; correctly uses frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).	inappropriate fragments and run-ons; correctly uses frequently confused words (e.g., to, too, two; there, their).
Range	L.4.2	Attempts to meet the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; uses commas and/or quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text; spells most words correctly, consulting references as needed.	Demonstrates understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; uses commas and/or quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text; spells most words correctly, consulting references as needed.	Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; uses commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text; uses a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence; spells words correctly, consulting references as needed.	Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; uses commas and quotation marks to mark direct speech and quotations from a text; uses a comma before a coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence; spells low-frequency and above grade-level words correctly, consulting references as needed.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.4.3	Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening; chooses words and phrases to form sentences; uses some punctuation.	Uses some knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening; chooses words and phrases to convey ideas; uses appropriate punctuation; uses a consistently formal or informal tone.	Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening; chooses words and phrases to convey ideas precisely; chooses punctuation for effect; differentiates between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).	Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening; chooses words and phrases to convey ideas precisely; chooses punctuation for effect; differentiates between contexts that call for formal English (e.g., presenting ideas) and situations where informal discourse is appropriate (e.g., small-group discussion).

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.4.4	Clarifies the meaning of unknown words and phrases, choosing from a limited range of strategies; uses immediate context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; consults reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to determine the meaning of words and phrases.	Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases; uses immediate context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; recognizes Greek and Latin affixes and roots; consults reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the meaning of key words and phrases.	Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies; uses context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; uses common grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word; consults reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.	Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing strategically from a range of strategies; uses sentence- and paragraph-level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; uses Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word; consults reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.
Range	L.4.5	Recognizes simple figurative language, simple word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; recognizes simple similes and metaphors; recognizes common idioms, adages, and proverbs; understands	Demonstrates understanding of simple figurative language, simple word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; explains the meaning of simple similes and metaphors	Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; explains the meaning of simple similes and metaphors (e.g., as pretty as a	Demonstrates understanding of complex figurative language, complex word relationships, and subtle nuances in word meanings; explains the meaning of similes and metaphors in context;

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		that words have direct opposites (antonyms) and some words have similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).	(e.g., as pretty as a picture) in context; recognizes and explains the meaning of common, simple idioms, adages, and proverbs; demonstrates understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).	picture) in context; recognizes and explains the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs; demonstrates understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).	recognizes and explains the meaning of idioms, adages, and proverbs; demonstrates deep understanding of words by relating them to their opposites (antonyms) and to words with similar but not identical meanings (synonyms).

*Grade 5 English Language Arts*

<b>PLD</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
		grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	<del>For a grade-appropriate, low-complexity texts, the Level 1 student</del>	<del>For a grade-appropriate, low to moderate complexity texts, the Level 2 student</del>	<del>For a grade-appropriate, moderate to high complexity texts, the Level 3 student</del>	<del>For a grade-appropriate, high-complexity texts, the Level 4 student</del>

Reading: Literature					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	RL.5.1	Explains what the text says explicitly and draws simple inferences.	Explains what the text says explicitly and draws inferences; quotes accurately to support ideas stated explicitly.	Quotes accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	Quotes accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing complex inferences.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RL.5.2	Identifies an explicitly stated theme of a story, drama, or poem; determines the details in the text.	Determines an explicitly stated theme of a story, drama, or poem; determines the key details in the text.	Determines a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarizes the text.	Determines an implicitly stated theme of a story, drama, or poem, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarizes the text.
Range	RL.5.3	Compares and contrasts two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on simplistic and explicitly stated details in the text.	Compares and contrasts two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on explicitly stated details in the text.	Compares and contrasts two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).	Compares and contrasts, in depth, two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on implicitly stated details in the text.
Range	RL.5.4	Uses explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of familiar words and phrases as they are used in a text.	Uses explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.	Determines the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.
Range	RL.5.5	Identifies how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas affect the basic structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.	Explains how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas affect the basic structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.	Explains how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.	Explains how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fit together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem;

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					makes inferences about the interaction.
Range	RL.5.6	Identifies how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences events.	Describes how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences events.	Describes how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.	Describes how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how complex events are described.
Range	RL.5.7	Identifies how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning of a text.	Describes how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning of a text.	Analyzes how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., graphic novel, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, and poem).	Analyzes and evaluates how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text.
Range	RL.5.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Range	RL.5.9	Compares and contrasts stories in the same genre.	Compares and contrasts stories in the same genre on their approaches to similar explicitly stated topics.	Compares and contrasts stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.	Compares and contrasts stories in the same genre on their approaches to similar implicitly stated themes and topics, providing evidence to support his or her claim.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.5.1	Explains what the text says explicitly and draws simple inferences.	Explains what the text says explicitly and draws inferences; quotes accurately to support ideas stated explicitly from the text.	Quotes accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.	Quotes accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing complex inferences.
Range	RI.5.2	Identifies an explicitly stated main idea of a text; determines key details.	Determines an explicitly stated main idea of a text and explains how it is supported by key details; provides a simple summary of the text.	Determines two or more main ideas of a text and explains how they are supported by key details; summarizes the text.	Determines the relationship between two or more main ideas of a text and explains how they are supported by key details; provides a comprehensive summary of the text.
Range	RI.5.3	Identifies the relationships or interactions between two individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text.	Describes the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text.	Explains the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text based on specific information in the text.	Analyzes in detail the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, providing evidence based on specific information in the text.
Range	RI.5.4	Uses easily located, explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of frequently used academic and domain-specific words	Uses explicitly stated details to determine the meaning of general academic and domain specific words and phrases in a text.	Determines the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text.	Determines the meaning of advanced academic and domain specific words and phrases in a text.



<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		and phrases in a text.			
Range	RI.5.5	Identifies the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text.	Explains the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.	Compares and contrasts the overall structure (e.g., chronology, comparison, cause/effect, and problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts.	Compares and contrasts the overall structure of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts and describes how that structure contributes to overall meaning.
Range	RI.5.6	Identifies the point of view in multiple accounts of an event or topic.	Determines the point of view in multiple accounts of the same event or topic.	Analyzes multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.	Analyzes multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent and identifying examples where the author reveals the point of view.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.5.7	Identifies explicit information within print or digital sources in order to locate an answer or solve a problem.	Draws on information from a print or digital source, making simple inferences and demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question or to solve a problem.	Draws on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.	Draws on information from multiple print or digital sources, making complex inferences and demonstrating the ability to locate inferred information to answer complex questions or to solve a problem efficiently.
Range	RI.5.8	Identifies which reasons or evidence support a point in a text.	Describes how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text.	Explains how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).	Evaluates the strength of the reasons and evidence an author uses to support particular points in a text.
Range	RI.5.9	Identifies information from two texts in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgably.	Integrates explicitly stated similarities from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgably.	Integrates information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgably.	Integrates complex or inferred information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak knowledgably, using textual evidence about the subject.

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	W.5.1	Writes an opinion that lacks organization that does not include an introduction or conclusion or includes an unclear one, provides irrelevant reasons to support an opinion, and provides facts and reasons that are not connected.	Writes a moderately organized opinion piece that introduces the topic, provides relevant and irrelevant reasons for the opinion that may or may not be logically ordered and/or supported by facts and details, links opinions and reasons, and provides a concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized opinion piece that introduces the topic, provides reasons for the opinion that are logically ordered and supported by facts and details, links opinions and reasons, and provides a relevant concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized opinion piece that effectively introduces the topic, provides reasons for the opinion that are logically and purposefully ordered and supported by facts and details, links opinions and reasons, and provides a relevant and effective concluding statement.
Range	W.5.2	Writes an explanation that lacks organization, does not include an introduction or conclusion or includes an ineffective one, provides irrelevant reasons to support the opinion, and does not use domain-specific vocabulary to clarify the text.	Writes a loosely organized explanatory piece that introduces the topic, develops the topic with facts and details that may or may not have support in the text, links ideas with categories of information which may or may not be demonstrated in the text, uses domain-specific vocabulary in an attempt to explain the topic, and provides a concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized explanatory piece that clearly introduces the topic, develops the topic with concrete facts and details, links ideas with categories of information using phrases and clauses, uses domain-specific vocabulary, and provides a concluding statement.	Writes a well-organized explanatory piece that clearly and effectively introduces the topic, develops the topic with concrete facts and details, links supported ideas with categories of information using complex phrases and clauses, uses domain-specific vocabulary efficiently, and provides an effective concluding statement.

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	W.5.4-6	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes insufficient development, revision, and collaborative elements.	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes incomplete or insufficient development, revision, and collaborative elements.	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes and exhibits development, revision, and collaborative elements.	Produces writing with guidance and support that includes and exhibits complex development, concise revision, and collaborative elements.
Range	W.5.7-8	Conducts some research and recalls some information from experiences and sources, providing evidence that is not relevant or sorted into the provided categories and drawing irrelevant information from literary or informational texts to attempt to support his or her research and analysis.	Conducts some research and recalls some information from experiences and sources, providing some evidence that may not be sorted into the relevant provided categories and drawing some relevant information from literary or informational texts to attempt to support his or her research and analysis.	Conducts research and recalls information from experiences and sources, sorting relevant evidence into provided categories and drawing information from literary or informational texts to support his or her research and analysis.	Conducts research and recalls information from experiences and sources, sorting relevant evidence into provided categories and drawing information from literary or informational texts as strong and relevant support for his or her research and analysis.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	SL.5.2	Identifies key details of a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Determines the key details of a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.	Clearly and coherently summarizes a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
Range	SL.5.3	Identifies the points a speaker makes.	Determines the points a speaker makes and identifies how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.	Summarizes the points a speaker makes and explains how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.	Provides a comprehensive summary of the points a speaker makes and explains in detail how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.5.1	Demonstrates a basic understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking; attempts to form and use the perfect verb tenses; attempts to use correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).	Demonstrates an understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking, understanding the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences; forms and uses the perfect verb tenses, uses verb tense to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions, and recognizes inappropriate shifts in verb tense; uses correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).	Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking, explaining the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences; forms and uses the perfect verb tenses, uses verb tense to convey various times, sequences, states, and conditions, and recognizes and corrects inappropriate shifts in verb tense; uses correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).	Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking, explaining the function of conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections in general and their function in particular sentences; forms and uses the perfect verb tenses, uses verb tense to convey various specific times, sequences, states, and conditions, and recognizes and corrects inappropriate shifts in verb tense; uses correlative conjunctions (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).
Range	L.5.2	Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; uses punctuation to separate items in a	Demonstrates understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; uses punctuation to separate items in a	Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; uses punctuation to separate items in a series; uses a	Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing; uses punctuation to separate items in a series; uses a

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		series; spells words correctly, consulting references as needed.	series; uses a comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence; uses a comma to set off the words yes and no, to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence, and to indicate direct address; spells words correctly, consulting references as needed.	comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence; uses a comma to set off the words yes and no, to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence, and to indicate direct address; uses underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works; spells words correctly, consulting references as needed.	comma to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence; uses a comma to set off the words yes and no, to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence, and to indicate direct address; uses underlining, quotation marks, or italics to indicate titles of works; spells words correctly, consulting references as needed.
Range	L.5.3	Uses a basic knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening; expands and reduces sentences for meaning; compares the language used in stories, dramas, or poems.	Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening; expands, combines, and reduces sentences for meaning; compares and contrasts the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers) used in stories, dramas, or poems.	Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening; expands, combines, and reduces sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style; compares and contrasts the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers) used in stories, dramas, or poems.	Uses deep knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening; effectively expands, combines, and reduces sentences for meaning, reader/listener interest, and style; compares and contrasts, in depth, the varieties of English (e.g., dialects, registers) used in stories, dramas, or poems.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.5.4	Clarifies the meaning of unknown words and phrases, choosing from a limited range of strategies; uses immediate context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; consults reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to determine the meaning of key words and phrases.	Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies; uses immediate context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; recognizes Greek and Latin affixes and roots; consults reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the meaning of key words and phrases.	Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies; uses context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; uses common, grade-appropriate Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word; consults reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.	Determines or clarifies and applies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing strategically from a range of strategies; uses sentence and paragraph level context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; uses Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word; consults reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and determine or clarify the precise meaning of key words and phrases.



Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.5.5	Recognizes figurative language, basic word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; recognizes common idioms, adages, and proverbs; understands the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs).	Demonstrates understanding of basic figurative language, basic word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; interprets basic figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context; recognizes common idioms, adages, and proverbs; uses the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.	Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; interprets figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context; recognizes and explains the meaning of common idioms, adages, and proverbs; uses the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.	Demonstrates understanding of complex figurative language, complex word relationships, and subtle nuances in word meanings; interprets complex figurative language, including similes and metaphors, in context; recognizes and explains the meaning of idioms, adages, and proverbs; uses the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.

Grade 6 English Language Arts

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RL.6.1	Generally refers to the text to support analysis of what the text says explicitly.	Identifies textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly.	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong textual evidence to support a complex inference or analysis of the text.
Range	RL.6.2	Identifies a central idea of a text; provides a basic sequence of events of a text.	Identifies a central idea of a text; provides a simple summary of a text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.	Determines a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provides a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.	Evaluates central ideas and how they are conveyed through particular details; provides a comprehensive summary of a text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
Range	RL.6.3	Identifies a basic plot of a particular story or drama and how the main character changes.	Explains how the plot of a particular story or drama unfolds and how the characters change.	Describes how the plot of a particular story or drama unfolds in a series of episodes, as well as how the characters respond or change as the plot moves toward a resolution.	Analyzes how the plot of a particular story or drama unfolds in a series of episodes, as well as how the responses and changes of complex characters contribute to the plot as it moves toward a resolution.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RL.6.4	Determines the literal meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text; identifies the tone of a text.	Distinguishes literal, figurative, and connotative meanings of words and phrases as they are used in a text; identifies the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.	Analyzes the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings, and assesses their effectiveness; evaluates the impact of specific word choice on meaning and tone.
Range	RL.6.5	Identifies a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza that contributes to the overall structure of a text.	Describes how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza contributes to the overall structure of a text.	Analyzes how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.	Analyzes how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza affects the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot throughout the text.
Range	RL.6.6	Describes a narrator's or speakers explicitly stated point of view in a text.	Describes the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.	Explains how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text.	Analyzes how an author develops the point of view of the narrator or speaker in a text, citing evidence to support the analysis.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RL.6.7	Compares the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text.	Compares and contrasts the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text.	Compares and contrasts the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including contrasting what he or she “sees” and “hears” when reading the text compared to perceiving when listening or watching.	Compares and contrasts the experience of reading a story, drama, or poem to listening to or viewing an audio, video, or live version of the text, including analyzing what he or she “sees” and “hears” when reading the text compared to perceiving when listening or watching. Provides evidence from the different versions of the text to support his or her perceptions.
Range	RL.6.9	Identifies overtly differing textual elements in different forms or genres with similar themes or topics.	Identifies differing textual elements in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) with similar themes or topics.	Compares and contrasts texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.	Compares, contrasts, and evaluates texts in different forms or genres (e.g., stories and poems; historical novels and fantasy stories) in terms of their approaches to similar themes and topics.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.6.1	Identifies textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly.	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as abstract and complex inferences drawn from the text.
Range	RI.6.2	Identifies a central idea of a text; provides a basic sequence of events.	Identifies a central idea of a text; provides a simple summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.	Determines a central idea of a text and how it is conveyed through particular details; provides a summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.	Evaluates central ideas and how they are conveyed through particular details in a text; provides a comprehensive summary of the text distinct from personal opinions or judgments.
Range	RI.6.3	Identifies how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced and illustrated in a text.	Explains how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text.	Analyzes in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes).	Analyzes in detail how a key individual, event, or idea is introduced, illustrated, and elaborated in a text (e.g., through examples or anecdotes); uses evidence from the text to evaluate relationships among key individuals, events, or ideas.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.6.4	Determines the literal meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text.	Distinguishes between literal, figurative, and connotative meanings of words and phrases as they are used in a text.	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings.	Analyzes the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; evaluates the impact of a specific word choice.
Range	RI.6.5	Locates a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section that contributes to the development of the key ideas of a text.	Explains how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section contributes to the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.	Analyzes how a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the ideas.	Articulates why the author uses a particular sentence, paragraph, chapter, or section in the overall structure of a text and explains how it contributes to the development of the ideas, citing evidence from the text to support the response.
Range	RI.6.6	Identifies an author's explicitly stated point of view or purpose in a text.	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text and gives an example of how it is conveyed in the text.	Determines an author's point of view or purpose in a text and explains how it is conveyed in the text.	Analyzes an author's point of view <i>and</i> purpose in a text; provides textual evidence to show how the author's purpose is conveyed in the text.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	RI.6.7	Identifies key information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words.	Integrates information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to show a partially developed understanding of a topic or issue.	Integrates information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.	Synthesizes information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a comprehensive understanding of a topic or issue.
Range	RI.6.8	Identifies specific claims, reasoning, and evidence in a text.	Traces the argument and specific claims, reasoning, and evidence in a text.	Traces and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.	Traces and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, explaining why the reasoning and evidence supports or does not support the claim.
Range	RI.6.9	Compares and contrasts one author's presentation of events with that of another, identifying explicit similarities and differences.	Compares and contrasts one author's presentation of essential events with that of another.	Compares and contrasts one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir by one person and a biography of that person).	Compares and contrasts one author's presentation of events with that of another (e.g., a memoir by one person and a biography of that person); provides evidence to illustrate the impact of the different presentations.



Writing					
Range		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
	W.6.1	<p>Writes arguments to support claims.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s).</p> <p>b. Supports the claim(s) with reasons, using sources or non-textual evidence but demonstrating a basic understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to state the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.</p> <p>d. Uses an informal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that partially or illogically follows from the argument presented.</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims with clear reasons and evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s) and organizes the evidence.</p> <p>b. Supports claim(s) with reasons and evidence, using appropriate sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to state the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.</p> <p>d. Establishes a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that partially follows from the argument presented.</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s) and organizes the reasons and evidence clearly.</p> <p>b. Supports claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.</p>	<p>Writes arguments that support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces solid claim(s) and organizes the reasons and evidence clearly.</p> <p>b. Supports the claim(s) with clear reasons and relevant evidence, using credible sources and demonstrating a strong understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses words phrases and clauses to clarify and elaborate on the relationships among claim(s) and reasons.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a well-developed concluding section that closely follows from the</p>

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					argument presented.

Writing					
Range		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
	W.6.2	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to restate a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization of content.</p> <p>a. Introduces a topic; organizes ideas, concepts, and information, inconsistently applying strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with facts.</p> <p>c. Uses basic transitions to connect the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses some domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to explain a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection and organization of relevant content.</p> <p>a. Introduces a topic; organizes ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; includes formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables) when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <p>a. Introduces a topic; organizes ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; includes formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., charts, tables) and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.</p> <p>a. Introduces a topic; organizes ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; includes formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., charts, tables) in a way that enhances the explanation.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with significant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate</p>

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>e. Uses an informal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that partially follows from the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>transitions to connect the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses some precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes a formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a basic concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>transitions to clarify and elaborate on the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to enhance the explanation of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a well-developed concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.</p>

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	W.6.4-6	Produces clear writing in which the development, organization, and style are evident; develops writing with some planning, revising, and editing, including editing for conventions; demonstrates basic command of keyboarding skills.	Produces clear writing in which the development, organization, and style are largely appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops writing by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, including editing for conventions; demonstrates sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type up to three pages in a single sitting.	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, including editing for conventions; demonstrates sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of three pages in a single sitting.	Produces clear and well-developed writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, including editing for conventions; demonstrates sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type three or more pages in a single sitting.

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	W.6.7-8	Conducts short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources; gathers information from multiple sources; paraphrases the conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism.	Conducts short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources; gathers information from multiple sources; assesses the credibility of sources as appropriate; paraphrases the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism.	Conducts short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate; gathers relevant information from multiple sources; assesses the credibility of sources as appropriate; quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism.	Conducts research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and refocusing the inquiry when appropriate; gathers relevant information from multiple sources; assesses the credibility of sources as appropriate; cites the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and using standard format for citation.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	SL.6.2	Recalls information presented in diverse media and formats and identifies a topic, text, or issue under study.	Recalls information presented in diverse media and formats and describes details related to a topic, text, or issue under study.	Interprets information presented in diverse media and formats and explains how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.	Interprets and evaluates information presented in diverse media and formats and explain how it contributes to a topic, text, or issue under study.
Range	SL.6.3	Identifies a speaker's argument and specific claims.	Identifies a speaker's argument and specific claims and makes some distinctions about claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims, distinguishing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims, critiquing claims that are supported by reasons and evidence from claims that are not.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.6.1	Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking: inconsistently uses pronouns in the correct case; inconsistently recognizes inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person; and recognizes variations from standard English, using basic strategies to improve expression in conventional language.	Demonstrates understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking: ensures that pronouns are in the proper case; uses intensive pronouns; recognizes inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person; recognizes vague pronouns; and identifies variations from standard English and uses strategies to improve expression in conventional language.	Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking: ensures that pronouns are in the proper case; uses intensive pronouns; recognizes and corrects inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person; recognizes and corrects vague pronouns; and recognizes variations from standard English and uses strategies to improve expression in conventional language.	Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking: ensures that pronouns are in the proper case; uses intensive pronouns; recognizes and corrects inappropriate shifts in pronoun number and person; and recognizes and corrects vague pronouns; and identifies variations from standard English and uses strategies to improve expression in conventional language.
Range	L.6.2	Demonstrates a limited understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: inconsistently uses punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements; spells correctly.	Demonstrates an understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: generally uses punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements; spells correctly.	Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: uses punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements; spells correctly.	Demonstrates strong and strategic command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing: uses punctuation (commas, parentheses, dashes) to set off nonrestrictive/parenthetical elements; spells correctly.



Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	L.6.3	Uses basic knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening, applying basic variations in sentence patterns for meaning, interest, reader/listener interest, and style while attempting some consistency in style and tone.	Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening, sometimes varying sentence patterns for meaning, interest, reader/listener interest, and style while demonstrating some consistency in style and tone.	Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening, varying sentence patterns for meaning, interest, reader/listener interest, and style while maintaining consistency in style and tone.	Strategically uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening, varying sentence patterns for meaning, interest, reader/listener interest, and style while maintaining strong consistency in style and tone.
Range	L.6.4	With strong support, determines or clarifies the explicit meaning of basic words and phrases, using context, Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning, consulting reference materials as needed.	Generally determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing from a range of strategies: uses context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; uses common Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of the word; consults reference materials as needed; and verifies the preliminary	Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing from a range of strategies: uses context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; uses common Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of the word; consults reference materials as needed; and verifies the preliminary determination of the	Authoritatively determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing from a range of strategies: uses context as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; uses common Greek and Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of the word; consults reference materials as needed; and verifies the preliminary

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.	meaning of a word or phrase.	determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.
Range	L.6.5	Demonstrates a limited understanding of figurative language and word relationships in word meanings, including identifying figures of speech and using the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words, and inconsistently distinguishing among the connotations of words with similar denotations.	Demonstrates a basic understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings, including identifying figures of speech in context, using the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words, and distinguishing among the connotations of words with similar denotations.	Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings, including interpreting figures of speech in context, using the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words, and distinguishing among the connotations of words with similar denotations.	Demonstrates command of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings, including interpreting figures of speech in context, evaluating the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words, and distinguishing among the connotations of words with similar denotations and applying them in speaking and writing.

Grade 7 English Language Arts

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	<del>For grade-appropriate, low-complexity texts, the Level 1 student</del>	<del>For grade-appropriate, low-to-moderate complexity texts, the Level 2 student</del>	<del>For grade-appropriate, moderate-to-high complexity texts, the Level 3 student</del>	<del>For grade-appropriate, high-complexity texts, the Level 4 student</del>

Reading: Literature					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	7.RL.1	Generally refers to the text to support analysis of what it says explicitly.	Identifies textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly.	Cites several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support a complex inference or analysis of a text.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				inferences drawn from the text.	
Range	7.RL.2	Identifies a theme or central idea of a text; provides a basic sequence of events in a text.	Identifies a theme or central idea of a text; provides a simple objective summary of a text.	Determines a theme or central idea of a text and analyzes its development over the course of a text; provides an objective summary of a text.	Evaluates themes or central ideas and their development over the course of a text; provides a comprehensive objective summary of a text.
Range	7.RL.3	Identifies particular elements of a story or drama (e.g., setting or characters).	Explains how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).	Analyzes how particular elements of a story or drama interact (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).	Evaluates the impact of relationships between particular elements of a story or drama (e.g., how setting shapes the characters or plot).
Range	7.RL.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition), determines the literal meaning of words and phrases as they are used; identifies rhymes and other repetitions of sounds in a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; describes the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.	Determines the meaning and analyzes the impact of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative and connotative meanings, and assesses their effectiveness; analyzes and evaluates the impact of rhymes and other repetitions of sounds (e.g., alliteration) on a specific verse or stanza of a poem or section of a story or drama.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.RL.5	Describes a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet).	Describes and identifies how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.	Analyzes how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.	Analyzes and evaluates how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning and effectiveness.
Range	7.RL.6	Describes the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.	Analyzes the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.	Analyzes how an author develops and contrasts the points of view of different characters or narrators in a text.	Analyzes how the author develops and contrasts the points of view of different, complex characters or narrators in a text and evaluates the effectiveness of the points of view.
Range	7.RL.7	Compares and contrasts a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version.	Compares and contrasts a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, and identifies the techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).	Compares and contrasts a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, analyzing the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film).	Compares and contrasts a written story, drama, or poem to its audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, evaluating the effects of techniques unique to each medium (e.g., lighting, sound, color, or camera focus and angles in a film) and critiquing its use by its director.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.RL.9	Compares and contrasts a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period.	Compares and contrasts a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period, identifying how the author uses or alters history.	Compares and contrasts a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history.	Cites evidence from both a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period to support an analysis and evaluation of how authors of fiction use or alter history.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.RI.1	Generally refers to the text to support analysis of what it says explicitly.	Identifies textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly.	Cites several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support a complex inference or analysis of a text.
Range	7.RI.2	Identifies a central of the text; provides a basic sequence of events or ideas in the text.	Identifies two or more central ideas of the text; provides a simple summary of the text.	Determines two or more central ideas in a text and analyzes their development over the course of the text; provides an objective summary of the text.	Evaluates two or more central ideas and their development over the course of the text; provides a comprehensive, objective summary of the text.
Range	7.RI.3	Identifies the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence	Describes the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence	Analyzes the interactions between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence	Evaluates the relationships between individuals, events, and ideas in a text (e.g., how ideas influence

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).	individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).	individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).	individuals or events, or how individuals influence ideas or events).
Range	7.RI.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition), determines the literal meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text; identifies the impact of a specific word choice on meaning.	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; describes the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyzes the impact of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.	Analyzes the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; evaluates the rhetorical effect of a specific word choice on meaning and tone.
Range	7.RI.5	Describes the structure an author uses to organize a text; identifies the major sections of the text.	Describes and identifies the structure an author uses to organize a text; describes how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.	Analyzes the structure an author uses to organize a text, including how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas.	Evaluates the rhetorical effect of the structure an author uses to organize a text and analyzes how the major sections contribute to the whole and to the development of the ideas; articulates how a different text structure might impact the meaning of the text.
Range	7.RI.6	Identifies an author's purpose in a text and what distinguishes his or her position from that of	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text and describes how the	Determines an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyzes how the	Analyzes an author's point of view and purpose in a text; evaluates how effectively the author

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		others.	author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.	author distinguishes his or her position from that of others.	distinguishes his or her position from that of others.
Range	7.RI.7	Generally compares and contrasts a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text.	Compares and contrasts a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, describing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).	Compares and contrasts a text to an audio, video, or multimedia version of the text, analyzing each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words).	Compares and contrasts a text to an audio, filmed, staged, or multimedia version, evaluating each medium's portrayal of the subject (e.g., how the delivery of a speech affects the impact of the words) and providing specific evidence to support evaluation.
Range	7.RI.8	Traces the argument and claim in a text, identifying the reasoning and evidence used to support the claim.	Traces and evaluates the argument and claims in a text, describing the reasoning and evidence used to support the claims.	Traces and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.	Explicates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a complex text; cites specific language in the text in an assessment of why or why not the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient to support the claims.
Range	7.RI.9	Describes how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information.	Describes how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different	Analyzes how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key information by emphasizing different	Cites textual evidence in an evaluation of the different rhetorical effects of how two or more authors writing about the same topic shape their presentations of key



<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			evidence.	evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.	information by emphasizing different evidence or advancing different interpretations of facts.

Writing					
Range		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
	7.W.1	<p>Writes arguments that include a claim or extra textual evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s) and organizes the reasons and evidence.</p> <p>b. Supports claim(s) with reasoning and non-textual evidence, demonstrating a basic understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses basic transitional words to link claim(s), reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>d. Attempts to establish a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims with extra textual evidence to support a claim.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s) and organizes the reasons and evidence logically.</p> <p>b. Supports claim(s) with reasoning and evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link claim(s), reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>d. Establishes formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the argument presented.</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s), acknowledges alternate or opposing claims, and organizes the reasons and evidence logically.</p> <p>b. Supports claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces solid claim(s), acknowledges and evaluates alternate or opposing claim(s), and organizes the reasons and evidence logically.</p> <p>b. Supports claim(s) with logical reasoning and specific evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an acute understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses precise words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesive links among major sections of the essay and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a formal style</p>

Writing					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				follows from and supports the argument presented.	and objective tone.  e. Provides a compelling concluding statement or section that includes analysis of the evidence and follows and supports the argument presented.
Range	7.W.2	writes informative/explanatory text to describe a topic through the selection and organization of content.  a. Introduces a topic; attempts an organization of ideas, concepts, and information using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect.  b. Describes the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details,	writes informative/explanatory text to explain a topic through the selection and organization of relevant content.  a. Introduces a topic clearly; organizes ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; includes formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., charts, tables) when useful to	writes informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.  a. Introduces a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organizes ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; includes	Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information with a strongly developed focus through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.  a. Introduces a topic with a strongly developed focus using appropriate strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause and effect; includes

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>c. Uses basic transitions to link ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language and vocabulary to inform.</p> <p>e. Attempts a formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to create cohesion.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., charts, tables) when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>formal formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., charts, tables) to enhance comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with analysis of relevant facts, complex ideas, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone.</p> <p>f. Provides a compelling</p>

Writing					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
					concluding statement or section that follows from, supports, and extends the information or explanation presented.
Range	7.W.4-6	Produces writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task; develops writing by applying planning, revising, editing, or rewriting; editing should demonstrate basic command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade 7; uses technology to produce writing.	Produces clear writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task and purpose; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose has been addressed; editing should demonstrate basic command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade 7; uses technology to produce writing and refer to sources.	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed; editing should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade 7; uses technology to produce writing and cite sources.	Produces well-developed and cohesive writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, successfully addressing the intended purpose and audience; editing should demonstrate skillful command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade 7; uses technology to produce writing and cite sources as well as connect ideas efficiently.

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.W.7-8	Conducts short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources; gathers information from multiple sources; assesses the credibility of sources as appropriate; paraphrases the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism.	Conducts short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources; gathers relevant information from multiple sources and redirects inquiry as appropriate; assesses the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism.	Conducts short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused ideas; gathers relevant information from multiple sources; assesses the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Conducts short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused, and evaluative ideas; gathers relevant information from multiple sources; evaluates the credibility and accuracy of each source; and judiciously quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.SL.2	Identifies the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats.	Identifies the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats and how they relate to the topic.	Analyzes the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) and explain how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.	Analyzes and interprets the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats and explains how the ideas clarify a topic, text, or issue under study.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.SL.3	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims.	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims, identifying the relevance of the evidence introduced.	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence using real world application and/or rhetorical analysis.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.L.1	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking in the following areas:</p> <p>a. Explains the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences.</p> <p>b. Chooses among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal</p>	<p>Demonstrates understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking in the following areas:</p> <p>a. Explains the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences.</p> <p>b. Chooses among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking:</p> <p>a. Explains the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences.</p> <p>b. Chooses among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among ideas.</p> <p>c. Places phrases and</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking:</p> <p>a. Explains the function of phrases and clauses in general and evaluates their function in specific sentences.</p> <p>b. Chooses among simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences to signal differing relationships among</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>differing relationships among ideas.</p> <p>c. Places phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.</p>	<p>c. Places phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.</p>	<p>clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.</p>	<p>ideas.</p> <p>c. Places phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.</p>
Range	7.L.2	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:</p> <p>a. Uses a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., “It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie” but not “He wore an old[,] green shirt”).</p> <p>b. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:</p> <p>a. Uses a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., “It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie” but not “He wore an old[,] green shirt”).</p> <p>b. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:</p> <p>a. Uses a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., “It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie” but not “He wore an old[,] green shirt”).</p> <p>b. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:</p> <p>a. Uses a comma to separate coordinate adjectives (e.g., “It was a fascinating, enjoyable movie” but not “He wore an old[,] green shirt”).</p> <p>b. Spells correctly.</p>



Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.L.3	<p>Attempts to use the conventions of language when writing, speaking, reading, or listening:</p> <p>a. Inconsistently chooses language that expresses ideas without wordiness and redundancy.</p>	<p>generally uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening:</p> <p>a. Attempts to choose language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.</p>	<p>uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening:</p> <p>a. Chooses language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.</p>	<p>uses deep knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening:</p> <p>a. Strategically chooses language that expresses ideas precisely and concisely, recognizing and eliminating wordiness and redundancy.</p>
Range	7.L.4	<p>With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definitions), tentatively determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies:</p> <p>a. Uses context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p>	<p>Generally determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies:</p> <p>a. Uses context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Uses common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as</p>	<p>Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies:</p> <p>a. Uses context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Uses common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as</p>	<p>Authoritatively determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies:</p> <p>a. Uses context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.</p> <p>b. Uses common, grade-appropriate Greek or</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>b. Uses common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., belligerent, bellicose, rebel).</p> <p>c. Consults general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.</p> <p>d. Inconsistently verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>	<p>clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., belligerent, bellicose, rebel).</p> <p>c. Consults general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.</p> <p>d. Verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>	<p>clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., belligerent, bellicose, rebel).</p> <p>c. Consults general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.</p> <p>d. Verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>	<p>Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., belligerent, bellicose, rebel).</p> <p>c. Consults general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech.</p> <p>d. Verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.L.5	<p>Demonstrates limited understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings:</p> <p>a. Identifies some figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, mythological allusions) in context.</p> <p>b. Uses the relationship between particular basic words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.</p> <p>c. Inconsistently distinguishes among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending)</p>	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings:</p> <p>a. Identifies figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, mythological allusions) in context.</p> <p>b. Uses the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.</p> <p>c. Distinguishes among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending).</p>	<p>Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings:</p> <p>a. Interprets figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, and mythological allusions) in context.</p> <p>b. Uses the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.</p> <p>c. Distinguishes among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending).</p>	<p>Demonstrates deep understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings:</p> <p>a. Interprets figures of speech (e.g., literary, biblical, mythological allusions) in context.</p> <p>b. Uses the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonym/antonym, analogy) to better understand each of the words.</p> <p>c. Distinguishes and evaluates the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., refined, respectful, polite, diplomatic, condescending).</p>

Grade 8 English Language Arts

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	<del>For grade-appropriate, low-complexity texts, the Level 1 student</del>	<del>For grade-appropriate, low to moderate-complexity texts, the Level 2 student</del>	<del>For grade-appropriate, moderate to high-complexity texts, the Level 3 student</del>	<del>For grade-appropriate, high-complexity texts, the Level 4 student</del>

<b>Reading: Literary Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.RL.1	Cites textual evidence to support an analysis of what the text says explicitly.	Cites multiple examples of textual evidence to support an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites the textual evidence that most strongly supports a deep analysis of the text as well as complex inferences drawn from the text.
Range	8.RL.2	Identifies a theme or central idea of a text; identifies characters, setting, and plot; provides a basic retelling of the text.	Identifies a theme or central idea of a text; analyzes characters, setting and plot; provides a simple objective summary of the text.	Determines a theme or central idea of a text and analyzes its development over the course of a text, including its relationship to the characters, setting and plot; provides an objective summary of the text.	Determines a theme or central idea and analyzes its development over the course of a text; evaluates its relationship to the narrative elements; provides a comprehensive objective summary of the text.
Range	8.RL.3	Identifies specific lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama that propel the action and reveal aspects of the character.	Describes how specific lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action and reveal aspects of the character.	Analyzes how specific lines of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama propel the action, reveal aspects of the character, or provoke a decision.	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of an author's use of dialogue or incidents in a story or drama to propel the action, reveal aspects of the character, or provoke a decision.

<b>Reading: Literary Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.RL.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definitions), determines the denotative meaning of words and phrases.	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definitions), determines the meaning of words and phrases, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Determines the meaning of words and phrases, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Evaluates the impact of words and phrases, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes and evaluates the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
Range	8.RL.5	Compares and contrasts the content of two texts.	Compares and contrasts the structure of two or more texts, describing the connection to their meaning and style.	Compares and contrasts the structure of two or more texts, analyzing how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style.	Compares and contrasts the structure of two or more texts, analyzing how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style and evaluating their effectiveness.
Range	8.RL.6	Describes how differences in the points of view of the characters or the reader affect the text.	Analyzes how differences in the points of view of the characters or the reader affect the text.	Analyzes how differences in the points of view of the characters or the reader (e.g., created through the use	Analyzes how differences in the points of view of the characters and the reader (e.g., created through the use

<b>Reading: Literary Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor in the text	of dramatic irony) create such effects as suspense or humor and evaluates their impact on the text.
Range	8.RL.7	Describes the extent to which a film of a story of drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script.	Describes the extent to which a film of a story of drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, identifying the choices made by the director or actors.	Analyzes the extent to which a film of a story or drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors.	Analyzes the extent to which a film of a story of drama stays faithful to or departs from the text or script, evaluating the choices made by the director or actors and proposing alternate treatments.
Range	8.RL.9	Identifies how a modern work of fiction draws on explicit patterns of events or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works.	Identifies how a modern work of fiction draws on explicit themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works, including how the material is rendered new.	Analyzes how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works, including how the material is rendered new.	Cites specific evidence to support an analysis and evaluation of how a modern work of fiction draws on themes, patterns of events, or character types from myths, traditional stories, or religious works, including how the material is rendered new.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.RI.1	Cites textual evidence to support an analysis of what the text says explicitly.	Cites multiple examples of textual evidence to support an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites the textual evidence that most strongly supports a deep analysis of the text as well as complex inferences drawn from the text.
Range	8.RI.2	Identifies a central idea of a text; provides a basic retelling of the text.	Identifies a central idea of a text and follows its development over the course of a text; provides a simple, objective summary of the text.	Determines a central idea of a text and analyzes its development over the course of a text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; provides an objective summary of the text.	Determines a central idea of a text and analyzes its development over the course of a text, including its relationship to supporting ideas; evaluates the strength of each supporting idea; provides a comprehensive, objective summary of the text.
Range	8.RI.3	Describes how a text makes explicit connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).	Analyzes how a text makes explicit connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).	Analyzes how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories).	Analyzes how a text makes connections among and distinctions between individuals, ideas, or events (e.g., through comparisons, analogies, or categories) and evaluates their rhetorical impact on the text.



<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.RI.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definitions), determines the literal meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text; identifies the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone.	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definitions), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including common figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; describes the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyzes the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.	Analyzes the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; evaluates the rhetorical effect of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including analogies or allusions to other texts.
Range	8.RI.5	Describes the structure of a specific paragraph in a text; describes the role of particular sentences in creating that structure.	Describes and identifies the structure of a specific paragraph in a text; describes the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.	Analyzes in detail the structure of a specific paragraph in a text, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.	Evaluates the rhetorical effect of the structure of a specific paragraph in a text and its role in the text as a whole, including the role of particular sentences in developing and refining a key concept.
Range	8.RI.6	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text; identifies examples where the author acknowledges or	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text and describes how the author acknowledges	Determines an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyzes how the author acknowledges and	Analyzes an author's point of view or purpose in a text and evaluates the rhetorical effect of how the author acknowledges and

Reading: Informational Text					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.	and responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.	responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.	responds to conflicting evidence or viewpoints.
Range	8.RI.7	Identifies a particular topic or idea presented in two different media (e.g. print or digital text, video, multimedia).	Compares and contrasts the use of different media (e.g. print or digital text, video, multimedia) in presenting a particular topic or idea.	Evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of using different media (e.g. print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea.	Evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of using different media (e.g. print or digital text, video, multimedia) to present a particular topic or idea, providing specific evidence to support the evaluation.
Range	8.RI.8	Delineates the argument and specific claims in a text, describing the reasoning and evidence used to support the claims.	Delineates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient.	Delineates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognizes when irrelevant evidence is introduced.	Explicates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, citing specific language in an assessment of whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognizes when irrelevant evidence is introduced and justifies reasoning.
Range	8.RI.9	Describes a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic, and identifies where the texts disagree.	Describes a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic, and identifies where the	Analyzes a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic, and identifies where the texts disagree on matters of fact or	Analyzes a case in which two or more texts provide conflicting information on the same topic, and identifies where the texts disagree on matters of fact or interpretation,

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			texts disagree on matters of fact.	interpretation.	evaluating the strength or reliability of each.

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.W.1	<p>Writes arguments to support claims with reasons and evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s), states opposing claims, and organizes reasons and evidence.</p> <p>b. Supports claims with extra-textual evidence, and demonstrating a basic understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses basic transitions to link claim(s), counterclaims, reasons and evidence.</p> <p>d. Attempts to establish a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims with reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s), states alternate or opposing claims, and organizes the reasons and evidence logically.</p> <p>b. Supports claims with reasoning and evidence, using sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons and evidence.</p> <p>d. Establishes a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s), acknowledges and distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organizes the reasons and evidence logically.</p> <p>b. Supports claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a formal style.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding</p>	<p>Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and analysis of relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claims, acknowledges and distinguishes the claims from alternate or opposing claims, evaluating their validity, and organizes the reasons and evidence logically.</p> <p>b. Supports claims with a clear position based on logical reasoning and relevant evidence using accurate, credible sources and demonstrating a deep understanding of the topic or text.</p> <p>c. Uses a variety of words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons and evidence.</p> <p>d. Establishes and</p>

Writing					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.	maintains a formal style and objective tone that enhances the argument.  e. provides a compelling concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
Range	8.W.2	Writes informative/explanatory text to describe a topic through the selection and organization of content.  a. Introduces a topic; attempts an organization of ideas, concepts, and information.  b. Summarizes the topic with facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.	Writes informative/explanatory texts to explain a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection and organization of content.  a. Introduces a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organizes ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories.  b. Develops the topic with facts, definitions, concrete	Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.  a. Introduces a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organizes ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories; includes formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g.,	Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information with a strongly developed focus through the selection, organization, and analysis of highly relevant content.  a. Introduces a complex topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organizes ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories;

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to create cohesion.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language and vocabulary to inform.</p> <p>e. Attempts a formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>details, quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic</p> <p>e. Establishes a formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>charts, tables), when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>includes formatting (e.g., headings), and graphics (e.g., charts, tables) when useful to enhance comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops and analyzes the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Effectively uses appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style</p>

Writing					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
					<p>and objective tone while attending to the conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provides a compelling concluding statement or section that follows from, supports, and extends the information or explanation presented.</p>
Range	8.W.4-6	Produces writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task and purpose; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on purpose and audience; editing should demonstrate basic command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade 8; uses technology to produce writing.	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed; editing should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and including grade	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed; editing for conventions should demonstrate command of Language standards 1–3 up to and	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed, editing for conventions should demonstrate skillful command of Language standards 1–3

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			8; uses technology to produce writing and present the relationships between information and ideas.	including grade 8; uses technology to produce writing and present the relationships between information and ideas efficiently.	up to and including grade 8; uses technology to produce writing and present the relationships between information and ideas in a dynamic way.
Range	8.W.7-8	Conducts short research projects to answer a question, drawing on several sources; gathers relevant information from multiple sources and redirects inquiry as appropriate; assesses the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quotes or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism. Attempts to follow a standard format for citation.	Conducts short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional ideas; gathers relevant information from multiple sources; assesses the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Conducts short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration; gathers relevant information from multiple sources; assesses the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quotes or paraphrases the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following	Conducts short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration and evaluation; gathers and synthesizes relevant information from multiple sources; assesses the credibility and accuracy of each source; and judiciously quotes or paraphrases the data and



Writing					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				a standard format for citation.	conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

Listening					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	8.SL.2	Identifies the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats.	Identifies the main ideas and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats and the motives behind its presentation.	Analyzes the purpose of information presented in diverse media and formats and evaluates the motives behind its presentation.	Analyzes and interprets the motives, the main ideas, and supporting details presented in diverse media and formats.
Range	8.SL.3	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims.	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims, identifying whether irrelevant evidence is introduced.	Delineates a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence; identifies when irrelevant evidence is introduced.	Delineates and evaluates a speaker's argument and specific claims for the soundness of reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence; analyzes the relevance of evidence and explains why it was used.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.L.1	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking:</p> <p>a. Identifies the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences.</p> <p>b. Forms and uses verbs in the active and passive voice.</p> <p>c. Inconsistently forms and uses verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.</p> <p>d. Recognizes and corrects inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p>	<p>Demonstrates understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking:</p> <p>a. Explains the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences.</p> <p>b. Forms and uses verbs in the active and passive voice.</p> <p>c. Generally forms and uses verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.</p> <p>d. Recognizes and corrects inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking:</p> <p>a. Explains the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences.</p> <p>b. Forms and uses verbs in the active and passive voice.</p> <p>c. Forms and uses verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.</p> <p>d. Recognizes and corrects inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking:</p> <p>a. Explains with high accuracy the function of verbals (gerunds, participles, infinitives) in general and their function in particular sentences.</p> <p>b. Forms and uses verbs in the active and passive voice.</p> <p>c. Expertly forms and uses verbs in the indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive mood.</p> <p>d. Recognizes and corrects inappropriate shifts in verb voice and mood.</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
	8.L.2	<p>Demonstrates awareness of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:</p> <p>a. Inconsistently uses punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break.</p> <p>b. Inconsistently uses an ellipsis to indicate an omission.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:</p> <p>a. Generally uses punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break.</p> <p>b. Uses an ellipsis to indicate an omission.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:</p> <p>a. Uses punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break.</p> <p>b. Uses an ellipsis to indicate an omission.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing:</p> <p>a. Judiciously uses punctuation (comma, ellipsis, dash) to indicate a pause or break.</p> <p>b. Uses an ellipsis to indicate an omission.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>
Range	8.L.3	<p>Attempts to apply of the conventions of language when writing, speaking, reading, or listening:</p> <p>a. Inconsistently uses verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action; expressing</p>	<p>Demonstrates basic knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening:</p> <p>a. Uses verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the</p>	<p>Uses knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening:</p> <p>a. Uses verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the</p>	<p>Uses deep knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening:</p> <p>a. Expertly uses verbs in the active and passive voice and in the conditional and subjunctive mood to achieve particular effects (e.g., emphasizing the actor or the action;</p>

<b>Language</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).	action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).	action; expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).	expressing uncertainty or describing a state contrary to fact).

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.L.4	<p>With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definitions), tentatively determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies:</p> <p>a. Uses context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase</p> <p>b. Uses common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede)</p> <p>c. Consults general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries,</p>	<p>Generally determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies:</p> <p>a. Uses context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase</p> <p>b. Uses common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede)</p> <p>c. Consults general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the</p>	<p>Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies:</p> <p>a. Uses context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase</p> <p>b. Uses common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede)</p> <p>c. Consults general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the</p>	<p>Authoritatively determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words or phrases, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies:</p> <p>a. Uses context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence or paragraph; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase</p> <p>b. Uses common, grade-appropriate Greek or Latin affixes and roots as clues to the meaning of a word (e.g., precede, recede, secede)</p> <p>c. Consults general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech</p> <p>d. Verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>	<p>pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech</p> <p>d. Verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>	<p>pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning or its part of speech</p> <p>d. Verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>	<p>of speech</p> <p>d. Verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.L.5	<p>Demonstrates limited understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings:</p> <p>a. Identifies figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context</p> <p>b. Uses the relationship between particular basic words to better understand each of the words</p> <p>c. Generally distinguishes among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p>	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings:</p> <p>a. Interprets figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context</p> <p>b. Uses the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words</p> <p>c. Distinguishes among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p>	<p>Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings:</p> <p>a. Interprets figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context</p> <p>b. Uses the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words</p> <p>c. Distinguishes among the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p>	<p>Demonstrates deep understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings:</p> <p>a. Interprets figures of speech (e.g. verbal irony, puns) in context</p> <p>b. Uses the relationship between particular words to better understand each of the words</p> <p>c. Distinguishes and evaluates the connotations (associations) of words with similar denotations (definitions) (e.g., bullheaded, willful, firm, persistent, resolute).</p>

Grade 9 English Language Arts

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.



<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RL.1	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as complex inferences drawn from the text.
Range	9-10.RL.2	Determines a theme or central idea of a text and describes its development over the course of a text; provides a retelling of the text.	Determines a theme or central idea of a text and describes in detail its development over the course of a text; provides a summary of the text.	Determines a theme or central idea of a text and analyzes in detail its development over the course of a text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provides an objective summary of the text.	Determines and evaluates a theme or central idea of a text and analyzes in detail its development over the course of a text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provides a comprehensive objective summary of the text.
Range	9-10.RL.3	Identifies how characters develop, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.	Describes how characters develop over the course of the text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.	Analyzes how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of the text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of the author's development of complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) over the course of the text, including how they interact to advance the plot or shape the theme.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RL.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition, etc.), determines the literal meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text; describes the impact of specific word choices on meaning.	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition, etc.), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).	Determines the meaning of complex words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes and evaluates the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
Range	9-10.RL.5	Identifies an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks).	Describes an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks).	Analyzes how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.	Analyzes how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise, and evaluates their impact on the text as a whole.

Reading: Literature					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RL.6	Describes a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States.	Describes a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on general knowledge of world literature.	Analyzes a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.	Analyzes competing points of view or cultural experiences reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a deep understanding of world literary traditions.
Range	9-10.RL.7	Describes the differences in a depiction of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i> ).	Compares and contrasts the differences in a depiction of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i> ).	Analyzes the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i> ).	Analyzes the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i> ), and evaluates its effect on the reader’s or viewer’s interpretation.
Range	9-10.RL.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RL.9	Recognizes that an author draws on source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).	Describes how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).	Analyzes how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare) in a demonstration of deeper understanding of the text.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RI.1	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as complex inferences drawn from the text.
Range	9-10.RI.2	Determines a central idea of a text and describes its development; provides a retelling of the text.	Determines a central idea of a text and describes its development over the course of a text; provides a summary of the text.	Determines a central idea of a text and analyzes its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific	Determines and evaluates a central idea of a text and analyzes in detail its development over the course of a text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provides

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				details; provides an objective summary of the text.	a comprehensive, objective summary of the text.
Range	9-10.RI.3	Identifies how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made and how they are introduced and developed.	Describes how the author unfolds an analysis or a series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.	Analyzes how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.	Evaluates the rhetorical effect of how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
Range	9-10.RI.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text; identifies the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; describes the cumulative impact of specific word choices	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyzes the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion	Analyzes the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; evaluates the cumulative rhetorical effect of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		newspaper).	on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).	differs from that of a newspaper).	that of a newspaper).
Range	9-10.RI.5	Describes how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a considerate text (e.g., a section or chapter).	Describes how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	Analyzes in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	Evaluates the rhetorical impact of how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
Range	9-10.RI.6	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text; identifies the author's use of rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text and describes how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	Determines an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyzes how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	Analyzes an author's point of view or purpose in a text and evaluates the effectiveness of an author's use of rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
Range	9-10.RI.7	Describes various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia).	Compares and contrasts various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), identifying which	Analyzes various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which	Analyzes various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), evaluating the rhetorical effect of the emphasis of different

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			details are emphasized in each account.	details are emphasized in each account.	details in each account.
Range	9-10.RI.8	Delineates and evaluates the argument and claims in a text, describing the reasoning and evidence used to support the claim.	Delineates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient.	Delineates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identifies false statements and fallacious reasoning.	Explicates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, citing specific language from the text in an assessment of whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identifies subtle instances of false statements and fallacious reasoning.
Range	9-10.RI.9	Describes specific aspects of seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”).	Analyzes specific aspects of seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”).	Analyzes seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes	Evaluates the reasoning and rhetorical strategies employed in seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				and concepts.	and concepts.



Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.W.1	<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using reasoning and evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s) and creates an organization, establishing relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s), supplying evidence in a manner that anticipates the audience's concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, and between reasons and evidence.</p> <p>d. Attempts a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using reasoning and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an organization that establishes relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s) and counterclaims, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text and clarify the</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces precise claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link the</p>	<p>Writes highly effective arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces strong and precise claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an effective organization that establishes strong, clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops strong claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying thorough evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that effectively anticipates the audience's</p>

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>of the norms and conventions of standard English.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses precise words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a rhetorically appropriate formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provides an effective concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.W.2	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. States a topic; attempts an organization of ideas, concepts, and information to make connections and distinctions.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to link the major sections of the texts.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language and vocabulary to describe the topic.</p> <p>e. Attempts a formal style</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey ideas, concepts, and information accurately through the selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. States a topic; organizes ideas, concepts, and information to make connections and distinctions; includes formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., figures, tables) to aid comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Introduces a topic; organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; includes formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., figures, tables) when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p>	<p>Writes highly effective informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Clearly introduces a topic; strategically organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; includes important formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., figures, tables) when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Thoroughly develops the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to</p>

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of standard English.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that supports the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>c. Uses appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>	<p>the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Consistently and effectively uses appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, creates cohesion, and clarifies the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and figures of speech to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a rhetorically effective formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provides an effective concluding statement or section that follows from</p>

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
Range	9-10.W.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Range	9-10.W.4-6	Produces writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task and purpose; strengthens writing as needed by revising and editing; uses technology to produce writing.	Produces coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience; strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to display information flexibly and dynamically.	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are highly effective for the task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				information flexibly and dynamically.	information flexibly and dynamically.
Range	9-10.W.7	Conducts short research projects to answer a given simple question or solve a given simple problem; uses discrete information from sources on the subject, demonstrating a developing understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a simple question (including a self-generated question) or solve a simple problem; narrows or broadens the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrows or broadens the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a complex question (including a self-generated question) or solve a complex problem; narrows or broadens the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes multiple high-quality sources on the subject, demonstrating complete understanding of the subject under investigation.
Range	9-10.W.8	Gathers information from print and digital sources; integrates information into the text, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Gathers relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using searches effectively; assesses the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrates information into the text to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Gathers relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assesses the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrates information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following	Gathers highly relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assesses and analyzes the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; seamlessly integrates information into the text selectively to create and maintain the flow of

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				a standard format for citation.	ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.SL.2	Uses multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally).	Uses multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.	Integrates multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.	Effectively integrates multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) to meet the needs of a specific task, audience, and purpose, while evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
Range	9-10.SL.3	Summarizes a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence.	Evaluates a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence, identifying any fallacious reasoning.	Evaluates a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.	Thoroughly evaluates a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, analyzing any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.



Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.1	<p>Attempts to meet the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking</p> <p>a. Uses various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent, noun, relative, adverbial) to add interest to writing or presentations.</p>	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Uses parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Uses various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent, noun, relative, adverbial) to convey meanings and add interest to writing or presentations.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Uses parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Uses various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent, noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Uses parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Uses various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety, craft, style, depth of meaning, and interest to writing or presentations.</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.2	Attempts to meet the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Attempts to use a semicolon to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>b. Attempts to use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Uses a semicolon to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>b. Uses a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing, using that command to enhance style and meaning.</p> <p>a. Uses a semicolon to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>b. Uses a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.3	Uses knowledge of language for comprehension when reading or listening and makes choices for meaning or style.	Uses knowledge of language for comprehension when reading or listening and makes choices for meaning or style; writes and edits work to conform to a formal or informal style.	Applies knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. Writes and edits work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian's Manual for Writers) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.	Applies knowledge of language to demonstrate how language functions in different contexts, to make highly effective choices for meaning or style, and to fully comprehend when reading or listening; writes and edits work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian's Manual for Writers) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.4	Determines the meaning of unknown or multiple meaning grade-level words by using immediate context clues or attempting to use patterns of word changes.	Determines the meaning of unknown grade-level words by using context clues within the same sentence; identifies and attempts to use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings; or consults general reference materials, both print and digital.	Determines and clarifies the meaning of unknown or multiple-meaning grade level words by using context clues within the text; identifies and correctly uses patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech; consults general and specialized reference materials, both print and digital, to determine its part of speech or its etymology; and/or verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.	Determines and clarifies the meanings of unknown and multiple-meaning words, including above grade-level words, by using context clues within the text; identifies and correctly uses patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech; consults general and specialized reference materials, both print and digital, to determine its part of speech or its etymology; and/or verifies the meaning of a word or phrase.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.5	Recognizes figurative language and word relationships by identifying figures of speech and nuances in word meanings.	Demonstrates understanding of straightforward figurative language, clear word relationships, and nuances in word meanings by identifying and attempting to interpret figures of speech in texts and recognizing nuances in the meaning of words.	Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.  a. Interprets figures of speech in context and analyzes their role in texts.  b. Analyzes nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.	Demonstrates understanding of complex figurative language, complex word relationships, and subtle nuances in word meanings.  a. Interprets and uses figures of speech in context and analyzes their role in texts.  b. Analyzes and uses nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

Grade 10 English Language Arts

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RL.1	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as complex inferences drawn from the text.
Range	9-10.RL.2	Determines a theme or central idea of a text and describes its development over the course of a text; provides a retelling of the text.	Determines a theme or central idea of a text and describes in detail its development over the course of a text; provides a summary of the text.	Determines a theme or central idea of a text and analyzes in detail its development over the course of a text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provides an objective summary of the text.	Determines and evaluates a theme or central idea of a text and analyzes in detail its development over the course of a text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provides a comprehensive objective summary of the text.
Range	9-10.RL.3	Identifies how characters develop, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.	Describes how characters develop over the course of the text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.	Analyzes how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of the text, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of the author's development of complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) over the course of the text, including how they interact to advance the plot or shape the theme.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RL.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition), determines the literal meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text; describes the impact of specific word choices on meaning.	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).	Determines the meaning of complex words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes and evaluates the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
Range	9-10.RL.5	Identifies an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks).	Describes an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks).	Analyzes how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.	Analyzes how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise, and evaluates their impact on the text as a whole.



<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RL.6	Describes a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States.	Describes a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on general knowledge of world literature.	Analyzes a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.	Analyzes competing points of view or cultural experiences reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a deep understanding of world literary traditions.
Range	9-10.RL.7	Describes the differences in a depiction of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i> ).	Compares and contrasts the differences in a depiction of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i> ).	Analyzes the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i> ).	Analyzes the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden’s “Musée des Beaux Arts” and Breughel’s <i>Landscape with the Fall of Icarus</i> ), and evaluates its effect on the reader’s or viewer’s interpretation.
Range	9-10.RL.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reading: Literature					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RL.9	Recognizes that an author draws on source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).	Describes how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).	Analyzes how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare).	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare) in a demonstration of deeper understanding of the text.

Reading: Informational Text					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.RI.1	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as complex inferences drawn from the text.
Range	9-10.RI.2	Determines a central idea of a text and describes its development; provides a retelling of the text.	Determines a central idea of a text and describes its development over the course of a text; provides a summary of the text.	Determines a central idea of a text and analyzes its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific	Determines and evaluates a central idea of a text and analyzes in detail its development over the course of a text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provides

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				details; provides an objective summary of the text.	a comprehensive, objective summary of the text.
Range	9-10.RI.3	Identifies how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made and how they are introduced and developed.	Describes how the author unfolds an analysis or a series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.	Analyzes how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.	Evaluates the rhetorical effect of how the author unfolds an analysis or series of ideas or events, including the order in which the points are made, how they are introduced and developed, and the connections that are drawn between them.
Range	9-10.RI.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition, etc.), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text; identifies the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definition, etc.), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; describes the cumulative impact of specific word choices	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyzes the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion	Analyzes the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; evaluates the cumulative rhetorical effect of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		of a newspaper).	on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).	differs from that of a newspaper).	that of a newspaper).
Range	9-10.RI.5	Describes how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a considerate text (e.g., a section or chapter).	Describes how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	Analyzes in detail how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).	Evaluates the rhetorical impact of how an author's ideas or claims are developed and refined by particular sentences, paragraphs, or larger portions of a text (e.g., a section or chapter).
Range	9-10.RI.6	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text; identifies the author's use of rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text and describes how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	Determines an author's point of view or purpose in a text and analyzes how an author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.	Analyzes an author's point of view or purpose in a text and evaluates the effectiveness of an author's use of rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose.
Range	9-10.RI.7	Describes various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia).	Compares and contrasts various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), identifying which	Analyzes various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), determining which	Analyzes various accounts of a subject told in different mediums (e.g., a person's life story in both print and multimedia), evaluating the rhetorical effect of the emphasis of different

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			details are emphasized in each account.	details are emphasized in each account.	details in each account.
Range	9-10.RI.8	Delineates and evaluates the argument and claims in a text, describing the reasoning and evidence used to support the claim.	Delineates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient.	Delineates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identifies false statements and fallacious reasoning.	Explicates and evaluates the argument and specific claims in a text, citing specific language from the text in an assessment of whether the reasoning is valid and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; identifies subtle instances of false statements and fallacious reasoning.
Range	9-10.RI.9	Describes specific aspects of seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”).	Analyzes specific aspects of seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”).	Analyzes seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.	Evaluates the reasoning and rhetorical strategies employed in seminal U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (e.g., Washington’s Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, Roosevelt’s Four Freedoms speech, King’s “Letter from Birmingham Jail”), including how they address related themes and concepts.

Writing					
Range		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
	9-10.W.1	<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using reasoning and evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s) and creates an organization, establishing relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s), supplying evidence in a manner that anticipates the audience's concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, and between reasons and evidence.</p> <p>d. Attempts a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using reasoning and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an organization that establishes relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s) and counterclaims, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text and clarify the</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces precise claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link the</p>	<p>Writes highly effective arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces strong and precise claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an effective organization that establishes strong, clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops strong claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying thorough evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that effectively anticipates the audience's knowledge level and</p>

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>of the norms and conventions of standard English.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses precise words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a rhetorically appropriate formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provides an effective concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.W.2	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. States a topic; attempts an organization of ideas, concepts, and information to make connections and distinctions.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to link the</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey ideas, concepts, and information accurately through the selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. States a topic; organizes ideas, concepts, and information to make connections and distinctions; includes formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., figures, tables) to aid comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Introduces a topic; organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; includes formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., figures, tables) when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and</p>	<p>Writes highly effective informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Clearly introduces a topic; strategically organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; includes important formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., figures, tables) when useful to aiding comprehension.</p>



Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>major sections of the texts.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language and vocabulary to describe the topic.</p> <p>e. Attempts a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of standard English.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>other information and examples appropriate to the audience.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that supports the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that</p>	<p>b. Thoroughly develops the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Consistently and effectively uses appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, creates cohesion, and clarifies the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and figures of speech to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a rhetorically effective formal style and objective tone while</p>

Writing					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).	attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.  f. Provides an effective concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
Range	9-10.W.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.W.4-6	Produces writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task and purpose; strengthens writing as needed by revising and editing; uses technology to produce writing.	Produces coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to the task, purpose, and audience; strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to display information flexibly and dynamically.	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are highly effective for the task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.W.7	Conducts short research projects to answer a given simple question or solve a given simple problem; uses discrete information from sources on the subject, demonstrating a developing understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a simple question (including a self-generated question) or solve a simple problem; narrows or broadens the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrows or broadens the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a complex question (including a self-generated question) or solve a complex problem; narrows or broadens the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes multiple high-quality sources on the subject, demonstrating complete understanding of the subject under investigation.
Range	9-10.W.8	Gathers information from print and digital sources; integrates information into the text, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Gathers relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using searches effectively; assesses the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrates information into the text to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Gathers relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assesses the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrates information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Gathers highly relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assesses and analyzes the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; seamlessly integrates information into the text selectively to create and maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.SL.2	Uses multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally).	Uses multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.	Integrates multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.	Effectively integrates multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) to meet the needs of a specific task, audience, and purpose, while evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
Range	9-10.SL.3	Summarizes a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence.	Evaluates a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence, identifying any fallacious reasoning.	Evaluates a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.	Thoroughly evaluates a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, analyzing any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.

Language					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	9-10.L.1	<p>Attempts to meet the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking:</p> <p>a. Uses various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent, noun, relative, adverbial) to add interest to writing or presentations.</p>	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Uses parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Uses various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent, noun, relative, adverbial) to convey meanings and add interest to writing or presentations.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Uses parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Uses various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent, noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Uses parallel structure.</p> <p>b. Uses various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety, craft, style, depth of meaning, and interest to writing or presentations.</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.2	Attempts to meet the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.	<p>Demonstrates basic understanding of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Attempts to use a semicolon to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>b. Attempts to use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Uses a semicolon to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>b. Uses a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing, using that command to enhance style and meaning.</p> <p>a. Uses a semicolon to link two or more closely related independent clauses.</p> <p>b. Uses a colon to introduce a list or quotation.</p> <p>c. Spells correctly.</p>

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.3	Uses knowledge of language for comprehension when reading or listening and makes choices for meaning or style.	Uses knowledge of language for comprehension when reading or listening and makes choices for meaning or style; writes and edits work to conform to a formal or informal style.	Applies knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening; writes and edits work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian's Manual for Writers) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.	Applies knowledge of language to demonstrate how language functions in different contexts, to make highly effective choices for meaning or style, and to fully comprehend when reading or listening; writes and edits work so that it conforms to the guidelines in a style manual (e.g., MLA Handbook, Turabian's Manual for Writers) appropriate for the discipline and writing type.



Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.4	Determines the meaning of unknown or multiple meaning grade-level words by using immediate context clues or attempting to use patterns of word changes.	Determines the meaning of unknown grade-level words by using context clues within the same sentence; identifies and attempts to use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings; or consults general reference materials, both print and digital.	Determines and clarifies the meaning of unknown or multiple-meaning grade-level words by using context clues within the text; identifies and correctly uses patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech; consults general and specialized reference materials, both print and digital, to determine its part of speech or its etymology; and/or verifies the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.	Determines and clarifies the meanings of unknown and multiple-meaning words, including above grade-level words, by using context clues within the text; identifies and correctly uses patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech; consults general and specialized reference materials, both print and digital, to determine its part of speech or its etymology; and/or verifies the meaning of a word or phrase.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	9-10.L.5	Recognizes figurative language and word relationships by identifying figures of speech and nuances in word meanings.	Demonstrates understanding of straightforward figurative language, clear word relationships, and nuances in word meanings by identifying and attempting to interpret figures of speech in texts and recognizing nuances in the meaning of words.	Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.  a. Interprets figures of speech in context and analyzes their role in texts.  b. Analyzes nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.	Demonstrates understanding of complex figurative language, complex word relationships, and subtle nuances in word meanings.  a. Interprets and uses figures of speech in context and analyzes their role in texts.  b. Analyzes and uses nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

Grade 11 ELA

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.RL.1	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as complex inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain and how they could be clarified.
Range	11.RL.2	Determines two explicit themes or central ideas of a text and describes their development over the course of the text; provides a simple summary of the text.	Determines two themes or central ideas of a text and analyzes their development over the course of the text; provides a simple objective summary of the text.	Determines two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyzes their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provides an objective summary of the text.	Determines two or more subtle themes or central ideas of a text; analyzes and evaluates their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provides a comprehensive objective summary of the text.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.RL.3	Describes the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate basic elements of a story or drama (e.g., setting, characters, plot).	Analyzes the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate basic elements of a story or drama (e.g., setting, characters, plot).	Analyzes the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).	Analyzes and evaluates the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
Range	11.RL.4	With textual support (e.g., context clues, embedded definitions), determines the literal meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings.	With textual support (e.g., context clues, embedded definitions), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful (includes Shakespeare as well as other authors.)	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful (includes Shakespeare as well as other authors.)	Determines the meaning of complex words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyzes and evaluates the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful (includes Shakespeare as well as other authors.)

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.RL.5	Identifies an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution).	Describes an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution).	Analyzes how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution), including how they contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
Range	11.RL.6	Identifies a clear case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).	Identifies a subtle case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).	Analyzes a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).	Analyzes a case in which grasping point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement), and evaluates its rhetorical effect and aesthetic impact.

<b>Reading: Literature</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.RL.7	Describes differences in interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), identifying how each version interprets the source text.	Compares and contrasts multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), describing how each version interprets the source text.	Analyzes multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text.	Analyzes multiple, subtly different interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating each version's interpretation of the source text and how that interpretation affects the overall meaning.
Range	11.RL.9	Demonstrates knowledge of some eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two texts treat similar topics.	Demonstrates knowledge of a core group of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.	Demonstrates knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.	Demonstrates thorough knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, citing evidence from two or more texts from the same period in an analysis of their treatment of similar themes or topics.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.RI.1	Cites textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as simple inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.	Cites strong and thorough textual evidence to support a deep analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as complex inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain and how they could be clarified.
Range	11.RI.2	Determines two explicit central ideas of a text and describes their development over the course of the text; provides a simple summary of the text.	Determines two central ideas of a text and analyzes their development over the course of the text; provides a simple, objective summary of the text.	Determines two or more central ideas of a text and analyzes their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provides an objective summary of the text.	Determines two or more subtle central ideas of a text; analyzes and evaluates their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex analysis; provides a comprehensive, objective summary of the text.



Reading: Informational Text					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.RI.3	Describes a set of ideas or sequence of events and identifies how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop in specific sections of the text.	Analyzes a set of ideas or sequence of events and explains how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop in specific sections of the text.	Analyzes a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explains how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.	Evaluates the rhetorical effect of the presentation of a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explains how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
Range	11.RI.4	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definitions), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text; identifies how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in “Federalist No. 10”).	With textual support (e.g. context clues, embedded definitions), determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; describes how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in “Federalist No. 10”).	Determines the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyzes how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in “Federalist No. 10”).	Analyzes the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; evaluates the rhetorical effect of how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines <i>faction</i> in “Federalist No. 10”).

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.RI.5	Analyzes the structure the author uses in his or her exposition or argument.	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument.	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.	Analyzes and evaluates the effectiveness of both the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument and alternate structures, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
Range	11.RI.6	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective; identifies the contribution of the text's style and content.	Identifies an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, describing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.	Determines an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.	Analyzes an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective; evaluates the effectiveness of the author's style and content, including their contribution to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of the text.
Range	11.RI.7	Uses information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.	Integrates multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.	Integrates and evaluates multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.	Synthesizes, integrates, and evaluates multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem; evaluates the

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					effect of the proposed answer or solution.
Range	11.RI.8	Delineates and evaluates the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, describing the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents).	Delineates and evaluates the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents).	Delineates and evaluates the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., the Federalist, presidential addresses).	Explicates and evaluates the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., the Federalist, presidential addresses); extrapolates and evaluates the effects of these decisions on public life.

<b>Reading: Informational Text</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.RI.9	Describes the themes, purposes, and rhetorical features of seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address).	Performs a basic analysis of the themes, purposes, and rhetorical features in seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address).	Analyzes seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.	Refers to specific textual evidence in an analysis of seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address), evaluating the implications of their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features.

Writing					
Range	11.W.1	The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
		<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using reasoning and evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s), states the significance of the claim(s), and establishes relationships among some claim(s), reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s), supplying evidence in a manner that anticipates the audience's concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link sections of the text and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, and between reasons and evidence.</p> <p>d. Attempts a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using reasoning and relevant evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces claim(s), states the significance of the claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an organization that establishes relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s) and counterclaims, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link</p>	<p>Writes arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces precise claim(s), establishes the significance of the claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p>	<p>Writes highly effective arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</p> <p>a. Introduces strong and precise claim(s), establishes the significance of the claim(s), distinguishes the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and creates an effective organization that establishes strong, clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.</p> <p>b. Develops strong claim(s) and counterclaims fairly, supplying thorough evidence for each while establishing the strengths and limitations of both in</p>

Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>of the norms and conventions of standard English.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>sections of the text and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>c. Uses words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which he or she is writing.</p> <p>e. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>	<p>a manner that effectively anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.</p> <p>c. Uses precise words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.</p> <p>d. Establishes and maintains a rhetorically appropriate formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which he or she is writing.</p> <p>e. Provides an effective concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.</p>

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					f. Evaluates and reflects on the writing and how well it addresses the purpose, audience, and task.

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.W.2	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. States a topic; organizes ideas, concepts, and information to make connections and distinctions.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic by selecting relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey ideas, concepts, and information accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Introduces a topic; organizes ideas, concepts, and information to make connections and distinctions; includes formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia in an attempt to aid comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic by selecting significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience.</p>	<p>Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Introduces a topic; organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; includes formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., figures, tables) when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or</p>	<p>Writes highly effective informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.</p> <p>a. Clearly introduces a topic; strategically organizes complex ideas, concepts, and information to make important connections and distinctions; includes important formatting (e.g., headings) and graphics (e.g., figures, tables) when useful to aiding comprehension.</p> <p>b. Develops the topic strategically by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or</p>



Writing					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		<p>concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language, vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to describe the topic.e. Attempts a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of standard English.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section.</p>	<p>c. Uses appropriate transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Uses topic-appropriate language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes a formal style and objective tone while demonstrating awareness of the norms and conventions of the discipline in which he or she is writing.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that supports the information or explanation presented.</p>	<p>other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Uses appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.d. Uses precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which he or she is writing.</p> <p>f. Provides a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or</p>	<p>other information and examples appropriate and relevant to the audience's knowledge of the topic.</p> <p>c. Consistently and effectively uses appropriate and varied transitions to link the major sections of the text, creates cohesion, and clarifies the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.</p> <p>d. Effectively uses precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic and achieve a desired rhetorical effect.</p> <p>e. Establishes and maintains a rhetorically effective formal style and objective tone while attending to the norms and conventions of the</p>

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).	discipline in which he or she is writing.  f. Provides an effective concluding statement or section that articulates the significance of the topic, and follows from and supports the information or explanation presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
Range	11.W.4-6	Produces writing in which the development, organization, and style is appropriate to the task and purpose; strengthens writing as needed by revising and editing; uses technology to produce and update writing products.	Produces coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update	Produces clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are highly effective for the task, purpose, and audience; develops and strengthens writing by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience; uses technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and effectively

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.	update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
Range	11.W.7	Conducts short research projects to answer a given simple question or solve a given simple problem; uses discrete information from sources on the subject, demonstrating a developing understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a simple question (including a self-generated question) or solve a simple problem; narrows or broadens the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes sources on the subject, demonstrating an understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrows or broadens the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.	Conducts short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a complex question (including a self-generated question) or solve a complex problem; narrows, broadens, or reformulates the inquiry when appropriate; synthesizes multiple high quality sources on the subject, demonstrating complete understanding

<b>Writing</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					of the subject under investigation.
Range	11.W.8	Gathers information from multiple print and digital sources; assesses the strengths of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrates information into the text avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Gathers relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using searches effectively; assesses the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrates information into the text to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.	Gathers relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assesses the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrates information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation.	Gathers highly relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assesses the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; seamlessly integrates information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and adhering to a standard format for citation.

Listening					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.SL.2	Uses multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems.	Uses multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.	Integrates multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.	Effectively integrates multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.
Range	11.SL.3	Describes a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.	Describes a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, including the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.	Evaluates a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.	Evaluates and critiques a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing and analyzing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.L.1	<p>Attempts to meet the conventions of standard grade level English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Demonstrates the understanding that usage is a matter of convention.</p> <p>b. Clarifies issues of usage, consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, Garner's Modern American Usage) as needed.</p>	<p>Demonstrates awareness of the conventions of standard grade level English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Demonstrates the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.</p> <p>b. Resolves issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, Garner's Modern American Usage) as needed.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard grade level English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Applies the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.</p> <p>b. Resolves issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, Garner's Modern American Usage) as needed.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard grade level English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.</p> <p>a. Applies the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.</p> <p>b. Resolves issues of complex or contested usage, consulting references (e.g., Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, Garner's Modern American Usage) as needed.</p>
Range	11.L.2	<p>Attempts to meet the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p>	<p>Demonstrates awareness of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p>	<p>Demonstrates command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p>	<p>Demonstrates strong command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.</p> <p>a. Observes hyphenation</p>

Language					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
			a. Attempts to observe hyphenation conventions.  b. Spells correctly.	a. Observes hyphenation conventions.  b. Spells correctly.	a. Observes conventions.  b. Spells correctly.
Range	11.L.3	Uses knowledge of language for comprehension when reading or listening.	Uses knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening; varies syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed.	Applies knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening; varies syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; applies an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.	Applies deep knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make highly effective choices for meaning or style, and to aid deep comprehension when reading or listening; varies syntax for effect, consulting references (e.g., Tufte's Artful Sentences) for guidance as needed; applies a thorough understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts when reading.

Language					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.L.4	Determines the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using immediate context clues and consulting general reference materials, both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine its meaning or its standard usage; and verifying the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.	Determines the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues within the same sentence; identifying patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech; consulting general and specialized reference materials, both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage; and verifying the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.	Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning grade level words and phrases by using context clues as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; identifying and correctly using patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech; consulting general and specialized reference materials, both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage; and verifying the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.	Determines or clarifies the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases, including above grade level content, by using context clues as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase; identifying and correctly using patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech; consulting general and specialized reference materials, both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage; and verifying the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase.



<b>Language</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	11.L.5	Recognizes figurative language and word relationships; recognizes figures of speech in context; recognizes nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.	Demonstrates understanding of straightforward figurative language, clear word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; interprets figures of speech in context; recognizes nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.	Demonstrates understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings; interprets figures of speech in context and analyze their role in the text; analyzes nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.	Demonstrates a deep understanding of figurative language, complex word relationships, and complex nuances in word meanings; interprets complex figures of speech in context and analyzes their role in the text; analyzes nuances in the meaning of words with similar denotations.

*Grade 3 Mathematics*

<b>PLD</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level/course, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
		thinking skills with extensive support.	independence and support.	independence and minimal support.	independently.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	3.OA.1	Interprets products of single-digit whole numbers (using factors up to 5) with visual support.	Interprets products of single-digit whole numbers (using factors up to 9) with visual support.	Interprets products of single-digit whole numbers using equal groups of objects, arrays of objects and comparison.	Interprets products of whole numbers within 100, representing context using pictures, numbers, and words.
Range	3.OA.2	Interprets whole-number quotients of whole numbers (with a divisor up to 5) with a visual support.	Interprets whole-number quotients of whole numbers (with a divisor up to 9) with visual support.	Interprets quotients of whole-number division problems using equal groups of objects, arrays of objects and comparison.	Interprets quotients of whole-number division problems, representing context using pictures, numbers, and words.
Range	3.OA.3	Multiplies and divides within 100 to solve word problems involving equal groups and arrays when a visual model is given	Multiplies and divides within 100 to solve word problems involving equal groups and arrays (with factors and divisors that	Multiplies and divides within 100 to solve single-step word problems involving equal groups, arrays, and	Multiplies and divides within 100 to solve multi-step word problems involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement

Operations and Algebraic Thinking					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		(with factors and divisors that are less than or equal to 5).	are less than or equal to 9).	measurement quantities.	quantities.
Range	3.OA.4	Determines the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation, when the unknown number is the product or quotient.	Determines the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation, in any position, when the factor or divisor is less than or equal to 5.	Determines an unknown whole number, in any position, in a multiplication and division equation.	Determines an unknown whole number in a multiplication and division equation. Students will use the given context to generate an equation or create a word problem.
Range	3.OA.5	Applies the properties of operations to multiply and divide with factors or divisors less than or equal to 5.	Applies the properties of operations to multiply and divide when factors and divisors are less than or equal to 9.	Applies the properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide. Determines an appropriate strategy for a given situation.	Applies multiple strategies of operations within a word problem.
Range	3.OA.6	Solves division as unknown factor problems by finding missing number in the second factor position (with factors that are less than or equal to 5) with visual support.	Solves division as unknown factor problems by finding missing numbers in any position (with factors less than 10) with visual support.	Understands that division can be expressed as an unknown factor problem by using the relationship between multiplication and division.	Solves division as unknown factor problems by using the relationship between multiplication and division, models multiplication and division in a variety of ways.
Range	3.OA.7	Multiplies and divides single-digit numbers using a variety of strategies and supports.	Fluently multiplies and divides all single-digit numbers using variety strategies.	Knows from memory all products of two single-digit numbers, fluently multiplies products within 100, fluently divides dividends that are	Fluently multiplies and divides within 100 using a wide range of contexts.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				less than 100.	
Range	3.OA.8	Solves two-step word problems using addition and subtraction with simple context and concrete objects or visual representations.	Solve two-step word problems using the four operations with simple context and visual representations (with the unknown in a variety of positions).	Solve two-step word problems using equations in the four operations (with the unknown in a variety of positions, using a letter standing for the unknown quantity). Recognizes the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies.	Creates two-step word problems using multiple operations.
Range	3.OA.9	Identifies additive arithmetic patterns using visual supports, such as an addition table.	Identifies multiplicative and subtractive arithmetic patterns using visual supports.	Identifies arithmetic patterns and explains them using properties of operations.	Creates and extends arithmetic patterns, explains patterns using properties of operations.

Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	3.NBT.1	Uses place value understanding to round a two-digit number to the nearest 10.	Uses place value understanding to round a three-digit number to the nearest 100.	Uses place value understanding to round whole numbers (up to 1,000) to the nearest 10 or 100.	Uses rounding strategies in real-world situations.

Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	3.NBT.2	Adds and subtracts two digit numbers using visual models or support.	Adds and subtracts numbers within 1,000 using visual models or support.	Fluently adds and subtracts within 1,000 using strategies and algorithms based in place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.	Fluently adds and subtracts within 1,000; explains the method used in finding the sum or difference; recognizes and identifies an error and shows the correct answer.
Range	3.NBT.3	Skip counts by 10, 20 or 50 to multiply single-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10–90.	Uses grouping strategies (associative property) to multiply single-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10-90.	Multiplies single-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 using any of a variety of place value strategies and properties of operations.	Multiplies single-digit whole numbers by multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 using strategies based on place value and properties of operations; shows product using multiple strategies.

Number and Operations/Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	3.NF.1	Identifies the numerator and identifies the denominator.	Identifies that the numerator is the number of equal parts being considered; identifies that the denominator is the number of equal parts that make up the whole.	Understands $1/b$ is equal to one part when the whole is partitioned into $b$ equal parts (where the denominators are 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8).	Applies understanding of unit fractions to real world situations and problems.
Range	3.NF.2a 3.NF.2b	Identifies the fraction on the number line where the increments are equal to the denominator.	Represents a fraction on a partitioned number line.	Represents a fraction on a number line by partitioning into equal parts.	Represents a set of fractions with unlike denominators on a number line by

Number and Operations/Fractions					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
					partitioning into equal parts.
Range	3.NF.3a 3.NF.3b	Understands, recognizes, and generates equivalent fractions using denominators of 2, 4, and 8 given visual models.	Understands, recognizes, and generates equivalent fractions using denominators of 2, 4, and 8.	Understand, recognizes, and generates equivalent fractions using denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8; explains why the fractions are equivalent using a visual model.	Understands, recognizes, and generates equivalent fractions using denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8; explains why the fractions are equivalent.
Range	3.NF.3c	Expresses and recognizes fractions that are equivalent to 1.	Expresses and recognizes fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers.	Expresses whole numbers as fractions; recognizes fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers.	Identifies equivalent fractions by creating fraction models to compare fractions with different denominators that pertain to the same whole.
Range	3.NF.3d	Compares two fractions with the same denominator and records results using symbols.	Compares two fractions with the same numerator and records results using symbols.	Compares two fractions that have the same numerator or same denominator using symbols and visual fraction models.	Compares two fractions that have the same numerator or same denominator using symbols.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	3.MD.1	Tells, writes, and measures time to the nearest minute.	Tells, writes, and measures time to the nearest minute. Solves one-step word problems involving addition or subtraction of time intervals with scaffolding.	Tells, writes, and measures time to the nearest minute. Solves one-step word problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes.	Tells, writes, and measures time to the nearest minute. Solves two-step real world problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes.
Range	3.MD.2	Using grams, kilograms or liters, measures and estimates liquid volumes and masses of objects using models.	Using grams, kilograms or liters, measures and estimates liquid volumes and masses of objects and solves simple one-step word problems using either addition or subtraction.	Using grams, kilograms or liters: measures, estimates, and solves one-step word problems involving liquid volumes and masses of objects using any of the four operations.	Using grams, kilograms or liters: measures, estimates, and solves two-step word problems involving liquid volumes and masses of object using any of the four operations.
Range	3.MD.3	Completes a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph (with a scale factor of 1 or 5) to represent data set with supports, such as using a model as a guide.	Completes a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent data set, with supports, such as using a model as a guide. Solves one-step “how many more” and “how many less” problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs.	Creates a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set. Solves one- and two-step “how many more” and how many less” problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs.	Creates a scaled picture graph and a scaled bar graph to represent a data set. Solves multi-step “how many more” and how many less” problems using information presented in scaled bar graphs.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	3.MD.4	Generates measurement data by measuring lengths to the nearest half-inch. Shows the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked in appropriate units (whole number or halves) with supports.	Generates measurement data by measuring lengths to the nearest half- and quarter-inch. Shows the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scales is marked in appropriate units (whole numbers, halves, and quarters) with supports.	Generates measurement data by measuring lengths to the nearest half- and quarter-inch. Shows the data by making a line plot, where the horizontal scale is marked in appropriate units (whole number, halves or quarters).	Generates measurement data by measuring lengths to the nearest half- and quarter- inch. Shows the data by making a line plot, and marking the horizontal scale in appropriate units (whole number, halves or quarters). Uses the line plot to answer questions or solve problems.
Range	3.MD.5a 3.MD.5b 3.MD.6	Understands what a square unit is and that a plane figure can be covered without gaps or overlaps to find an area.	Understands area is measured using square units, finds area of a rectangle by counting the square units.	Understands area is measured using square units, finds area of a plane figure by counting the square units.	Finds the area of two plane figures by counting the square units and compares their sizes.
Range	3.MD.7a 3.MD.7b	Finds the area of a rectangle by tiling.	Finds the area of a rectangle by tiling and shows that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.	Finds areas of rectangles by multiplying the side lengths, in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems, and represents whole number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.	Finds the area of two plane figures of different sizes, and compares their sizes.



Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
	3.MD.7c 3.MD.7d	Finds the area of two rectangles by tiling.	Finds the area of two rectangles by tiling and adds the areas of the rectangles.	Multiplies the side lengths of a rectangle composed of two rectangles and uses the distributive property to find the overall area; decomposes a rectangle into two rectangular parts and finds the area of the new rectangles.	Creates a word problem using the distributive property to find the area of rectangles.
Range	3.MD.8	Finds the perimeter and area of polygons (given the side lengths).	Solves mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter and area (given the side lengths); compares and contrasts area and perimeter.	Solves real-world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.	Constructs rectangles that have the same perimeter but different areas and the reverse.
Range	3.G.1	Identifies examples of quadrilaterals; recognizes that examples of quadrilaterals have shared attributes, and that the shared attributes can define a larger category.	Understands the properties of quadrilaterals and the subcategories of quadrilaterals.	Recognizes and sorts examples of quadrilaterals that have shared attributes and that the shared attributes can define a larger category; draws examples of quadrilaterals that don't belong to the categories of rhombuses, rectangles, and squares.	Recognizes and sorts examples of quadrilaterals that have shared attributes and that the shared attributes can define a larger category; draws examples and non-examples of quadrilaterals that are not rhombuses, rectangles, or squares.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	3.G.2	Partitions shapes into parts with equal areas and expresses the area as a unit fraction of the whole (limited to halves and quarters).	Partitions shapes into parts with equal areas and expresses the area as a unit fraction of the whole (limited to halves, quarters, and eighths).	Partitions shapes into parts with equal areas and expresses the area as a unit fraction (with denominator of 2, 3, 4, 6, or 8) of the whole.	Partitions shapes in multiple ways into parts with equal areas and expresses the area as a unit fraction of the whole.

Grade 4 Mathematics

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level/course, is likely able to partially access grade level content and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	4.OA.1	Recognizes that any two factors and their product can be read as a comparison using supports.	Recognizes that any two factors and their product can be read as a comparison; represents those comparisons as equations using supports.	Recognizes that any two factors and their product can be read as a comparison; represents verbal comparisons as equations.	Recognizes that any two factors and their product can be read as a comparison; uses multiple strategies and creates his or her own strategies to represent and describe those comparisons.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4.OA.2	Multiplies or divides to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison (where the unknown is the product or quotient), given visual representations.	Multiplies or divides to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison (where the unknown is in a variety of positions), given visual representations.	Multiplies or divides to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, where the unknown is in a variety of positions.	Creates own context for multiplicative comparison.
Range	4.OA.3	Solves multi-step word problems (which may or may not include remainders) using the four operations with simple context and scaffolding. The sum, difference, product, or quotient is always the unknown.	Solves multi-step word problems (which may include interpreting remainders) using the four operations with simple context and scaffolding. The sum, difference, product, or quotient is always the unknown. Uses rounding where appropriate.	Solves multi-step word problems (including interpreting remainders) using the four operations. The unknown is in a variety of positions, and can be represented by a symbol/letter. Uses estimation strategies when appropriate. Recognizes the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies.	Solves complex multi-step word problems with multiple possible solutions and determines which would be the most reasonable based upon given criteria.
Range	4.OA.4	Finds factor pairs for multiples of 10 in the range of 1 to 100. Determines whether a whole number in the range of 1 to 25 is prime or composite, given visual representations (such as arrays, hundreds	Finds all factor pairs for whole numbers in the range of 1 to 100. Determines whether a whole number in the range of 1 to 50 is prime or composite, given visual representations (such as arrays, hundreds	Recognizes that a whole number is a multiple of each of its factors and determines a given whole number in the range of 1 to 100 is a multiple of a given single-digit number (i.e., given 56, determine whether or not 8 is a	Applies the concepts of both factors and prime and composite numbers in problem-solving contexts.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		chart, number line).	chart, number line).	factor). Determines whether a whole number in the range of 1 to 100 is prime or composite.	
Range	4.OA.5	Generates a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule, using visual models.	Generates a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule.	Generates a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule; identifies apparent features that are not explicit in the rule.	Generates a number or shape pattern that combines two operations for a given rule.

Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4.NBT.1	Recognizes that a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right (within 10,000), with visual representations.	Recognizes that a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right (within 100,000).	Recognizes that a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right (for numbers up to and including 1,000,000).	Uses place value strategies in context to determine the place value of any given digit.
Range	4.NBT.2	Reads and writes multi-digit whole numbers using base ten numerals, and number names; compares two multi-digit numbers (up to 10,000), using symbols to record	Reads and writes multi-digit whole numbers using base ten numerals, number names, and expanded form; compares two multi-digit numbers (up to 100,000) using	Reads and writes multi-digit whole numbers using base ten numerals, number names, and expanded form; compares two multi-digit numbers (up to a million) using	Applies comparisons to real-world and mathematical contexts.

Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		the results.	symbols to record the results.	symbols to record the results.	
Range	4.NBT.3	Uses place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place within 10,000.	Uses place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to any place within 100,000.	Uses place value understanding to round whole numbers up to any place within 1,000,000.	Uses rounding strategies in real-world situations.
Range	4.NBT.4	Fluently adds and subtracts multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm without regrouping.	Fluently adds and subtracts multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm with supports.	Fluently adds and subtracts multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.	Recognizes and identifies an error and shows the correct answer.
Range	4.NBT.5	Multiplies a whole number (of up to three digits) by a single-digit whole number, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations.	Multiplies a whole number (of up to four digits) by a single-digit whole number, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations.	Multiplies a whole number (of up to four digits) by a single-digit whole number and multiplies two double-digit numbers, in context, using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations; illustrates and explains the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	Interprets a context and explains strategies used to solve.

Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4.NBT.6	Finds whole number quotients and remainders (with up to double-digit dividends and single-digit divisors), using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division.	Finds whole number quotients and remainders (with up to three-digit dividends and single-digit divisors), using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division.	Finds whole number quotients and remainders (with up to four-digit dividends and single-digit divisors), in context, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrates and explains the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays and/or area models.	Interprets a context and explains strategies used to solve.

Number and Operations—Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4.NF.1	Uses area fraction models to represent equivalent fractions by partitioning unit fraction pieces into smaller equal pieces.	Uses area fraction models to represent equivalent fractions by partitioning unit fraction pieces into smaller pieces (and understands that this is the same), and multiplies by 1 represented as a fraction.	Uses area fraction models and double number lines to generate and explain why fraction $a/b$ is equivalent to a fraction $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$ , where $n$ is a non-negative whole number.	Uses a variety of strategies to generate and explain why fraction $a/b$ is equivalent to a fraction $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$ , where $n$ is a non-negative whole number.

Number and Operations—Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4.NF.2	Uses visual fraction model to compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators (2, 3, 4, 6 and 8), using $<$ , $>$ , and $=$ , with the understanding that the fractions must refer to the same whole.	Compares two fractions with different numerators and different denominators (grade 4 fraction expectations), using benchmark fractions and $<$ , $>$ , and $=$ , with the understanding that the fractions must refer to the same whole.	Compares two fractions with different numerators and different denominators (grade 4 fraction expectations), using benchmark fractions and $<$ , $>$ , and $=$ , with the understanding that the fractions must refer to the same whole. Justifies answers using visual fraction models.	Extends understanding to compare and order fractions with different numerators and different denominators (grade 4 fraction expectations), $<$ , $>$ , and $=$ , with the understanding that the fractions must refer to the same whole. Recognizes and generates equivalent fractions
Range	4.NF.3a 4.NF.3b	Adds and subtracts fractions with like denominators by joining and separating parts referring to the same whole using visual and/or manipulative models.	Adds and subtracts fractions with like denominators by joining and separating parts referring to the same whole using visual and/or manipulative models. Decomposes a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way and records the decomposition using an equation.	Adds and subtracts fractions with like denominators by joining and separating parts referring to the same whole. Decomposes a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way and records the decomposition using an equation.	Adds and subtracts fractions with like denominators by joining and separating parts referring to the same whole. Decomposes a fraction into a sum of fractions with the same denominator in multiple ways and records the decomposition using an equation.



Number and Operations—Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
	4.NF.3c	Converts a mixed number into an equivalent fraction.	Converts mixed numbers into equivalent fractions and adds and subtracts them.	Adds and subtracts mixed numbers with like denominators by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and/or by using the properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.	Adds and subtracts mixed numbers with like denominators by replacing each mixed number with an equivalent fraction, and by using the properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.
Range	4.NF.3d	Solves word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions (referring to the same whole and having like denominators of 2, 3, 4, 6, or 8) with visual fraction models.	Solves word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions (referring to the same whole and having like denominators, as per grade 4 fraction expectations) with visual fraction models.	Solves word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions (referring to the same whole and having like denominators, as per grade 4 fraction expectations) using equations.	Solve multi-step word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions (referring to the same whole and having like denominators, as per grade 4 fraction expectations) using equations.
Range	4.NF.4a 4.NF.4b 4.NF.4c	Understands a fraction $a/b$ as a multiple of $1/b$ by using visual fraction models.	Understands a fraction $a/b$ as a multiple of $1/b$ , and uses this understanding to multiply a fraction by a whole number, using visual fraction model.	Understands and solves simple word problems by recognizing that fraction $a/b$ is a multiple of $1/b$ , and uses that construct to multiply a fraction by a whole number (in general, $n \times a/b$ is $(n \times a)/b$ ).	Understands and solves more complex word problems by recognizing that fraction $a/b$ is a multiple of $1/b$ , and uses that construct to multiply a fraction by a whole number (in general, $n \times a/b$ is $(n \times a)/b$ ).

Number and Operations—Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4. NF.5	Expresses a fraction with denominator 10 as an equivalent fraction with denominator 100 by using a model.	Adds two fractions with respective denominators 10 and 100 by first finding equivalent fractions with like denominators by using a model.	Adds two fractions with respective denominators 10 and 100 by first finding equivalent fractions with like denominators.	Solves missing addend problems with respective denominators 10 and 100 by first finding equivalent fractions with like denominators.
Range	4.NF.6	Uses decimal notation for fractions with a denominator of 10, with supports.	Uses decimal notation for fractions with denominators of 10 or 100, with supports.	Uses decimal notation for fractions with denominators of 10 or 100.	Demonstrates knowledge of decimal notation for fractions with denominators of 10 or 100 by converting a number with decimal notation to a decimal fraction.
Range	4.NF.7	Compares two decimals with the same number of places (tenths or hundredths) using supports.	Compares two decimals to the hundredth (using $<$ , $>$ , and $=$ ) by reasoning about their size using models. Recognizes that the decimals must refer to the same whole.	Compares two decimals in the tenths and the hundredths (using $<$ , $>$ , and $=$ ) by reasoning about their size. Recognizes that the decimals must refer to the same whole, and records the results using the correct symbols.	Orders decimal set composed of tenths and hundredths by reasoning about their size. Recognizes that the decimals must refer to the same whole.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4.MD.1	Knows relative size of measurement units, within one system of units.	Expresses measurements in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit, within a single system, using supports and adjacent units.	Expresses measurements in a larger unit in terms of a variety of smaller units, within a single system, and records that data in a two-column table.	Given a context, determines the appropriate unit needed and expresses the measurement to the level of accuracy needed.
Range	4.MD.2	Uses the four operations to solve word problems (involving distance, liquid volumes, masses of objects, intervals of time and money), including problems involving whole numbers, using supports.	Uses the four operations to solve word problems (involving distance, liquid volumes, masses of objects, intervals of time and money), including problems involving simple fractions or decimals, using supports.	Uses the four operations to solve word problems (involving distance, liquid volumes, masses of objects, intervals of time and money), including problems involving simple fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Represents measurement quantities using diagrams.	Uses the four operations to solve multi-step word problems (involving distance, liquid volumes, masses of objects, intervals of time and money), including problems involving fractions or decimals, and problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Represents measurement quantities using diagrams.
Range	4.MD.3	Applies the area and perimeter formulas when given all side measurements, using supports.	Applies the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real- world and mathematical problems, using supports.	Applies the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real-world and mathematical problems, including those where the area/perimeter and one factor (length or width) are known.	Applies the area and perimeter formulas for rectilinear shapes in real-world and mathematical problems.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4.MD.4	Makes a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit (with like denominators of 2 or 4).	Makes a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit (with like denominators of 2 or 4), and uses addition and subtraction of fractions to solve problems involving information in the line plot.	Makes a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit (with like denominators limited to 2, 4 and 8), and uses addition and subtraction of fractions to solve problems involving information in the line plot.	Uses data in a line plot to solve a multi-step word problem.
Range	4.MD.5a 4.MD.5b 4.MD.6	Measures benchmark angles.	Understands that angles are measured in reference to a circle, and can measure angles in whole number degrees using a protractor.	Understands that angles are measured in reference to a circle, and can measure angles in whole number degrees using a protractor. Sketches angles of specific measure.	Recognizes how angles are formed, understands that angles are measured in reference to a circle, and can measure angles in whole number degrees using a protractor. Sketches angles of specific measure.
Range	4.MD.7	Recognizes that angle measure is additive. Solves addition real-world mathematical problems to find unknown angles on a diagram with no more than two angles, within a 90-degree angle.	Recognizes that angle measure is additive. Solves addition and subtraction real-world mathematical problems to find unknown angles on a diagram with no more than two angles, within a 180-degree angle.	Recognizes that angle measure is additive. Solves addition and subtraction real-world mathematical problems to find unknown angles on a diagram.	Given angle parameters, decomposes into multiple angles and gives the measure of each angle in relationship to the whole.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	4.G.1	Identifies points, lines, line segments, rays, perpendicular and parallel lines; classifies angles (right, acute, obtuse).	Identifies and draws points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines.	Draws points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines; identifies these in two-dimensional figures.	Creates a two-dimensional shape when given specific attributes.
Range	4.G.2	Identifies two-dimensional figures, including right triangles.	Classifies two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines; identifies triangles.	Classifies two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of specified size; identifies triangles.	Constructs two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines, or the presence or absence of angles of specified size; identifies triangles.
Range	4.G.3	Identifies line-symmetric regular figures.	Identifies line-symmetric figures and draws lines of symmetry for regular two-dimensional figures.	Identifies line-symmetric figures and draws lines of symmetry for two-dimensional figures.	Constructs a figure with a given number of lines of symmetry.

Grade 5 Mathematics

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level/course, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	5.OA.1	Evaluates a simple numerical expression using parentheses, brackets, <b>or</b> braces (without nesting).	Evaluates a numerical expression using parentheses, brackets, <b>or</b> braces (without nesting).	Uses parentheses, brackets, <b>or</b> braces in numerical expressions (without nesting), and evaluates expressions with these symbols.	Inserts parentheses, brackets, <b>or</b> braces (without nesting), in numerical expressions to make a statement true.

Operations and Algebraic Thinking					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.OA.2	Writes a numerical expression, using one operation, from a written statement (e.g., divide 144 by 12).	Writes simple numerical expressions and interprets numerical expressions, without evaluating them.	Writes numerical expressions (limited to two operations; e.g., divide 144 by 12, and then subtract 9) and interprets numerical expressions, without evaluating them.	Writes numerical expressions using multiple operations, involving real-world and mathematical contexts.
Range	5.OA.3	Continues two numerical patterns (when given a table), using two given rules.	Continues two numerical patterns using two given rules.	Generates two numerical patterns using two given rules. Identifies apparent relationships between corresponding terms.	Generates two numerical patterns using two multi-step given rules, in mathematical contexts. Explains the relationship between corresponding terms.

Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.NBT.1	Uses visual models or calculation (in any multi-digit whole number) to demonstrate a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right, <b>or</b> 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left.	Uses visual models or calculation (in any multi-digit whole number) to recognize that a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right <b>and</b> 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left.	Recognizes (in any multi-digit number, including decimals to thousandths) that a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right <b>and</b> 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left.	Recognizes (in any multi-digit number, including decimals to thousandths) that a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left, in real-world or mathematical context problems.

Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.NBT.2	Continues a given pattern that shows the number of zeroes of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10.	Recognizes patterns in the number of zeroes of products when multiplying a number by powers of 10. Can use whole number exponents greater than zero to denote powers of 10.	Explains patterns in the number of zeroes of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, and explains patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by a power of 10. Uses whole number exponents to denote powers of 10, including 10 to the power of zero.	Interprets a multiplication problem to identify the factor of 10 by which one number is greater or lesser than another.
Range	5.NBT.3a	Reads decimals to the thousandths place.	Reads and writes decimals to the thousandths place, using base-ten numerals and number names.	Reads and writes decimals to the thousandths place, using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form (e.g., $347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/10) + 9 \times (1/100) + 2 \times (1/1000)$ ).	Writes numbers in expanded form in a variety of formats (e.g., $347.392 = 7 \times 1 + 3.4 \times 100 + 3 \times (1/10) + 2 \times (1/1000) + (1/100) \times 9$ ).
Range	5.NBT.3b	Compares two decimals to the tenths place, using $>$ , $=$ , and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	Compares two decimals to the hundredths place, using $>$ , $=$ , and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	Compares two decimals to the thousandths place (with varying place values), using $>$ , $=$ , and $<$ symbols to record the results of comparisons.	Compares and orders decimals to the thousandths place (with varying place values), from least to greatest or vice versa.



Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.NBT.4	Uses place value understanding to round multi-digit numbers to the tenths place.	Uses place value understanding to round multi-digit whole numbers to the hundredths place.	Uses place value understanding to round multi-digit numbers up to any place (within content limits).	Uses rounding strategies in real-world situations.
Range	5.NBT.5	Multiplies two two-digit numbers using a standard algorithm.	Multiplies three-digit by two-digit whole numbers, using a standard algorithm.	Fluently multiplies multi-digit whole numbers using a standard algorithm.	Fluently multiplies multi-digit whole numbers, in real-world and mathematical contexts, using a standard algorithm.
Range	5.NBT.6	Finds whole-number quotients of whole numbers (with up to two digit dividends and two-digit divisors), using rectangular arrays or area models.	Finds whole-number quotients of whole numbers (with up to three digit dividends and two-digit divisors), using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations.	Finds whole-number quotients of whole numbers (with up to four digit dividends and two-digit divisors), using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrates and explains the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	Finds whole-number quotients of whole numbers (with up to four digit dividends and two-digit divisors) in context.

Number and Operations in Base Ten					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.NBT.7	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides decimals to the tenths place, using concrete models, drawings, <b>or</b> strategies based on place value.	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides decimals to the hundredths place, using concrete models or drawings, strategies based on place value, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relates the strategy to a written method.	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides decimals to the hundredths place, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relates the strategy to a written method and explains the reasoning used.	Adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides decimals to the hundredths place, using multiple strategies, in a real-world or mathematical context.

Number and Operations—Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.NF.1	Adds/subtracts fractions with unlike denominators, where one denominator is a multiple of the other denominator. Determines a common denominator, with use of a visual model (no regrouping or mixed numbers involved).	Adds/subtracts fractions with unlike denominators, where one denominator is a multiple of the other denominator (no regrouping involved).	Adds and subtracts fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators.	Adds or subtracts at least 3 or more fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators.

Number and Operations—Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.NF.2	Solves word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions with unlike denominators, where one denominator is a multiple of the other denominator, using visual representations. Determines a common denominator (excluding mixed numbers).	Solves word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions with unlike denominators, where one denominator is a multiple of the other denominator (excluding regrouping).	Solves word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators. Assesses and justifies reasonableness of the answer by using benchmark fractions, visual models, or equations.	Solves word problems involving addition or subtraction with at least 3 or more fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators.
Range	5.NF.3	Rewrites a fraction as a division problem; uses manipulatives or visual models to solve problems involving division of whole numbers, leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers.	Solves word problems involving division of whole numbers leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers.	Interprets a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator ( $a/b = a \div b$ ); solves word problems involving division of whole numbers, leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers.	Creates his or her own model to demonstrate division of fractions.

Number and Operations—Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.NF.4a 5.NF.4b	Shows the product of a fraction by a whole number by repeated addition, using visual fraction models.	Shows the product of two fractions by using an area model.	Shows the product of two fractions using an area model and creates a story context for this equation. Finds the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling it with unit squares of the appropriate unit fraction side lengths, and shows that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths. Multiplies fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represents fraction products as rectangular areas.	Creates a real-world context and models representing multiplication of fractions. Demonstrates reasoning about fractions in both an additive and multiplicative sense with different wholes, and displays the quantities with visual models.
Range	5.NF.5.a 5.NF.5b	Interprets multiplication scaling by comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the second factor, without performing the indicated multiplication (where both factors are whole numbers).	Interprets multiplication scaling by comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the second factor, without performing the indicated multiplication (where one factor is a fraction less than one).	Interprets multiplication scaling by comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the second factor, without performing the indicated multiplication, focusing on one factor being a fraction greater than or lesser than one.	Interprets multiplication scaling by comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the second factor by performing the indicated multiplication with two fractions.

Number and Operations—Fractions					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.NF.6	Solves real-world problems involving multiplication of fractions by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem (limited to fractions with single-digit numerators or denominators).	Solves real-world problems involving multiplication of fractions by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem.	Solves real-world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers.	Uses several mixed numbers, often with multi-digit numerators or denominators, to solve real-world problems.
Range	5.NF.7	Solves real-world problems involving division of whole numbers by unit fractions, using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.	Solves real-world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions, using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem (limited to single digit whole numbers and denominators).	Solves real-world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions, using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.	Creates real-world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions, using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	5.MD.1	Converts among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system.	Converts among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system. Uses these conversions to solve single-step problems, using manipulatives or visual models.	Converts among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system. Uses these conversions in solving multi-step, real-world problems.	Creates real-world multi-step problems. Chooses the appropriate measurement unit based on the given context.
Range	5.MD.2	Plots data on a given line plot with a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ( $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{8}$ ), where the given data set is limited to a common denominator. Solves addition and subtraction comparison problems using the data.	Makes a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ( $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , or $\frac{1}{8}$ ), where the given data set is limited to a common denominator. Solves problems using all four operations.	Makes a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ( $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{8}$ ). Uses operations on fractions to solve problems involving information presented in line plots (division is limited to a whole number divided by a fraction or a fraction divided by a whole number).	Makes a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ( $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{8}$ ). Solves multi-step word problems using the four operations and interprets the solution to the data.
Range	5.MD.3 5.MD.4	Uses unit cubes to find the volume of rectangular prisms with whole number edges (limited to single digit dimensions).	Uses unit cubes (number of unit cubes, edge length, height) to find the volume of rectangular prisms. Uses the information that the number of unit cubes	Uses unit cubes (number of unit cubes, edge length, height) to find the volume of rectangular prisms. Represents the volume of a solid figure as $n$ cubic units	Compares the volumes of different prisms by using unit cubes.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
			is related to the edge length; uses visual models.	(including cubic cm, cubic, in., cubic ft., and improvised units).	
Range	5.MD.5	Solves volume problems of a right rectangular prism by using unit cubes.	Solves volume problems by relating the number of unit cubes in a prism to the multiplication of the edge lengths.	Solves real-world and mathematical problems by applying the formulas for volume. Finds the volume of two non-overlapping right rectangular prisms by adding the volumes of the two non-overlapping parts.	Creates real-world mathematical problems that would be solved by finding volume.
Range	5.G.1 5.G.2	Identifies the key components of the coordinate plane ( $x$ -axis, $x$ -coordinate, $y$ -axis, $y$ -coordinate and origin). Locates given points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane.	Interprets coordinate values of points in the first quadrant (e.g., reading line graphs), in context.	Represents real-world and mathematical problems by locating and graphing points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane.	Using real-world data, creates a representation and draws conclusions based on the data presented.
Range	5.G.3 5.G.4	Identifies two-dimensional (fifth grade) figures based on properties limited to sides and angles.	Classifies some two-dimensional (fifth grade) figures into categories based on their properties (sides and angles).	Understands that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional (fifth grade) figures also belong to all subcategories of that category and classifies two-dimensional (fifth grade) figures in the	Draws or constructs specific two-dimensional figures according to the definitions provided, attributes described, or categories given.

Measurement and Data & Geometry					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				hierarchy based on these properties.	

*Grade 6 Mathematics*

PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level/course, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying mathematics knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.



<b>Ratios and Proportional Relationships</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	6.RP.1	Describes the concept of ratio using one symbol or basic language notation.	Describes the concept of ratio using a limited variety of representations.	Uses the concept of a ratio, ratio language and notation to precisely describe a ratio relationship between two quantities.	Uses and connects between representations for ratio situations. For example, 7 blue marbles and 8 red marbles (e.g., 7:8, 7/8, 8:7, 7 to 8, 8/15, 8 red marbles to 15 total marbles).
Range	6.RP.2	Identifies unit rates.	Determines a unit rate.	Understands the concept of a unit rate associated with a ratio and uses rate language in context.	Finds a unit rate with multiple steps.
Range	6.RP.3a 6.RP.3b	Identifies proportional relationships presented in graphical, tabular, or verbal formats. Finds missing values in tables and plots values on the coordinate plane involving whole numbers.	Uses a limited variety of representations to solve ratio and unit rate mathematical problems involving whole numbers. Finds missing values in tables and plots values on the coordinate plane.	Uses ratio and rate reasoning to solve real-world and mathematical problems. Solves unit rate problems, including those involving unit pricing and constant speed. Creates a table of equivalent ratios.	Creates and solves real-world word problems using ratio and rate reasoning.
Range	6.RP.3c	Knows the meaning of percent of a quantity as a rate per hundred.	Finds the percent of a quantity.	Determines the percent of a quantity as a rate per 100 (e.g., 30% of a quantity means 30/100 times the quantity). Solves problems involving finding the whole, given a part and the percent.	Solves non-routine real-world or mathematical problems involving percent.

Ratios and Proportional Relationships					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	6.RP.3d	Identifies ratio relationships presented in graphical, tabular, or verbal formats using measurement units.	Uses representations to convert measurement units. Manipulates and transforms units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.	Uses ratio reasoning to convert measurement units.	Applies ratio reasoning to real-world word problems where students convert measurement units.

The Number System					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	6.NS.1	Solves mathematical problems in contexts (involving division of whole numbers by unit fractions), using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.	Solves mathematical problems in contexts (involving division of fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by fractions), using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.	Solves and interprets division of fractions word problems (involving division of fractions by fractions).	Solves and interprets real-world multi-step division of fractions word problems (involving more heavily-focused mixed numbers).

The Number System					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	6.NS.2	Finds whole-number quotients and remainders (with up to <b>four</b> -digit dividends and <b>one</b> -digit divisors), using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrates and explains the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	Finds whole-number quotients of whole numbers (with up to <b>four</b> -digit dividends and <b>two</b> -digit divisors), using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division. Illustrates and explains the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.	Fluently divides multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.	Fluently divides multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm, and assesses the reasonableness of the result.
Range	6.NS.3	Adds, subtracts, and multiplies using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between operations. Limit decimals to hundredths.	Add, subtracts, multiplies, and divides, using strategies based on place value, the properties of operations, and/or the relationship between operations. Limit decimal dividend by whole number.	Fluently adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides multi-digit decimals, using the standard algorithm for each operation.	Solves word problems with multi-digit decimals by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing using the standard algorithm for each operation.

The Number System					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	6.NS.4	Finds common factors (less than or equal to 50) and common multiples (less than or equal to 10), using a visual model or strategies.	Finds the greatest common factor of two whole numbers (less than or equal to 50) and the least common multiple of two whole numbers (less than or equal to 10).	Finds the greatest common factor of two whole numbers (less than or equal to 100) and the least common multiple of two whole numbers (less than or equal to 12). Uses the distributive property to express a sum of two whole numbers (1 to 100) with a common factor, as a multiple of a sum of two whole numbers with no common factor. For example, express $36 + 8$ as $4(9 + 2)$ .	Interprets a context to construct an equivalent expression, using greatest common factors and least common multiples, and the distributive property.
Range	6.NS.5	Places integers on the number line (with whole number increments), extending the counting pattern to integers.	Places integers on the number line. In a given situation (e.g. elevation, sea level), student is able to determine the meaning of zero.	Demonstrates that positive and negative numbers are used together to describe quantities having opposite directions or values (e.g., temperature above/below zero, elevation above/below sea level, credits/debits, positive/negative electric charge). Uses positive and negative numbers to represent quantities in	Recognizes patterns and makes generalizations about characteristics of positive and negative numbers (may use any rational number, including fractions and decimals.)

The Number System					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				real-world contexts, explaining the meaning of 0 in each situation (may use any rational number, including fractions and decimals.)	
Range	6.NS.6	Plots points in all four quadrants. Plots integer pairs on a coordinate plane (with one unit increments on both axes) and on a horizontal number line.	Plots points in all four quadrants. Plots ordered pairs, including rational numbers, on a coordinate plane, and on both horizontal and vertical number lines. Recognizes that two points are reflections across one axis on the coordinate plane.	Plots points in all four quadrants. Understands signs of numbers in ordered pairs as indicating locations in quadrants of the coordinate plane. Recognizes that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections. across one or both axes.	Solves real-world problems involving the coordinate plane. Recognizes that when two ordered pairs differ only by signs, the locations of the points are related by reflections across both axes.
Range	6.NS.7	Compares two rational numbers on a number line diagram. Writes the comparison using mathematical notation.	Determines the greater or lesser rational number, including absolute values in a real-world context. Uses mathematical notation and words to	Writes, interprets, and explains statements of order for rational numbers in real-world contexts. Interprets absolute value as magnitude for a	Draws conclusions about a real-world situation involving absolute values of rational numbers and compares values.

The Number System					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
		Finds the absolute value of a rational number using representations.	express these statements of order.	positive or negative quantity in a real-world situation. Distinguishes comparisons of absolute value from statements about order.	
Range	6.NS.8	Determines the distances between two points on the coordinate plane by counting the spaces between points.	Solves mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants on the coordinate plane. Finds distances between points with the same first or second coordinate.	Solves real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. Includes use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first or second coordinate.	Applies absolute value to the coordinate grid to real-world multi-step problems. For example, constructs a polygon (with given side lengths) across axes.

Expressions and Equations					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	6.EE.1	Recognizes exponential notation as repeated multiplication (e.g., $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 2^3$ ).	Writes and evaluates a single term in numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents (e.g., $7^2 = 49$ or $49 = 7^2$ ).	Writes and evaluates numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.	Writes and evaluates numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents in real-world contexts.
Range	6.EE.2a 6.EE.2b	Identifies an expression that matches a written statement, with numbers and with letters standing for numbers, using correct mathematical terms.	Writes expressions from written statements that record a single operation (with numbers and with letters standing for numbers). Recognizes	Writes expressions that record operations (with numbers and with letters standing for numbers).	Writes expressions that record operations (with numbers and with letters standing for numbers), involving real world and mathematical contexts.

Expressions and Equations					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
			one or more parts of an expression as single entities.		
Range	6.EE.2c	Evaluates expressions at specific values of their variables (e.g., substitution).	Evaluates expressions at specific values of their variables, and includes expressions that arise from formulas used in real-world problems.	Performs arithmetic operations, including those involving whole-number exponents, in the conventional order when there are no parentheses to specify a particular order (order of operations).	Evaluates multi-step real-world problems (involving rational numbers and whole number exponents).
Range	6.EE.3 6.EE.4	Identifies when two expressions are equivalent.	Applies properties of operations to identify equivalent expressions.	Applies the properties of operations to identify and generate equivalent expressions.	Uses a real-world context to construct multiple equivalent expressions.
Range	6.EE.5	Uses substitution to determine whether a <b>given number</b> makes an equation or inequality (with a single operation) true.	Solves an equation or inequality, using substitution to determine whether a given number <b>in a specified set</b> makes an equation or inequality (with a single operation) true.	Solves an equation or inequality as a process of answering a question: Which values from a specified set, if any, make the equation or inequality true?	Creates a set of values that makes an equation or inequality true.

Expressions and Equations					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	6.EE.6	Identifies a single operation expression (with one variable), in a real-world mathematical problem.	Writes a single operation expression (with one variable) to portray a real-world mathematical problem.	Uses variables to represent numbers and write expressions when solving a real-world or mathematical problem; understands that a variable can represent an unknown number, or, depending on the purpose at hand, any number in a specified set.	Creates a real-world situation that corresponds to a given expression.
Range	6.EE.7	Solves $x + p = q$ , $x - p = q$ and $px = q$ , $p/x = q$ (with whole numbers) with a visual/manipulative model.	Solves $x + p = q$ , $x - p = q$ and $px = q$ , $p/x = q$ (with non-negative whole numbers and unit fractions and decimals).	Solves real-world and mathematical problems by writing and solving equations of the form $x + p = q$ , $x - p = q$ and $px = q$ , $p/x = q$ , for cases in which $p$ , $q$ , and $x$ are all non-negative, rational numbers.	Interprets and solves real-world and mathematical problems with multiple steps
Range	6.EE.8	Recognizes that inequalities of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ have infinitely many solutions, and identifies solutions of such inequalities on number line diagrams.	Given a number line diagram, writes an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ ; <b>or</b> , given an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ , graphs solutions on a number line diagram.	Writes an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ to represent a constraint or condition in a real-world or mathematical problem. Recognizes that inequalities of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ have infinitely many solutions, and represents solutions of such inequalities on	Writes a real-world problem to represent a constraint given an inequality of the form $x > c$ or $x < c$ .



Expressions and Equations					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
				number line diagrams.	
Range	6.EE.9	Given a graph/table, identifies an algebraic expression for the two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another.	Given a graph/table in a real- world or mathematical problem, identifies dependent and independent variables, and writes an algebraic equation to represent how these quantities change in relationship to one another.	Given a real-world situation, a student writes an equation to express the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, using graphs and tables, and relates these to the equation.	Creates a real-world context using dependent and independent variables.

Geometry & Statistics and Probability					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	6.G.1	Finds the area of triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons that have been composed or decomposed into rectangles or triangles, given all the measurements.	Finds the area of triangles and special quadrilaterals by composing or decomposing into triangles and/or rectangles.	Finds the area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; a student applies these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	Solves geometric multi-step, real-world and mathematical problems including decimal and fractional measurements.

Geometry & Statistics and Probability					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	6.G.2	Visually represents the volume of a right rectangular prism with <b>whole number</b> edge lengths.	Represents and finds the volume of a right rectangular prism with one fractional edge length. Shows that the volume of their representation is the same as multiplying the edge lengths.	Finds the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths. Applies the formulas $V = lwh$ and $V = Bh$ in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	Given the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths, finds the missing fractional edge length in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.
Range	6.G.3	Draws polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices.	Uses coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate.	Use coordinates in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.	Finds the missing vertex, of a regular polygon, when given the other vertices in the coordinate plane in a real world context.
Range	6.G.4	Represents three-dimensional figures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles.	Uses nets to find the surface area of three-dimensional figures.	Solves real-world and mathematical problems using nets and three-dimensional figures.	Solves real-world and mathematical problems using nets and three-dimensional figures including fractional and decimal measurements.
Range	6.SP.1	Recognizes a statistical question from a list of questions.	Changes a question from a non-statistical question to a statistical question.	Recognizes a statistical question as one that anticipates variability in the data related to the question and accounts for it in the answers.	Writes a statistical question given a context.

Geometry & Statistics and Probability					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	6.SP.2	Identifies the corresponding graph from a given set of data or given a graph, a student identifies its corresponding data.	Demonstrates that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by using measures of center and spread.	Demonstrates that a set of data collected to answer a statistical question has a distribution which can be described by its center, spread, and overall shape.	Creates a set of data with a given center, spread, and shape.
Range	6.SP.3	Recognizes that a measure of center is the mean, median, and mode while a measure of variation is the range.	Recognizes and can find the mean, median, and/or mode; and can find the range.	Recognizes that a measure of center for a numerical data set summarizes all of its values with a single number, while a measure of variation describes how its values vary with a single number.	Determines how additional data points affect the measure of center in a numerical data set.
Range	6.SP.4	Identifies an appropriate display of numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots <b>or</b> histograms <b>or</b> box plots.	Constructs a display of numerical data on a number line, including dot plots and/or histograms.	Displays numerical data in plots on a number line, including dot plots, histograms, and box plots.	Constructs a histogram or box plot from data displayed in a dot plot.
Range	6.SP.5a 6.SP.5b 6.SP.5c 6.SP.5d	Summarizes the data in a line plot by counting the number of observations; identifies the range and measure of center used.	Summarizes a numerical data set by counting the number of observations; identifies the range and measures of center and any striking deviations (e.g., outliers).	Summarizes numerical data sets in relation to their context.	Creates a set of data from a given box plot.

## Grade 7 Mathematics

7th Grade PLD	Standard	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy		The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level/course, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.
<b>Ratio and Proportional Relationships</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.RP.1	Computes unit rates with ratios of fractions having like units.	Computes unit rates with ratios of fractions including lengths with like or different units.	Computes unit rates with ratios of fractions including lengths, areas, and other quantities measured in like	Computes unit rates with ratios of two mixed numbers having like or different units.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				or different units.	
Range	7.RP.2a and b	Decides whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship and identifies the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in a representation that includes (0, 0).	Decides whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship and identifies the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in any simple representation, i.e. tables, equations, diagrams, verbal descriptions, graphs.	Decides whether two quantities are in a proportional relationship and identifies the constant of proportionality (unit rate) in any complex representation, (i.e. tables, equations, diagrams, verbal descriptions, graphs).	Extends the given representation or creates a different representation that would represent the same proportional relationship.
Range	7.RP.2c	Identifies the equation that models a relationship from a given representation with a proportional relationship.	Models a proportional relationship using an equation when given a simple table, graph, or verbal description.	Models a proportional relationship using an equation given a complex table, graph, or verbal description.	Creates a representation with a context that would represent a given proportional equation.
Range	7.RP.2d	Explains what any point (x, y) on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, but not identify the unit rate.	Explains what any point (x, y) on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation, and can identify the unit rate when given the point (1,r).	Explains what any point (x, y) on the graph of a proportional relationship means in terms of the situation and identify the unit rate.	Identifies a point (x, y) on the same graph as the point (1, r) for a proportional relationship and interprets the meaning of (x, y) in terms of the situation.
		Uses proportional	Uses proportional	Uses proportional	Creates equivalent

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.RP.3	relationships to solve simple ratio and percent problems.	relationships to solve simple ratio and percent problems in context.	relationships to solve multi-step ratio and percent problems in context.	proportional equations that could be used to solve the same ratio/percent problem in context.
<b>Number System</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	7.NS.1a, b, c, and d	Adds or subtracts rational numbers using a number line or other manipulatives.	Adds or subtracts simple rational numbers.	Adds or subtracts rational numbers and determines the reasonableness of the solution. Recognizes that the sum of a number and its opposite equals zero, understand $p + q$ as the number located a distance $ q $ from $p$ in a positive or negative direction, and understand subtraction as adding the additive inverse.	Justifies the steps taken to add or subtract rational numbers.
Range	7.NS.2 a, b, c, and d	Multiplies or divides rational numbers using a number line or other manipulatives.	Multiplies or divides simple rational numbers.	Multiplies or divides rational numbers and determines the reasonableness of the solution. Understands that $-(q/p)$	Interprets products and quotients of rational numbers in a real-world context.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				$= (-p)/q = p/(-q)$ . Converts a rational number to a decimal using long division and knows that the rational number terminates in 0 or eventually repeats. Knows that division by zero is undefined.	
Range	7.NS.3	Solves simple real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers using the number line or other manipulatives.	Solves simple real-world and mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers.	Solves real-world and multi-step mathematical problems involving the four operations with rational numbers.	Creates a story problem to model a given number sentence.

## Grade 8 Mathematics

8th Grade PLD		Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy	Standard	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level/course, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.
<b>Number System</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.NS.1	Identifies square roots of nonsquare numbers and pi as irrational numbers. Understands that every number has a decimal expansion. Identifies rational or irrational	Compares and orders rational and irrational numbers. Identifies irrational decimal expansions as approximations. Identifies rational and irrational	Places irrational numbers on a number line. Uses approximations of irrational numbers to estimate the value of an expression. Converts decimals into rational	Explains how to get more precise approximations of square roots. Notices and explains the patterns that exist when writing rational numbers as fractions.



		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		numbers. Converts familiar rational numbers with one repeating digit to fraction form.	numbers and converts less familiar rational numbers to fraction form.	numbers.	
Range	8.NS.2	COMBINED WITH 8.NS.1			
<b>Expressions and Equations</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.EE.1	Knows the properties of natural number exponents.	Applies the properties of natural number exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.	Knows and applies the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions.	Uses properties of integer exponents to order or evaluate multiple numerical expressions with integer exponents.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.EE.2	Evaluates square roots of small perfect squares.	Solves mathematical equations (without context) of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$ , where $p$ is a positive rational number and the solutions are rational.	Uses square root and cube root symbols to represent solutions to equations of the form $x^2 = p$ and $x^3 = p$ , where $p$ is a positive rational number and knows that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.	Explains how square roots and cube roots relate to each other and to their radicands.
Range	8.EE.3	Explains how square roots and cube roots relate to each other and to their radicands.	Uses numbers expressed in the form of a single digit times an integer power of 10 to estimate very small quantities.	Expresses how many times a number written as an integer power of 10 is than another number written as an integer power of 10.	Converts between decimal notation and scientific notation and compares numbers written in different notations.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.EE.4	Represents very large and very small quantities in scientific notation and use appropriate units.	Multiplies and divides numbers in scientific notation.	Performs operations with numbers expressed in scientific notation, including problems with numbers written in both decimal and scientific notation and interprets scientific notation that has been generated by technology.	Calculates and interprets values written in scientific notation within a context.
Range	8.EE.5	Graphs proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope.	Graphs proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope and compare two different proportional relationships using the same representation.	Graphs proportional relationships, interpreting the unit rate as the slope of the graph and compare two different proportional relationships represented in different ways.	Compares and contrast situations in which similar triangles would and would not yield the same slope.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.EE.6	Determines the slope of a line given a graph.	Derives the equation $y=mx$ for a line through the origin.	Recognizes and explains why the slope $m$ is the same between any two distinct points on a non-vertical line in the coordinate plane and derives the equation $y = mx + b$ for a line intercepting the vertical axis at $b$ .	Compares and contrast situations in which similar triangles would and would not yield the
Range	8.EE.7a and b	Solves simple linear equations with integer coefficients.	Solves multi-step linear equations with rational coefficients and identifies equations that have one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions.	Solves multi-step linear equations with rational coefficients and variables on both sides and provides examples of equations that have one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions.	Justifies why an equation has one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solution.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.EE.8a, b, and c	Identifies systems of equations that have one, infinite, or no solutions from graph. Estimates the solution of a system given a graph.	Solves a system of linear equations algebraically, by inspection, and graphically.	Provides examples of systems of equations that have one solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. Creates and utilizes a system of linear equations.	Solves real-world and mathematical problems leading to two linear equations in two variables.

Functions					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	8.F.1	Identifies whether a relation is a function from a graph or a mapping.	Identifies whether a function is a relation from any representation.	Explains that a function is a rule that assigns to each input exactly one output and that the graph of a function is the set of ordered pairs consisting of an input and the corresponding output.	Creates any representation of a relation and explain why it is a function or is not a function.
Range	8.F.2	Given a function expressed as an equation, creates a graph.	Given a representation of a function, creates another representation of that function.	Compares properties (i.e. slope, y-intercept, values) of two functions each represented in a different way (algebraically, graphically, numerically in tables, or verbal descriptions).	Justifies whether two functions represented in different ways are equivalent or not by comparing their properties.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.F.3	Determines whether a function is linear or nonlinear from a graph.	Determines whether a function is linear or nonlinear from an equation in the form $y = mx + b$ .	Determines whether or not a function is linear or nonlinear (from a graph, table and equation). Give examples of functions that are not linear.	Explains why the function is linear or nonlinear.
Range	8.F.4	Determines the rate of change of the function from a graphical description of the linear function.	Determines the rate of change and initial value of the function from two $(x, y)$ values. Creates a graph of identified information.	Interprets the rate of change and initial value of a linear function in terms of the situation it models, and in terms of its graph or a table of values. Constructs a function to model a linear relationship between two quantities.	Identifies what prevents a set of values in either a table or graph from being linear and adjusts the values to make them linear.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.F.5	Describes qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing some features of a graph (e.g., linear and nonlinear).	Describes qualitatively the functional relationship between two quantities by analyzing a graph (e.g., where the function is increasing or decreasing, linear or nonlinear).	Sketches a graph that exhibits given qualitative features of a function.	Interprets qualitative features of a function in a context.
<b>Geometry</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.G.1	Identifies the lines or line segments that correspond from one translation to another.	Identifies the angles that correspond from one transformation to another using reflection and/or translation.	Can verify experimentally the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations.	Can recognize and explain the properties of rotations, reflections, and translations in real-world graphic illustrations and visual representations.



		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.G.2	Identifies two congruent figures using rotations, reflections, or transformations	Identifies a transformation between two congruent figures.	Describes a sequence of rigid transformations between two congruent figures.	Can recognize and explain congruent figures in real-world graphic illustrations and visual representations
Range	8.G.3	Identifies a visual representation of a dilation, translation, rotation, or reflection.	Describes the effect of reflections and translations on two-dimensional figures using coordinates and coordinate notation.	Describes the effect of dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections on two-dimensional figures using coordinates and coordinate notation.	Describes the effect of multiple transformations including dilation on two-dimensional figures using coordinates and coordinate notation.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.G.4	Recognizes that it takes a combination of transformations and dilation to produce a similar figure.	Identifies dilations of figures by a given scale factor and transformations.	Describes a sequence of rigid transformations and dilation that results in similar figures.	Recognizes that a dilation with a scale factor of 1 leads to congruence.
Range	8.G.5	Knows that the sum of angles of a triangle equals 180, and identifies angle pairs when parallel lines are cut by a transversal.	Finds unknown angle measures in a triangle and unknown angle measures for angle pairs when parallel lines are cut by a transversal.	Gives an informal argument for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· sum of angles of a triangle equals 180;</li> <li>· the measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the non-adjacent angles; and</li> <li>· congruent angle relationships when parallel lines are cut by a transversal.</li> </ul>	Gives an informal argument that a triangle can only have one 90 angle. Gives an informal argument for the pairs of angles that are supplementary when parallel lines are cut by a transversal.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.G.6	Knows the Pythagorean Theorem and that it applies to right triangles.	Understands the proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.	Understands and explains the proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse.	Models a proof of the Pythagorean Theorem and its converse using a pictorial representation.
Range	8.G.7	Calculates unknown hypotenuse side length given the Pythagorean Theorem.	Calculates unknown side lengths using the Pythagorean Theorem given at least two different side lengths of a right triangle.	Applies the Pythagorean Theorem to real-world situations in two and three dimensions to determine unknown side lengths.	Recognizes situations and applies the Pythagorean Theorem in multi-step problems.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.G.8	Applies the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system with the right triangle drawn where the Pythagorean Theorem is given.	Applies the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system with the right triangle drawn where the Pythagorean Theorem is not given.	Applies the Pythagorean Theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.	Finds the coordinates of a point which is a given distance (non-vertical and non- horizontal) from another point.
Range	8.G.9	Finds the volume of cylinder.	Finds the volume of a cone, cylinder or sphere.	Knows the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world mathematical problems.	Describes the relationship between the formulas for volumes of cones, cylinders, or spheres. Explains the derivation of the formulas for cones, cylinders, and spheres.

Statistics and Probability					
		The Level 1 Student:	The Level 2 Student:	The Level 3 Student:	The Level 4 Student:
Range	8.SP.1	Constructs a scatter plot.	Constructs a scatter plot and describes the pattern as positive, negative, or no relationship.	Describes patterns in a scatter plot such as clustering, outliers, positive or negative association, linear association, and nonlinear association.	Constructs and interprets scatter plots for bivariate measurements data to investigate patterns of association between two quantities.
Range	8.SP.2	Recognizes a straight line can be used to describe a linear association on a scatter plot.	Draws a straight line on a scatter plot that closely fits the data points.	Judges how well the trend line fits the data by looking at the closeness of the data points.	Compares more than one trend line for the same scatter plot and justify the best one.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	8.SP.3	Identifies the slope and y-intercept of a linear model on a scatter plot. Given a linear model and its scatter plot, identify the slope and y-intercept.	Identifies possible data points given a linear model. Given a linear model, creates possible data points.	Interprets the meaning of the slope as a rate of change and the meaning of the y-intercept in the context given a linear model.	Creates and uses a linear model based on a set of bivariate data to solve a problem in a context.
Range	8.SP.4	Completes a partially filled-in two-way table and interpret the table by row or column.	Constructs a two-way table of categorical data.	Interprets and describes relative frequencies for possible associations from a two-way table.	Interprets and compares relative frequencies to identify patterns of association.

Grade 4 Science

PLD Type	Objective	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation, some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 Student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 Student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 Student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 Student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.
<b>Water Cycle</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.1 Describe the relationship between heat energy, evaporation, and condensation of water on Earth.	Identifies that water is stored in various locations. Describes the sun as an energy source that results in evaporation. Identifies examples of the states of water.	Recognizes relative percentages of water found in various locations on Earth. Creates a model showing the sun as an energy source that results in evaporation. Gives examples of the states of water	Compares the locations and percentages of water found in various locations on Earth. Investigates and records data showing the effect of temperature on the state of water.	Compares and contrasts the effects of temperature change on evaporation and condensation. Collects, records, and interprets data from an experiment of changing states of water. Forms predictions of

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			pertaining to evaporation and condensation.	Records evidence of evaporation and condensation.	states of water from data.
Range	I.2 Describe the water cycle.	Identifies the processes of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. Draws a simple diagram or model of the water cycle.	Describes the processes of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. Explains how water passes through the water cycle and is distributed to different locations. Constructs and labels a diagram modeling the water cycle.	Constructs a model of the processes of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation. Identifies that evaporation occurs from people, plants, ice, and ground water. Supports predictions and inferences based on the water cycle with data and evidence. Using provided resources, constructs a complex diagram of the water cycle including the concept that the total amount of water on Earth is constant.	Independently constructs a complex diagram of the water cycle. Explains how the water cycle affects human activities.



Weather					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.1 Observe, measure, and record the basic elements of weather.	Identifies clouds using a cloud chart. Observes and records data on simple elements of weather using a provided resource. Recognizes examples showing that air is a substance. Differentiates between severe weather phenomena and normal weather conditions.	Observes and records data on the basic elements of weather, including identifying basic cloud types. Demonstrates that air is a substance. Lists characteristics of different severe and normal weather conditions.	Observes, measures, and records data on the basic elements of weather. Compares and contrasts different cloud types. Compares and contrasts severe weather and normal weather conditions. Uses a variety of examples to show that air is a substance (e.g., flying a kite, blowing up a balloon).	Interprets data on the basic elements of weather to make weather inferences. Compares, contrasts, and reports on the air temperature differences recorded during a thunderstorm and a rainstorm. Experiments, investigates, and explains air as a substance and its effect on weather.
Range	II.2 Interpret recorded weather data for simple patterns.	Collects data and completes a pre-made graph, including cloud patterns, precipitation, and temperature. Identifies that strong winds typically indicate a change in weather. Identifies how air temperatures affect the type of precipitation. Identifies seasonal weather patterns.	Collects and graphs data on cloud type, temperature, and precipitation. Characterizes daily and seasonal weather patterns. Describes the wind patterns that result in an approaching front and the accompanying change in weather.	Graphs daily weather change based on collected weather data including precipitation, temperature, and wind direction and force.	Collects and analyzes weather data to make inferences about daily and seasonal patterns. Given a real-world situation, infers and predicts the connections of weather change due to wind, temperature, and precipitation on seasonal weather patterns.
Range	II.3 Evaluate weather predictions based upon observational	Identifies the tools meteorologists use to collect basic weather data. Uses a weather	Use tools meteorologists use to collect weather data. Describes	Collects weather data and uses it to predict short-term weather. Compares the	Develops an accurate forecast based on collected data to predict long-term weather.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
	data.	prediction to influence daily decisions.	how weather and forecasts affect people's lives. Makes simple predictions of short-term weather.	accuracy of his or her own prediction to that of a professional weather forecast.	Justifies predictions using observable evidence.
<b>Rocks, Soils, and Plant Growth</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.1 Identify basic properties of minerals and rocks.	Observes and describes basic characteristics of sedimentary, igneous, metamorphic rocks, and minerals.	Sorts rocks according to characteristics of sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. Distinguishes between rocks and minerals.	Compares and contrasts the characteristics of minerals and rocks. Names common rocks found in Utah.	Based on the evidence of colors, layers, observable crystals, holes, texture, etc., classifies common rocks found in Utah as sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic.
Range	III.2 Explain how the processes of weathering and erosion change and move materials that become soil.	Identifies the processes of physical weathering from a visual representation.	Distinguishes between weathering and erosion and identifies the causes of each.	Models erosion. Explains that weathering and erosion contribute to soil formation. Predict the sources of sand and rocks in a locally collected soil sample.	Creates a scenario to show how processes of weathering and erosion can occur. Designs an investigation of a local soil sample leading to predictions of soil formation.
Range	III.3 Observe the basic components of soil and relate the components to plant growth.	From a list or visual representation, identifies the living, nonliving, and once-living components of soil.	Labels the layers of a soil profile. Lists the components of soil.	Explains how the components of soil contribute to the growth of plants. Constructs a model of a soil profile with the different layers and explains how the layers	Investigates ways plants can grow without soil. Explains the role of mineral nutrients in plant growth.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				differ in composition. Describes how plant roots help control erosion.	
<b>Fossils</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.1 Describe Utah fossils and explain how they were formed.	Identifies fossils as evidence of once-living organisms by matching visual representations of fossils to the original organisms. Identifies Utah locations where fossils are found.	Identifies fossils as evidence of once-living organisms and compares them to familiar living organisms.	Compares evidence of once-living organisms to familiar living organisms using shape, size, and structure. Explains the three ways fossils are formed. Constructs a map showing where fossils are found in Utah.	Constructs a fossil map of Utah and explain why certain areas have more fossils than others.
Range	IV.2 Explain how fossils can be used to make inferences about past life, climate, geology, and environments..	Identifies the environment of a once-living organism from a visual representation of fossils.	Uses visual representations of fossils to explain how Utah's environments and climate have changed over time. States one theory for the extinction of dinosaurs.	Explains two theories for the extinction of dinosaurs and other prehistoric organisms. Explains why fossils are usually found in sedimentary rock.	Justifies why fossils are usually found in sedimentary rock. Creates questions that can be investigated using geologic evidence to explain the extinction of prehistoric organisms.
<b>Utah Wetlands, Forests, and Deserts</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.1 Describe the physical characteristics of Utah's wetlands, forests, and deserts.	Identifies a wetland, forest, or desert based on its physical characteristics from a visual representation.	Identifies and describes two physical characteristics of Utah wetlands, forests, and deserts.	Locates and compares Utah's wetlands, forests, and deserts using multiple examples of physical characteristics. Creates a basic model of wetlands, forests, and deserts.	Creates a detailed model of wetlands, forests, and deserts and explains why certain plants and animals are suited to those regions.
Range	V.2 Describe the common plants and animals found in Utah environments and how these organisms have adapted to the environment in which they live.	Identifies common plants and animals that inhabit each of Utah's environments.	Describes characteristics of common plants and animals in specific Utah environments and lists physical features that allow them to live in these environments.	Describes interactions between the plants and animals in Utah environments. Explains the effect elevation has on plant and animal life.	Uses a food chain to describe interactions between the plants and animals in Utah environments. Describes steps being taken to protect endangered Utah species.
Range	V.3 Use a simple scheme to classify Utah plants and animals.	Classifies familiar Utah plants and animals into simple groups, such as vertebrates and invertebrates or tree/shrub/grass.	Classifies Utah plants and animals using a simple classification scheme, such as a dichotomous key.	Classifies unfamiliar Utah plant and animals using a simple classification scheme, such as a dichotomous key. Explains how scientists use these schemes.	Classifies familiar and unfamiliar Utah plants and animals using a cladogram. Explains and evaluates how and why scientists use classification schemes.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.4 Observe and record the behavior of Utah animals.	With support, observes the behavior of Utah animals and records data in a pre-made graphic organizer.	Observes, compares, and describes the behavior of Utah animals and records data in a pre-made graphic organizer.	Observes, records, and describes the behavior and adaptations of Utah animals. Compares the similarities and differences between amphibians and reptiles. Sorts insects and spiders using classification schemes. Identifies animal adaptations that help Utah mammals survive the winter.	Explains animal adaptations that help Utah mammals survive the winter, and analyzes how these adaptations are beneficial.

## Grade 5 Science

PLD Type	Objective	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation, some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engage in higher-order thinking skills independently.
<b>Chemical and Physical Changes</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.1 Describe that matter is neither created nor destroyed even though it may undergo change.	Explains that matter cannot be created or destroyed but that it can be changed. Performs simple experiments that demonstrate a change in matter.	Compares the total weight of an object to the weight of its individual parts after being disassembled. Performs an experiment to compare the weight of a quantity of matter	Investigates the combined weights of a liquid and a solid after the solid has been dissolved and then recovered from the liquid. Compares weights of a substance before and after a chemical change	Forms hypotheses about changes in the weights of substances following physical or chemical changes. Designs and conducts experiments to test hypotheses about chemical and physical properties. Uses

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			before and after melting or freezing. Performs an experiment involving chemical changes in which the total weight of the materials before and after reaction is the same.	occurs.	observations to make and justify predictions about the weight of substances in an investigation.
Range	I.2 Evaluate evidence that indicates a physical change has occurred.	States that the three states of matter are solid, liquid, and gas. Provides an example of each state of matter.	Lists the physical properties of each state of matter. Draws a simple diagram showing the dispersion of molecules in each state of matter.	Compares changes in substances that indicate a physical change has occurred. Describes the appearance of a substance before and after a physical change.	Creates models and graphs to illustrate and explain how a physical change has occurred.
Range	I.3 Investigate evidence for changes in matter that occur during a chemical reaction.	Identify examples of chemical changes in daily life.	Identifies the observable evidence of a chemical reaction (temperature change, light production, give off gas, or change colors).	Explains why the measured weight of the remaining products is less than the original reactants when a gas is produced in a chemical change. Compares physical changes to chemical changes. Hypothesizes how changing one of the materials in a chemical reaction will change the results.	Designs and conducts experiments to test hypotheses about chemical changes. Uses observations to make and justify explanations concerning chemical changes. Creates models and graphs to illustrate and explain how a chemical change has occurred.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
<b>Processes that Reshape Earth's Surface</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.1 Describe how weathering and erosion change Earth's surface.	Given a picture and list of options, identifies which geologic changes occur quickly and which occur slowly. Recognizes geological features that are changed by weathering and erosion.	Describes how earthquakes, landslides, and volcanoes change Earth's surface quickly. Identifies objects, processes, and forces that weather and erode Earth's surface. Explains how canyons may be formed by streams, rivers, or glaciers.	Explains how weathering and erosion create a variety of geological features on Earth's surface, such as valleys, canyons, buttes, and arches. Using supporting evidence, describes which objects, processes, and forces formed specific geological features.	Analyzes the relationship between time and geological features. Predicts the future appearance of landscapes based on patterns of weathering and erosion evident in the area.
Range	II.2 Explain how volcanoes, earthquakes, and uplift affect Earth's surface.	Given a list of options, identifies which geologic features are created by volcanoes, earthquakes, and uplift.	Classifies geologic features created by volcanoes (i.e. islands, craters, and domes); earthquakes (i.e. faults and valleys); and uplift (i.e. mountains and canyons). Identifies technology that can predict volcanoes and earthquakes.	Explains and describes how volcanoes, earthquakes, and uplift change landforms. Explains how scientists use technology to predict earthquakes and volcanic activity.	Predicts the future appearance of landscapes based on evidence from earthquake faults and volcanic activity. Evaluates the accuracy of predictions concerning earthquakes and volcanic activity based on data collected using technology. Uses physical evidence to explain why particular geologic features were formed in a certain way.



		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.3 Relate the building up and breaking down of Earth's surface over time to the various physical land features.	Identifies which natural processes erode rock over long periods of time. Identifies which land features are created over long periods of time.	Uses a provided time line with visual representations to sort the sequence and time required for building and breaking down of geologic features. Identifies that deposition fills bodies of water with sediment.	Explains how layers of exposed rock are the result of natural processes acting over long periods of time. Describes the role of deposition in changing Earth's surface. Predicts how the Earth's surface would appear if there were no mountain uplift, weathering, or erosion.	Analyzes layers of exposed rock to predict the relative ages of different layers. Independently creates a time line depicting the formation of a specified geologic features. Describes positive and negative effects to Earth's surface of deposition.
<b>Magnetism</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.1 Investigate and compare the behavior of magnetism using magnets.	Identifies the differences and similarities of permanent magnets, temporary magnets, and electromagnets.	Defines "attract" and "repel." Investigates magnets' abilities to push or pull iron objects they are not touching. Creates diagrams of magnets showing attraction and repulsion. Labels poles appropriately.	Compares and contrasts permanent, temporary, and electromagnets. Investigates how magnets will both attract and repel other magnets. Compares permanent magnets and electromagnets.	Describes historic and modern real world uses of magnets. Distinguishes uses of magnets that are supported by sound scientific principles.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.2 Describe how the magnetic field of Earth and a magnet are similar.	Creates a simple diagram of the Earth and its magnetic field. Explains key features of his or her diagram. Explains why a compass needle points north.	Experiments with, diagrams, and labels the magnetic field of various types of magnets. Builds a simple compass. Investigates the effects of magnets on the needle of a compass.	Compares and contrasts the magnetic fields of various types of magnets. Compares Earth's magnetic field to the magnetic field of various types of magnets. Explains how a compass works. Explains the effects of magnets on the needle of a compass and compares this to the effects of Earth's magnetic field on the needle of a compass.	Investigates how the strength of a magnet varies with distance from the magnet. Explains why some materials are suitable for use as a compass needle.
<b>Electricity</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.1 Describe the behavior of static electricity as observed in nature and everyday occurrences.	Defines static electricity as stationary electricity. Describes evidence of static electricity in everyday life.	Lists several examples of static electricity found in everyday life. Identifies lightning as an example of static electricity found in nature. Describes various ways that static electricity can be produced.	Describes the behavior of charged objects to attract or repel without touching. Investigates how various materials react differently to statically charged objects.	Designs and conducts experiments to test hypotheses about statically charged objects. Uses observations to make and justify explanations concerning behavior of statically charged objects. Creates models and graphs to illustrate and explain behavior of statically charged

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					objects.
Range	IV.2 Analyze the behavior of current electricity.	Identifies a complete circuit. Recognizes that some materials conduct electricity and some do not.	Diagrams and labels a complete electrical circuit. Identifies materials that conduct electricity and materials that do not conduct electricity.	Uses provided supplies to create a complete electrical circuit including a switch and a load. Predicts the effect of changing one or more component in an electric circuit. Investigates properties of materials that conduct the flow of electricity and materials that insulate the flow of electricity.	Troubleshoots problems with an electrical circuit and determines a solution to make it a working circuit. Predicts the effect of changing one or more of the components in an electric circuit, and explains reasons for these changes.

Inherited Traits					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.1 Using supporting evidence, show that traits are transferred from a parent organism to its offspring.	Sorts like organisms by their physical traits. Identifies similar traits of parent and offspring. Recognizes that some organisms do not initially resemble their parents.	Retrieves data on a chart showing traits among a given population. Identifies similar traits of parent and offspring. Identifies examples of offspring that don't initially resemble their parents. Recognizes that some traits are inherited and some behaviors are learned or induced by environmental factors. Recognizes that seeds grown from the same parent plant may produce plants that do not appear identical.	Collects data and charts traits of given populations. Identifies similar traits of parent and offspring. Compares various examples of offspring that don't resemble parents but grow to resemble parents. Contrasts inherited traits with traits that are learned or induced by environmental factors. Investigates variations and similarities in plants grown from seeds of parent plants.	Identifies the potential implications of traits of given populations. Describes the life cycles of organisms whose offspring don't initially resemble parents but grow to resemble parents. Designs and conducts experiments to test hypotheses about specific traits. Uses observations to make and justify explanations concerning whether or not a trait is determined by heredity, learned, or induced by environmental factors.
Range	V.2 Describe how some characteristics could give a species a survival advantage in a particular environment.	Identifies traits that allow an organism to survive in its habitat. Identifies environmental differences that may affect organisms' survival. Identifies traits of a specific organism.	Identifies traits of similar species for physical abilities and specialized body structures that increase the survival of one species in a specific environment over another species. Describes how a	Compares the traits of similar species for instinctual behaviors that increase the survival of one species in a specific environment over another species. Explains how some environments give one	Synthesizes understanding of physical abilities, instinctual behaviors and specialized body structures to create a theoretical organism well adapted to a given environment. Analyzes the physical attributes

			particular physical attribute may provide an advantage for survival in one environment but not in another. Discusses survival traits of a specific plant or animal.	species a survival advantage over another.	of an organism to determine the environment for which it is best suited.
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Grade 6 Science

PLD Type	Objective	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation, some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.
<b>Moon Change Cycle</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.1 Explain patterns of changes in the appearance of the moon as it orbits Earth.	Identifies the pattern of change in the moon's appearance as seen from Earth.	Sequences pictorial representations of the changes in the moon's appearance as seen from Earth. While using observable evidence, explains the movement of the moon in relation to Earth. Completes an	Describes the pattern of change in the moon's appearance. Independently completes an investigation, constructs a chart, and interprets data depicting the phases of the moon.	Predicts future changes in the moon's appearance as seen from Earth based on observable patterns. Designs and carries out an investigation, constructs a chart, and collects and interprets data depicting the

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			investigation with support to depict phases of the moon.		phases of the moon.
Range	I.2 Demonstrate how the relative positions of Earth, the moon, and the sun create the appearance of the moon's phases.	When given an example, identifies whether an object is rotating on its axis or revolving in an orbit. Recognizes that objects in the sky change positions.	Explains and illustrates the terms "rotation" and "revolution." Summarizes the movement and relative positions of the Earth, moon, and sun throughout a month.	Compares and models the movement and relative positions of Earth, the moon, and the sun to describe why the moon's appearance changes as seen from Earth.	Provides examples of the difference between the motion of an object rotating on its axis and an object revolving in orbit. Relates the relative motions of Earth, the moon, and the sun to the changing appearance of the moon, planets, and stars.
<b>Earth's Tilted Axis</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.1 Describe the relationship between the tilt of Earth's axis and its yearly orbit around the sun.	States that it takes Earth one year to revolve around the sun. Recognizes that the Earth is tilted on its axis. Identifies that the part of Earth angled toward the sun receives the most heat.	Describes the yearly revolution (orbit) of Earth around the sun. Recognizes that Earth's axis is tilted relative to its yearly orbit around the sun. Given an illustration, identifies locations at which Earth receives	Recognizes that the tilt of Earth's axis in its yearly orbit around the sun affects the amount of heat locations on Earth receive. Investigates the relationship between the amount of heat received from a	Infers how the yearly revolution (orbit) around the sun and the tilt of a planet's axis toward the sun affects the energy available to the planet. Demonstrates and explains the relationship between

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			the most heat.	light source and the angle at which light strikes a surface.	the amount of heat absorbed and the angle to the light source.
Range	II.2 Explain how the relationship between the tilt of Earth's axis and its yearly orbit around the sun produces the seasons.	Recognizes that the angle of the Earth's tilt in relation to the sun causes the seasons. Recognizes that the hours of daylight varies for each season. Identifies that seasons are opposite in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.	Compares Earth's position in relationship to the sun during each season. Compares the hours of daylight and illustrates the angle that the sun's rays strike the surface of Earth during each season in the Northern Hemisphere. Uses a drawing and/or models to explain that changes in the angle at which light from the sun strikes Earth and the length of daylight determines seasonal differences.	Uses collected data to compare patterns relating to seasonal daylight changes. Uses a drawing and/or models to explain the relationships between the changes in the angle at which light from the sun strikes Earth, the amount of energy absorbed, and the seasonal differences in temperatures and daylight hours. Uses a model to explain why the seasons are reversed in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.	Relates Earth's position in relationship to the sun during each season to the hours of daylight and illustrates the angle that the sun's rays strike the surface of Earth during each season in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Designs an investigation and collects data comparing patterns relating to seasonal daylight changes. Creates a model to explain why the seasons are reversed in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.



Solar System					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.1 Describe and compare the components of the solar system.	Given the planet's names, sequences them in order from the sun. Given a bank of options, identifies characteristics of comets, asteroids, and meteors. Defines manmade satellites. Given a list of options, identifies possible uses for manmade satellites.	Identifies the planets in the solar system by name and relative location from the sun. Classifies the planets as rocky or gaseous. Retrieves information from a graph depicting the size and the distance between objects in the solar system. Explains the characteristics of comets, asteroids, and meteors. Identifies uses of manmade satellites orbiting Earth and various planets.	Using references, describes the physical properties of the planets. Uses models and graphs that accurately depict scale to compare the sizes and distance between objects in the solar system. Compares and contrasts the characteristics of comets, asteroids, and meteors. Reports on the use of manmade satellites orbiting Earth and various planets.	Creates a model to accurately depict the planets in the solar system by relative size and location from the sun (the model does not need to be to exact scale). Compares and contrasts the physical properties of the planets. Analyzes and evaluates the use of manmade satellites orbiting Earth and various planets.
Range	III.2 Describe the use of technology to observe objects in the solar system and relate this to science's understanding of the solar system.	Identifies instruments used to observe and explore the moon and planets. When given a list, identifies examples of how technology has been and is being used to investigate the solar system.	Describes the use of instruments to observe and explore the moon and planets. Explains how technology helps people understand the solar system. Lists ways technology has been and is being used to investigate the solar system.	Relates science's understanding of the solar system to the instrumentation and technology used to investigate it. Reports on ways technology has been and is being used to investigate the solar system.	Describes the advantages and gives specific examples of instruments used to observe and explore the moon and planets. Analyzes the role of computers in understanding the solar system. Relate science's understanding of the solar system to the

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
					potential advantages and limitations of technology used to investigate it. Evaluates ways technology has been and is being used to investigate the solar system.
Range	III.3 Describe the forces that keep objects in orbit in the solar system.	Recognizes that gravity holds Earth in orbit around the sun, and the moon in orbit around Earth. Recognizes that objects with mass have a gravitational pull on other objects. States that gravity keeps the solar system together.	Explains that forces hold the Earth in orbit around the sun, and the moon in orbit around Earth. Recognizes that objects with greater mass have a greater gravitational force on other objects. Identifies the role gravity plays in the structure of the solar system.	Describes the forces holding Earth in orbit around the sun, and the moon in orbit around Earth. Relates a celestial object's mass to its gravitational force on other objects. Describes the role gravity plays in the structure of the solar system.	Generalizes the concept of forces holding Earth in orbit around the sun, and the moon in orbit around Earth to other situations. Predicts the effect of changing an object's mass on its gravitational pull on other objects. Analyzes the role gravity plays in the structure of the solar system.

Universe					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.1 Compare the size and distance of objects within systems in the universe.	Identifies a light year as a measure of large distances. Identifies that objects in our solar system are not equally spaced apart in space. States that the solar system is smaller than the Milky Way, and that the Milky Way is smaller than the universe.	Recognizes that light years are used to measure distances to objects outside our solar system. Compares relative distances between solar system objects. Given a model, sequences solar system objects by relative size and distance.	Explains why light years are used to measure great distances. Compares the relative size and distance of objects in the universe, Milky Way, and solar system.	Predicts the time it would take to get to an object in space if traveling at the speed of light when given the distance in light years. Describes why it is not practical to represent the distances between objects in the solar system in a single model. Explains why distances between objects in space make space travel difficult.
Range	IV.2 Describe the appearance and apparent motion of groups of stars in the night sky relative to Earth and how various cultures have understood and used them.	Describes a constellation.	Identifies that ancient cultures grouped stars in the night sky and used them to navigate. Explains that stars in a constellation are at different distances from Earth.	Explains why constellations change based on the season. Describes ways people have grouped stars and used these groupings of stars for navigation and calendars.	Predicts the movement of a constellation, in a given night, based on Earth's rotation. Analyzes the patterns and movements of constellations, over a given amount of time, to infer the relative movement of Earth. Predicts the appearance of a constellation in different seasons.

Microorganisms					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.1 Observe and summarize information about microorganisms.	Defines what a microorganism is.	Identifies the functions of structures and characteristics of microorganisms.	Labels a microorganism within a given environment. Describes and/or illustrates the characteristics and functions of microorganisms. Identifies the organism's requirements for survival.	Predicts what will happen to a given microorganism based on experimental data and information concerning their characteristics and functions. Reports on microorganisms' requirements for survival.
Range	V.2 Demonstrate the skills needed to plan and conduct an experiment to determine a microorganism's requirements in a specific environment.	Formulates a question about microorganisms and their requirements.	With support, poses a hypothesis and carries out a simple investigation of microorganisms and their requirements. Records data in a provided template. Summarizes his or her findings from the investigation.	Independently formulates a research question and hypothesis. Plans and carries out an investigation about microorganisms and their requirements. Displays the results of his or her investigation in an appropriate format. Explains his or her findings.	Analyzes and predicts what will happen with further testing of his or her hypothesis. Infers which microorganisms will best survive in certain environments.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	V.3 Identify positive and negative effects of microorganisms and how science has developed positive uses for some microorganisms and overcome the negative effects of others.	Identifies that some microorganisms can have positive and negative effects for humans. Identifies an example of microorganisms used in food production.	Identifies that some microorganisms have positive and negative effects on people, food production and the environment. Gives an example of how microorganisms are helpful and harmful to people, food, and the environment.	Describes how microorganisms are used in food production. Identifies how some microorganisms are the causes of diseases, while others are helpful in medicine and food production. Describes how microorganisms have harmful effects on food. Describes how microorganisms serve as decomposers and are helpful to the environment.	Predicts how microorganisms will affect our environment in the future. Uses evidence and data analysis concerning the uses, studies, and effects of microbes to make inferences about ecological issues. Describes ways microbes can be used to affect and change the world around us. Explains interactions between microorganisms and human environments.
<b>Heat, Light, and Sound</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	VI.1 Investigate the movement of heat between objects by conduction, convection, and radiation.	Compares thermal insulators and conductors.	Defines and identifies examples of conduction, convection, and radiation.	Creates a model showing the movement of heat from warmer to cooler objects by conduction and convection. Following provided instructions, conducts an experiment on the movement of heat energy. Explains that	Designs and conducts an investigation on the movement of heat energy. Compares and contrasts the movement of heat by conduction, convection, and radiation. Forms conclusions of how conduction, convection, and

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
				heat transfer can occur without direct contact between the source and object.	radiation are relevant to his or her environment.
Range	VI.2 Describe how light can be produced, reflected, refracted, and separated into visible light of various colors.	Compares properties of light from various sources (brightness, intensity, direction, color).	Identifies and defines reflection and refraction of light. Compares the reflection of light from various surfaces.	Describes and analyzes how light is produced, reflected, refracted, and separated into visible light of various colors. Predicts and tests the behavior of light as it interacts with various substances. Predicts and tests the appearance of various materials when light of different colors is shone on them.	Analyzes data from a given experiment to determine or predict a given property or behavior of light.
Range	VI.3 Describe the production of sound in terms of vibration of objects that create vibrations in other materials.	Describes how sound is made from vibration and moves in all directions from the source in waves. Constructs a simple musical instrument.	Compares the volume of a sound to the amount of energy used to create the vibration of the object producing the sound.	Explains the relationships between the size and shape of a vibrating object, the pitch and volume of the sound produced, and the force and energy used to create it.	Builds a musical instrument, demonstrates and reports on how it produces the type(s) of sound (s) produced.

## Grade 7 Science

PLD Type	Objective	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation, some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.
<b>Structure of Matter</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
Range	I.1 Describe the structure of matter in terms of atoms and molecules.	Recognizes that atoms are too small to see and that matter can exist in different physical states.	Recognizes the difference between atoms and molecules. Explains how our knowledge of the structure of matter has developed over time.	Diagrams the particles in different states of matter. Describes the limitations of using models to represent atoms. Draws conclusions about how our knowledge of the atom	Gathers, analyzes, and evaluates information from historical experiments that have contributed to our knowledge of the structure of matter and reports on his or her findings.

		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
				has changed models over time.	
Range	I.2 Accurately measure the characteristics of matter in different states.	Recognizes that the mass of an object is related to its density. Accurately uses instruments to measure mass and volume of a substance/object.	Given the formula for density and the mass and volume of an object, calculates the density of the object. Given multiple objects of similar size and the mass of those objects, compares the relative densities of the objects.	Given samples of matter in different states, measures the mass and volume, calculates the density, and compares the relative densities of the samples. Explains how mass and volume relate to density.	Designs and conducts an experiment to measure the mass and volume of gases and calculates the density of the gases.
Range	I.3 Investigate the motion of particles.	Recognizes that particles are in constant motion and that the amount of motion is related to the temperature of the particles.	Recognizes that diffusion occurs when a substance moves from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.	Compares the volume of a substance at different temperatures and relates it to the particle motion. Recognizes that diffusion occurs because of particle motion. Recognizes that materials expand and contract as their temperatures change and the effect this has on solid materials.	Designs and conducts an experiment investigating the diffusion of particles. Formulates and tests a hypothesis on the relationship between temperature and motion. Predicts the effects of repeated expansion and contraction of solids on human-made structures.
<b>Properties of Matter and Earth's Structure</b>					



		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
Range	II.1 Examine the effects of density and particle size on the behavior of materials in mixtures.	Recognizes that particle sorting is related to particle size and density. Observes and describes the sorting of Earth materials in a mixture.	Given the formula for density, calculates the density of Earth materials and compares them to the densities of various objects of known density.	Given a model of a streambed, road cut, or beach, indicates where different materials would generally be located based on density and size.	Designs and conducts an experiment that provides data on the natural sorting of various Earth materials. Predicts locations where Earth materials would be sorted by natural processes.
Range	II.2 Analyze how density affects Earth's structure.	Recognizes that Earth has layers and that these layers are organized by density.	Given a model of Earth's layers, compares the densities of Earth's atmosphere, water, crust, and interior layers.	Relates density to the relative positioning of Earth's atmosphere, water, crust, and interior.	Distinguishes between models of Earth with accurate and inaccurate attributes and creates an accurate model showing the layering of Earth's atmosphere, water, crust, and interior.
<b>Organ, Tissue, and Cell Structure and Function</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>

		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
Range	III.1 Observe and describe cellular structures and functions.	Uses provided instruments to observe various types of cells. Observes and identifies the cell membrane and cell nucleus.	Selects and uses appropriate instruments to observe various types of cells. Describes basic features of observed cells. Observes and identifies the cytoplasm of cells. Given diagrams of plant and animal cells, compares similarities and differences. Explains that osmosis happens in cells. Identifies that plant cells produce their own food.	Observes, describes, and compares various types of cells. Observes and distinguishes the cell wall, cell membrane, nucleus, chloroplast, and cytoplasm of cells. Differentiates between plant and animal cells based on cell wall and cell membrane. Models the cell processes of diffusion and osmosis and relates them to the motion of particles. Gathers information to report on how the basic functions of organisms are carried out within cells.	Compares and contrasts various types of cells. Describes the cell wall, cell membrane, nucleus, chloroplast, and cytoplasm of cells. Explains the purpose of the differences between plant and animal cells based on cell wall and cell membrane. Plans and conducts an investigation modeling the cell processes of diffusion and osmosis. Given a passage, cites evidence and reports on how the functions of organisms are carried out within cells.

		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
Range	III.2 Identify and describe the function and interdependence of various organs and tissues.	Recognizes that a cell is the simplest level of organization and an organism is the most complex. Matches a particular structure to the appropriate level, limited to cells and organisms. Recognizes that needs of organisms at the cellular level for food, air, and waste removal are met by tissues and organs.	Recognizes that a cell is the simplest level of organization, an organ is more complex, and an organism is the most complex. Matches a particular structure to the appropriate level, limited to cells, organs, and organisms. Relates the structure of an organ to its component parts and the larger system of which it is a part, limited to circulatory and respiratory systems. Recognizes that the needs of organisms at the cellular level for food, air, and waste removal are met by tissues and organs.	Orders the levels of organization from simple to complex beginning with a cell and ending with an organism. Matches a particular structure to the appropriate level. Relates the structure of an organ to its component parts and the larger system of which it is a part. Describes how the needs of organisms at the cellular level for food, air, and waste removal are met by tissues and organs.	Compares and contrasts the levels of organization from simple to complex. Matches a particular structure to the appropriate level and provides reasoning for the distinction. Relates and discusses the structure and function of an organ to its component parts and the larger system of which it is a part. Gathers, analyzes, and evaluates information about how the needs of organisms at the cellular level for food, air, and waste removal are met by tissues and organs.
<b>Effect of Inherited Traits on Survival</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>

		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
Range	IV.1 Compare how sexual and asexual reproduction passes genetic information from parent to offspring.	Recalls that reproduction passes genetic information from parent to offspring. Generalizes the definition of a trait. Recognizes that organisms reproduce differently. Recognizes that inherited structural traits are passed from parents to offspring.	Compares how sexual and asexual reproduction passes genetic information from parent to offspring from given examples. When given a list, identifies inherited traits. Contrasts the exchange of genetic information in sexual and asexual reproduction from provided examples. Selects examples of organisms that reproduce sexually and those that reproduce asexually from a given list. Gives examples of inherited structural traits of offspring and their parents.	Compares how sexual and asexual reproduction passes genetic information from parent to offspring. Distinguishes between inherited and acquired traits. Contrasts the exchange of genetic information in sexual and asexual reproduction. Cites examples of organisms that reproduce sexually and those that reproduce asexually. Compares inherited structural traits of offspring and their parents.	Compares and contrasts how sexual and asexual reproduction pass genetic information from parent to offspring and provides examples of each. Cites examples of inherited and acquired traits and rationalizes the categorization of each. Gathers, analyzes, and evaluates multiple examples of organisms that reproduce sexually and those that reproduce asexually. Compares and contrasts inherited structural traits of offspring and their parents.

		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
Range	IV.2 Relate the adaptability of organisms in an environment to their inherited traits and structures.	Recognizes simple examples of the adaptability of organisms in an environment to their inherited traits and structures. Given a list, makes simple predictions of why traits may help an organism survive. Given a list, chooses examples of traits that provide an advantage for survival in one environment. Recalls that both humans and nature can cause changes in genetic traits. Recognizes that the structure of organs relates to an organism's ability to survive.	Recognizes that inherited traits and structures allow organisms to adapt in an environment. Identifies why certain traits such as structure of teeth, body structure, or coloration are more likely to offer an advantage for survival of an organism. Cites examples of traits that provide an advantage for survival in one environment but not for other environments. Recognizes examples of changes in genetic traits due to natural and human-made influences such as mimicry in insects or breeding of dairy cows to produce more milk. Relates the structure of organs to an organism's ability to survive in a specific environment.	Relates the adaptability of organisms in an environment to his or her inherited traits and structures. Predicts why certain traits such as structure of teeth, body structure, or coloration are more likely to offer an advantage for survival of an organism. Cites examples of traits that provide an advantage for survival in one environment but not others. Cites examples of changes in genetic traits due to natural and human-made influences such as mimicry in insects, plant hybridization to develop a specific trait, or breeding of dairy cows to produce more milk. Relates the structure of organs to an organism's ability to survive in a specific environment.	Synthesizes how the adaptability of organisms in an environment relates to their inherited traits and structures. Evaluates why certain traits such as structure of teeth, body structure, or coloration are more likely to offer an advantage for survival of an organism. Evaluates and analyzes examples of traits that provide for long-term survival in one environment but not for other environments. Gathers and analyzes examples of changes in genetic traits due to natural and human-made influences.



Classification Systems					
		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
Range	V.1 Classify based on observable properties.	Classifies very simple items based on observations. Places names of nonliving objects into simple lists based on observed similarities. Identifies living, once-living, and nonliving things. Recognizes that observations are needed to classify things. Recalls that things can be classified in different ways.	Classifies simple items based on observable properties. Organizes nonliving objects based on external structures such as hard or soft. Compares living, once-living, and nonliving things. Summarizes the importance of observation in classification. Explains that there are many ways to classify things.	Classifies items based on observable properties. Categorizes nonliving objects based on external structures such as hard or soft. Defends the importance of observation in scientific classification. Demonstrates that there are many ways to classify things.	Classifies unfamiliar items based on observable properties. Constructs a diagram to categorize nonliving objects based on complex external structures. Devises a comparison between living, once living, and nonliving things. Defends and evaluates the importance of observation in scientific classification. Evaluates different ways to classify things.
Range	V.2 Use and develop a simple classification scheme.	Recognizes that classification schemes are used to classify things. Recognizes that there are rules for classification and gives a reason for classifying things.	Uses a provided simple classification system to classify a given item based on observed structural characteristics. Identifies simple rules for classification. Given examples, relates the importance of classification systems to the development of science knowledge.	Develops and uses a simple classification system based upon observed structural characteristics. Generalizes rules for classification. Relates the importance of classification systems to the development of science knowledge. Recognizes that classification is a tool made by scientists to	Develops and uses a classification system for a variety of items based upon observed structural characteristics. Synthesizes and applies rules for classification. Justifies the importance of classification systems to the development of science knowledge. Evaluates classification

		<b>The Level 1 student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 student:</b>
			Recognizes that classification is a tool made by science to understand nature.	describe perceived patterns in nature.	as a tool constructed by scientists to describe perceived patterns in nature.
Range	V.3 Classify organisms using an orderly pattern based upon structure.	Classifies organisms given simplified illustrations. Identifies types of organisms that are not plants or animals given simplified illustrations. Arranges simplified illustrations of organisms according to kingdom. Uses a simplified classification key or field guide to identify an organism. Recalls that changes can occur in classification systems due to new knowledge.	Classifies organisms using a simple orderly pattern based upon structure. Identifies types of organisms that are not classified as either plant or animal given support. Arranges organisms according to kingdom, given illustrations. Gives an example of changes in classification systems due to new information.	Classifies organisms using an orderly pattern based upon structure. Arranges organisms according to kingdom. Uses a classification key or field guide to identify organisms. Reports on changes in classification systems as a result of new information or technology.	Classifies multiple organisms using an orderly pattern based upon structure. Identifies unfamiliar types of organisms that are not classified as either plant or animal such as bacteria, fungi, and protists. Arranges unfamiliar organisms according to kingdom. Uses a complex classification key or field guide to identify organisms. Evaluates changes in classification systems as a result of new information or technology.



Grade 8 Science

PLD Type	Objective	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
Policy	<i>Note: Students who are designated Below Proficient (Level 1) will be able to perform up to the level described by the Proficiency Level Descriptor (PLD). Level 1 is the lowest reported proficiency designation, some students may perform below the provided description.</i>	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to partially access grade-level content, and engages with higher-order thinking skills with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for his or her grade level, is likely able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access grade level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for his or her grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills independently.

Changes in Matter					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.1 Describe the chemical and physical properties of various substances.	Recognizes that matter can have different physical properties. Recognizes that matter can have different chemical properties.	Differentiates between chemical and physical properties of matter. Matches examples of physical properties with a given list. Matches examples of chemical properties with a given list. Using a list, classifies familiar substances based on their chemical and physical properties.	Describes and gives examples of physical properties of matter including color, hardness, mass, phase, evaporates and melts at room temperature. Describes and gives examples for chemical properties of matter such as reactivity with water, flammable, non-flammable, color change, gas given off, odor change. Classifies unfamiliar substances based on their chemical and physical properties.	Uses reasoning and evidence to explain why reactivity with water, other elements, molecules and compounds is a chemical property. Applies knowledge of physical and chemical properties to report on uncommon substances.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	I.2 Observe and evaluate evidence of chemical and physical change.	Identifies changes in matter when given examples. Recognizes that a change in shape/size is a physical change. Identifies a change of phase as a physical change.	Categorizes changes as chemical or physical. Realizes that a change in shape/size is a physical change. Identifies that evidence of a chemical change includes color change, heat or light given off.	Differentiates between chemical and physical changes. Gives examples of physical changes including phase change, change in shape, or size. Gives examples of evidence of chemical changes including color change, heat or light given off, change in odor, gas given off, rust forming, combustion, respiration, photosynthesis. Explains that physical properties can be altered by a chemical change in a substance.	Analyzes observations of changes and explains how each gives evidence of a chemical or physical change. Investigates changes in physical properties resulting from chemical changes.
Range	I.3 Investigate and measure the effects of increasing or decreasing the amount of energy in a physical or chemical change, and relate the kind of energy added to the motion of the particles.	Recognizes that heat, light, and sound are forms of energy associated with chemical and physical changes. Explains that matter is made of atoms and molecules using a diagram. Interprets a graph showing temperature change of a	Identifies examples of energy associated with chemical and physical changes. Recalls that atoms and molecules move more rapidly as temperature increases. Identifies sections of a graph showing where temperature is	Explains why atoms and molecules move more rapidly as temperature rises and heat energy increases. Explains that the melting and boiling points of water define the conditions in which liquid water exists. Uses a graph of temperature of a substance to infer phases and phase changes. Explains evidence of heat during a chemical reaction. Conducts an experiment, and reports the effect of adding or removing energy on chemical and physical changes.	Measures temperature and graphs the relationship between the states of water and changes in its temperature. Gathers and explains evidence showing that heat may be given off or taken in during a chemical change and a physical change. Plans and conducts an experiment of the effect of adding or removing energy on chemical and physical changes and reports on the results.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		substance.	increasing and/or decreasing. Recalls that temperature does not change during phase change.		
Range	I.4 Identify the observable features of chemical reactions.	Identifies the reactants and products of a given chemical reaction. Identifies the presence of the same atoms in products and reactants. Recognizes that mass is conserved in a chemical reaction. Recognizes that chemical reaction rates can be affected by	With guidance, experiments with variables affecting reaction rate. Matches heating, cooling, stirring, and concentration to their effects on chemical reactions. Explains simple examples of mass conservation in common significant chemical reactions	Demonstrates that mass is constant in a chemical reaction as long as nothing is added or removed. Predicts the result of heating, cooling, stirring, crushing, and concentration in familiar situations. Experiments with the effect of heating, cooling, stirring, crushing, and concentration on chemical reactions, and explains the results of his or her experiment. Reports on one application of chemistry to everyday life.	Explains why mass does not change in a chemical reaction as long as nothing is added or removed. Predicts the effects of heating, cooling, stirring, crushing, and concentration in unfamiliar situations. Generalizes the reasons why heating, cooling, stirring, crushing, and concentration affect chemical reaction rates. Explains how scientists and engineers have applied chemistry to everyday life.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		heating or cooling the reactants. Cites examples of common significant chemical reactions: photosynthesis, respiration, rusting.	(e.g. photosynthesis, respiration, rusting). Identifies examples of chemistry applied to daily life.		
<b>Energy Transfers and Transformations</b>					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	II.1 Compare ways that plants and animals obtain and use energy.	Recalls that both plants and animals use energy. Identifies the role of the sun in photosynthesis. Recognizes that respiration is a process in animals that changes food energy into heat and movement. Uses a diagram to trace the path of energy from	Compares the different ways that plants and animals obtain and use energy. Explains the importance of light energy in photosynthesis. Explains that respiration in animals changes food into energy. Creates a diagram tracing the path of energy from the	Analyzes similar ways that plants and animals obtain and use energy. Explains the importance of photosynthesis, which uses light energy as part of the chemical process that builds plant materials. Explains how respiration in animals converts food energy into mechanical and heat energy. Explains the path of energy from the sun to mechanical energy in an organism.	Gathers, analyzes, and evaluates information about the different ways that plants and animals obtain and use energy. Devises and performs an experiment on how respiration in animals is a process that converts food energy into mechanical and heat energy. Designs a diagram that traces the path of energy from the sun to mechanical energy in an organism.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		the sun to food for an organism.	sun to an organism.		
Range	II.2 Generalize the dependent relationships between organisms.	Recalls and identifies the relationships between producers and consumers and with support, gives an example. Recognizes a food chain. Given support, tests the effects of air, temperature, water, or light on plant growth. Recognizes that different types of scientists can work in the same	Compares the relationships between producers and consumers and gives examples. Identifies the relationship between predator and prey given a food chain or food web. With support, constructs a food chain to show flow of energy. Given minimal support, tests a hypothesis on the effects of air, temperature,	Describes the dependent relationships between organisms. Categorizes the relationships between organisms such as producer/consumer, predator/prey, mutualism/parasitism/decomposer and provides common examples of each. Uses models to trace the flow of energy in food chains and food webs. Formulates and tests a hypothesis on the effects of air, temperature, water, or light on plant seed germination and growth rates. Describes ways that different scientists may investigate the same ecosystem.	Analyzes the dependent relationships between producers and consumers, predator and prey, mutualism/parasitism/decomposer and provide multiple examples of each. Designs, analyzes, and evaluates models to trace the flow of energy in food chains and food webs. Generalizes multiple ways that different scientists have investigated the same ecosystem.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		ecosystem.	water, or light on plant growth. Recognizes that there are multiple ways that scientists investigate the same ecosystem.		
Range	II.3 Analyze human influence on the capacity of an environment to sustain living things.	Recalls that humans influence living things. Gives an example of how humans have changed the environment. Identifies evidence in an article about humans affecting the environment. With support, compares the effects of	Explains that humans have an influence on the living things in the environment. Lists examples of humans changing the environment to affect organisms. Identifies inferences and evidence in a newspaper or magazine article about the effect of humans on the	Analyzes human influence on the capacity of an environment to sustain living things. Describes specific examples of how humans have changed the capacity of an environment to support specific life forms. Distinguishes between inference and evidence in a newspaper or magazine article relating to the effect of humans on the environment. Infers human activities by observing effects on a specific food web. Evaluates and presents arguments for and against allowing a	Gathers, analyzes, and evaluates data about the influence of humans on the capacity of an environment to sustain living things. Finds and presents evidence of specific examples of how humans have changed the capacity of an environment to support specific life forms. Finds coherence between inference and evidence presented in a newspaper or magazine article relating to the effect of humans on the environment. Predicts the potential effects of humans on a specific food web.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
		humans on food chains. Identifies arguments for and against allowing a species to become extinct.	environment. Predicts the effects of human-made changes to a simple food web. With support, generates arguments for and against allowing a specific species of plant or animal to become extinct.	specific species of plant or animal to become extinct, and relates the argument to the of flow energy in an ecosystem.	



Rock and Fossil Formation					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.1 Compare rocks and minerals and describe how they are related.	Identifies that most rocks are composed of minerals. Recognizes that rocks can be sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous.	Given a classification chart, classifies rocks as sedimentary, metamorphic, or igneous. Observes and describes the minerals found in rocks.	Classifies unfamiliar rocks as sedimentary, metamorphic, or igneous. Given a classification chart, categorizes rocks and minerals based on shape, color, luster, texture, and hardness.	Using a classification chart, applies the properties of rock categorization by identifying and conducting a proper test to infer whether a given sample is sedimentary, metamorphic, or igneous.
Range	III.2 Describe the nature of the changes that rocks undergo over long periods of time.	Using a simple diagram of the rock cycle, recognizes that energy flows through the Earth and plays a role in changing rock materials over time. Gives simple descriptions of how fossils are formed. Defines weathering.	Using a simple diagram of the rock cycle, explains the flow of energy through the Earth and sedimentary processes as rock materials change over time. Completes a partially filled diagram of the rock cycle. Identifies the role of weathering in soil formation.	Using a diagram of the rock cycle, explains the role of energy in the formation of different rock types. Describes how other forces (such as gravity) drive change on Earth's surface. Explains the role of weathering in the rock cycle. Diagrams sedimentary processes in the formation of fossils, soil, and other surface formations. Distinguishes the formation of different rock types and the energy used to make the rocks.	Constructs a model, applying the role of energy, to demonstrate the processes of the rock cycle, fossil formation, and other sedimentary processes to analyze how rocks change over time.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.3 Describe how rock and fossil evidence is used to infer Earth's history.	Given an example of dated rock layers and dated fossils, matches the fossils to the layers they would be found in. Recognizes that deposition forms sedimentary layers. Recognizes that older rock layers are frequently below younger rock layers.	Given an example of rock layers containing fossils, identifies the distinct layers of sedimentary rock and recognizes features that show folding or faulting. Explains why older rock layers are frequently below younger rock layers. Explains that fossils can be used to infer age of rock layers. Recognizes that younger rock layers are more likely to contain fossils resembling existing species.	Given an example of rock layers containing fossils, explains the changes to Earth's surface, including deposition, layering, folding, and faulting. Hypothesizes why the fossils in more recently deposited layers most closely resemble existing species. Identifies the assumptions scientists make to determine relative ages of rock layers. Proposes why more recently deposited rock layers are more likely to contain fossils resembling existing species than older rock layers.	Given an example of rock layers containing fossils, infers the processes that formed the rock layers and fossils, and the relative age of the layers and fossils. Infers which fossils are most closely related to living species and what changes to Earth's surface the fossil evidence shows. Constructs a model to describe folding, deposition, and faulting.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	III.4 Compare rapid and gradual changes to Earth's surface.	Recognizes that volcanoes and earthquakes change the Earth's surface and release energy from inside the Earth. Recognizes that small changes over time can add up to major changes to Earth's surface.	Given a model, identifies the energy buildup and release in earthquakes. Defines what volcanoes and earthquakes are and describes in simple terms how they transfer energy from inside the Earth. Explains how small changes over time can add up to major changes to Earth's surface. Identifies reasons why best engineering and ecological practices may not always be followed in the building of certain manmade structures.	Compares and contrasts gradual and rapid changes to Earth's surface and relates these changes to the release of Earth's interior energy through volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Models the process of energy buildup and release in earthquakes. Given examples, explains the reasons why best engineering and ecological practices may not have been followed in the building of certain manmade structures. Models how small changes over time add up to major changes to Earth's surface.	Creates a model or illustration incorporating the transfer of mechanical energy to demonstrate how many small changes accumulate to create major changes to Earth's surface and the impact the energy transfer has on building and engineering projects.

Energy, Force, and Motion					
		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.1 Investigate the transfer of energy through various materials.	States that different types of energy are transferred as waves through various mediums. Identifies the spread of energy away from an energy-producing source.	Provides examples of energy transferred by conduction, convection, and radiation. Draws a wave; labels wavelength. Recognizes that white light can be separated into the visible color spectrum.	Relates the energy of a wave to its wavelength. Explains how wavelength determines the color of visible light. Gives examples of energy spreading from a source by conduction, convection, and radiation, and how various mediums affect the transfer of energy.	Conducts an investigation of energy transferred by conduction, convection, or radiation. Analyzes the evidence of change in energy of a wave as it travels through various mediums and relates the change of energy to the properties of the wave.
Range	IV.2 Examine the force exerted on objects by gravity.	Defines mass and weight. States that gravity is a force exerted on objects. Follows instructions to build a simple structure that supports a minimal load.	Describes the difference between mass and weight. Recognizes that mass and distance affect the force of gravity exerted on an object. Identifies characteristics of a structure that make it able to support greater loads.	Compares and contrasts mass and weight. Explains how mass and distance affect the force exerted on an object by gravity. Designs and builds a simple structure to support a load. Designs and builds a machine that uses gravity to accomplish a task.	Designs and builds a complex structure to support a load. Applies an understanding of how distance and mass affect the force of gravity by engineering a machine that uses gravity to accomplish a task.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
			Identifies how machines use gravity to accomplish a task.		
Range	IV.3 Investigate the application of forces that act on objects, and the resulting motion.	Recognizes that levers and inclined planes make work easier. Recognizes that friction can be used to control the motion of an object.	Makes and records observations of simple machines creating a mechanical advantage. Describes ways that friction can control motion. Recognizes a complex machine as a combination of simple machines.	Design and builds a complex machine that uses levers, inclined planes, and friction to control the motion of an object. Calculates the mechanical advantage of levers while manipulating the fulcrum.	Analyzes the principles of force and motion for each component of a complex machine built by the student. Calculates the mechanical advantage of levers used in the machine. Investigates the principles used to engineer changes in forces and motion: efficiency, mechanical advantage, cost vs. benefit, desired outcome and task accomplishment.

		<b>The Level 1 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 2 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 3 Student:</b>	<b>The Level 4 Student:</b>
Range	IV.4 Analyze various forms of energy and how living organisms sense and respond to energy.	Defines potential and kinetic energy. Recognizes that organisms sense and respond to energy.	Recognizes that energy can transform from one form to another. Classifies examples of potential and kinetic energy. Identifies examples of organisms sensing and responding to various forms of energy.	Analyzes the cyclic nature of potential and kinetic energy. Given a diagram, identifies the conversions of energy from one form to another. Identifies technological advances that enable humans to sense various forms of energy. Describes and explains the relationship between the sensing mechanism, the energy being detected and the energy provided when organisms sense and respond to various forms of energy.	Designs and builds a model that demonstrates the cyclic nature of potential and kinetic energy. Analyzes the changes in energy demonstrated by the model. Draws and labels a complex diagram identifying the conversion of energy from one form to another. Investigates different types of technology developed to help humans sense various types of energy.

## APPENDIX D: AGENDAS

### Agenda

#### Standard Setting for ELA 3–11 Panels

ELA 3–5

ELA 6–8

ELA 9–11

#### **DAY 1—Wednesday, August 13th, 2014, Grades 3–11 ELA, SAGE**

8:00–8:30	Orientation for table leaders
8:00–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Panelists receive folders, sign security affidavit</i></li></ul>
8:30–8:45	Welcome and introductions from Utah State Office of Education (USOE)
8:45–9:45	Large group introductory training <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Welcome and introductions</i></li><li>• <i>Purpose of standard-setting workshop</i></li><li>• <i>Description of the SAGE test design</i></li><li>• <i>General overview of standard-setting procedures and key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>○ <i>“Just Barely”</i></li><li>○ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li><li>○ <i>Response probability</i></li><li>○ <i>Bookmark task</i></li><li>○ <i>Panelist feedback and impact data</i></li></ul></li></ul>
9:45–10:00	Break and separate into small group rooms
10:00–11:00	Panelists experience online operational test environment
11:00–11:45	Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on development of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul>
11:45–12:30	Lunch
12:30–1:15	Discussion of students who are “just barely” characterized by PLDs
1:15–4:30	Review of Ordered Item Book (OIB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on composition of the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Training on review of the OIB</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>What do students need to know and be able to do to respond correctly to each question?</i></li><li>○ <i>Why is each item more difficult than the preceding item?</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Instruction in accessing the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of OIB</i></li></ul>
4:30	Adjourn

**Day 2—Thursday, August 14, 2014, Grades 3–11 ELA, SAGE**

8:15–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments
8:30–8:45	Review panelist paperwork (reimbursement and demographic information)
8:45–10:00	<p>Training on Bookmark Placement task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark Placement key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>◦ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Training on “Just Barely”</i></li><li>• <i>Training on RP67</i></li><li>• <i>Training on Bookmark Placement judgment task, and procedure for recording bookmarks</i></li></ul>
10:00–11:15	<p>Round 1 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Anchor Grades: 4, 8, and 11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark procedures and key concepts</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 1 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
11:15–11:30	Panelist Break
11:30–12:30	<p>Round 2 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Anchor Grades: 4, 8, and 11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on use of panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
12:30–1:15	Lunch
1:15–2:45	<p>Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) for adjacent grades 3, 7, and 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul>
2:45–4:30	Review of Ordered Item Booklet for adjacent grades 3, 7, and 10
4:30	Adjourn for panelists not participating in Anchor Grade Moderation
4:30–5:30	Anchor Grade Moderation with all ELA table leaders
5:30	Adjourn for table leaders



**Day 3—Friday, August 14, 2014, Grades 3–11 ELA, SAGE**

8:15–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments
8:30–9:30	Round 1 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Adjacent Grades: 3, 7, 10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on use of interpolated bookmark page numbers</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Debrief of Moderation session outcomes</i></li><li>◦ <i>Presentation of interpolated bookmark page numbers</i></li><li>◦ <i>Discussion of Bookmark Placement task for interpolated page numbers</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 1 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
9:30–9:45	Panelist Break
9:45–10:30	Round 2 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Adjacent Grades: 3, 7, 10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
10:30–11:30	Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) for adjacent grades 5, 6, and 9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li></ul> <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i>
11:30–12:15	Lunch
12:15–2:45	Review of Ordered Item Booklet for adjacent grades 5, 6, and 9
2:45–3:00	Panelist Break
3:00–3:45	Round 1 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Adjacent Grades: 5, 6, and 9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
3:45–4:00	Panelist Break
4:00–4:45	Round 2 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (adjacent grades 5, 6, and 9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
4:45–5:00	Panelists complete workshop evaluations, and adjourn for panelists not participating in final moderation
5:00–6:00	Final Moderation with all ELA table leaders
6:00	Adjourn for table leaders

## Agenda

### Standard Setting for High School Math Panel

Math I

Math II

Math III

#### **DAY 1—Monday, August 11th, 2014, High School Math, End-of-Course**

8:00–8:30	Orientation for table leaders
8:00–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Panelists receive folders, sign security affidavit</i></li></ul>
8:30–8:45	Welcome and introductions from Utah State Office of Education (USOE)
8:45–9:45	Large group introductory training <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Welcome and introductions</i></li><li>• <i>Purpose of standard-setting workshop</i></li><li>• <i>Description of the SAGE test design</i></li><li>• <i>General overview of standard-setting procedures and key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>○ <i>“Just Barely”</i></li><li>○ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li><li>○ <i>Response probability</i></li><li>○ <i>Bookmark task</i></li><li>○ <i>Panelist feedback and impact data</i></li></ul></li></ul>
9:45–10:00	Break, and separate into small group rooms
10:00–11:00	Panelists experience online operational test environment
11:00–11:45	Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on development of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul>
11:45–12:30	Lunch
12:30–1:15	Discussion of students who are “just barely” characterized by PLDs
1:15–4:30	Review of Ordered Item Book (OIB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on composition of the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Training on review of the OIB</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>What do students need to know and be able to do to respond correctly to each question?</i></li><li>○ <i>Why is each item more difficult than the preceding item?</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Instruction in accessing the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of OIB</i></li></ul>
4:30	Adjourn

**Day 2—Tuesday, August 12, 2014, High School Math, End-of-Course**

8:15–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments
8:30–8:45	Review panelist paperwork (reimbursement and demographic information)
8:45–10:00	<p>Training on Bookmark Placement task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark Placement key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>◦ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Training on “Just Barely”</i></li><li>• <i>Training on RP67</i></li><li>• <i>Training on Bookmark Placement judgment task, and procedure for recording bookmarks</i></li></ul>
10:00–11:15	<p>Round 1 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark procedures and key concepts</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 1 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
11:15–11:30	Panelist Break, and concurrent production of feedback data
11:30–12:30	<p>Round 2 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on use of panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
12:30–1:15	Lunch, and Adjourn for table leaders not participating in Moderation
1:15–2:15	Moderation with table leaders
2:15	Adjourn

## Agenda

### Standard Setting for High School Science Panel

Biology  
Earth Science  
Chemistry  
Physics

#### **DAY 1—Monday, August 11th, 2014, High School Science, End-of-Course**

8:00–8:30	Orientation for table leaders
8:00–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Panelists receive folders, sign security affidavit</i></li></ul>
8:30–8:45	Welcome and introductions from Utah State Office of Education (USOE)
8:45–9:45	Large group introductory training <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Welcome and introductions</i></li><li>• <i>Purpose of standard-setting workshop</i></li><li>• <i>Description of the SAGE test design</i></li><li>• <i>General overview of standard-setting procedures and key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>○ <i>“Just Barely”</i></li><li>○ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li><li>○ <i>Response probability</i></li><li>○ <i>Bookmark task</i></li><li>○ <i>Panelist feedback and impact data</i></li></ul></li></ul>
9:45–10:00	Break, and separate into small group rooms
10:00–11:00	Panelists experience online operational test environment
11:00–11:45	Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on development of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul>
11:45–12:30	Lunch
12:30–1:15	Discussion of students who are “just barely” characterized by PLDs
1:15–4:30	Review of Ordered Item Book (OIB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on composition of the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Training on review of the OIB</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>What do students need to know and be able to do to respond correctly to each question?</i></li><li>○ <i>Why is each item more difficult than the preceding item?</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Instruction in accessing the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of OIB</i></li></ul>
4:30	Adjourn

**Day 2—Tuesday, August 12, 2014, High School Science, End of Course**

8:15 – 8:30	Registration and morning refreshments
8:30–8:45	Review panelist paperwork (reimbursement and demographic information)
8:45–10:00	<p>Training on Bookmark Placement task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark Placement key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>◦ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Training on “Just Barely”</i></li><li>• <i>Training on RP67</i></li><li>• <i>Training on bookmark Placement judgment task, and procedure for recording bookmarks</i></li></ul>
10:00–11:15	<p>Round 1 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark procedures and key concepts</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 1 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
11:15–11:30	Panelist Break, and concurrent production of feedback data
11:30–12:30	<p>Round 2 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on use of panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
12:30–1:15	Lunch, and Adjourn for table leaders not participating in Moderation
1:15–2:15	Moderation with table leaders
2:15	Adjourn

## Agenda

### Standard Setting for Math Grades 3–8 Panels

Subpanel A: Grades 3–4 Math

Subpanel B: Grades 5–6 Math

Subpanel C: Grades 7–8 Math

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#### **DAY 1—Wednesday, August 13th, 2014, Grades 3–8 Math, SAGE**

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8:00–8:30	Orientation for table leaders
8:00–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Panelists receive folders, sign security affidavit</i></li></ul>
8:30–8:45	Welcome and introductions from Utah State Office of Education (USOE)
8:45–9:45	Large group introductory training <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Welcome and introductions</i></li><li>• <i>Purpose of standard-setting workshop</i></li><li>• <i>Description of the SAGE test design</i></li><li>• <i>General overview of standard-setting procedures and key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>○ <i>“Just Barely”</i></li><li>○ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li><li>○ <i>Response probability</i></li><li>○ <i>Bookmark task</i></li><li>○ <i>Panelist feedback and impact data</i></li></ul></li></ul>
9:45–10:00	Break, and separate into small group rooms
10:00–11:00	Panelists experience online operational test environment
11:00–11:45	Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on development of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul>
11:45–12:30	Lunch
12:30–1:15	Discussion of students who are “just barely” characterized by PLDs
1:15–4:30	Review of Ordered Item Book (OIB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on composition of the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Training on review of the OIB</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>What do students need to know and be able to do to respond correctly to each question?</i></li><li>○ <i>Why is each item more difficult than the preceding item?</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Instruction in accessing the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of OIB</i></li></ul>
4:30	Adjourn

**Day 2—Thursday, August 14, 2014, Grades 3–8 Math, SAGE**

8:15–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments
8:30–8:45	Review panelist paperwork (reimbursement and demographic information)
8:45–10:00	<p>Training on Bookmark Placement task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark Placement key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>◦ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Training on “Just Barely”</i></li><li>• <i>Training on RP67</i></li><li>• <i>Training on bookmark placement judgment task, and procedure for recording bookmarks</i></li></ul>
10:00–11:15	<p>Round 1 bookmark placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Anchor Grades: 4, 5, and 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark procedures and key concepts</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 1 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
10:00–11:00	<p>Round 2 bookmark placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Anchor Grades: 4, 5, and 8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on use of panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li></ul> <p><i>Round 2 bookmark placement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>
11:30–12:30	Lunch
12:30–1:15	<p>Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors for adjacent grades 3, 6, and 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul>
1:15–2:45	Review of Ordered Item Booklet for adjacent grades 3, 6, and 7
2:45–4:30	<p>Review of Ordered Item Book</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on composition of the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Training on review of the OIB</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>What do students need to know and be able to do to respond correctly to each question?</i></li><li>◦ <i>Why is each item more difficult than the preceding item?</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Instruction in accessing the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of OIB</i></li></ul>
4:30	Adjourn for panelists not participating in Anchor Grade Moderation
4:30–5:30	Anchor Grade Moderation with all math table leaders
5:30	Adjourn for table leaders

**Day 3—Friday, August 14, 2014, Grades 3–8 Math, SAGE**

8:15–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments
8:30–9:30	Round 1 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Adjacent Grades: 3, 6, and 7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on use of interpolated bookmark page numbers</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Debrief of Moderation session outcomes</i></li><li>◦ <i>Presentation of interpolated bookmark page numbers</i></li><li>◦ <i>Discussion of Bookmark Placement task for interpolated page numbers</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 1 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
9:30–9:45	Panelist Break
9:45–10:30	Round 2 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (adjacent grades: 3, 6, and 7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
10:30–11:30	Panelists complete workshop evaluations, and adjourn for panelists not participating in final moderation
11:30–12:15	Lunch
12:15–1:15	Final Moderation with all Math table leaders
1:15	Adjourn for table leaders



## Agenda

### Standard Setting for Science 4–8 Panels

Science 4–6

Science 7–8

#### **DAY 1—Wednesday, August 13th, 2014, Grades 4–8 Science, SAGE**

8:00–8:30	Orientation for Table Leaders
8:00–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Panelists receive folders, sign security affidavit</i></li></ul>
8:30–8:45	Welcome and introductions from Utah State Office of Education (USOE)
8:45–9:45	Large group introductory training <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Welcome and introductions</i></li><li>• <i>Purpose of standard-setting workshop</i></li><li>• <i>Description of the SAGE test design</i></li><li>• <i>General overview of standard-setting procedures and key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>○ <i>“Just Barely”</i></li><li>○ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li><li>○ <i>Response probability</i></li><li>○ <i>Bookmark task</i></li><li>○ <i>Panelist feedback and impact data</i></li></ul></li></ul>
9:45–10:00	Break, and separate into small group rooms
10:00–11:00	Panelists experience online operational test environment
11:00–11:45	Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on development of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul>
11:45–12:30	Lunch
12:30–1:15	Discussion of students who are “just barely” characterized by PLDs
1:15–4:30	Review of Ordered Item Book (OIB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on composition of the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Training on review of the OIB</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>What do students need to know and be able to do to respond correctly to each question?</i></li><li>○ <i>Why is each item more difficult than the preceding item?</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Instruction in accessing the OIB</i></li><li>• <i>Independent review of OIB</i></li></ul>
4:30	Adjourn

**Day 2—Thursday, August 14, 2014, Grades 4–8 Science, SAGE**

8:15–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments
8:30–8:45	Review panelist paperwork (reimbursement and demographic information)
8:45–10:00	Training on Bookmark Placement task <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark Placement key concepts</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Proficiency Level Descriptors</i></li><li>◦ <i>Ordered Item Book</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Training on “Just Barely”</i></li><li>• <i>Training on RP67</i></li><li>• <i>Training on bookmark placement judgment task, and procedure for recording bookmarks</i></li></ul>
10:00–11:15	Round 1 bookmark placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Anchor Grades: 4 and 8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Review of Bookmark procedures and key concepts</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 1 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
11:15–11:30	Panelist Break
11:30–12:30	Round 2 Bookmark placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Anchor Grades: 4 and 8) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on use of panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist agreement feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
12:30–1:15	Lunch
1:15–2:45	Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) for adjacent grades 5 and 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul>
2:45–4:30	Review of Ordered Item Booklet for adjacent grades 5 and 7
4:30	Adjourn for panelists not participating in Anchor Grade Moderation
4:30–5:30	Anchor Grade Moderation with all Science table leaders
5:30	Adjourn for table leaders

**Day 3—Friday, August 14, 2014, Grades 3–11 ELA, SAGE**

8:15–8:30	Registration and morning refreshments
8:30–9:30	Round 1 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Adjacent Grades: 5 and 7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training on use of interpolated bookmark page numbers</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>Debrief of Moderation session outcomes</i></li><li>◦ <i>Presentation of interpolated bookmark page numbers</i></li><li>◦ <i>Discussion of Bookmark Placement task for interpolated page numbers</i></li></ul></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 1 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
9:30–9:45	Panelist Break
9:45–10:30	Round 2 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Adjacent Grades: 5 and 7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
10:30–11:30	Review and parsing of Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs) for adjacent grade 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Independent review of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Independent parsing of PLDs</i></li><li>• <i>Group review of parsed PLDs</i></li></ul> <p>Panelists for grades 7 and 8 complete workshop evaluations, and adjourn for panelists not participating in final moderation</p>
11:30–12:15	Lunch
12:15–2:45	Review of Ordered Item Booklet for adjacent grade 6
2:45–3:00	Panelist Break
3:00–3:45	Round 1 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (adjacent grade 6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
3:45–4:00	Panelist Break
4:00–4:45	Round 2 Bookmark Placement for Proficient, Approaching Proficient, and Highly Proficient (Adjacent Grade 6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist feedback data</i></li><li>• <i>Completion of Bookmark Placement Readiness Form</i></li><li>• <i>Round 2 Bookmark Placement</i></li></ul>
4:45–5:00	Panelists complete workshop evaluations, and adjourn for panelists not participating in final moderation
5:00–6:00	Final Moderation with all Science table leaders
6:00	Adjourn for table leaders

### Illustrative Agenda for Stakeholders Meeting

**9:00 AM–  
11:00 AM**

**Stakeholders Meeting—Monday, August 18, 2014**

- *Brief review of standard-setting procedures*
- *Review of Proficiency Level Descriptors*
- *Review of impact data*
- *Presentation of recommended standards and impact*
- *Table leader reflection on standard-setting procedures*
- *Stakeholders discussion of the recommended standards and impact*
- *Stakeholders make recommendations for moderating standards*

## APPENDIX E: STANDARD-SETTING PANELISTS

### End-of-Course Mathematics Panel

First Name	Last Name	Table	Grades/Subject	Gender	Ethnicity	District Name	Member Type	Teaching Experience
Gail	Albrecht	Table A	Secondary Math I	Female	White	Sevier	Assistant Superintendent	20
Sandra	Coxson	Table A	Secondary Math I	Female	White	Nebo	Teacher	24
Linda	Eyring	Table A	Secondary Math I	Female		Granite School District	Teacher	30
Marty	Larkin	Table A	Secondary Math I	Female	White		University Faculty	41
Craig	Free	Table B	Secondary Math I	Male	White	Davis School District		
Megann	Johns	Table B	Secondary Math I	Female	White	Syracuse Arts Academy	Teacher	3
Ron	Twitchell	Table B	Secondary Math I	Male	White	Frovo City School District	Director of Instructions Administrator	25
Katrina	Holliman	Table B	Secondary Math I	Female	White	Jordan School District	Teacher	12

First Name	Last Name	Table	Grades/Subject	Gender	Ethnicity	District Name	Member Type	Teaching Experience
Eric	Blackham	Table A	Secondary Math II	Male	White	South Sarpete School District	Teacher	10
Jay	Blain	Table A	Secondary Math II	Male	White		Utah Education Association	20
Kenley	Brown	Table A	Secondary Math II	Male	White	Alpine School District	Research and Evaluation	8
Vernon	Kunz	Table A	Secondary Math II	Male	White	Davis School District	Special Education Teacher	27
Carolyn	Bushman	Table B	Secondary Math II	Female	White	Tooele	Teacher	23
Ted	Gilbert	Table B	Secondary Math II	Male	White	Karl G. Maese Preparatory Academy	Teacher	6
Thao	Le	Table B	Secondary Math II	Female	Asian	Ogden	Teacher	4
Dawn	Teuscher	Table B	Secondary Math II	Female	White		University Faculty	10
Don	Busenbark	Table A	Secondary Math III	Male	White	Duchesne County	Teacher	21
Maggie	Cummings	Table A	Secondary Math III	Female	Hispanic		University Faculty	14

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Grades/Subject</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Jerry	Frydrych	Table A	Secondary Math III	Male	White	Salt Lake City School District	Math Supervision Administrator	10
Nan	Koebbe	Table A	Secondary Math III	Female	White	Cache County	Teacher	14
Lars	Nordfelt	Table A	Secondary Math III	Male	White	Park City School District	Teacher	18
Steve	Jackson	Table B	Secondary Math III	Male	White	Alpine School District	Math Specialist Administrator	30
Vickie	Lyons	Table B	Secondary Math III	Female	White	Alpine School District	Teacher	21
Amy	Summers	Table B	Secondary Math III	Female	White	Alpine School District	Teacher	10
Janet	Young	Table B	Secondary Math III	Female	White	Wasatch Co. School District	Teacher	16

### End-of-Course Science Panel

First Name	Last Name	Table	Grades/Subject	Gender	Ethnicity	District Name	Member Type	Teaching Experience
Bonnie	Bourgeois	Table A	Biology	Female	White	Utah Military Academy	Teacher	24
Brian	Packer	Table A	Biology	Female	Multiple	Davis School District	ESOL/Bilingual Education	12
Bart	Reynolds	Table A	Biology	Male	White		University Faculty	10
Bryan	Bowles	Table B	Biology	Male	White	Davis School District	Superintendent	13
Jason	Carwin	Table B	Biology	Male	White	Jordan School District	Teacher	16
Melinda	Fatani	Table B	Biology	Female	White	Jordan School District	Special Education Teacher	14
Kim	Jensen	Table B	Biology	Female	White	Davis School District	Teacher	12
Evan	Whitaker	Table B	Biology	Male	White	Alpine School District	Teacher	29
Vynessa	Campos	Table C	Biology	Female	White	Jordan School District	Teacher	18
Jerry	Miller	Table C	Biology	Male	White	Granite School District	Teacher	24
Kim	Rose	Table C	Biology	Female	White	Tooele	Teacher	6



<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Grades/Subject</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Barbara	Warner	Table C	Biology	Female	White	Kane	Teacher	21
Jana	Barrow	Table A	Chemistry	Female	White	Davis School District	Teacher	15
Janette	Duffin	Table A	Chemistry	Female	White	Davis School District	Teacher	23
Julie	Laub	Table A	Chemistry	Female	White	Davis School District	Teacher	3
Robert	Madsen	Table A	Chemistry	Male	White	Uintah School District	Teacher	8
Melissa	Beck	Table B	Chemistry	Female	White	Jordan School District	Teacher	4
Lisa	Mahony	Table B	Chemistry	Female	White	Jordan School District	Teacher	20
Karl	Medinger	Table B	Chemistry	Male	White	Nuames	Teacher	5
Rosie-Marie	Sluga	Table B	Chemistry	Female	African-American	Murray	Substitute Teacher	5
Kristin	Ahmed	Table C	Chemistry	Female	White	Granite School District	Teacher	4
Steve	Revelli	Table C	Chemistry	Male	White	Alpine School District	Teacher	29
Linda	Walter	Table C	Chemistry	Female	White	Nebo	Teacher	29

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Grades/Subject</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Matt	Affolter	Table A	Earth Science	Male	White	Granite School District	Teacher	3
Alisha	Anderson	Table A	Earth Science	Female	White	Granite School District	Teacher	1
Bruce	Bohm	Table A	Earth Science	Male	White	Cache County	Teacher	25
Brittany	Bohne	Table A	Earth Science	Female	White	Granite School District	Teacher	2
Jacob	Bishop	Table B	Earth Science	Male	White	Boxer Elder School District	Teacher	13
Adela	Genoves	Table B	Earth Science	Female	Hispanic	Granite School District	Teacher	6
Jill	Howells	Table B	Earth Science	Female	White	Jordan School District	Teacher	13
Al	Ladeau	Table C	Earth Science	Male		Weber	Retired Teacher	19
David	Page	Table C	Earth Science	Male	White	Granite School District	Teacher	4
Brad	Saurer	Table C	Earth Science	Male	White	Granite School District	Teacher	4

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Grades/Subject</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Ron	Wolff	Table C	Earth Science	Male	White	Boxer Elder School District	Retired Teacher	9
Dan	Broadbent	Table A	Physics	Male		Alpine School District	Teacher	5
Nedra	Call	Table A	Physics	Female			Curriculum Director Administrator	8
Susan	Callister	Table A	Physics	Female	White	Davis School District	Teacher	11
Jelena	Jensen	Table A	Physics	Female	White	Granite School District	Teacher	22
William	Chandler	Table B	Physics	Male	White	Cache County	Teacher	7
Marc	Mayntz	Table B	Physics	Male	White	Provo City	Teacher	17
Wilson	McConkie	Table B	Physics	Male	White	Davis School District	Teacher	15
Duane	Merrell	Table B	Physics	Male	White		University Faculty	30
Kristin	Swenson	Table B	Physics	Female	White		University Faculty	6

First Name	Last Name	Table	Grades/Subject	Gender	Ethnicity	District Name	Member Type	Teaching Experience
Matthew	Rytting	Table C	Physics	Male	White	Alpine School District	Teacher	2
Nicholas	Smith	Table C	Physics	Male	White	Canyons School District	Teacher	3
LeAnna	Squires	Table C	Physics	Female	White	Canyons School District	Teacher	24

### English Language Arts Panel

First Name	Last Name	Subject/Grades	Table	Gender	Ethnicity	District Name	Member Type	Teaching Experience
Cydnee	Carter	ELA 3–5	Table A	Female	White	Davis	ELA Coordinator	6
Mara	Guzman	ELA 3–5	Table A	Female	Hispanic	Salt Lake City	Paraprofessional	15
Cherstine	Willis	ELA 3–5	Table A	Female	White	Alpine	Clinical Faculty Associate	3
Elias	Zani	ELA 3–5	Table A	Male	White	Salt Lake City	Literacy Coach	14
Christine	Fitzgerald	ELA 3–5	Table B	Female	White	Davis	ELA Coordinator	1

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Subject/Grades</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Adrienne	Kumik	ELA 3–5	Table B	Female	White	Granite	Literacy Coach	11
Victor	Larsen	ELA 3–5	Table B	Male	Asian	Alpine	Teacher on Special Assignment	8
Sheri	Mattle	ELA 3–5	Table B	Female	White	Jordan	Parent	
Janiel	Gunther	ELA 3–5	Table C	Female	White	Davis	ELA Coordinator	9
Shannon	Rhodes	ELA 3–5	Table C	Female	White	Cache County	Teacher	5
Nadine	Walters	ELA 3–5	Table C	Female	American Indian/Alaska Native	Washington	ELA Coordinator	6
Timothy	Morrism	ELA 6–8	Table	Male	White		University Professor	
Timothy	Morrism	ELA 6–8	Table	Male	White	Salt Lake City		30
Kimberlee	Irvine	ELA 6–8	Table A	Female	White	Weber	Teacher	16
Kevin	Rich	ELA 6–8	Table A	Male	White	Alpine	Teacher	10
Elaine	Tucker	ELA 6–8	Table A	Female	White	Alpine	Teacher	24

First Name	Last Name	Subject/Grades	Table	Gender	Ethnicity	District Name	Member Type	Teaching Experience
Teresa	Vaughn	ELA 6–8	Table A	Female	White	Granite	Special Education Teacher	15
Lorraine	Wallace	ELA 6–8	Table A	Female	White		University Faculty	18
Angela	Hartley	ELA 6–8	Table B	Female	White	Jordan	Teacher	3
Lisa	Johnson	ELA 6–8	Table B	Female	White	Granite	ESOL/Bilingual Education	13
Terrilyn	Lee	ELA 6–8	Table B	Female	White	Salt Lake City	Assessment	21
Justine	Schwarz	ELA 6–8	Table B	Female	White	Uintah	Teacher	26
Bruce	Eschler	ELA 6–8	Table C	Male	White	Murray	Teacher	10
Brian	Ludlow	ELA 6–8	Table C	Male	White		University Faculty	10
Machelle	Maxwell	ELA 6–8	Table C	Female	White	Uintah	Teacher	27
Jamie	Sintay	ELA 6–8	Table C	Female	White	Alpine	Teacher	3
Jason	Carpenter	ELA 9–11	Table A	Male	White	Murray City	Teacher	6

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Subject/Grades</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Nancy	Champi	ELA 9–11	Table A	Female	White	Weber	Teacher	8
Melinda	Dummer	ELA 9–11	Table A	Female	White	Jordan	Teacher	14
Bonnie	Garcia	ELA 9–11	Table A	Female	White	Alpine	Instructional Coach	3
Kathrin	Paul	ELA 9–11	Table B	Female	White	Granite	Teacher	5
Melanie	Stokes	ELA 9–11	Table B	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	9
Carrie	Weldon	ELA 9–11	Table B	Female	White	Uintah	Literacy Coach	2
John	Meisner	ELA 9–11	Table C	Male	White	Iron	Professional Development Administrator	7
Patricia	Thorpe	ELA 9–11	Table C	Female	White	Weber	Teacher	21
Precindia	Parks	ELA 9–11	Table B	Female	White	Granite	Teacher	7
Janna	Neville	ELA 9–11	Table C	Female	White	Washington	Secondary ELA Coordinator	6 mos.

### Mathematics Panel

First Name	Last Name	Subject/Grades	Table	Gender	Ethnicity	District Name	Member Type	Teaching Experience
Debbie	Campbell	Math 3–4	Table A	Female	White	Cache County	Teacher	23
Carrie	Fox	Math 3–4	Table A	Female	White	Salt Lake City	University Instructor	4
Michelle	Pendergast	Math 3–4	Table A	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	10
Carrie	Ziegler	Math 3–4	Table A	Female	White	Salt Lake City	Mathematics Coach	6
Carrie	Stevenson	Math 3–4	Table B	Female	White	Davis	Curriculum Writer	4
Linda	Hendry	Math 3–4	Table C	Female	White	Salt Lake City	Mathematics Coach	1
Olivia	Jackson	Math 3–4	Table C	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	8
Cynthia	Price	Math 3–4	Table A	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	17
Don	Vincent	Math 3–4	Table A	Male	White	Box Elder	Teacher	8
Brenda	Bennett	Math 3–4	Table B	Female	White	Cache County	Teacher	10



<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Subject/Grades</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Amy	Kinder	Math 3–4	Table B	Female	White	Salt Lake City	Mathematics Coach	9
Holley	Morrison	Math 3–4	Table B	Female	White	Cache County	Teacher	20
Shannon	Ference	Math 3–4	Table C	Female	White		Student Teacher	7
Stevane	Godina	Math 3–4	Table C	Female	White	Salt Lake City	Mathematics Coach	12
Michael	Jorgensen	Math 3–4	Table C	Male	White	Wasatch	G&T Specialist	6
Tanya	Miner	Math 3–4	Table C	Female	White	Lakeview	Teacher	9
Dori	Feichko	Math 5–6	Table A	Female	White	Carbon	Teacher	9
Brian	Heinsohn	Math 5–6	Table A	Male	White	Cache County	Teacher	5
Rebecca	Jackson	Math 5–6	Table A	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	14
Jeff	Johnson	Math 5–6	Table B	Male	White	Weber	Teacher	17
Karen	Merritt	Math 5–6	Table B	Female	White	Cache County	Teacher	16

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Subject/Grades</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Amy	Slavick	Math 5–6	Table B	Female	White	Box Elder	Teacher	13
Kris	Orton	Math 5–6	Table C	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	17
Candy	Peters	Math 5–6	Table C	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	27
Mary Ellen	Summers	Math 5–6	Table C	Female	White	Box Elder	Teacher	29
Rise	Timpke	Math 5–6	Table C	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	17
Marilyn	Blakley	Math 7–8	Table A	Female	White	North Summit	Teacher	17
Megan	Fairbourn	Math 7–8	Table A	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	13
Susan	Gossling	Math 7–8	Table A	Female	White	Weber School District	Teacher	20
Marty	Larkin	Math 7–8	Table A	Female	White		University Faculty	41
Collette	Remy	Math 7–8	Table A	Female		Weber	Teacher	6
Amber	Capell	Math 7–8	Table B	Female	White	Nebo	Teacher	10

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Subject/Grades</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Karen	Feld	Math 7–8	Table B	Female	White	Alpine	Teacher	8
Jennifer	Hooper	Math 7–8	Table B	Female	White		Teacher	25
Teena	Ivers	Math 7–8	Table B	Female	White	Cache County	Teacher	20
Tiffany	Thornock	Math 7–8	Table B	Female	White	Weber	Teacher	8
Stacey	Jackson	Math 7–8	Table C	Female	White	Weber	Teacher	13
Dee	Jukes-Cooper	Math 7–8	Table C	Female	White	Cache County	Teacher	12
Janet	Montgomery	Math 7–8	Table C	Female	White	Washington County	Teacher	16
Kate	Nielson	Math 7–8	Table C	Female	White	State Charter School	Teacher	8
Lisa	Prockett	Math 7–8	Table C	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	10

## Science Panel

First Name	Last Name	Grades/Subject	Table	Gender	Ethnicity	District Name	Member Type	Teaching Experience
Tara	Best	Science 4–6	Table A	Female	American Indian or Alaska Native	Davis	Teacher	2
Cynthia	Bowser	Science 4–6	Table A	Female	Other	Jordan	Teacher	9
Laura	Montero	Science 4–6	Table A	Female	Other	Ogden City	Teacher	5
Barbara	Lindeman	Science 4–6	Table B	Female	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Alpine	Teacher	10
Ken	O’Brien	Science 4–6	Table B	Male	White	Salt Lake City	District Science Specialist	23
Katie	Rogers	Science 4–6	Table B	Female	White	Alpine	Teacher	11
Mitzi	Schoneman	Science 4–6	Table B	Female	White	Davis	Teacher	7
Paul	Nance	Science 4–6	Table C	Male	White	Jordan	Teacher	26
Debbra	Smith	Science 4–6	Table C	Female	White	Granite	Teacher	9
Carrie	Sorensen	Science 4–6	Table C	Female	White	Murray	Teacher	15

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Grades/Subject</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Marilyn	Taft	Science 4–6	Table C	Female	White	Salt Lake City	Teacher	11
Judith	Hess	Science 7–8	Table C	Female	White	Granite	Teacher	28
Stuart	Bailey	Science 7–8	Table A	Male	White	Willard	Teacher	35
Adrian	Bancroft	Science 7–8	Table A	Male	White	Salt Lake City	Data Specialist	9
Kenneth	Bennion	Science 7–8	Table A	Male	White	Davis	Teacher	2
Tim	Best	Science 7–8	Table A	Male	America Indian or Alaskan Native	Davis	Healthy Lifestyles Supervisor	16
Lisa	Covert	Science 7–8	Table B	Female	White	Alpine	Teacher	10
Roger	Donohoe	Science 7–8	Table B	Male	White	Cache County	Teacher	21
Thane	Hutchinson	Science 7–8	Table B	Male	White	Logan City	Teacher	15
Ellen Mae	Johnson	Science 7–8	Table B	Female	White	Granite	Teacher	15
Bridget	Fielding	Science 7–8	Table C	Female	White	Alpine	Teacher	2

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Grades/Subject</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>Member Type</b>	<b>Teaching Experience</b>
Marvin	Lowe	Science 7–8	Table C	Male	White	Logan City	Teacher	26
Lee	Montgomery	Science 7–8	Table C	Male	White	Southern Utah University	Professor	22
Carol	Overson	Science 7–8	Table C	Female	White	Granite	Teacher	28

## **APPENDIX F: SECURITY PLAN**

The security of materials used during the standard-setting workshops is critical. For this reason, AIR's security plan begins during the preparation for the workshops and concludes with the storage of materials following the workshops. The plan is based on strict guidelines that are embedded throughout all activities related to the standard-setting process.

Fundamental to ensuring the security of materials is the training of AIR staff so that all staff members implement the same security procedures. By extension, the training of all participants in the standard-setting workshops on the security protocols was critical to ensuring the security of all sensitive assessment materials. AIR expects to provide training for workshop panelists at the initial large-group training sessions. Additionally, table leaders received specialized training in the monitoring of secure materials during workshop sessions.

### **Security Procedures**

AIR, with support from USOE, implemented numerous security procedures for the standard-setting workshops. USOE approved all the elements of this security plan. Once the elements were approved, AIR implemented all the security activities described in the remainder of this document.

These security procedures are indicated below.

#### **Prior to the workshop:**

- It is critical for all AIR staff to be fully versed in the security arrangements, because each AIR staff member is responsible for contributing to the security of the documents. Therefore, all participating AIR staff were trained in the security procedures prior to the workshops.
- The AIR staff attending the meeting monitored everyone who has access to the rooms used for standard setting. Janitorial staff were not be allowed to enter any rooms used for standard setting with secure materials, unless an AIR staff member was present.

- All secure materials were numbered for tracking purposes, with identification numbers assigned to specific panelists. Assigning specific documents to each panelist allowed for the tracking and accounting of all documents at any time during the standard-setting process.
- Prior to the workshops, table leaders received special training in the management of secure materials. In leading panelists through the standard-setting process, table leaders were responsible for ensuring that all materials remain at the table. They were also responsible for the inventory of secure materials at the end of each session.

**During the workshop:**

- Name badges were provided to indicate clearance levels (i.e., access to rooms). They were made available for standard-setting participants, AIR staff, USOE staff, and any observers approved in advance by USOE. The badges enabled AIR staff to quickly identify anyone not approved for access to a particular room and to direct participants and observers to the appropriate rooms.
- Only AIR staff members were authorized to open and close the rooms used for standard setting each day.
- AIR staff reminded panelists of the security procedures at the start of each day and after any significant break in standard-setting activities.
- Following training on test security, it is critical to document panelists' understanding of an agreement to security procedures. For this reason, all panelists were required to sign an affidavit of nondisclosure prior to engaging in standard-setting activities. The affidavit clearly states that participants will not
  - (i) reveal bibliographic information or content of any passages considered for use on the Utah assessments;
  - (ii) reveal the content of any Utah assessment items;
  - (iii) reveal the content of any secure material or information from the Utah assessments or from the workshop;
  - (iv) disclose any individual or group recommended Proficiency standards; and
  - (v) disclose any student performance data used in the workshop.



- All materials were maintained in a locked workroom when not in use during the workshops. This room was near the standard-setting workrooms. Maintaining materials in a single location ensured their security and facilitate tracking of all materials.
- All materials were logged out from the workroom at the start of each day and logged back in at the end of each day, as necessary. This room and the tracking of materials were managed by AIR staff. Additionally, only AIR staff was allowed to log materials in and out of the workroom.
- Secure test and non-test materials (e.g., item booklets, item maps, anchor papers, and passages) were used only in the relevant panel conference rooms. When not in use, these materials were returned to the workroom for storage.
- Exits in each panel conference room were minimized as allowable by the fire code. Reducing room accessibility, and thus unauthorized entry, facilitated the monitoring of materials.
- During breaks (e.g., lunch), an AIR staff member was assigned to each panel conference room to ensure the security of the standard-setting materials. No panel conference room was left unattended by AIR staff while secure materials were present.
- Table leaders accounted for panelists' materials at the beginning and end of each session. Table leaders provided a sign-in/sign-out sheet to inventory panelists' materials.
- AIR allowed observers entry to the standard-setting workshops using an USOE-approved list of observers. This list specified clearance levels for each observer for each day.
- AIR staff was assigned to panel conference rooms to carefully monitor exits and ensure the security of materials at all times. This monitoring was heightened during peak transition times (e.g., scheduled breaks, lunch).

**Following the workshop:**

- All standard-setting materials were stored or destroyed according to USOE direction. Any materials not immediately destroyed following the standard-setting workshops were stored in a secure location at AIR.
- For archival purposes, at least one copy of each set of standard-setting materials was be retained by AIR.

**AFFIDAVIT OF NONDISCLOSURE**  
***Standard-Setting Workshop***

\_\_\_\_\_  
Panel

\_\_\_\_\_  
Workshop Dates

I, \_\_\_\_\_, affirm that during and after the standard-setting workshop I will not

- (a) reveal bibliographic information or content of any passages considered for use on the Utah assessments;
- (b) reveal the content of any items considered for use on the Utah assessments;
- (c) reveal the content of any secure material or information from the Utah assessments or from the workshop;
- (d) disclose any individual or group recommended Proficiency standards; and
- (e) disclose any student performance data used within the workshop.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

## APPENDIX G: WORKSHOP EVALUATION RESULTS

### 1. END-OF-COURSE MATH & SCIENCE: AUGUST 11–12, 2014

#### 1. At the end of the workshop,

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Percentage Agree</b>
I understood the purpose of this standard setting workshop.		1	14	55	99%
The procedures used to recommend performance standards were fair and unbiased.		1	27	42	99%
The training provided me with the information I needed to recommend performance standards.			22	48	100%
Taking the online assessment helped me to better understand what students need to know and be able to do to answer each item.		1	22	46	99%
The Proficiency Level Descriptors provided a clear picture of expectations for student achievement at each level.		8	42	20	89%
I was able to develop an understanding of skills demonstrated by students who are “Just Barely” described by the Proficiency Level Descriptors.		3	38	29	96%
I understood how to review each page in the Ordered Item Book (OIB) to determine what students must know and be able to do to answer each item correctly.			18	52	100%
When determining whether students can respond successfully to an item, I understood that this meant that 2/3rds of a group of students could answer correctly and/or a student could answer correctly 2 out of 3 times.		1	20	49	99%
I understood how to place my bookmarks.			21	49	100%
I found the panelist feedback data and discussion helpful in my decisions about where to place my bookmarks.		1	20	49	99%

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Percentage Agree</b>
I found the impact data and discussions helpful in my decisions about where to place my bookmarks.		2	24	42	97%
I felt comfortable expressing my opinions throughout the workshop.			19	51	100%
Everyone was given the opportunity to express his or her opinions throughout the workshop.		1	16	53	99%

2. Please rate the clarity of the following components of the workshop.

	<b>Very Unclear</b>	<b>Somewhat Unclear</b>	<b>Somewhat Clear</b>	<b>Very Clear</b>	<b>Percentage Clear</b>
Instructions provided by the Workshop Leader		1	7	62	99%
Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs)		4	24	42	94%
Ordered Item Booklet (OIB)			8	62	100%
Feedback data (panelist agreement data)			14	55	100%
Impact data		1	15	54	99%

3. How important was each of the following factors in your placement of the bookmarks?

	<b>Not Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Percentage Important</b>
Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs)	2	26	42	97%
Your perception of the difficulty of the items	1	20	48	99%
Your experiences with students	1	14	55	99%

	<b>Not Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Percentage Important</b>
Discussions with other panelists	2	11	57	97%
External benchmark data	6	40	23	91%
Feedback data	3	34	32	96%
Impact data	4	32	33	94%

4. How appropriate was the amount of time you were given to complete the following components of the standard setting process?

	<b>Too Little</b>	<b>About Right</b>	<b>Too Much</b>	<b>Percentage Too Little</b>	<b>Percentage About Right</b>	<b>Percentage Too Much</b>
Large group orientation		26	44	0%	37%	63%
Experiencing the online assessment	16	51	3	23%	73%	4%
Review of the Proficiency Level Descriptors	7	56	7	10%	80%	10%
Discussion of skills demonstrated by students who are "just barely" described by the PLDs	9	54	7	13%	77%	10%
Review of the Ordered Item Booklet (OIB)	1	63	6	1%	90%	9%
Placement of your bookmarks in each round		63	7	0%	90%	10%
Round 1 discussion	6	63	1	9%	90%	1%
Round 2 discussion	4	62	3	6%	90%	4%

5. Please read the following statement carefully and indicate your response.

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Percent Agree</b>
I am confident that students classified as Proficient are proficient in the knowledge and skills described the Utah Core Standards.		1	43	26	99%
I am confident that students classified as Approaching Proficient are fairly classified as approaching proficiency in the knowledge and skills described the Utah Core Standards.		2	40	28	97%
I am confident that students classified as Highly Proficient exceed proficiency in the knowledge and skills described the Utah Core Standards.		3	32	35	96%

2. GRADES 3–11 ELA, GRADES 3–8 MATH, & GRADES 4–6 SCIENCE:  
AUGUST 13–15, 2014

1. At the end of the workshop,

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Percentage Agree</b>
I understood the purpose of this standard setting workshop.			10	90	100%
The procedures used to recommend performance standards were fair and unbiased.		3	29	67	97%
The training provided me with the information I needed to recommend performance standards.			12	88	100%
Taking the online assessment helped me to better understand what students need to know and be able to do to answer each item.	1	3	19	77	96%
The Proficiency Level Descriptors provided a clear picture of expectations for student achievement at each level.		3	45	52	97%
I was able to develop an understanding of skills demonstrated by students who are “Just Barely” described by the Proficiency Level Descriptors.			36	64	100%
I understood how to review each page in the Ordered Item Book (OIB) to determine what students must know and be able to do to answer each item correctly.			13	87	100%
When determining whether students can respond successfully to an item, I understood that this meant that 2/3rds of a group of students could answer correctly and/or a student could answer correctly 2 out of 3 times.			11	89	100%
I understood how to place my bookmarks.			15	85	100%
I found the panelist feedback data and discussion helpful in my decisions about where to place my bookmarks.			12	88	100%



	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Percentage Agree</b>
I found the impact data and discussions helpful in my decisions about where to place my bookmarks.			19	81	100%
I felt comfortable expressing my opinions throughout the workshop.	1	1	21	77	98%
Everyone was given the opportunity to express his or her opinions throughout the workshop.		3	15	81	97%

2. Please rate the clarity of the following components of the workshop.

	<b>Very Unclear</b>	<b>Somewhat Unclear</b>	<b>Somewhat Clear</b>	<b>Very Clear</b>	<b>Percentage Clear</b>
Instructions provided by the Workshop Leader			7	93	100%
Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs)		2	20	78	98%
Ordered Item Booklet (OIB)			5	95	100%
Feedback data (panelist agreement data)			6	94	100%
Impact data			7	93	100%

3. How important was each of the following factors in your placement of the bookmarks?

	<b>Not Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Percentage Important</b>
Proficiency Level Descriptors (PLDs)	3	25	70	97%
Your perception of the difficulty of the items		16	82	100%
Your experiences with students		11	88	100%

	<b>Not Important</b>	<b>Somewhat Important</b>	<b>Very Important</b>	<b>Percentage Important</b>
Discussions with other panelists		15	84	100%
External benchmark data	3	47	48	97%
Feedback data		27	72	100%
Impact data		39	60	100%
Interpolated page numbers provided for adjacent grades	6	39	47	93%

4. How appropriate was the amount of time you were given to complete the following components of the standard setting process?

	<b>Too Little</b>	<b>About Right</b>	<b>Too Much</b>	<b>Percentage Too Little</b>	<b>Percentage About Right</b>	<b>Percentage Too Much</b>
Large group orientation		47	53	0%	47%	53%
Experiencing the online assessment	4	92	4	4%	92%	4%
Review of the Proficiency Level Descriptors	4	89	7	4%	89%	7%
Discussion of skills demonstrated by students who are “just barely” described by the PLDs	7	80	13	7%	80%	13%
Review of the Ordered Item Booklet (OIB)	3	94	3	3%	94%	3%
Placement of your bookmarks in each round		94	6	0%	94%	6%
Round 1 discussion	2	96	2	2%	96%	2%
Round 2 discussion	2	96	2	2%	96%	2%

5. Please read the following statement carefully and indicate your response.

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Percentage Agree</b>
I am confident that students classified as Proficient are proficient in the knowledge and skills described the Utah Core Standards.			37	63	100%
I am confident that students classified as Approaching Proficient are fairly classified as approaching proficiency in the knowledge and skills described the Utah Core Standards.		1	35	64	99%
I am confident that students classified as Highly Proficient exceed proficiency in the knowledge and skills described the Utah Core Standards.			36	64	100%

# **Appendix 7-B**

## **2018 SAGE Standard Setting Report**

# *UTAH STANDARD SETTING*

Utah Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence  
(SAGE), Science Grades 6–8)

September 11–12, 2018

*This technical report was produced on behalf of the  
Utah State Board of Education.*

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## 1. Executive Summary

### 1.1. Overview

AIR conducted a standard-setting workshop to recommend proficiency standards for Utah's new Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) science assessments for grades 6–8. The workshop was conducted September 11–12, 2018, at the Hotel RL, 161 West 600 S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Utah's new SAGE science assessments are designed to measure Utah's Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards for students in grades 6–8, which were adopted by the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) in December 2015. Test items were developed by Utah educators working in conjunction with AIR test development staff. They were developed to ensure that each student is administered a test meeting all elements of Utah's SAGE science test blueprint, which was constructed to align to Utah's SEEd science standards.

Utah educators, serving as standard-setting panelists, followed a standardized and rigorous procedure to recommend proficiency standards demarcating each performance level. To recommend proficiency standards for the new science assessments, panelists participated in the Assertion Mapping Procedure, an adaptation of the Item-Descriptor (ID) Matching procedure (Ferrara and Lewis, 2012). Consistent with ordered-item procedures generally (e.g., Mitzel, Lewis, Patz, and Green, 2001), workshop panelists reviewed and recommended proficiency standards using an ordered set of scoring assertions derived from student interactions within item clusters. Because the new science item clusters represent multiple, interdependent interactions through which students engage in scientific phenomena, scoring assertions cannot be meaningfully evaluated independently of the item cluster from which they are derived. Thus, panelists were presented ordered scoring assertions for each cluster separately, rather than for the test overall. Panelists mapped each scoring assertion to the most appropriate performance level descriptor.

Thirty-three Utah science educators were selected to serve as science standard setting panelists.<sup>1</sup> The panelists represented a group of experienced teachers and curriculum specialists, as well as school administrators and other stakeholders. The composition of the panel ensured that a diverse range of perspectives contributed to the standard-setting process. The panel was also representative in terms of gender, race/ethnicity, and region of the state.

Panelists reviewed Performance Level Descriptors (PLDs) that describe the degree to which students have achieved Utah's SEEd standards. The PLDs were reviewed and revised in a separate workshop conducted by USBE prior to the standard-setting workshop. Working through the ordered assertions for each cluster, panelists mapped each assertion to one of the four performance levels—Below Proficient, Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Above Proficient—with respect to Utah's SEEd standards. The panelists performed the assertion mapping in two rounds of standard setting during the two-day workshop. Panelists' mapping of the scoring assertions was used to identify the location of the three proficiency standards used to classify student achievement—Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Above Proficient. Following Round 2, panelists engaged in a moderation session to review and modify

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<sup>1</sup> While 33 panelists were recruited, three were unable to complete the workshop, resulting in 30 total panelists.

recommended proficiency standards to facilitate the adoption of an articulated set of proficiency standards across grades and subject areas.

## 1.2. Standard-Setting Workshops

### 1.2.1. Overall Structure of the Workshops

The key features of the workshops included the following:

- The standard-setting procedure produced three proficiency standards (Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Above Proficient) used to classify student science performance on the Utah SAGE assessments.
- Panelists recommended proficiency standards in two rounds.
- Benchmark information, including the approximate location of National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and SAGE science proficiency standards, was provided to panelists as part of their review of the ordered assertions.
- Impact data (the percentage of students reaching each performance standard) was provided to the panelists during the first round of recommending proficiency standards.
- The standard-setting workshops were conducted online using AIR's online standard-setting tool. A laptop computer was provided to each panelist at the workshops.
- Following Round 2, panelists engaged in a moderation session to review and modify recommended proficiency standards to achieve an articulated system of standards across grades and subject areas.

### 1.2.2. Results of the Standard-Setting Workshops

Table 1 shows the proficiency standards recommended by the standard-setting panelists.

*Table 1. Recommended Proficiency Standards for Science*

Grade	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Above Proficient
6	841	849	862
7	841	851	861
8	842	851	861

Table 2 shows the percentage of students that we estimate will reach or exceed each of the proficiency standards in 2018. Figure 1 represents those values graphically.

*Table 2. Percentage of Students Reaching or Exceeding Each Performance Standard in Science*

Grade	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Above Proficient
6	74	52	23
7	73	50	23
8	72	50	23

*Figure 1. Percentage of Students Reaching or Exceeding Each Performance Standard in 2018*

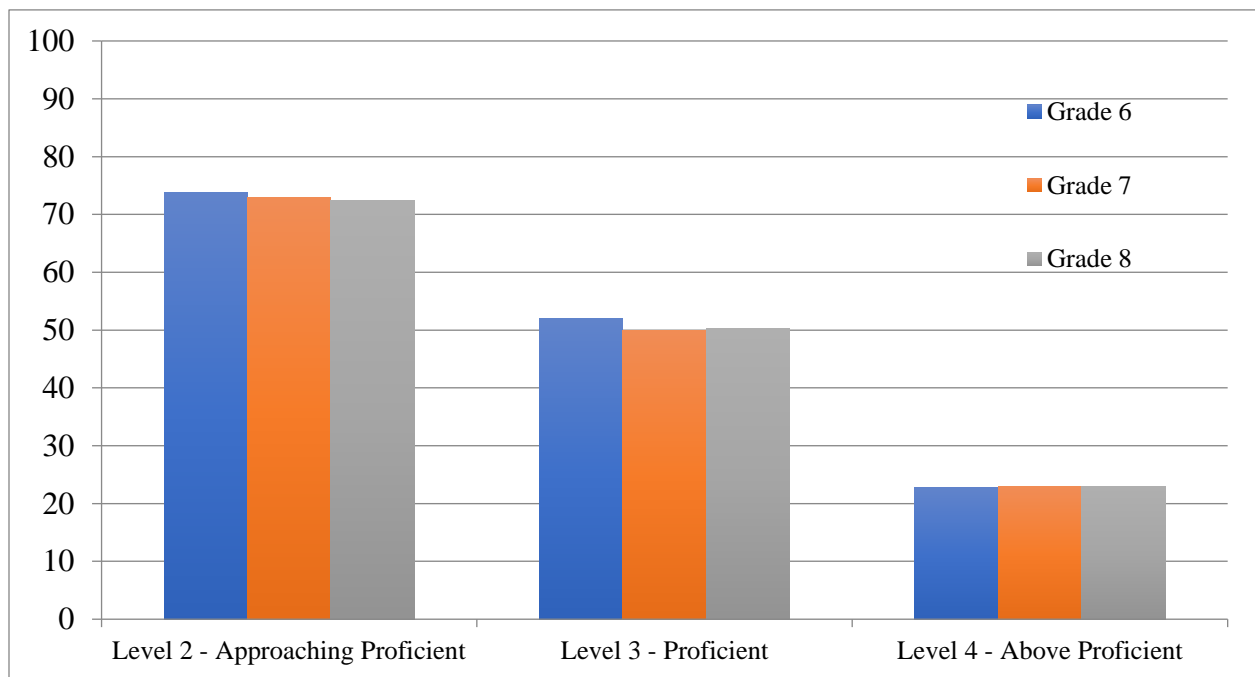
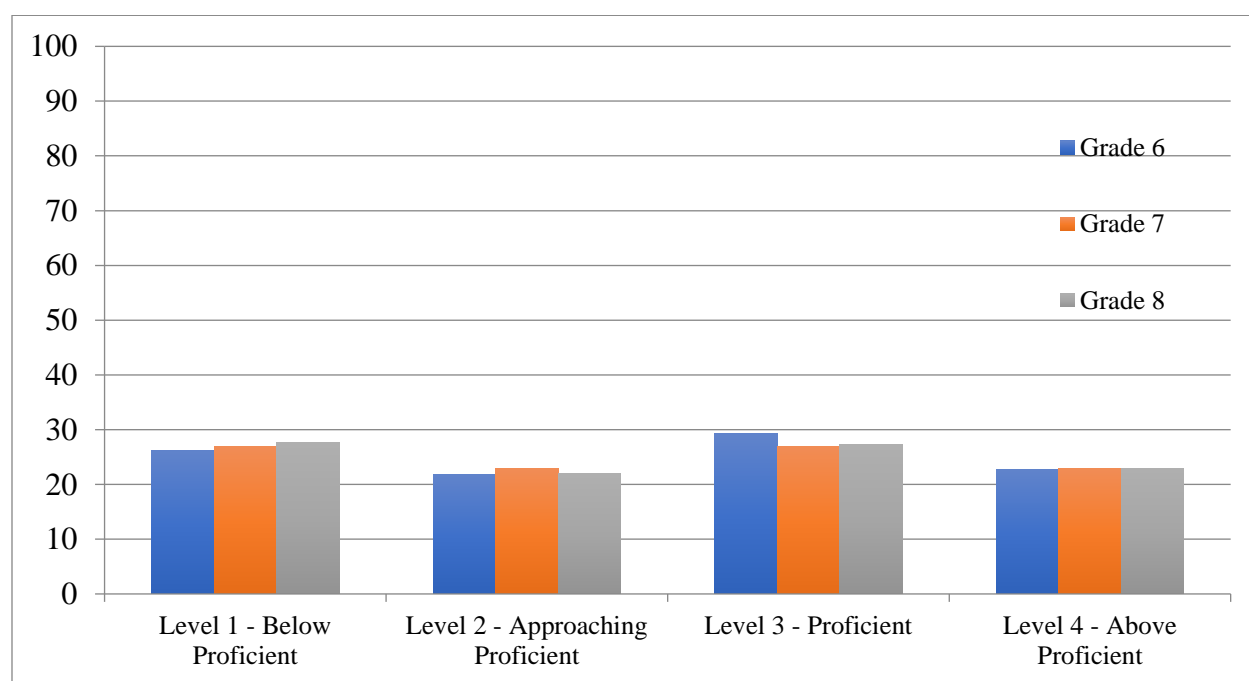


Table 3 shows the percentage of students in each grade classified in each of the recommended performance levels. Figure 2 shows these percentages graphically.

*Table 3. Percentage of Students Classified into Each Performance Level*

Grade	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Above Proficient
6	26	22	29	23
7	27	23	27	23
8	28	22	27	23

*Figure 2. Percentage of Students Classified into Each Performance Level*



## **2. Introduction**

The SAGE is Utah’s computer-adaptive assessment system aligned to the state’s new core standards. The SAGE science assessments were designed to measure the Utah State Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards, which were adopted in December 2015. The tests measure academic progress for students in grades 6–8 and were first administered in 2018. Information about the SAGE tests can be found at the following link: <https://www.schools.utah.gov/assessment/assessments>.

New tests require new proficiency standards to link performance on the test to the content standards. USBE contracted the American Institutes for Research (AIR) to establish cut scores for the grades 6–8 SAGE science assessments. To fulfill this responsibility, AIR implemented a defensible, valid, and technically sound method; provided training on standard setting to all participants; oversaw the process; computed real-time feedback data to inform the process; and produced a technical report documenting the method, approach, process, and outcomes.

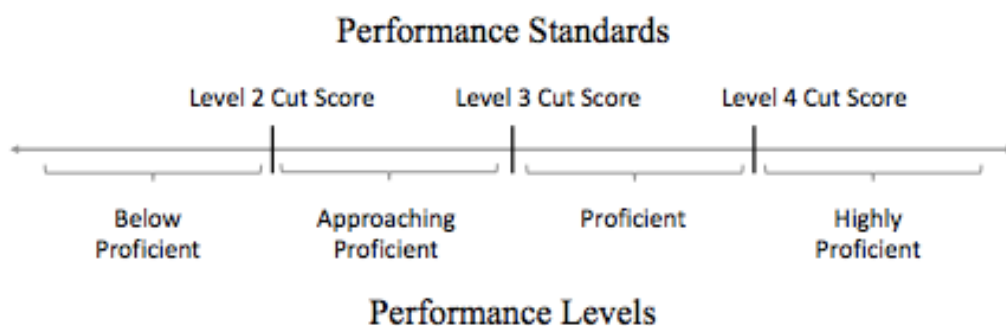
The purpose of this report is to document the standard-setting process and resulting achievement standard recommendations.

### 3. Standard Setting

Thirty educators from Utah (9–11 educators per grade) convened in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 11–12, 2018, to complete two rounds of standard setting to recommend three achievement standards for the SAGE science assessments.

Standard setting is the process used to define achievement on the SAGE science assessments. Performance levels are defined by proficiency standards, or cut scores, that specify how much of the content standards students must know and be able to perform to meet each performance level. As shown in Figure 3, three proficiency standards are sufficient to define four performance levels.

*Figure 3. Three Proficiency standards Defining Utah’s Four Performance Levels*



The cut scores are derived from the knowledge and skills measured by the test items that students at each performance level are expected to be able to answer correctly.

#### 3.1. Methods

A new method of standard setting is necessary for tests based on the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) due to the structure of the content standards and, subsequently, the structure of test items assessing the standards. Tests based on the NGSS, such as the SAGE science assessments, adopt a three-dimensional conceptualization of science understanding, including science practices, crosscutting concepts, and disciplinary core ideas. Accordingly, the new science assessments are composed mostly of item clusters representing a series of interrelated student interactions directed toward describing, explaining, and predicting scientific phenomena.

Within each item cluster, a series of explicit assertions are made about the knowledge and skills that a student has demonstrated based on specific features of the student’s responses across multiple interactions. For example, a student may correctly graph data points, indicating that they can construct a graph showing the relationship between two variables, but may make an incorrect inference about the relationship between the two variables, thereby not supporting the assertion that the student can correctly interpret relationships expressed graphically.

While other assessments, including especially ELA/writing, are composed of items probing a common stimulus, the degree of interdependence among such items is limited, and student performance on such items can be evaluated independently of student performance on other items within the stimulus set. This is not the case with the new science item types, which may, for example, involve multiple steps in which students interact with the products of previous

steps. However, unlike with traditional stimulus- or passage-based items, the conditional dependencies among the interactions and resulting assertions of an item cluster are too substantial to ignore because those item interactions and assertions are more intrinsically related to each other. The interdependence of student interactions within items has consequences both for scoring and for recommending proficiency standards.

The effects of item clusters can be accounted for by including additional dimensions in the IRT model to account for cluster-specific variation. These dimensions are considered to be nuisance dimensions unrelated to student ability. Examples of IRT models that follow this approach are the bi-factor model (Gibbons & Hedeker, 1992) and the testlet model (Bradlow, Wainer, & Wang, 1999), which is a special case of the bi-factor model (Rijmen, 2010).

Because the item clusters represent performance tasks, the Body of Work (BoW) method could also be used to recommend proficiency standards. However, the BoW method is manageable only with small numbers of performance tasks and quickly becomes onerous when the number of clusters approaches 10 or more.

To address these challenges, AIR psychometricians designed a new method for setting standards on new tests of the NGSS, including the SAGE science assessments. The test-centered Assertion Mapping Procedure (AMP), is an adaptation of the Item-Descriptor (ID) Matching procedure (Ferrara and Lewis, 2012) that preserves the integrity of the item clusters while also taking advantage of ordered, item-based procedures such as the Bookmark method used for the ELA/writing and mathematics tests.<sup>2</sup>

Consistent with ordered-item procedures (e.g., Mitzel, Lewis, Patz, and Green, 2001), workshop panelists review and recommend proficiency standards using an ordered set of score assertions derived from student interactions within a representative set of item clusters. These scoring assertions are not test items but rather inferences that are (or are not) supported by students' responses in one or more interactions within an item cluster. Because item clusters represent multiple, interdependent interactions through which students engage in scientific phenomena, scoring assertions cannot be meaningfully evaluated independently of the cluster from which they are derived. Thus, panelists review ordered scoring assertions for each cluster separately rather than for the test overall. Panelists then map each scoring assertion to the most appropriate PLD during two rounds of standard setting. Judgments are made independently with the goal of convergence over the two rounds of rating, rather than consensus.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The AMP takes advantage of the Bookmark method's reliance on judgments made by experts, resulting in panelist and stakeholder confidence in the outcomes. Methods based on expert judgments are frequently used in high-stakes assessments and have been found to be technically sound in litigation (Karantonis & Sireci, 2006; Mitzel, Lewis, Patz, & Green, 2001; Perie, 2005).

<sup>3</sup> AIR has implemented two rounds of standard setting as best practice for more than 15 years. The approach has been approved by state Technical Advisory Committees and federal accountability peer reviewers. Panels typically converge in Round 2 with only modest improvements in Round 3, and the moderation session provides the opportunity for any necessary articulation that has not occurred after Round 2. In addition to lessening panelist burden from repeating a cognitively demanding task for a third time, using two rounds also introduces significant cost efficiency by reducing the number of days needed for standard setting. Panelists completing two rounds report levels of confidence in the outcomes that are similar to the confidence expressed by panelists participating in three rounds. Psychometric evaluation of the reliability and variability in results from two and three rounds is generally consistent. AIR has used two rounds in standard setting in over 12 states and 20 NCLB-approved assessments.

## 3.2. Workshop Structure

One large meeting room served as an all-participant training room. Three breakout rooms served as workspaces for the grade-level panels. As shown in Figure 4, each room contained three tables. Four panelists were recruited for each table, but not all were able to attend, resulting in two tables of four and one table of three for grade 8, two tables of three and one table of four for grade 7, and three tables of three for grade 6.

Figure 4. Room Structure

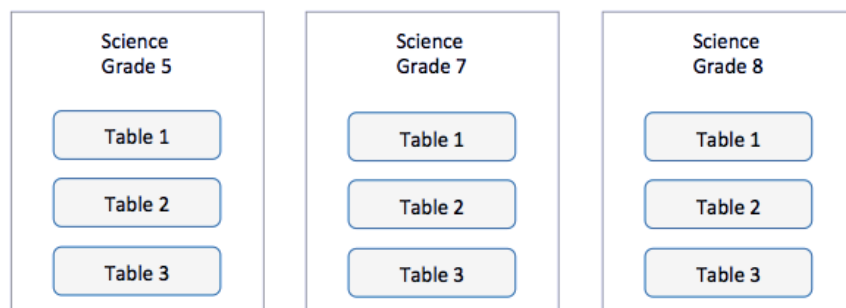


Table 4 summarizes the composition of the tables and the number of facilitators and panelists assigned to each table. The 30 standard-setting panelists included table leaders and panelists who taught in the content area and grade level for which standards were being set.

Table 4. Table Assignments

Room	Grade	Tables	Table Leaders	Panelists	Facilitator	Facilitator Assistant
1	6	3	3	11	Margaret McMahon	Ashley Gillam
2	7	3	3	10	Kevin Chandler	Matt Anderson
3	8	3	3	9	Joshua Smith	Luca Melo

## 3.3. Participants and Roles

### 3.3.1. Utah State Board of Education Staff

USBE staff attended the workshop to monitor and observe the process, provide policy context, and answer questions. They included:

- Scott Roskelley, Science Specialist, Assessment
- Megan Lopez, ELA Content Specialist, Assessment
- Lisa McLachlan, Assessment and Reporting Specialist, Assessment
- Tracy Gooley, Special Education Specialist, Assessment
- Cyd Carter, Test Development Coordinator, Assessment
- Jennifer Graviet, State Board of Education, Member



- Jennifer Andrus, Executive Secretary, Assessment
- Alisa Ellis, State Board of Education, Member
- Richard Scott, K–12 Science Curriculum Specialist, Teaching and Learning

### **3.3.2. AIR Staff**

AIR facilitated the workshop and each of the grade-level rooms, provided psychometric and statistical support, and oversaw technical set-up and logistics. AIR team members included:

- Dr. Stephan Ahadi, Managing Director of Psychometrics, facilitated and oversaw the workshop. He provided training to all participants, including the facilitators, the table facilitators, and all the participants; supervised the psychometric analyses conducted during and after the workshop; and presented impact and benchmark data to panelists after each round.
- Dr. Yuan Hong provided psychometric services, and Nicholas Kalich, Alesha Ballman, and Kevin Clayton oversaw analytics technology and supported psychometrics.
- Program Director Robin Seldin and Project Assistant Margaux Nielsen managed process and logistics throughout the meeting.
- Drew Azar set up, tested, and troubleshooted technology during the workshop.

### **3.3.3. Room Facilitators**

AIR provided a room facilitator to guide the process in each room, as well as an assistant facilitator for each table. Facilitators were content experts experienced in leading standard-setting processes and could answer any questions about the process, the items, or what the items are intended to measure. They also monitored time and motivated panelists to complete tasks within the scheduled time. They included the following facilitators:

- Meghan McMahon, who served as the grade 6 facilitator, and Ashley Gillam, who served as assistant room facilitator
- Kevin Chandler, who served as the grade 7 facilitator, and Matt Anderson, who served as assistant room facilitator
- Dr. Joshua Smith, who served as the grade 8 room facilitator, and Lucas Melo, who served as assistant room facilitator

Prior to the workshop, it was necessary to ensure that each facilitator was extensively knowledgeable of the constructs, processes, and technologies used in standard setting. Thorough training is essential to standardize the training and procedures across the grade/subject area committees. All facilitators and assistant facilitators participated in a full-day process training and a technology training prior to each workshop.

### **3.3.4. Table Leaders**

USBE pre-selected table leaders from the participant pool for their specialized knowledge or experience with the assessment, items, or standards. Table leaders also served as panelists and set individual cut scores or assigned assertions.

As with room facilitators, it was necessary to ensure that each table leader was knowledgeable of the constructs, processes, and technologies used in standard setting and able to adhere to a standardized process across the grade/subject committees.

Table leaders trained as a group early in the morning of the first day. Training consisted of an overview of their responsibilities and some process guidance.

Table leaders provided the following support throughout the workshop:

- Help panelists see the “big picture”
- Monitor the security of materials
- Monitor panelists’ understanding and report issues or misunderstandings to room facilitators
- Maintain a supportive atmosphere of professionalism and respect
- Serve as moderators, if needed, on the last day of the workshop

### **3.3.5. Educator Participants**

To set proficiency standards, USBE recruited a diverse set of participants from across the state. To ensure that a diverse range of perspectives contributed to the standard-setting process and product, panelists included educators, coaches, specialists, and administrators. In recruiting panelists, USBE targeted the recruitment of participants to be representative of the gender and geographic representation of the teacher population found in Utah. Table 5 summarizes the characteristics of the panels.

*Table 5. Panelist Characteristics*

	Percentage of Panelists		
	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
<b>Male</b>	44%	30%	27%
<b>District Size</b>			
<i>Large</i>	33%	30%	18%
<i>Medium</i>	11%	40%	45%
<i>Small</i>	56%	30%	36%
<b>District Urbanicity</b>			
<i>Urban</i>	22%	20%	27%
<i>Suburban</i>	33%	60%	45%
<i>Rural</i>	44%	20%	27%
<b>Stakeholder Group</b>			
<i>Educator</i>	56%	50%	63%
<i>Administrator</i>	11%	10%	0%
<i>Coach</i>	0%	10%	18%
<i>Specialist</i>	33%	30%	18%

For the results of any judgment-based method to be valid, the judgments must be made by individuals who are qualified to make them. Participants in the Utah standard-setting workshop

were highly qualified and brought a variety of expertise in instruction, curriculum, assessment, and special student populations. Most had professional experience in addition to teaching, and many had taught for 6 years or more. Table 6 summarizes the qualifications of the panelists.

*Table 6. Panelist Qualifications*

	Percentage of Panelists		
	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
<b>Years of Teaching Experience</b>			
5 Years or Less	22%	20%	18%
6 to 10 Years	33%	40%	36%
11 Years or More	44%	40%	45%
<b>Years of Professional Experience</b>			
5 Years or Less	67%	70%	81%
6 to 10 Years	11%	30%	9%
11 Years or More	22%	0%	9%
<b>Highest Degree Earned</b>			
Bachelor's	56%	30%	45%
Master's	44%	70%	54%
<b>Experience with ELLs</b>	66%	50%	91%
<b>Experience with SWDs</b>	66%	50%	91%
<b>Experience with Low-SES Students</b>	66%	30%	91%

*Note: ELLs = English Language Learners, SWDs = Students with Disabilities, SES = Socio-Economic Status.*

Appendix A: Standard-Setting Panelists provides the characteristics of individual panelists.

### 3.4. Materials

#### 3.4.1. Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklets

Like the Bookmark method, the AMP uses booklets of ordered test materials for setting standards. Instead of test items, the AMP uses ordered scoring assertion booklets (OSABs) that contain ordered scoring assertions grouped within item clusters, which are ordered by difficulty.

All grade 6–8 science items are clusters, sets of highly related items associated with a common set of stimuli representing a single natural phenomenon. Clusters are ordered by difficulty within strand (Physical Science, Life Science, and Earth and Space Science) so that panelists saw all clusters for one strand, followed by the next strand. Within a cluster, the assertions are ordered by difficulty. Easier assertions (appearing earlier in the booklets) are those that the most students were able to demonstrate, and difficult assertions (appearing later in the booklets) are those that the fewest students were able to demonstrate.

Not all clusters have assertions that will map to all performance levels. For example, a cluster may have assertions that map to “Below Proficient,” “Approaching Proficient,” and “Proficient,” but not “Above Proficient.” Clusters may have as few as four assertions or as many as 20 assertions. Each assertion is worth one score-point. The OSABs contained between 70–75

assertions. The grade 6 OSAB contained 75 assertions, the grade 7 OSAB contained 71 assertions, and the grade 8 OSAB contained 75 assertions.

### **3.4.2. Utah’s Science Standards**

The purpose of the SAGE science assessments is to measure student understanding of the Utah State Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards, adopted in December 2015 for students in grades 6–8. The standards are available at <https://www.schools.utah.gov/curr/science>.

### **3.4.3. Performance Level Descriptors**

With the adoption of the new standards in science and the development of new statewide assessments to assess achievement of those standards, USBE must adopt a similar system of proficiency standards to determine whether students have met the learning goals defined by the new standards in science.

Determining the nature of the categories in which students are classified is a prerequisite to standard setting. These categories, or performance levels, are associated with PLDs that define the content area knowledge, skills, and processes that students at each performance level can demonstrate.

PLDs link the standards to the achievement standards. There are four types of PLDs:

1. Policy PLDs: Brief descriptions of each performance level that do not vary across grade or content area.
2. Range PLDs: Provided to panelists to review and refine during the workshop, these detailed grade- and content-area-specific descriptions communicate exactly what students performing at each level know and can do.
3. Target PLDs: Typically created during and used for standard setting only, these describe what a student just barely scoring into each performance level knows and can do.
4. Reporting PLDs: Abbreviated PLDs (typically 350 or fewer characters) created following state approval of the proficiency standards and used to describe student performance on score reports.

Utah uses four performance levels to describe student performance: “Below Proficient,” “Approaching Proficient,” “Proficient,” and “Highly Proficient.” PLDs were reviewed and revised in a separate workshop conducted prior to the standard-setting workshop. During the workshop, panelists drafted the “Below Proficient” descriptors and refined draft PLDs.

## **3.5. Workshop Technology**

Panelists used AIR’s online application for standard setting. Each panelist used an AIR laptop or Chromebook on which they took the test, reviewed the item clusters and ancillary materials, and mapped assertions to performance levels.

Within the application, panelists could review each item cluster and scoring assertion, examine the content alignment of each assertion, assign assertions to performance levels, and review impact and benchmark data. Additionally, they had access to a difficulty visualizer, a graphic representation of the difficulty of each assertion relative to the other assertions in the OSAB.

Panelists also reviewed their own assertion placement, their table's placement, the other tables' placements, and the overall placement across all tables.

All panelists were able to add notes and comments on the items or assertions as they reviewed them and to examine reference and benchmark data on the screen following each round.

One full-time IT specialist from AIR oversaw laptop setup and testing, answered questions, and ensured that technological processes ran smoothly and without interruption throughout the meeting.

### 3.6. Events

The standard-setting workshop occurred over two days. Table 7 summarizes each day's events, and this section describes each event in greater detail. Appendix B: Workshop Agenda provides the full workshop agenda.

*Table 7. Standard-Setting Agenda Summary*

<b>Day 1: Tuesday, September 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Table leader training</li> <li>▪ Orientation and introductions</li> <li>▪ Time to take the test</li> <li>▪ PLD review and Discussion</li> <li>▪ OSAB and item cluster review</li> </ul>
<b>Day 2: Wednesday, September 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assertion mapping training</li> <li>▪ Assertion mapping practice</li> <li>▪ Readiness evaluation</li> <li>▪ Round 1 assertion mapping</li> <li>▪ Round 1 feedback, impact data, and benchmark data review and discussion</li> <li>▪ Round 2 assertion mapping</li> <li>▪ Round 2 feedback, impact data, and benchmark data review and discussion</li> <li>▪ Standard-setting workshop evaluations</li> <li>▪ Final moderation</li> </ul>

#### 3.6.1. Orientation

Scott Roskelley, Science Specialist for the USBE Assessment Division, and Dr. Stephan Ahadi, from AIR, welcomed panelists to the workshop. Dr. Ahadi described the purpose and objectives of the meeting, explained the process to be implemented to meet those objectives, and outlined the events that would happen each day. He outlined the responsibilities of the three groups of people at the workshop (i.e., panelists, AIR staff, and USBE personnel), explained that the panelists were selected because they were experts and described how the process to be implemented over the two days was designed to elicit and apply their expertise to recommend new cut scores. Finally, Dr. Ahadi and Mr. Roskelley described how standard setting works and what would happen once the panelists finalized their recommendations.

#### 3.6.2. Confidentiality and Security

Confidentiality and security were addressed once during orientation and again by the facilitators in each room. Standard setting uses live test items from the operational SAGE tests and requires confidentiality to maintain their security. Participants were NOT allowed to do the following during and after the workshop:

- Discuss the test items outside of the meeting
- Remove any secure materials from the room during breaks or at the end of the day
- Discuss judgments or cut scores (their own or others') with anyone outside of the meeting

- Discuss secure materials with non-participants
- Use cell phones in the meeting rooms
- Take notes on anything other than provided materials
- Bring any other materials to the workshop

Participants could have general conversations about the process and the days' events, but workshop leaders warned them against discussing details, particularly those involving items, cut scores, and any other confidential information.

### **3.6.3. Take the Test**

Following the large-group training, panelists broke out into their assigned rooms where they took a form of the test that students took in 2018 in the subject area and grade for which they would be setting proficiency standards. They took the tests online via the same test delivery engine used to deliver operational tests to students, and the testing environment closely matched that of students when they took the test. While testing, panelists could not discuss the items, hold any conversations, or access their phones.

Taking the same test that students take provides the opportunity to interact with and become familiar with the test items and the look and feel of the student experience while testing.

### **3.6.4. Review Content Standards and PLDs**

After completing the test, panelists completed a thorough review of the standards and PLDs for their grade and subject area. They identified key words describing the skills necessary for performance at each level and discussed the skills and knowledge that differentiated performance in each of the four levels.

Reviewing the content standards ensured that participants understood what students in Utah are expected to know and be able to do, and reviewing the achievement standards ensured that they understood how much knowledge and skill students are expected to demonstrate at each level of achievement.

### **3.6.5. OSAB Review**

After reviewing the PLDs, panelists independently reviewed the item clusters and assertions in the OSAB. They took notes on each assertion to document the interactions required by each and described why an assertion might be more or less difficult than a previous assertion. They also noted how each assertion related to the PLDs.

After reviewing the item interactions and scoring assertions individually, panelists engaged in discussion with table members about the skills required for and the relationships among the reviewed test materials and performance levels. This process ensured that panelists built a solid understanding of how the scoring assertions relate to the item interactions and how the items related to the PLDs, as well as helped to facilitate a common understanding among workshop panelists.

### **3.6.6. Training**

The objective of standard setting is aspirational: to identify what all students *should* know and be able to do, not what a student or group of students actually knows and can do. Facilitators provided the following review process to guide the mapping of assertions to PLDs:

1. How does the student interaction give rise to the assertion? Did they plot, select, or write something?
2. Why is this assertion more difficult to achieve than the previous one?
3. Which PLD most ably describes that assertion?

Panelists were to match each assertion to the proficiency level best supported by the assertion using the PLDs, the difficulty visualizer, their notes from the OSAB review, and their professional judgment.

Panelists could not place assertions in a lower performance level than the previous assertion (called a mapping inversion). After placing an assertion into a performance level, all following assertions must be in the same or a higher performance level. Should inversions occur, panelists reconsidered the mapping to see if they may have prematurely increased a performance level. A seemingly out-of-order assertion that panelists were unable to resolve could be skipped, but this option was to be used as a last resort. While some assertions may seem out of order, assertion order was determined by item difficulty, which is calculated from actual student performance on the items and is not determined by content or cognitive process. The ordering of assertions in the OSAB does not follow the sequence of instruction or the order of item presentation on the test.

To keep panelists focused on the standard setting and not on item critique, panelists could refer item-related questions or comments to workshop facilitators and USBE staff to investigate. Cut scores were not to be placed on any item or assertion that panelists disagreed with or felt might be incorrect or unfair. Finally, panelists were not to set standards for individual students they knew, or for students in their classrooms, but to set proficiency standards for all students across the state.

### **3.6.7. Readiness Assessment**

This quiz assessed panelists' understanding in multiple ways. Panelists must be able to

- answer questions about the assertion mapping process;
- identify the most and least difficult assertions using the difficulty visualizer; and
- indicate on a diagram how proficiency standards differentiate proficiency levels.

Room facilitators review the quizzes and provide additional training for incorrect responses on the quiz. However, all the panelists answered all the items correctly.



### **3.6.8. Practice Round**

Following the readiness assessment, panelists practiced mapping assertions in the OSAB. The purpose of the practice round was to ensure that panelists were comfortable with the technology, item types, and assertions prior to mapping any assertions. Panelists asked questions, and the room facilitators provided clarifications and further instructions until everyone had completed the practice round.

### **3.6.9. Readiness Assertion**

After completing the practice round and prior to mapping assertions, panelists completed a readiness assertion form. On this form, panelists asserted that the training was sufficient for them to understand the following concepts and tasks:

- The knowledge and skills described by the PLDs, and the skills and interactions that differentiate performance levels
- The structure, use, and importance of the OSAB
- The process to map assertions from the OSAB to the PLDs

The readiness form for Round 2 focused on affirming understanding of the impact and benchmark data supplied after Round 1. On this form, all panelists affirmed the following:

- Understanding of the impact, benchmark and feedback data
- Understanding of the Round 2 task
- Readiness to complete the Round 2 task

Room facilitators reviewed the readiness forms and were prepared to provide additional training to panelists not asserting understanding or readiness. However, every panelist affirmed readiness before mapping assertions in both rounds of the workshop.

### **3.6.10. Round 1**

In Round 1, panelists mapped assertions independently. A proprietary algorithm utilized RP50 at grade 6 and 7 and RP67 at grade 8 to minimize misclassifications to calculate cut scores based on the assertion mappings.<sup>4</sup> To generate the cut scores for a panelist, their assertion classifications are ordered by difficulty (across discipline and cluster), and the points on the difficulty scale that demarcate one achievement level from another become the cut scores. Similarly, to identify the cut score for a table or a room, all the assertion classifications are ordered by difficulty, and the points on the difficulty scale that minimize misclassification between adjacent achievement levels become the cut score. This algorithm calculated cut scores by panelist, table, and the room. Applying these cut scores to the 2018 SAGE test data created impact data describing the percentage of students in each performance level.

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<sup>4</sup> Typically, the probability used in standard setting is .67 (RP67, Huynh, 1994). RP67 is the item difficulty point where 67% of the students would earn the score point. The reason to adopt RP50 for the grade 6 and 7 SAGE was that many of the items were more difficult than students' abilities. As such, RP50 better aligned with the PLDs and therefore led to more appropriate achievement cut scores. Using RP50 prevented panelists from setting the first cut score on the lowest difficulty items on the test. This approach has been taken by other high-stakes tests, such as the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium's assessment (see Cizek & Koons, 2014).

Table 8 shows the proficiency standards and associated impact and benchmark data for Round 1.

*Table 8. Round 1 Results*

Table	Cut Score			Impact Data (Percentage At or Above)			Benchmark Data (SAGE Science)		
	AP	P	HP	AP	P	HP	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
<b>G6</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	71	52	28
1	842	849	858	70	54	31			
2	840	849	867	76	54	13			
3	840	849	865	76	54	17			
<b>G7</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>34</b>	71	48	29
1	836	848	854	85	58	42			
2	839	848	857	79	58	34			
3	837	848	857	82	58	34			
<b>G8</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>28</b>	72	48	30
1	842	851	859	72	50	28			
2	836	850	867	86	53	11			
3	836	850	859	86	53	28			

*Note: The grade-level row summarizes the room data (across all three tables). Impact data applies the recommended cut scores to the 2018 SAGE test data and describes the percentage of students that would fall in each performance level. Benchmark data describes the percentage at or above each performance level using data from the 2015 grade 8 NAEP and 2018 SAGE; grades 6 and 7 are interpolated from the grades 4 and 8 NAEP. Performance level abbreviation key: Approaching Proficient (AP), Proficient (P), Highly Proficient (HP).*

Panelists discussed the benchmark data, impact data, and articulation associated with the Round 1 proficiency standards. This information informed placement of the Round 2 cut scores.

### 3.6.11. Round 2

After completing the Round 1 assertion mapping, workshop facilitators provided panelists with additional instruction for completing Round 2. First, they described the goal of Round 2 as one of convergence, not consensus, on a common achievement standard. A second goal was movement towards articulation across grade levels.

Workshop facilitators also provided panelists with additional information to inform the Round 2 judgments. This information included the judgments made by the other members of their table, the judgment from the other grade-level/subject area tables, and the judgment overall, across all tables. Facilitators identified the Round 1 cut scores that varied the most across panelists and tables, and panelists discussed the rationales for their mappings. Workshop leaders reminded panelists that content is one of multiple considerations in setting proficiency standards—perhaps the most important, but not the only consideration.

Panelists also received impact data showing the percentage of students who, based on the spring 2018 SAGE, would score at or above each performance level given the Round 1 judgments and benchmark data describing student performance on a measure other than the one they were setting proficiency standards on. Impact data is useful in evaluating the reasonableness of the proficiency standards and can be compared to the historical percentages of students scoring into

each performance level. Benchmark data included the percentage of students scoring in each performance level on the 2015 NAEP (grades 6 and 7 are interpolated from grades 4 and 8 NAEP).

This information was to inform, but not to determine, their Round 2 decisions. Panelists discussed this information and the impact the Round 1 cut scores may have on Utah students before beginning Round 2.

Table 9 shows the cut scores and associated impact and benchmark data for Round 2.

*Table 9. Round 2 Results*

Table	Cut Score			Impact Data (Percentage At or Above)			Benchmark Data (SAGE)			Benchmark Data (NAEP)		
	AP	P	HP	AP	P	HP	AP	P	HP	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
<b>G6</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	71	52	28	82	48	2
1	842	849	858	70	54	31						
2	840	849	862	76	54	23						
3	841	849	858	74	54	31						
<b>G7</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>34</b>	71	48	29	82	49	3
1	839	848	857	79	58	34						
2	839	851	857	79	50	34						
3	839	851	857	79	50	34						
<b>G8</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	72	48	30	82	50	3
1	842	851	863	72	50	19						
2	842	851	865	72	50	15						
3	842	851	859	72	50	28						

*Note: The grade-level row summarizes the room data (across all three tables). Impact data applies the recommended cut scores to the 2018 SAGE test data and describes the percentage of students that would fall in each performance level. Benchmark data describes the percentage at or above each performance level using data from the 2015 grade 8 NAEP and 2018 SAGE; grades 6 and 7 are interpolated from the grades 4 and 8 NAEP. Performance level abbreviation key: Approaching Proficient (AP), Proficient (P), Highly Proficient (HP).*

### 3.6.12. Moderation

To be adoptable, achievement standards for a statewide system must be coherent across grades and subjects. There should be no irregular peaks and valleys, and they should be orderly across subjects with no dramatic differences in expectation. The following are characteristics of well-articulated standards:

- The cut scores for each achievement level increase smoothly with each increasing grade.
- The cut scores should result in a reasonable percentage of students at each achievement level; reasonableness can be determined by the percentage of students in the achievement levels on historical tests or contemporaneous tests measuring the same or similar content.
- Barring significant content standard changes (e.g., major changes in rigor), the percentage proficient on new tests should not be radically different from the percentage proficient on historical tests.

Panelists receive the information necessary for articulation prior to Round 2. Often, panelists intuitively create well-articulated sets of achievement standards, but sometimes minor changes to the Round 2 recommendations greatly improve articulation. On the last day of the workshop, table leaders and panelists met to discuss and resolve issues or needs related to cross-grade articulation, resulting in the final recommendations provided in Table 10.

*Table 10. Moderated Results*

Table	Cut Score			Impact Data (Percentage At or Above)		
	AP	P	HP	AP	P	HP
<b>G6</b>	841	849	862	74	52	23
<b>G7</b>	841	851	861	73	50	23
<b>G8</b>	842	851	861	72	50	23

*Note: Performance level abbreviation key: Approaching Proficient (AP), Proficient (P), Highly Proficient (HP).*

Figure 5 shows the percentage of students in each grade that would meet or exceed each of the recommended proficiency standards.

*Figure 5. Percentage of Students Reaching or Exceeding Each Performance Standard in 2018*

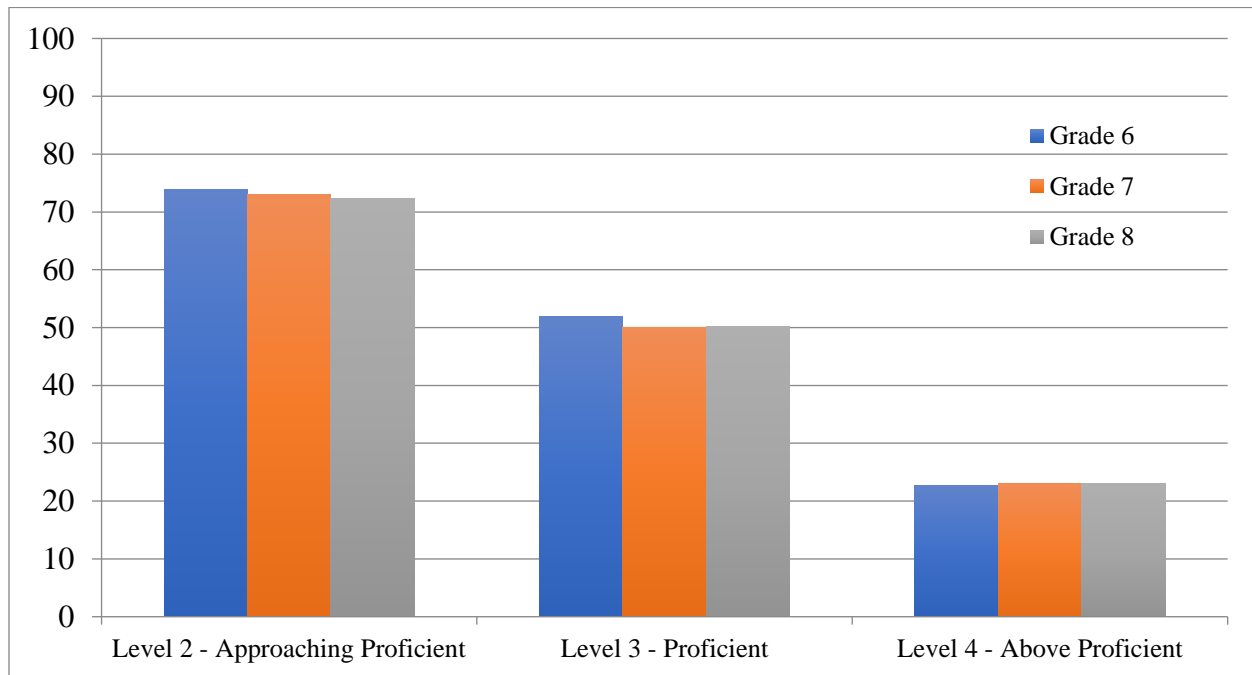
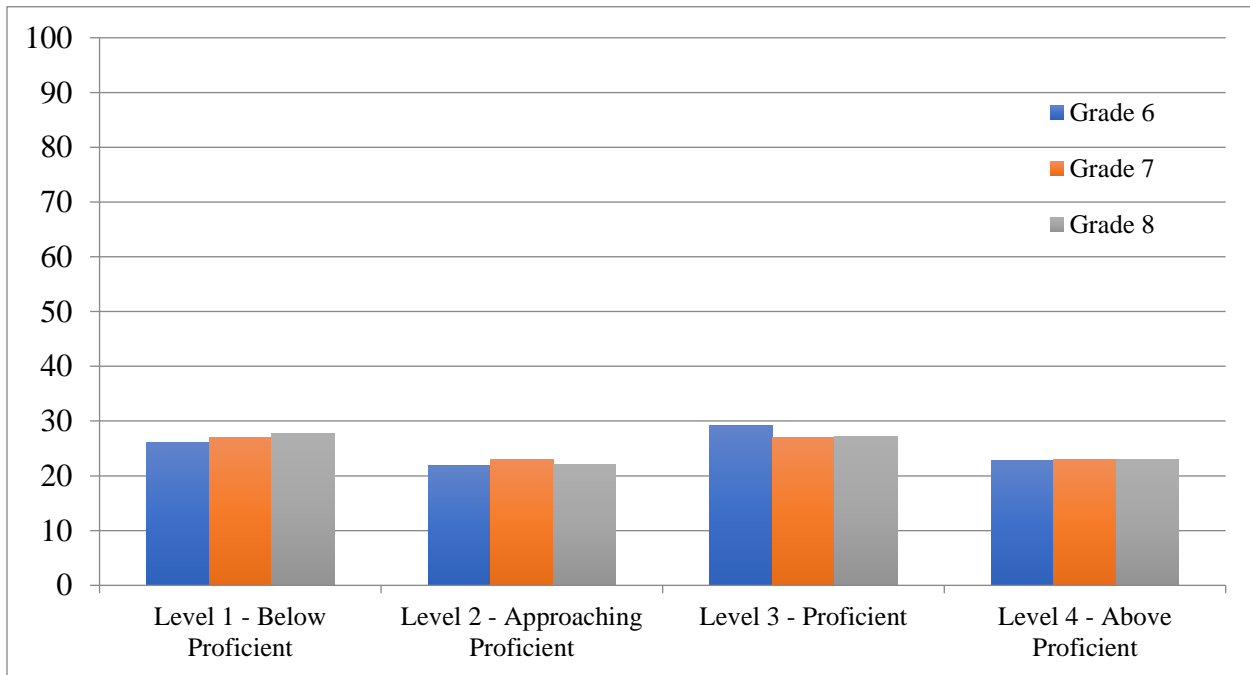


Figure 6 shows the percentage of students in each grade classified into each of the recommended performance levels.

*Figure 6. Percentage of Students Classified into Each Performance Level*



### 3.7. Workshop Evaluations

After finishing all activities, panelists independently completed online meeting evaluations in which they described and evaluated their experience taking part in the standard setting. Table 11 through Table 15 summarize the results of the evaluations.

One participant represents approximately 10% (between 9% and 11%, depending on grade) of the total responses, and as such, divergent responses endorsed by more than one panelist (i.e., less than 89%) are discussed in the text.

Panelists reported high levels of understanding of the workshop components, though five panelists indicated that the PLDs were somewhat unclear to them (four from grade 8 and one from grade 7, see Table 11).

*Table 11. Evaluation: Clarity of Materials and Processes*

Please rate the clarity of the following components of the workshop.	Percentage “Somewhat Clear” or “Very Clear”		
	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
Instructions provided by the Workshop Leader	100%	100%	100%
Performance Level Descriptors (PLDs)	100%	89%	64%
Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklets (OSABs)	100%	100%	100%
Panelist agreement data	90%	100%	100%
Impact data (percentage of students that would achieve at the level indicated by the OSAB page)	100%	100%	100%

*Note: Abbreviation Key: Number of responses: G6 = 10, G7 = 9, G8 = 11. Evaluation options included “Very Clear,” “Somewhat Clear,” “Somewhat Unclear,” and “Very Unclear.”*

As shown in Table 12, most panelists felt that the time allocated to various workshop tasks was about right, though a few panelists had suggestions regarding time allocation:

- five panelists reported that the large-group orientation was too long;
- six panelists indicated that there had been too much time to take the test (while one indicated not having enough time);
- four panelists reported having too much or not enough time to review PLDs;
- two panelists reported having too much or not enough time to review the OSABs;
- five panelists indicated having too much time to place their scoring assertion mapping decisions, and one panelist indicated not having enough time to do so; and
- five panelists reported having too little time for their Round 1 discussion, and four panelists reported having too much time for the same discussion.

*Table 12. Evaluations: Appropriateness of Process*

How appropriate was the amount of time you were given to complete the following components of the standard setting process?	Percentage “About Right”		
	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
Large group orientation	70%	78%	100%
Experiencing the online assessment	80%	89%	64%
Review of the Performance Level Descriptors (PLDs)	70%	78%	73%
Review of the Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklets (OSABs)	80%	100%	81%
Placement of your scoring assertion mapping decisions in each round	70%	89%	81%
Round 1 discussion	60%	78%	73%

*Note: Number of responses: G6 = 10, G7 = 9, G8 = 11. Evaluation options included “About Right,” “Too Much,” and “Too Little.”*

Panelists appreciated the value of multiple factors used to set proficiency standards (see Table 13). Curiously, three educator panelists indicated that their experience with students was not important in making their scoring assertion mapping decisions.

*Table 13. Evaluations: Importance of Materials*

How important was each of the following factors in your placement of the scoring assertion mapping decisions?	Percentage “Somewhat Important” or “Very Important”		
	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
Performance Level Descriptors (PLDs)	100%	100%	100%
Your perception of the difficulty of the items	100%	100%	100%
Your experience with students	100%	100%	72%
Discussions with other panelists	100%	100%	100%
External benchmark data	90%	100%	91%
Room agreement data (room and individual scoring assertion mapping placements)	100%	100%	91%
Impact data (percentage of students that would achieve at the level indicated by the OSAB page)	100%	100%	100%

*Note: Number of responses: G6 = 10, G7 = 9, G8 = 11. Evaluation options included “Not Important,” “Somewhat Important,” and “Very Important.”*

With one exception, panelists overwhelmingly endorsed the statements relating to the workshop described in Table 14. Seven panelists (four from grade 8, two from grade 6 and one from

grade 7) disagreed with the statement that the PLDs provided a clear picture of expectations for student achievement at each level.

**Table 14. Evaluations: Understanding Processes and Tasks**

<b>At the end of the workshop, please rate your agreement with the following statements.</b>	<b>Percentage “Agree” or “Strongly Agree”</b>		
	<b>Grade 6</b>	<b>Grade 7</b>	<b>Grade 8</b>
I understood the purpose of this standard-setting workshop.	100%	100%	100%
The procedures used to recommend proficiency standards were fair and unbiased.	90%	100%	100%
The training provided me with the information I needed to recommend proficiency standards.	100%	100%	100%
Taking the online assessment helped me to better understand what students need to know and be able to do to answer each question.	100%	100%	100%
The Performance Level Descriptors (description of what students within each performance level are expected to know and be able to do) provided a clear picture of expectations for student achievement at each level.	80%	89%	64%
I understood how to review each assertion in the Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB) to determine what students must know and be able to do to answer each item correctly.	100%	100%	100%
I understood how to place my scoring assertion mapping decisions.	100%	100%	100%
I found the benchmark data and discussions helpful in my decisions about where to place my scoring assertion mapping decisions.	100%	100%	100%
I found the panelist agreement data (room and individual scoring assertions mapping placements) and discussion helpful in my decisions about where to place my scoring assertion mapping decisions.	100%	100%	100%
I found the impact data (percentage of students that would achieve at the level indicated by the OSAB) and discussions helpful in my decisions about where to place my scoring assertion mapping decisions.	100%	100%	100%
I felt comfortable expressing my opinions throughout the workshop.	100%	89%	100%
Everyone was given the opportunity to express his or her opinions throughout the workshop.	100%	100%	100%

*Note: Number of responses: G6 = 10, G7 = 9, G8 = 11. Evaluation options included “Strongly Agree,” “Agree,” “Disagree,” and “Strongly Disagree.”*



Participants affirmed that the performance levels corresponded to the student expectations described by the standards (Table 15). However, two grade 6 panelists disagreed that students classified as Approaching Proficient were fairly classified as approaching proficiency in the knowledge and skills described by the standards.

*Table 15. Evaluations: Student Expectations*

Please read the following statement carefully and indicate your response.	Percentage “Agree” or “Strongly Agree”		
	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
I am confident that students classified as Proficient are proficient in the knowledge and skills described the Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards.	90%	100%	91%
I am confident that students classified as Approaching Proficient are fairly classified as approaching proficiency in the knowledge and skills described the Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards.	80%	89%	91%
I am confident that students classified as Highly Proficient exceed proficiency in the knowledge and skills described the Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards.	100%	100%	90%

*Note: Number of responses: G6 = 10, G7 = 9, G8 = 11. Evaluation options included “Strongly Agree,” “Agree,” “Disagree,” and “Strongly Disagree.”*

### 3.7.1. Workshop Participant Feedback

Finally, panelists responded to two open-ended questions: “What suggestions do you have to improve the training or standard-setting process?” and “Do you have any additional comments? Please be specific.”

Seventeen participants responded to the first question and 13 participants responded to the second question.

While most participants indicated that the process was clear and did not identify areas of improvement, some suggested that there be more time for discussion, that rooms be kept quieter during individual work, and that there be less downtime and more breaks. Participants expressed gratitude for being involved in setting proficiency standards and for interacting with so many educators from across the state. They appreciated the organization, well-prepared materials, and technology, and many panelists complimented the professionalism and expertise of the facilitators.

Additional participant comments included:

*“Y’all did a great job and showed tremendous commitment to the task!”*

*“I thought the scaffolded process over the two days was really helpful. Thank you!”*

*“I enjoyed this process. Thank you! You did a wonderful job at explaining and clarifying information. I felt comfortable expressing my opinions.”*

## 4. Validity Evidence

Validity evidence for standard setting is established in multiple ways. First, the standard setting should adhere to the standards established by appropriate professional organizations and be consistent with the recommendations for best practices in the literature and established validity criteria. Second, the process should provide the evidence required of states that is necessary to meet federal peer review requirements. Each of these is described in the following sections.

### 4.1. Evidence of Adherence to Professional Standards and Best Practices

The SAGE science assessments standard-setting workshop was designed and executed in a manner consistent with established practices and best practice principles (Hambleton & Pitoniak, 2006; Hambleton, Pitoniak, & Copella, 2012; Kane, 2001; Mehrens, 1995). The process also adhered to the following professional standards related to standard setting recommended by the AERA/APA/NCME Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing (2014):

- Standard 5.21: When proposed score interpretations involve one or more cut scores, the rationale and procedures used for establishing cut scores should be documented clearly.
- Standard 5.22: When cut scores defining pass-fail or proficiency levels are based on direct judgments about the adequacy of item or test performances, the judgmental process should be designed so that the participants providing the judgments can bring their knowledge and experience to bear in a reasonable way.
- Standard 5.23: When feasible and appropriate, cut scores defining categories and distinct substantive interpretations should be informed by sound empirical data concerning the relation of test performance to the relevant criteria.

The sections of this report documenting the rationale and procedures used in the standard-setting workshop address Standard 5.21. The AMP standard-setting procedure is appropriate for tests of this type—with interrelated sets of three-dimensional item clusters and scaled using item response theory (IRT). Section 3.1 provides the justification for and the additional benefits of selecting the AMP method to establish the cut scores; Sections 3.6 through 3.7 document the process followed to implement the method.

The design and implementation of the AMP procedure address Standard 5.22. The method directly leverages the subject-matter expertise of the panelists placing assertions into performance levels and incorporates multiple, iterative rounds of ratings in which panelists modify their judgments based on feedback and discussion. Panelists apply their expertise in multiple ways throughout the process, including

- understanding the test and test items (from an educator and student perspective),
- describing the knowledge and skills measured by the test,
- identifying the skills associated with each test item,
- describing the skills associated with student performance in each performance level,
- identifying which test items students in each performance level should be able to answer correctly, and
- evaluating and applying feedback and reference data to the Round 2 recommendations and considering the impact of the recommended cut scores on students.

Additionally, panelists' readiness evaluations provided evidence of a successful orientation to the process and understanding of the process, and their workshop evaluations provided evidence of confidence in the process and resulting recommendations.

The recruitment process resulted in panels which were representative of important regional and demographic groups and were knowledgeable about the subject area and students' developmental levels. Section 3.3.5 summarizes details about panel demographics and qualifications.

The provision of benchmark and impact data to panelists after Round 1 addresses Standard 5.23. This empirical data provides necessary and additional context describing student performance given the recommended standards.

## **4.2. Evidence in Terms of Peer Review Critical Elements**

The United States Department of Education (USDOE) provides guidance for the peer review of state assessment systems. This guidance is intended to support states in meeting statutory and regulatory requirements under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA, USDOE, 2015). The following critical elements are relevant to standard setting; evidence supporting each element immediately follows.

- Critical Element 1.2: Substantive involvement and input of educators and subject-matter experts.

Utah educators played a critical role in establishing performance levels for the SAGE tests. They created the item clusters, reviewed and revised the PLDs, mapped assertions to performance levels to delineate performance at each performance level, considered benchmark data and the impact of their recommendations, and formally recommended achievement standards.

Many subject-matter experts contributed to the development of Utah's proficiency standards. Contributing educators were subject-matter experts in their content area, the content standards and curriculum that they teach, and the developmental and cognitive capabilities of their students. AIR's facilitators were subject-matter experts in the subjects tested and in facilitating effective standard-setting workshops. The psychometricians performing the analyses and calculations throughout the meeting were subject-matter experts in the measurement and statistics principles required for the standard-setting process.

- Critical Element 6.2: Achievement standards setting. The State used a technically sound method and process that involved panelists with appropriate experience and expertise for setting its academic and alternate academic achievement standards to ensure that they are valid and reliable.

Evidence to support this critical element includes the following:

1. The rationale for and technical sufficiency of the AMP method selected to establish proficiency standards (Section 3.1)
2. Documentation that the method used for setting cut scores allowed panelists to apply their knowledge and experience in a reasonable manner and supported the establishment of reasonable and defensible cut scores (Sections 3.6 and 4.1)
3. Panelists self-reported readiness to undertake the task (Section 3.6.7) and confidence in the workshop process and outcomes (Section 3.7) supporting the validity of the process

4. The standard-setting panels consisting of panelists with appropriate experience and expertise, including content experts with experience teaching the Utah's academic content standards and prioritized standards in the tested grades and subjects, and individuals with experience and expertise teaching special and general education students in Utah (Section 3.3.5)

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## Appendix A: Standard-Setting Panelists

**Workshop Participants: Grade 6**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Highest Degree</b>	<b>Ethnic Category</b>	<b>Years Teaching Experience</b>	<b>Years Professional Experience</b>
Vickie Carling	Teacher	Female	Bachelor's degree	White	21+ years	0 years
William Michael Docksey	Teacher	Male	Bachelor's degree	White	6–10 years	0 years
Jill Garner	Teacher	Female	Master's degree	White	21+ years	0 years
Jesse Hennefer	Administrator	Male	Master's degree	White	6–10 years	11–15 years
Hilary Justesen	Teacher	Female	Bachelor's degree	White	1–5 years	0 years
Gina Mason	Specialist	Female	Master's degree	White	21+ years	6–10 years
Paul Nance	Specialist	Male	Master's degree	White	21+ years	16–20 years
Randy T. Williams	Teacher	Male	Bachelor's degree	White	6–10 years	0 years
Allison Woolsey	Teacher; Specialist	Female	Bachelor's degree	White	1–5 years	0 years

**Workshop Participants: Grade 7**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Highest Degree</b>	<b>Ethnic Category</b>	<b>Years Teaching Experience</b>	<b>Years Professional Experience</b>
Kasey Alder	Teacher	Female	Bachelor's degree	White	1–5 years	0 years
Vincent P. Ardizzone	Administrator	Male	Master's degree	White	6–10 years	6–10 years
Rod Buttars	Teacher; Specialist	Male	Master's degree	White	11–15 years	Less than 1 year
Ryan Christiansen	Specialist	Male	Master's degree	White	6–10 years	6–10 years
Misty Haacke	Teacher	Female	Bachelor's degree	White	6–10 years	0 years
Jan Hermansen	Teacher	Female	Bachelor's degree	White	6–10 years	0 years
Jill Parker Howells	Teacher	Female	Master's degree	White	16–20 years	0 years
Maggie Huddleston	Teacher	Female	Master's Degree	White	16–20 years	0 years
Jennifer Mackay	Teacher; Coach	Female	Master's degree	White	11–15 years	Less than 1 year
Ashley Russon	Teacher; Specialist	Female	Master's degree	White	1–5 years	6–10 years

**Workshop Participants: Grade 8**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Highest Degree</b>	<b>Ethnic Category</b>	<b>Years Teaching Experience</b>	<b>Years Professional Experience</b>
Jaren Barker	Teacher	Male	Bachelor's degree	White	11–15 years	0 years
Melissa Cartwright	Teacher; Specialist	Female	Bachelor's degree	White	6–10 years	1–5 years
Lisa Covert	Coach	Female	Master's degree	White	11–15 years	1–5 years
Ian Davey	Specialist	Male	Bachelor's degree	White	1–5 years	1–5 years
Tracy Evert	Teacher	Female	Master's degree	White	21+ years	6–10 years
Michelle Giles	Teacher	Female	Bachelor's degree	White	1–5 years	0 years
Realaine Goettsche	Teacher	Female	Master's degree	White	21+ years	0 years
Hulya Kablan	Teacher	Female	Master's degree	White	11–15 years	0 years
Maben Larsen	Teacher	Male	Bachelor's degree	White	6–10 years	0 years
Elizabeth Walsh	Coach	Female	Master's degree	White	6–10 years	11–15 years
Heather Williams	Teacher	Female	Master's degree	White	6–10 years	1–5 years



## Appendix B: Workshop Agenda



### 2018 Standard Setting for Utah Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence

#### SCIENCE EDUCATOR PANEL AGENDA

September 11 - 12, 2018  
Hotel RL

#### Tuesday, September 11, 2018

- 8:00 – 8:30 a.m.** Orientation for Table Leaders
- 8:00 – 8:30 a.m.** Registration and morning refreshments  
Panelists receive folders, sign security affidavit
- 8:30 – 8:45 a.m.** Welcome and introductions from Utah State Board of Education
- 8:45 – 9:30 a.m.** Large group introductory training  
Welcome and Introductions  
Purpose of standard setting workshop  
Description of the NGSS test design  
General overview of standard setting procedures and key concepts  
Performance Level Descriptors  
Item Clusters  
Item Interactions  
Scoring Assertions  
Item Cluster Review  
Assertion Mapping – 2 Rounds  
Benchmark Information  
Panelist feedback and impact data
- 9:30 – 9:45 a.m.** Break, and separate into small group rooms
- 9:45 – 11:15 a.m.** Panelists experience online operational test environment
- 11:15 – 12:15 p.m.** Review Performance Level Descriptors  
Differentiate knowledge and skills between levels  
Create Level 1 PLD
- 12:15 – 1:00 p.m.** Lunch
- 1:00 – 2:00 p.m.** Continue discussion of PLDs



**2:00 – 4:30 p.m.**      Review of Item Clusters  
                                 Composition of the Item Clusters  
                                 Training on how to review Item Clusters  
                                     How do the item interactions support the scoring assertion?  
                                     Why is this assertion more difficult than the previous assertions?  
                                     How does the scoring assertion relate to the PLDs?  
                                 Instruction in accessing the Item Clusters  
                                 Review of Item Clusters

**4:30 p.m.**              Adjourn

**Wednesday, September 12, 2018**

**8:00 – 10:00 a.m.**      Continued review of Item Clusters with morning refreshments

**10:00 – 10:45 a.m.**      Training on Assertion Mapping task  
                                 Review of Assertion Mapping key concepts  
                                     Performance Level Descriptors  
                                     Ordered Scoring Assertions  
                                     Benchmark Information  
                                 Training on Assertion Mapping tool

**10:45 – 11:00 a.m.**      Break

**11:00 – 12:30 p.m.**      **Round 1** Assertion Mapping  
                                 Review of Assertion Mapping procedures, key concepts, and impact data  
                                 Completion of Assertion Mapping Readiness Form  
                                 Round 1 Assertion Mapping

**12:30 – 1:30 p.m.**      Lunch

**1:30 – 3:30 p.m.**      **Round 2** Assertion Mapping  
                                 How to use panelist agreement feedback and impact data  
                                 Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist agreement feedback and  
                                 impact data  
                                 Completion of Assertion Mapping Readiness Form  
                                 Round 2 Assertion Mapping

**3:30 – 4:00 p.m.**      Workshop Evaluations

**4:00 – 4:30 p.m.**      Across Grade Moderation with all Science table leaders

**4:30 p.m.**              Adjourn

# **Appendix 7-C**

## **2021 RISE Standard Setting Report**

# **Readiness Improvement Success Empowerment (RISE) Science Assessment**

**2020–2021**

**Grades 4-5  
Setting Proficiency Standards**



**Utah State  
Board of  
Education**

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In June 2019, the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) adopted the new Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards for students in grades 4–5. The new standards adopt a three-dimensional conceptualization of science understanding, including science and engineering practices, crosscutting concepts, and disciplinary core ideas. With the adoption of the new science standards, and the development of new statewide assessments to measure achievement of those standards, the USBE convened a standard-setting workshop to recommend a system of proficiency standards for determining whether students have met the learning goals defined by the SEEd Standards.

Under contract to USBE, Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI) conducted the standard-setting workshop to recommend proficiency standards for the Readiness Improvement Success Empowerment (RISE) Science Assessments in grades 4 and 5. The workshop was conducted remotely on July 21 – July 22, 2021.

Utah’s RISE Science Assessments are designed to measure the attainment of the new SEEd Standards adopted by the USBE. The assessments are made up of item clusters, which represent a series of interrelated student interactions directed toward describing, explaining, and predicting scientific phenomena. Test items were developed by CAI, in conjunction with a group of states working to implement three-dimensional science standards. Test items were developed to ensure that each student is administered a test meeting all elements of the RISE Science Assessment blueprints, which were constructed to align with the SEEd Standards.

Utah science educators, serving as standard-setting panelists, followed a rigorous standardized procedure to recommend proficiency standards demarcating each performance level. To recommend proficiency standards for the new science assessments, panelists participated in the Assertion-Mapping Procedure, an adaptation of the Item-Descriptor (ID) Matching procedure (Ferrara & Lewis, 2012). Consistent with ordered-item procedures generally (e.g., Mitzel, Lewis, Patz, & Green, 2001), workshop panelists reviewed and recommended proficiency standards using an ordered set of scoring assertions derived from student interactions within items. Because the new science item clusters represent multiple, interdependent interactions through which students engage in scientific phenomena, scoring assertions cannot be meaningfully evaluated independently of the item interactions from which they are derived. Thus, panelists were presented ordered scoring assertions for each item separately rather than for the test overall. Panelists mapped each scoring assertion to the most apt performance-level descriptor (PLD).

Panelists reviewed PLDs describing the degree to which students have achieved the Utah SEEd Standards. The USBE reviewed and revised Range PLDs before the standard-setting workshop. After reviewing the range PLDs, standard-setting panelists worked to identify the knowledge and skills characteristic of students just qualifying for entry into each performance level.

Working through the ordered scoring assertions for each item, panelists mapped each assertion into one of the four performance levels—Below Proficient, Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Highly Proficient. The mapping of scoring assertions was based on the consideration of test content. Panelists were provided additional contextual information, including the percentage of

students who performed at or above the performance level associated with each assertion (impact data), as well as the projected National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) science and the Utah Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) science performance level corresponding to each assertion. The panelists performed the assertion mapping in two rounds of standard setting. Panelists' mapping of the scoring assertions was used to identify the location of the three proficiency standards used to classify student performance—Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Highly Proficient. Following Round 1, panelists were provided with feedback about the mappings of their fellow panelists and discussed their mappings as a group. Following Round 2, panelists engaged in a moderation session to review and modify recommended proficiency standards to facilitate the adoption of an articulated set of proficiency standards across grades and assessment systems. No modifications to the proficiency standards were recommended during the moderation session.

Twenty-two Utah science educators were selected to serve as science standard-setting panelists, with 11 participants for the grade 4 panel and 11 participants for the grade 5 panel. The panelists represented a group of experienced teachers and curriculum specialists, as well as district administrators and other stakeholders. The composition of the panel ensured that a diverse range of perspectives and deep experience with the three-dimensional Utah SEEd Standards contributed to the standard-setting process.

## **1.1 STANDARD-SETTING WORKSHOP**

### **1.1.1 Overall Structure of the Workshop**

The key features of the workshops included the following:

- The standard-setting procedure produced three recommended proficiency standards (Approaching Proficient, Proficient, and Highly Proficient) that will be used to classify student performance on the Utah RISE Science Assessments.
- Panelists recommended proficiency standards in two rounds.
- Contextual information, including the percentage of students who performed at or above the performance level associated with each individual assertion (impact data) and the projected NAEP science and the Utah SAGE science performance level corresponding to each assertion (benchmark information), were provided to panelists as part of their review of the ordered assertions.
- The standard-setting workshop was conducted using CAI's online standard-setting tool. Because the workshop was conducted remotely, each panelist accessed the tool using their own computers.
- Following Round 2, panelists engaged in a moderation session for reviewing and modifying recommended proficiency standards to achieve an articulated system of standards across grades and assessment systems. No modifications to the proficiency standards were recommended during the moderation session.

### 1.1.2 Results of the Standard-Setting Workshop

Table 1 displays the proficiency standards recommended by the standard-setting panelists.<sup>1</sup>

*Table 1. Proficiency Standards Recommended for Science*

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Level 2 Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Level 3 Proficient</b>	<b>Level 4 Highly Proficient</b>
<b>4</b>	543	553	562
<b>5</b>	543	552	563

Table 2 indicates the percentage of students that will reach or exceed each proficiency standard in 2021.

Figure 1 represents those values graphically.

*Table 2. Percentage of Students Reaching or Exceeding Each Recommended Science Proficiency Standard in 2021*

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Level 2 Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Level 3 Proficient</b>	<b>Level 4 Highly Proficient</b>
<b>4</b>	71	43	20
<b>5</b>	71	45	18

<sup>1</sup> Following the standard-setting workshop, final panelist-recommended proficiency standards were submitted to the USBE. A vertical articulation meeting was conducted based on these standards. Following the vertical articulation, the proficiency standards were approved by the Board. Details of the post-standard-setting workshop activities are included in Section 5.8.5, Adoption.

*Figure 1. Percentage of Students Reaching or Exceeding Each Recommended Science Proficiency Standard in 2021*

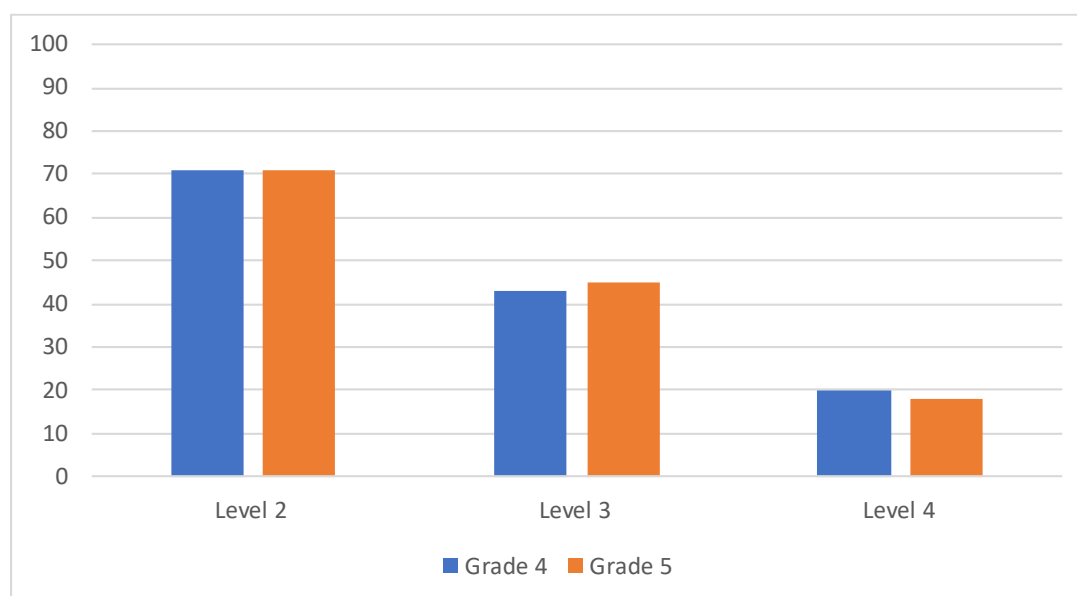
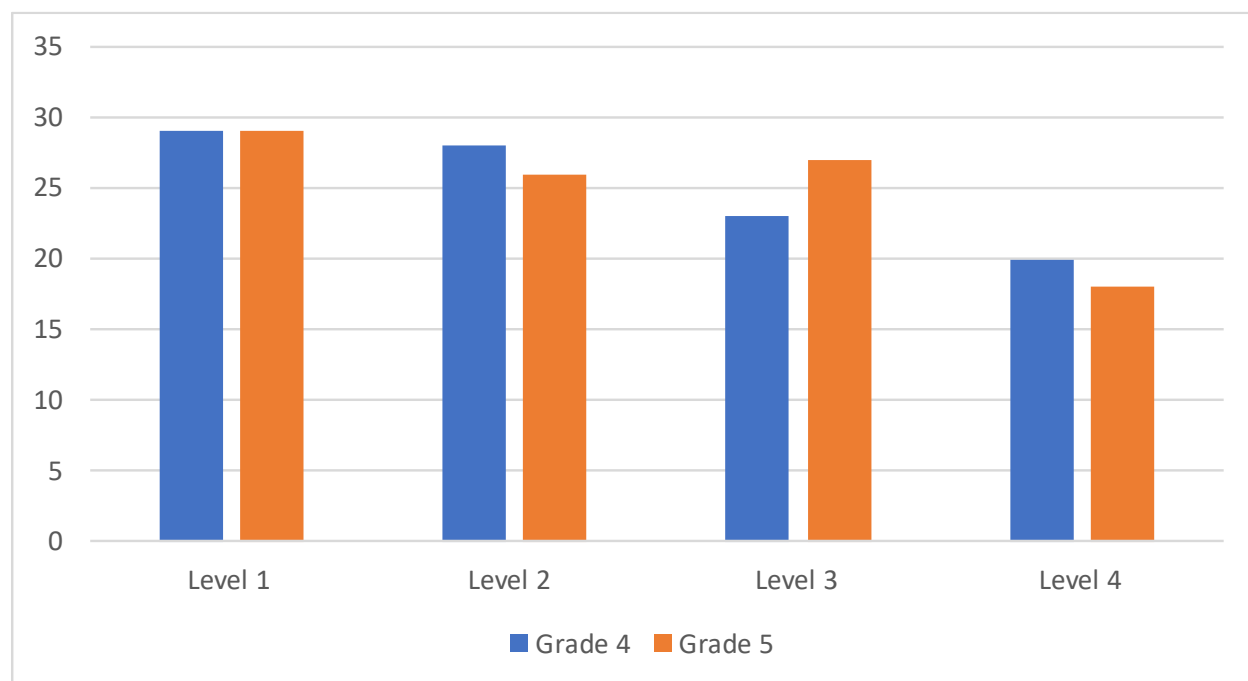


Table 3 indicates the percentage of students classified within each of the performance levels in 2021. The values are displayed graphically in Figure 2.

*Table 3. Percentage of Students Classified Within Each Science Performance Level in 2021*

Grade	Level 1 Below Proficient	Level 2 Approaching Proficient	Level 3 Proficient	Level 4 Highly Proficient
4	29	28	23	20
5	29	26	27	18

**Figure 2. Percentage of Students Classified Within Each Science Performance Level in 2021**



## 2. INTRODUCTION

The Utah State Board of Education (USBE) adopted three-dimensional science standards as the new Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards for students in grades 4 and 5 in June of 2019. The USBE and its assessment vendor, Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI), developed and administered a new assessment to measure the new standards. In school year 2020–2021, they administered new assessments aligned to the three-dimensional science standards to all grade 4 and 5 students in Utah.

Utah provides information about the RISE Science Assessments at: <https://www.schools.utah.gov/assessment/assessments>.

New tests require new proficiency standards to link achievement on the test to the content standards. USBE contracted with CAI to establish cut scores for the new tests. To fulfill this responsibility, CAI implemented an innovative, defensible, valid, and technically sound method; provided training on standard setting to all participants; oversaw the process; computed real-time feedback data to inform the process; and produced a technical report documenting the method, approach, process, and outcomes. Proficiency standards were recommended for grades 4 and 5 in July 2021.

The purpose of this report is to document the standard-setting process for the RISE Science Assessment and resulting proficiency standard recommendations.

### 3. THE SCIENCE WITH ENGINEERING EDUCATION STANDARDS

The Readiness Improvement Success Empowerment (RISE) Science Assessment assesses the learning objectives described by the Utah Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards, adopted by the USBE for students in grades 4 and 5 in June 2019.

Information about the Utah SEEd Standards is available at: <https://www.schools.utah.gov/curr/science>.

The three-dimensional science standards, based on *A Framework for K–12 Science Education* (National Research Council, 2012), reflect the latest research and advances in modern science education and differ from previous science standards in multiple ways. First, rather than describe general knowledge and skills that students should know and be able to do, they describe specific performances that demonstrate what students know and can do. The SEEd Standards refer to these performed knowledge and skills as *standards*. Second, while unidimensionality is a typical goal of standards (and the items that measure them), the SEEd Standards are intentionally multi-dimensional. Each standard incorporates all three dimensions from *A Framework for K–12 Science Education* (National Research Council, 2012)—a science or engineering practice, a disciplinary core idea, and a crosscutting concept. Third, while traditional standards do not consider other subject areas, the SEEd Standards connects to other subjects like the Common Core mathematics and English language arts (ELA) standards.

Figure 3 shows the structure of the SEEd Standards for a single grade 4 standard, 4.2.4.

*Figure 3. Structure of the Utah SEEd Standards*

■ **Standard 4.2.4** **Design** a device that converts energy from one form to another. Define the problem, identify criteria and constraints, develop possible solutions using models, analyze data from testing solutions, and propose modifications for optimizing a solution. Emphasize identifying the initial and final forms of energy. Examples could include solar ovens that convert light energy to heat energy or a simple alarm system that converts motion energy into sound energy. (PS3.B, PS3.D, ETS1.A, ETS1.B, ETS1.C)

Source: <https://www.schools.utah.gov/file/e5d886e2-19c3-45a5-8364-5bcb48a63097>

### 4. THE UTAH RISE SCIENCE ASSESSMENT

Due to the unique features of the three-dimensional Utah Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards, items and tests based on three-dimensional standards, such as the RISE Science Assessments, must also incorporate similarly unique features. The most impactful of these changes is that new science tests are multi-dimensional and are thus made up of *item clusters* representing a series of interrelated student interactions directed toward describing, explaining, and predicting scientific phenomena.

## 4.1 ITEM CLUSTERS

Item clusters include a stimulus and a series of questions that generally take students approximately 6–12 minutes to complete. They consist of a phenomenon—an observable fact or design problem—that an engaged student explains, models, investigates, or designs using the knowledge and skill described by the standard to complete a series of activities (made up of multiple interactions). For example, in Figure 3, proficiency in this single standard requires activities that demonstrate the ability to make observations to provide evidence that energy can be transferred from place to place by sound, light, heat, and electric currents. The stimulus in an item cluster explicitly states a task or goal (for example, “In the questions that follow, you will design a device to optimize the power output of the windmill”) and subsequent interactions build on or relate to the task or response to previous questions. The interactions within an item cluster all address the same phenomenon.

Within each item cluster, there are a variety of interaction types, including selected response, multi-select, table match, edit in-line choice, and simulations of science investigations.

## 4.2 SCORING ASSERTIONS

Each item cluster assumes a series of explicit assertions about the knowledge and skills that a student demonstrates based on specific features of the student’s responses across multiple interactions. *Scoring assertions* capture each measurable action and articulate what evidence the student has provided as a means to infer a specific skill or concept. All item clusters have multiple scoring assertions.

Figure 4 illustrates an item cluster and associated scoring assertions.

*Figure 4. Example of the Three-Dimensional Science Item Cluster and Scoring Assertions*

**Stimulus and Phenomenon**

Sparks fly off the wheels of a train when the brakes are applied.  
Click the small gray arrow to see a demonstration of this happening in Animation 1.

**Animation 1. Braking Train**

Table 1. Properties of the Train System

Before Brakes Are Applied	After Brakes Are Applied
No sparks	Sparks fly off the wheels and brake pads
Brake pads make no sound	Brake pads make sound
Brake pads are cold	Brake pads are hot
Wheels are warm	Wheels are hot
Rails are warm	Rails are warmer
Train is moving fast	Train is moving slow

**Your Task**  
In the questions that follow, you will analyze what happens to the train when the brakes are applied.

**Cluster Task Statement**

**Item Cluster**

**Part A**  
Click on each blank box to select the word or phrase that completes each sentence, constructing an argument about what happens when the train's brakes are applied.  
Applying the brakes causes the [ ] to transfer kinetic energy to the [ ]. This causes the [ ] to slow down and have [ ] kinetic energy, which slows the train.

**Part B**  
When the train applies its brakes, what happens to the energy of the surroundings?  
☐ The surroundings gain energy.  
☐ The surroundings lose energy.  
☐ The surroundings do not gain or lose energy.  
☐ There is not enough information to determine the.

**Part C**  
Which **three** statements support your choice in part B?  
☐ The train maintains its speed.  
☐ Sound is produced.  
☐ Sound is consumed.  
☐ Light is produced.  
☐ Light is consumed.  
☐ Heat is produced.  
☐ Heat is consumed.

**Part D**  
Select **three** pieces of evidence that would support the choice in part B.  
☐ The brakes give off energy as heat.  
☐ The brakes make a screeching sound.

**Scoring Assertions**

**Score Rationale**

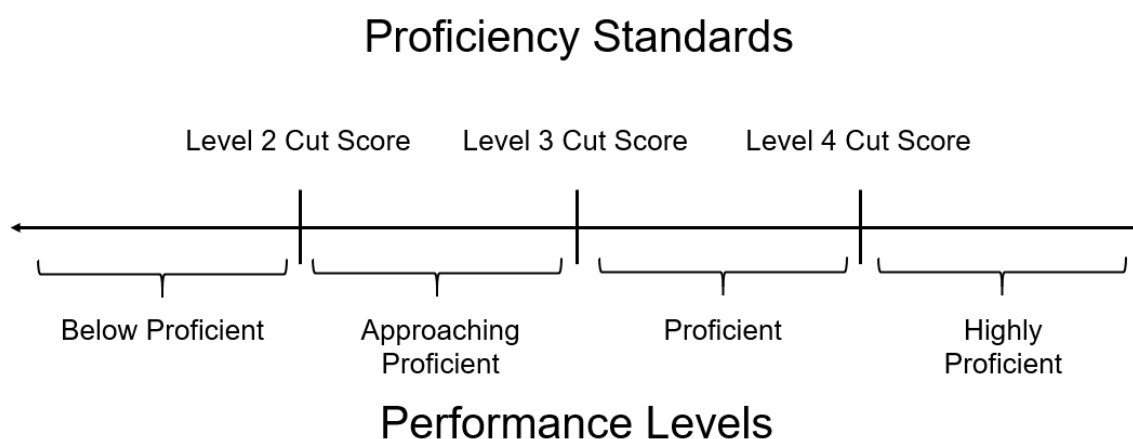
The student selected "wheels" for the first blank and "brakes" or "rails" for the second blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.	✗
The student selected "wheels" for the third blank and "less" for the fourth blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.	✗
The student selected "The surroundings gain energy," showing an understanding of how the energy of the wheels change and is distributed throughout the system.	✗
The student selected "Sound is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	✗
The student selected "Light is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	✗
The student selected "Heat is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	✗
The student selected "The brakes make a screeching sound," which shows an understanding of how the energy changed throughout the system and that those changes serve as evidence that the Kinetic Energy of the wheels transfers out of the wheels/system when the brakes are applied.	✗
The student selected "The sparks that fly off the wheels give off light," which shows an understanding of how the energy changed throughout the system and that those changes serve as evidence that the Kinetic Energy of the wheels transfers out of the wheels/system when the brakes are applied.	✗
The student selected "The brakes give off energy as heat," which shows an understanding of how the energy changed throughout the system and that those changes serve as evidence that the Kinetic Energy of the wheels transfers out of the wheels/system when the brakes are applied.	✗

## 5. STANDARD SETTING

Twenty-two educators from Utah convened remotely July 21–22, 2021, to complete two rounds of standard setting to recommend three proficiency standards for the RISE Science Assessment.

*Standard setting* is the process used to define achievement on the test. Performance levels are defined by proficiency standards, or *cut scores*, that specify how much of the content standards students must know and be able to do in order to meet the minimum for each performance level. As shown in Figure 5, three proficiency standards are sufficient to define Utah’s four performance levels.

*Figure 5. Three Proficiency Standards Defining Utah’s Four Performance Levels*



The cut scores are derived from the knowledge and skills measured by the test items that students at each performance level are expected to be able to receive credit.

### 5.1 THE ASSERTION-MAPPING PROCEDURE

A new approach to standard setting is necessary for the Utah RISE Science Assessments due to the structure of the content standards and, subsequently, the structure of the test items assessing the standards. The Utah SEEd Standards adopt a three-dimensional conceptualization of science understanding, including science practices, crosscutting concepts, and disciplinary core ideas. Accordingly, the new RISE Science Assessments are comprised of item clusters representing a series of interrelated student interactions directed toward describing, explaining, and predicting scientific phenomena.

Within each item cluster, a series of explicit assertions are made regarding the knowledge and skills that a student has demonstrated based on specific features of the student’s responses across multiple interactions. For example, students may correctly graph data points indicating that they can construct a graph showing the relationship between two variables but may make an incorrect inference regarding the relationship between the two variables, thereby not supporting the assertion that they can interpret relationships expressed graphically.



While some other assessments, especially ELA, comprise items probing a common stimulus, the degree of interdependence among such items is limited and student performance on such items can be evaluated independently of student achievement on other items within the stimulus set. This is not the case with the new science items, which may, for example, involve multiple steps in which students interact with products of previous steps. However, unlike traditional stimulus- or passage-based items, the conditional dependencies between the interactions and resulting assertions of an item cluster are too substantial to ignore because those item interactions and assertions are more intrinsically related to each other. The interdependence of student interactions within items has consequences both for scoring and recommending proficiency standards.

To account for the cluster-specific variation of related item clusters, additional dimensions can be added to the Item Response Theory (IRT) model. Typically, these are nuisance dimensions unrelated to student ability. Examples of IRT models that follow this approach are the bi-factor model (Gibbons & Hedeker, 1992) and the testlet model (Bradlow, Wainer, & Wang, 1999). The testlet model is a special case of the bi-factor model (Rijmen, 2010).

Because the item clusters represent performance tasks, the Body of Work (BoW) method (Kingston, Kahl, Sweeny, & Bay, 2001) could also be appropriate for recommending proficiency standards. However, the BoW method is manageable only with small numbers of performance tasks and quickly becomes onerous when the number of item clusters approaches 10 or more.

To address these challenges, Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI) psychometricians designed a new method for setting proficiency standards on cluster-based assessments. CAI implemented this method for the New Hampshire, Utah, and West Virginia statewide assessments in 2018, and for the Connecticut, Oregon, and the joint Multi-State Science Assessment (MSSA) for Rhode Island and Vermont in 2019. The method was also implemented for the North Dakota, South Dakota and Hawaii statewide assessments in 2021.

The test-centered Assertion-Mapping Procedure (AMP) is an adaptation of the Item-Descriptor (ID) Matching procedure (Ferrara & Lewis, 2012) that preserves the integrity of the item clusters while also taking advantage of ordered-item procedures such as the Bookmarking procedure used frequently for other accountability tests (Rijmen, Cohen, Butcher, & Farley, 2018).

The main distinction between AMP and existing ordered-item procedures (e.g., Mitzel, Lewis, Patz, & Green, 2001) is that the panelists evaluate scoring assertions rather than individual items. Scoring assertions are not test items, but inferences that are supported (or not supported) by students' responses in one or more interactions within an item cluster. Because item clusters represent multiple, interdependent interactions through which students engage in scientific phenomena, scoring assertions cannot be meaningfully evaluated independently of the item from which they are derived. Therefore, the scoring assertions from the same item cluster are always presented together. Within each item cluster, scoring assertions are ordered by difficulty (i.e., the IRT difficulty parameter) consistent with ordered-item procedures. One can think of the resulting booklet as consisting of different chapters, where each chapter represents an item cluster. Within each chapter, the (ordered) pages represent scoring assertions. As in ID matching, panelists are asked to map each scoring assertion to the most apt performance-level descriptor during two

rounds of standard setting. As with the Bookmark method, assertion mappings are made independently with the goal of convergence over two rounds of rating, rather than consensus.<sup>2</sup>

## 5.2 WORKSHOP STRUCTURE

One large virtual meeting room served as an all-participant training room. This room broke into two separate virtual working rooms, one for each set of grade-level panels, after the all-group orientation. As shown in Figure 6, two separate panels set proficiency standards for each grade.

*Figure 6. Workshop Panels, per Room*



Table 4. Table summarizes the composition of the tables and the number of facilitators and panelists assigned to each. The 22 standard-setting participants included table leaders and panelists from Utah who taught in the content area and grade for which standards were being set.

*Table 4. Table Assignments*

Room	Grade	Tables and Table Leaders (One per Table)	Panelists (per Table)	Facilitator	Facilitator Assistant
1	4	2	5 / 6	Jim McCann Anneka Wiersma	Nicole Russell Jen Chou Azza Hussein Sydney Brabble
2	5	2	5 / 6	Kevin Dwyer Vanessa Johnson	Erik Embrey Marie Musumeci Ethan Yosebashvili

<sup>2</sup> CAI historically implements two rounds of standard setting as best practice in the Bookmark method and extends this practice to the AMP method. In addition to lessening the panelists' burden of needing to repeat a cognitively demanding task for a third time, using two rounds introduces significant cost efficiency by reducing the number of days needed for standard setting. Panels typically converge in Round 2, and panelists completing two rounds report levels of confidence in the outcomes that are similar to the confidence expressed by panelists participating in three rounds. Psychometric evaluation of the reliability and variability in results from two and three rounds are generally consistent. CAI has used two rounds in standard setting in more than 17 states and 38 assessments, beginning in 2001 with the enactment of the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act.

## **5.3 PARTICIPANTS AND ROLES**

### **5.3.1 Utah State Board of Education Staff**

Staff from the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) were present throughout the process and provided overall policy context and answered any policy questions that arose.

From USBE, attendees included:

- Darin Nielsen, Assistant Superintendent, Student Learning
- Kim Rathke, Test Administration and Data Coordinator
- Cydnee Carter, Assessment Development Coordinator
- Scott Roskelley, Educational Specialist – Secondary Science
- Jared Wright, Educational Specialist - Elementary Mathematics and Science
- Tracy Gooley, Special Education Specialist

### **5.3.2 Cambium Assessment, Inc. Staff**

CAI facilitated the workshop and each of the content-area rooms, provided psychometric and statistical support, and oversaw technical set-up and logistics. CAI team members were highly qualified to lead the workshop and conduct analyses, and included the following:

- Dr. Stephan Ahadi, Managing Director of Psychometrics facilitated and oversaw all AMP processes and tasks and provided training to participants.
- Dr. Frank Rijmen, Senior Director of Psychometrics, supervised all psychometric analyses conducted during and after the workshop.
- Dr. Dandan Liao, Senior Psychometrician, provided psychometric analyses.
- Alesha Ballman, Psychometric Project Coordinator, oversaw analytics technology and psychometrics.
- Azza Hussein, Sydney Brabble, and Ethan Yosebashvili, Psychometric Support Assistants, provided support as needed.
- Nichole Russell, Erik Embrey, Jennifer Chou, Caroline Lempres, Marie Musumeci, and Brody Harkless, Program Management Team, managed process and logistics throughout the meeting.
- Andy Ortiz, Nicholas Brennan, Jesse Justiniano, Luis Jorge, and Mark Palomo, System Support Agents, troubleshooted technology during the workshop.

### **5.3.3 Room Facilitators**

A CAI room facilitator and assistant facilitator guided the process in each room. Facilitators were content experts experienced in leading standard-setting processes, had led standard-setting

processes before, and could answer any questions about the workshop or about the items or what the items were intended to measure. They also monitored time and motivated panelists to complete tasks within the scheduled time. Facilitators were:

- Jim McCann and Anneka Wiersma facilitated the grade 4 panel
- Kevin Dwyer and Vanessa Johnson facilitated the grade 5 panel

Each facilitator was trained to be extensively knowledgeable of the constructs, processes, and technologies used in standard setting.

### 5.3.4 Educator Participants

To establish proficiency standards, the USBE recruited a set of participants from across the state. Panelists included science teachers, administrators, and representatives from other stakeholder groups (e.g., parents, college faculty) to ensure that a range of perspectives contributed to the standard-setting process and product. In recruiting panelists, the USBE targeted the recruitment of participants to be representative of the gender and geographic representation of Utah’s teacher population. All participants also had to be familiar with the Utah SEEd Standards content and test.

The USBE selected classroom teachers from the resulting potential panelist pool and invited them to participate in the workshop. Overall, the standard-setting workshop panelists were 14% male and 14% non-white. Represented stakeholder groups included General Education Teachers, Specialists, Coaches, ELL Teachers, Parents, with General Education Teachers comprising 86% of the panels overall. The majority of panelists taught in the grades to which they were assigned to set standards. Overall, 59% of panelists taught grade 4 and 50% taught grade 5 (the remainder taught some combination of grades). Most panelists worked in schools (91%) although some worked in both schools and districts (9%). Districts included rural (9%), suburban (50%), and urban (36%), and were small (9%), medium (36%), and large (55%). Table 5 summarizes the characteristics of the panels.

*Table 5. Panelist Characteristics*

	Percentage of Panelists, by Panel		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
<b>Characteristics</b>			
Male	18%	9%	14%
Non-White	9%	18%	14%
<b>Stakeholder Group</b>			
General Education Teacher	100%	73%	86%
Specialist	0%	9%	5%
Coach	9%	9%	9%
Administrator	0%	0%	0%
Special Education Teacher	0%	0%	0%
ELL Teacher	9%	0%	5%

	Percentage of Panelists, by Panel		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
Higher Education	0%	0%	0%
Parent	9%	9%	9%
Other <sup>a</sup>	0%	18%	9%
<b>Current Position</b>			
School	82%	100%	91%
School, District	18%	0%	9%
<b>District Size</b>			
Large	73%	36%	55%
Medium	27%	45%	36%
Small	0%	18%	9%
Not Applicable	0%	0%	0%
<b>District Urbanicity</b>			
Urban	36%	36%	36%
Suburban	55%	45%	50%
Rural	9%	9%	9%
Not Applicable	0%	9%	5%
<b>Primary Grades Taught</b>			
Kindergarten	0%	9%	5%
1 <sup>st</sup> Grade	0%	18%	9%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade	0%	9%	5%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Grade	0%	9%	5%
4 <sup>th</sup> Grade	100%	18%	59%
5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9%	91%	50%
6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	0%	9%	5%

Note. <sup>a</sup>Other Stakeholder Groups includes Chinese Immersion Teacher and Dual Immersion Teacher

For the results of any judgment-based method to be valid, the judgments must be made by individuals who are qualified to make them. Participants in the RISE Science Assessment standard-setting workshop for grades 4 and 5 were highly qualified. They brought a variety of experience and expertise. Overall, 68% of panelists had earned a master's degree or higher. Many had taught for more than 10 years, and 27% had professional experience outside the classroom. 95% percent of panelists taught science, and many taught other subjects too. The average time teaching Utah SEEd Standards was nearly 3 years. Over 80% of each panel had experience teaching special populations, such as those eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunch (100% overall), English learners (91% overall), and students on Individual Education Plans (100% overall). Table 6 summarizes the qualifications of the panels.

Table 6. Panelist Qualifications

	Percentage of Panelists, by Panel		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
<b>Highest Degree</b>			
Bachelor	9%	55%	32%
Master	91%	36%	64%
Doctoral	0%	9%	5%
<b>Years Teaching Experience</b>			
None	0%	0%	0%
Less than 1 year	0%	0%	0%
1–5 years	0%	27%	14%
6–10 years	27%	36%	32%
11–15 years	36%	9%	23%
16–20 years	27%	27%	27%
More than 20 years	9%	0%	5%
<b>Years Teaching Experience in Assigned Grade</b>			
None	0%	0%	0%
Less than 1 year	0%	9%	5%
1–5 years	36%	73%	55%
6–10 years	27%	9%	18%
11–15 years	27%	9%	18%
16–20 years	9%	0%	5%
More than 20 years	0%	0%	0%
<b>Subject Areas Currently Teaching<sup>a</sup></b>			
English Language Arts (ELA)	91%	73%	82%
Mathematics	91%	82%	86%
Social Studies	91%	73%	82%
Science	100%	91%	95%
Other <sup>b</sup>	18%	27%	23%
Other Professional Experience in Education	27%	27%	27%
<b>Years Professional Experience in Education</b>			
None	73%	73%	73%
Less than 1 year	0%	9%	5%
1–5 years	18%	9%	14%
6–10 years	9%	9%	9%
11–15 years	0%	0%	0%
16–20 years	0%	0%	0%
More than 20 years	0%	0%	0%
<b>Experience Teaching Special Student Populations</b>			
Students eligible to receive free/reduced price lunch	100%	100%	100%
English Learners (ELs)	100%	82%	91%
Students on an Individual Education Plan (IEP)	100%	100%	100%
Average Years Teaching the Utah SEEd Standards	2.45	2.68	2.57

*Note.* <sup>a</sup>The total sums to over 100% for “Subject Area Currently Teaching” as many participants taught multiple subjects.

<sup>b</sup>Other Subject Areas Currently Teaching includes Art, Chinese Health, Spanish

Appendix A, Standard-Setting Panelist Characteristics, provides additional information about the individuals participating in the standard-setting workshop.

### **5.3.5 Table Leaders**

Volunteers from the participant pool served as table leaders. In addition to serving as panelists and mapping assertions, table leaders had the additional responsibility of participating in the moderation session.

## **5.4 MATERIALS**

### **5.4.1 Performance-Level Descriptors**

With the adoption of the new standards in science, and the development of new statewide assessments to assess achievement of those standards, the USBE must adopt a similar system of achievement, or proficiency standards, to determine whether students have met the learning goals defined by the new standards in science.

Determining the nature of the categories into which students are classified is a prerequisite to standard setting. These categories, or performance levels, are associated with performance-level descriptors (PLDs) that define the content-area knowledge, skills, and processes that students at each performance level can demonstrate.

PLDs link the content standards to the proficiency standards. There are four types of PLDs:

1. **Policy PLDs.** These are brief descriptions of each performance level that do not vary across grade or content area.
2. **Range PLDs.** Provided to panelists to review and endorse during the workshop, these detailed grade- and content-area-specific descriptions communicate exactly what students performing at each level know and can do.
3. **Threshold PLDs.** Typically created during and used for standard setting only, these describe what a student just barely scoring into each performance level knows and can do. They may also be called Target PLDs or Just Barely PLDs.
4. **Reporting PLDs.** These are much-abbreviated PLDs (typically 350 or fewer characters) created following state approval of the proficiency standards used to describe student performance on score reports.

Utah uses four performance levels to describe student achievement: “Below Proficient,” “Approaching Proficient,” “Proficient,” and “Highly Proficient.” At the policy level, these performance levels are defined as follows:

- **Below Proficient.** The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-

level/course, is likely able to partially access grade level content and engages with higher order thinking skills with extensive support.

- **Approaching Proficient.** The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs slightly below the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content and engages in higher order thinking skills with some independence and support.
- **Proficient.** The Level 3 student is proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.
- **Highly Proficient.** The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying the English language arts/literacy, mathematics, and science knowledge/skills as specified in the Utah Core State Standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level/course, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages in higher order thinking skills independently.

#### ***5.4.1.1 Science Range Performance-Level Descriptor Development***

CAI and staff from participating states' Departments of Education (DOE) reviewed existing range PLDs from several states' assessments based on three-dimensional science standards. States selected the range PLDs based on the standards drafted by the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) as a starting point. Subsequently, CAI, state DOE staff, and educators from multiple states using science assessments based on the Shared Science Assessment Item Bank convened in May 2018 to review and refine the draft range PLDs.<sup>3</sup> The panels created policy PLDs and reviewed and identified refinements to the range PLDs to describe observable evidence for what student achievement looks like in science at each performance level and grade. CAI and one of the authors of the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) reviewed and applied recommendations to the PLDs. They ensured consistency, coherence, and articulation across grades and levels. Appendix B, Development of Science Range Performance-Level Descriptors, provides additional information about the development of the range PLDs prior to states' standard-setting workshops.

#### ***5.4.1.2 USBE and Panelist Range Performance-Level Descriptor Review***

The USBE then reviewed the PLDs to ensure that the language accurately represented the goals and policies of the state. CAI worked with them to make revisions where necessary.

On March 30, 2021, the group of Utah educators selected to be standard-setting panelists, who were intimately familiar with students and the subject matter, convened in a separate workshop to

<sup>3</sup> These states included Hawaii, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.



review, revise, and approve the range PLDs. Appendix C, RISE Science Assessment Range Performance-Level Descriptors, provides the final range PLDs for the RISE Science Assessment.

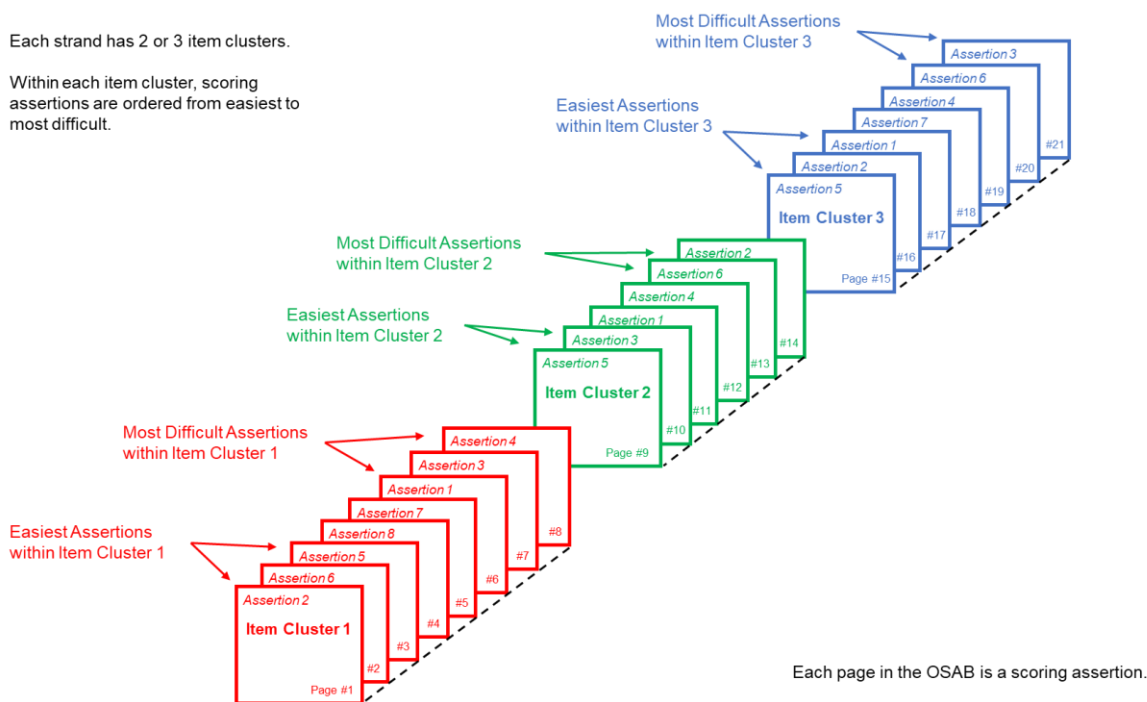
### 5.4.2 Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklets

Like the Bookmark method used for establishing proficiency standards for traditional science tests, the AMP method uses booklets of ordered test materials for setting standards. Instead of test items, the AMP uses scoring assertions presented in grade-specific booklets called ordered scoring assertion booklets (OSABs). Each OSAB represents one possible testing instance resulting from applying the test blueprints to the state item pool.

The OSABs were assembled using a mixed-integer programming approach. The objective function that was minimized was the number of gaps between the impact values of the assertions across the entire OSAB. A gap was defined as a difference of three percent or more between the impact values of two consecutive assertions ordered by difficulty. The linear constraints of the mixed-integer problem represented the constraints implied by the blueprint. In addition, the total number of assertions was not allowed to exceed 85. A set of feasible solutions was further evaluated based on the distribution of the impact values of assertions across the OSAB. The candidate solution was then reviewed internally by content experts and by the USBE and approved without any changes for both grades.

Figure 7 on the following page describes the structure of the OSAB.

*Figure 7. Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB)*



For the operational test, the order of the items was randomized over students. For the grades 4 and 5 OSABs, items were presented by the order of the content strands. For grade 4, two item clusters represent each of the four content strands. For grade 5, three item clusters represent strands

5.1 and 5.2, and two item clusters represent strand 5.3. Within a content strand, the item clusters were presented by average difficulty.

Within each item cluster, scoring assertions were ordered by difficulty. Easier assertions are those that most students were able to demonstrate, and difficult assertions are those that the fewest students were able to demonstrate. Note that assertions were ordered by difficulty within item clusters only. Across all items, this was generally not the case; for example, the most difficult assertion of an item presented early in the OSAB was typically more difficult than the easiest assertion of the next item in the OSAB. That is, the order of assertions in Figure 7. Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB) represents the order of presentation to the panelists, but assertions were not ordered by overall difficulty across all item clusters. (see Figure 8 for a depiction of the overlapping difficulty of assertions in the complete OSAB).

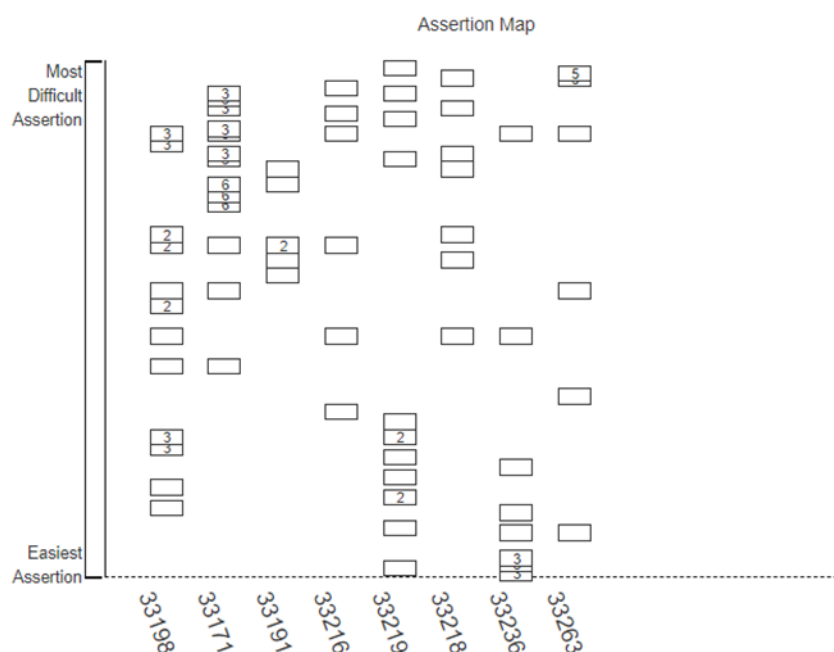
Not all items have assertions that will map onto all performance levels. For example, an item cluster may have assertions that map onto “Below Proficient,” “Approaching Proficient,” and “Proficient,” but not “Highly Proficient.”

Each OSAB contains eight item clusters. The grade 4 OSAB contained 82 assertions and the grade 5 OSAB contained 72 assertions.

### **5.4.3 Assertion Maps**

Assertion maps were provided to panelists to help reduce the cognitive load of the AMP. The assertion maps were displayed in CAI’s online standard-setting tool and listed all scoring assertions in each OSAB by item ID, assertion, and plotted all assertions by difficulty. The assertion maps provided panelists with context about student performance on the assertions in the OSAB, describing the difficulty of each assertion in the underlying OSAB. This was to help panelists easily identify more- or less-difficult assertions and compare the difficulty of assertions across item clusters. The assertion maps were provided during the OSAB review. After Round 1, the assertion maps were updated to also display the tentative standards (more details in Section 5.7.2.2, Feedback Data). Figure 8 presents the assertion map for grade 4. The assertion maps for both grades are presented in Appendix D, Standard-Setting Assertion Maps.

Figure 8. Standard-Setting Assertion Map, Science Grade 4



## 5.5 WORKSHOP TECHNOLOGY

The standard-setting panelists used CAI’s online application for standard setting. Each panelist used their own computer on which they took the test, reviewed item clusters and ancillary materials, and mapped assertions to performance levels.

Using tabs in the review panel of the tool (see Figure 9), panelists could review the item clusters and scoring assertions, determine the relative difficulty of assertions to other assertions in the same item cluster, examine the content alignment of each item cluster (via the alignment of the assertions within an item cluster, which all align to the same standard), assign assertions to performance levels, add notes and comments on the assertions as they reviewed them, and review contextual information and feedback data. Additionally, they had access to a difficulty level visualizer, a graphic representation of the difficulty of each assertion relative to all other assertions in the OSAB (not just within the item).<sup>4</sup> Panelists also reviewed their assertion placement, their table’s placement, the other tables’ placement, and the overall placement for both tables.

<sup>4</sup> The difficulty level visualizer represented the percentage of students whose ability level would fall at or above the difficulty level of that assertion.

Figure 9. Example Features in Standard-Setting Tool

**Review Panel**

Assertions Notes Set Levels Context Feedback Prior Feedback Moderation Assertion Map

Assertion Rubric Order	Interpretation	Room Selection	Your Selection
1	The student selected "wheels" for the first blank and "brakes" or "rails" for the second blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.	NA	NA
2	The student selected "wheels" for the third blank and "less" for the fourth blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.	NA	NA
3	The student selected "The surroundings gain energy," showing an understanding of how the energy of the wheels change and is distributed throughout the system.	NA	NA
4	The student selected "Sound is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	NA	NA
5	The student selected "Light is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	NA	NA
6	The student selected "Heat is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	NA	NA
7	The student selected "sound," which shows energy changed through changes serve as evidence of the wheels transfer the brakes are applied.	NA	NA
8	The student selected	NA	NA

**Review Panel**

Assertions Notes Set Levels Context Feedback Prior Feedback Moderation Assertion Map

Performance Level

Room Selection: N/A

Level 1 – Below Proficient ☐

Level 2 – Approaching Proficient ☐

Level 3 – Proficient ☐

Level 4 – Highly Proficient ☐

Skip ☐

Difficulty Level Visualizer:

**Review Panel**

Assertions Notes Set Levels Context Feedback Prior Feedback Moderation Assertion Map

Some facts about the difficulty of this assertion.

Context Category	Value
Overall percent of Utah students that perform at or above this level:	46
A cut-score at this assertion is comparable to:	Level 2 – Basic Level on the NAEP Science Assessment
A cut-score at this assertion is comparable to:	Level 3 – Proficient Level on the SAGE Science Assessment

Full-time CAI information technology specialists answered technology questions and ensured that technological processes ran smoothly and without interruption throughout the remote workshop.

## 5.6 EVENTS

The standard-setting workshop occurred over a period of two days. Table 7 summarizes each day's events, and this section describes each event listed in greater detail. Appendix E, Standard-Setting Workshop Agenda, provides the full workshop agenda.

*Table 7. Standard-Setting Agenda Summary*

### Day 1: Wednesday, July 21, 2021

- Large-Group Orientation
- Review and Take the Operational Test
- Review Range PLDs
- Discuss Threshold PLDs
- OSAB Review

### Day 2: Thursday, July 22, 2021

- 
- Continue OSAB Review
  - Assertion-Mapping Training
  - Round 1 Assertion Mapping
  - Round 1 Feedback and Impact Data Review and Discussion
  - Round 2 Assertion Mapping
  - Round 2 Feedback and Impact Data Review
  - Standard-Setting Workshop Evaluations
  - Across-Grade Moderation and Articulation
- 

### 5.6.1 Participant Login

Panelists were required to attend a technical check prior to the standard-setting workshop to ensure they had access to the required sites needed to participate in the workshop. They also received and signed affidavits of non-disclosure at this time, affirming that they would not reveal any secure information they would have access to during the workshop. Panelists arrived at the workshop, virtually, on the first day, and followed the instructions given for joining the workshop via Microsoft Teams.

### 5.6.2 Large-Group Orientation

Darin Nielsen, USBE Assistant Superintendent, Cydnee Carter, USBE, Assessment Development Coordinator, and Scott Roskelley, USBE, Educational Specialist – Secondary Science, welcomed panelists to the workshop and provided context and background for the RISE Science Assessment. The USBE outlined the roles and responsibilities of the participants at the workshop: panelists, CAI staff, and USBE personnel. Dr. Ahadi then oriented participants to the workshop by describing the purpose and objectives of the meeting, explaining the process to be implemented to meet those objectives, and outlining the events that would happen each day. He explained that panelists were selected because they were experts, and how the process to be implemented over the two days was designed to elicit and apply their expertise to recommend new cut scores. Finally, he described how standard setting works and what would happen once the panelists had finalized their recommendations. Appendix F, Standard-Setting Training Slides, provides the slides used during the large-group training.

### 5.6.3 Confidentiality and Security

Workshop leaders and room facilitators addressed confidentiality and security during orientation and again in each virtual room. Standard setting uses live science test items from the operational RISE Science Assessment, requiring confidentiality to maintain their security. Participants were forbidden to do the following either during, or after, the workshop:

- Discuss the test items outside of the meeting
- Discuss judgments or cut scores (their own or others') with anyone outside of the meeting
- Discuss secure materials with non-participants
- Create any form of electronic copy of test content (screenshots, electronic notes, etc.)
- Create any hand-written notes of test content

- Use your computer during the course of the meeting for any purpose other than participating in the standard-setting workshop and item review (e.g., email, web browsing, social media)
- Save notes about item or passage content to your computer

Participants could have general conversations regarding the process and days' events, but workshop leaders warned them against discussing details, particularly those involving test items, cut scores, and any other confidential information.

### **5.6.4 Take the Operational Test**

Following the large-group orientation, participants broke out into their separate grade-level rooms. As their introduction to the standard-setting process, panelists took a form of the test that students took in 2021, in the grade to which they would be setting proficiency standards. They took the tests online via the same tool used to deliver operational tests to students, and the testing environment closely matched that of students when they took the test.

Taking the same test as students take provides the opportunity to interact with and become familiar with the test items and the look and feel of the student experience while testing. They could score their responses and had 90 minutes to interact with the test.

### **5.6.5 Range Performance-Level Descriptor Review**

After taking the operational test, panelists completed a thorough review of the range PLDs for their assigned grade. Panelists were provided with an overview of the PLDs and their importance to standard setting. The PLDs were used as a reference for evaluating student performance, so it was important for panelists to understand the critical role of PLDs in the standard-setting process.

Panelists began their review of the range PLDs that define what students in each performance level know and are able to do with respect to the Utah SEEd Standards. Workshop facilitators provided panelists with draft range PLDs, test blueprints, and the Utah SEEd Standards. The facilitators lead panelists through a thorough review of the range PLDs for their assigned grade using the materials as references and drawing on the expertise of the panelists.

Panelists identified key words describing the skills necessary for performance at each level and discussed the skills and knowledge that differentiate performance in each of the four levels.

Reviewing the range PLDs ensured that participants understood what students in Utah should know and be able to do and how much knowledge and skill students are expected to demonstrate at each level of performance.

### **5.6.6 Discuss Threshold Performance-Level Descriptors**

After reviewing the range PLDs, panelists worked in their grade-level groups to develop a shared understanding of the threshold PLDs that describe the skills that students just barely able to score in one performance level have but that students scoring just below the performance level do not have. Facilitators encouraged panelists consider the characteristics of students who just barely qualify for entry into the performance level from those just below. Looking at each PLD, panelists

identify the skills needed to just barely perform at that level. The following two questions guide the process

1. What skills and knowledge must the student demonstrate to qualify for entrance into this performance level?
2. How does this differ from the upper range of the adjacent (lower) performance level?

These discussions yielded common descriptions of students just barely characterized by each PLD within each room.

The AMP employs the range PLDs since panelists are mapping items across the full range of the PLD. The purpose of the threshold PLD discussion was to enhance the panelists' understanding of the differences between PLD levels by paying special attention to the transition areas between performance levels.

### **5.6.7 Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet Review**

After reviewing and discussing the PLDs, panelists reviewed the item clusters and assertions in the OSAB. They took notes on each assertion to document the interactions required by each and described why an assertion might be more or less difficult than the previous assertion within the item. They also noted how each assertion related to the PLDs.

After reviewing the item interactions and scoring assertions individually, panelists engaged in discussion with group members about the skills required and relationships among the reviewed test materials and performance levels. This process ensured that panelists built a solid understanding of how the scoring assertions relate to the item interactions and how the item clusters relate to the PLDs, and also helped to facilitate a common understanding among workshop panelists.

### **5.6.8 Assertion-Mapping Training**

After reviewing the entire OSAB, facilitators described the processes for mapping assertions and determining cut scores. They explained that the objective of standard setting is aspirational; to identify what all students should know and be able to do, and not to describe what they currently know and can do.

Panelists were to match each assertion to the performance level best supported by the assertion using the PLDs, the difficulty level visualizer (described in Section 5.5, Workshop Technology), the assertion map (described in Section 5.4.3, Assertion Maps), their notes from the OSAB review, and their professional judgments. Figure 10 graphically describes the assertion-mapping process.

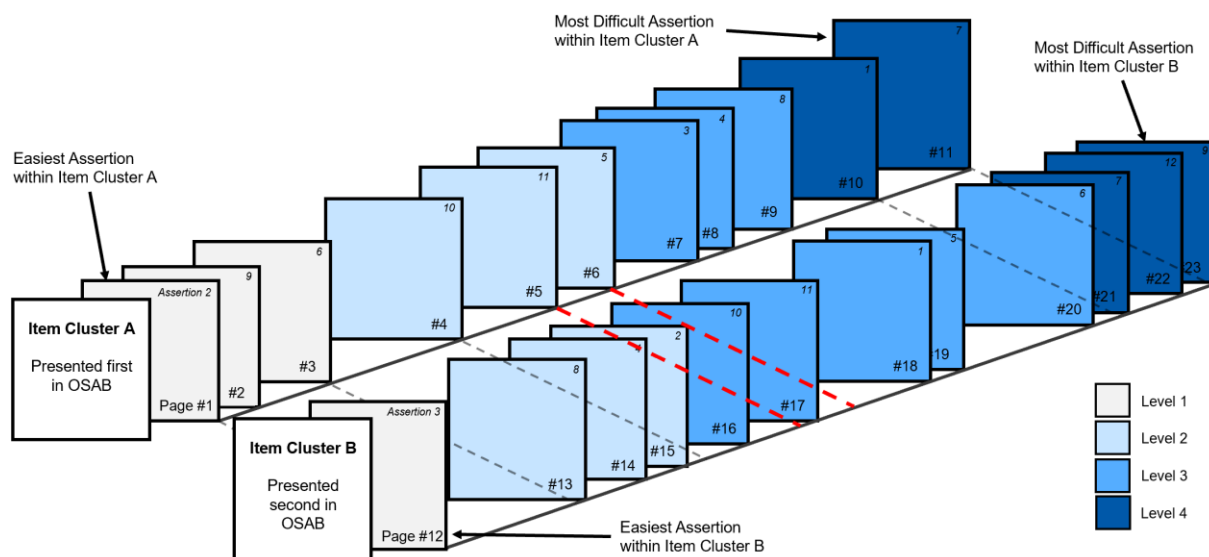
Facilitators provided the following process to guide the mapping of assertions onto PLDs:

1. How does the student interaction give rise to the assertion? Did they plot, select, or write something?
2. Why is this assertion more difficult to achieve than the previous one (within the item cluster)?
3. Which PLD most ably describes this assertion and the underlying interactions?

It was emphasized that assertions within an item cluster were ordered by difficulty, and therefore, the assigned performance levels should be ordered, as well. Within each item cluster, panelists were not allowed to place an assertion into a lower performance level than the level at which the previous assertions had been placed. If panelists felt very strongly that an assertion was out of order in the OSAB, they were asked to skip (not assign any performance level to) the assertion. However, this was to be used as a last resort.

Because the assertion mapping was done separately for each item cluster, there might have been no perfect ordering of the assigned levels of the assertions across all item clusters as a function of assertion difficulty. It was allowed (and it occurred frequently) that an assertion of one item had a higher difficulty but lower assigned performance level than another assertion from a different item (i.e., mapping inversions of assertions could occur across item clusters, but mapping inversions of assertions were not allowed within an item cluster). For example, in Figure 10, the difficulty of the assertion on page 6 of item cluster A (“Level 2”) has a higher difficulty than the assertion on page 17 of item cluster B (“Level 3”). However, it was expected for the higher performance levels to be assigned more frequently with increasing assertion difficulty across items. Appendix F, Standard-Setting Training Slides, provides the training slides used during the breakout room training.

Figure 10. Example of Assertion Mapping



*Note.* Figure 10 describes scoring assertion mapping across two item clusters, where the assertions on pages 1, 2, 3, and 12 are mapped onto level 1; the assertions on pages 4–6, 13–15 are mapped onto level 2; the assertions on pages 7–9 and 16–20 are mapped onto level 3; and the assertions on pages 10, 11, and 21–23 are mapped onto level 4.

## 5.6.9 Practice Quiz

Panelists completed a practice quiz before beginning a practice round. The quiz assessed panelists’ understanding in multiple ways. They must be able to perform the following:



- Describe where “Just Barely” students fall on a performance scale
- Indicate on a diagram how proficiency standards define performance levels
- Identify more- and less-difficult scoring assertions in the OSAB
- Answer questions about the assertion-mapping process and online application

Room facilitators reviewed the quizzes with the panelists and provided additional training for incorrect responses on the quiz. Appendix G, Standard-Setting Practice Quiz, provides the quiz that panelists completed before mapping any assertions.

### **5.6.10 Practice Round**

Following the practice quiz, panelists practiced mapping assertions to PLDs in a short practice OSAB consisting of one item cluster. The purpose of the practice round was to ensure that panelists were comfortable with the technology, item clusters, item interactions, and scoring assertions before mapping any assertions in the OSAB. Panelists discussed their practice mappings and asked questions, and the room facilitators provided clarifications and further instructions until everyone had completed the practice round.

### **5.6.11 Readiness Form**

After completing the practice round, and before mapping assertions to performance levels in Round 1, panelists completed a readiness assertion form. On this form, panelists asserted that their training was sufficient for them to understand the following concepts and tasks:

- The knowledge and skills described by the PLDs, and the skills and interactions that differentiate levels;
- The structure, use, and importance of the OSAB;
- The process to determine and map assertions to PLDs in the standard-setting tool;
- Understanding how to use the assertion map when reviewing the OSAB and mapping assertions in the OSAB to performance levels;
- Understanding the contextual information (student impact data and benchmarking data) when mapping assertions to performance levels;
- Readiness to begin the Round 1 task.

The readiness form for Round 2 focused on affirming an understanding of the feedback data supplied after Round 1. On this form, all panelists affirmed the following:

- Understanding of the feedback data and impact data;
- Understanding of the Round 2 task;
- Readiness to complete the Round 2 task.

Room facilitators reviewed the readiness forms and provided additional training to panelists not asserting understanding or readiness. However, every panelist affirmed readiness before mapping assertions in both rounds of the workshop. Appendix H, Standard-Setting Readiness Forms, provides the forms that panelists completed prior to each round of standard setting.

## 5.7 ASSERTION MAPPING

Panelists mapped assertions independently, using the PLDs, their notes from reviewing each assertion, the difficulty level visualizer, assertion map, and contextual information to place each of the assertions into one of the four performance levels.

### 5.7.1 Calculating Cut Scores from the Assertion Mapping

Cut scores were calculated by treating every possible scale value as a hypothetical cut score and evaluating the number of discrepancies between the assertion mappings of the panelists and the performance levels of the assertions implied by hypothetical cut score. The implied performance level of an assertion was determined by comparing the response probability of an assertion to the hypothetical cut.<sup>5</sup> Each cut score was defined as the score point that minimized the weighted number of discrepancies. The weights were defined as the inverse of the observed frequencies of each level. For each cut score, only the assertions that were mapped to the two adjacent levels were considered (e.g., for the second cut, only the assertions that were mapped onto “Approaching Proficient” and “Proficient” were used). Specifically, let  $n_k$  be the number of assertions put at performance level  $k$ ,  $t_k$  be the cut to be estimated,  $d_i$  be the assigned performance level and  $\theta_i$  be the RP value of the  $i$ th assertion. For each assertion placed at levels  $k$  and  $k + 1$ , the misclassification indicator is defined as

$$z_{ik}|t_k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (d_i = k \text{ and } t_k \leq \theta_i) \text{ or } (d_i = k + 1 \text{ and } t_k > \theta_i) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The cut  $t_k$  is then estimated by minimizing a loss function based on the weighted number of misclassifications

$$\arg \min_{t_k} \left( \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i \in \{d_i=k\}} z_{ik}|t_k + \frac{1}{n_{k+1}} \sum_{i \in \{d_i=k+1\}} z_{ik}|t_k \right)$$

Unlike the Bookmark method, the cut scores for a table or room were not the median value of the cut scores of the individual panelists. Instead, cut scores at the table and room (grade) level were computed using the same method but taking into account the assigned levels of all the raters at the table and in the room, respectively. Applying these cut scores to the 2021 operational test data created data describing the percentage of students falling into each performance level. This algorithm calculated cut scores from the assertion mappings by panelist, table, and for the room.

<sup>5</sup> Typically, the response probability used in standard setting is .67 (“RP67” [Huynh, 1994]). RP67 is the assertion difficulty point where 67% of the students would earn the score point. RP67 was used for both grades 4 and 5 during the standard setting.

## 5.7.2 Contextual Information and Feedback Data

To be adoptable, proficiency standards for a statewide system must be coherent across grades and subjects. They should be orderly across subjects with no dramatic differences in expectation. The following are characteristics of well-articulated standards:

- The cut scores for each performance level increase smoothly with each increasing grade.
- The cut scores should result in a reasonable percentage of students at each performance level; reasonableness can be determined by the percentage of students in the performance levels on historical tests, or contemporaneous tests measuring the same or similar content.
- Barring significant content standard changes (e.g., major changes in rigor), the percentage proficient on new tests should not be radically different from the percentage proficient on historical tests.

The standard-setting tool developed by CAI provides feedback data and allows for displaying contextual information to ensure standard-setting recommendations are well articulated.

### 5.7.2.1 Contextual Information

During OSAB review, panelists were also provided with additional contextual information to help inform their primary content driven proficiency standard recommendations. The standard-setting tool developed by CAI allows for displaying both impact and benchmark data to ensure standard-setting recommendations are well articulated. The contextual information provided included impact data and benchmark data for each of the assertions of the OSAB, as described in the following sections.

#### *Impact Data*

The impact data for an assertion was defined as the percentage of students who performed at or above the specified RP value associated with the assertion. Panelists were asked to consider the impact data when making their content-based assertion mappings.

#### *Benchmark Data*

The 2015 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) science scores and the 2018 Utah Student Assessment of Growth and Excellence (SAGE) science scores provided benchmark data, another source of contextual information that panelists could use to evaluate and adjust their assertion mapping. By comparing the results of each round against the percentage proficient on NAEP and SAGE, panelists could evaluate the reasonableness of the proposed proficiency standards. NAEP provides state-level data in science for grade 4 and grade 8; benchmark data for grade 5 is interpolated using the NAEP data for grade 4 and grade 8. For each ordered scoring assertion, panelists were provided with the associated performance level for the NAEP science and SAGE science. An example of the benchmark information provided for each assertion in the review panel of the standard-setting tool is shown in Figure 9. The 2015 NAEP benchmark data were also graphically shown on the left side of the assertion map (see Appendix D). This provided external evidence of student performance for panelists to consider when mapping assertions to performance levels in Round 1 and Round 2.

### ***5.7.2.2 Feedback Data***

The online standard-setting tool created feedback data and cut scores corresponding to the assertion mappings for each panelist, for each table, and for the room overall (across both tables). In addition, panelists were shown impact data based on the cut scores resulting from their assertion mappings. Impact data were defined for panelists as the percentages of students who would reach or exceed each of the proficiency standards given the assertion mappings. Percentages were calculated using the student data from the 2021 administration of the RISE Science Assessment. This information allowed panelists to compare their mappings to other panelist's mappings to evaluate the impact of their current mappings.

The standard-setting tool also generated variance monitor data and the assertion maps in the tool were updated to display the tentative standards for panelists to evaluate before Round 2 (the variance data and assertion maps are described in more detail below). All feedback and information served to inform, but not determine, their Round 2 decisions. Panelists discussed this information and the impact that the Round 1 cut scores may have on students before mapping assertions in Round 2.

After reviewing the feedback data, the workshop facilitators provided panelists with additional instructions for completing Round 2. First, they described the goal of Round 2 as one of convergence, but not consensus, on a common proficiency standard. The second goal was to encourage articulation across grade levels. Each room spent time reviewing and discussing assertion mappings and articulation. After completing these discussions, panelists again worked through mapping all OSAB assertions to performance levels for Round 2.

#### ***Variance Monitor Data***

Feedback included a review of a variance monitor, part of CAI's online standard-setting tool that color codes the variance of assertion classifications. For all assertions, the variance monitor shows the performance level to which each panelist assigned the assertion. The tool highlights assertions that panelists have assigned to different performance levels. Figure 11 illustrates the types of information available in the variance monitor. Room facilitators and panelists reviewed and discussed the assertions with the most variable mappings.

Figure 11. Variance Monitor in CAI's Standard-Setting Tool

Cambridge Assessment

Standard Setting Assertion Mapping

G4S Facilitator(ut\_facilitator\_g4s@generic.user) | RoomLead

Raise Your Hand

Grade 4 Science: Step 14-Results of Round 2

Room

Stats

Moderation

Prior Feedback

Panelist Marks

Context Charts

Booklet

Variance Monitor

Assertion Map

Table value legend:

-- : Skip

1 : Level 1 – Below Proficient

2 : Level 2 – Approaching Proficient

3 : Level 3 – Proficient

4 : Level 4 – Highly Proficient

Lowest Variance

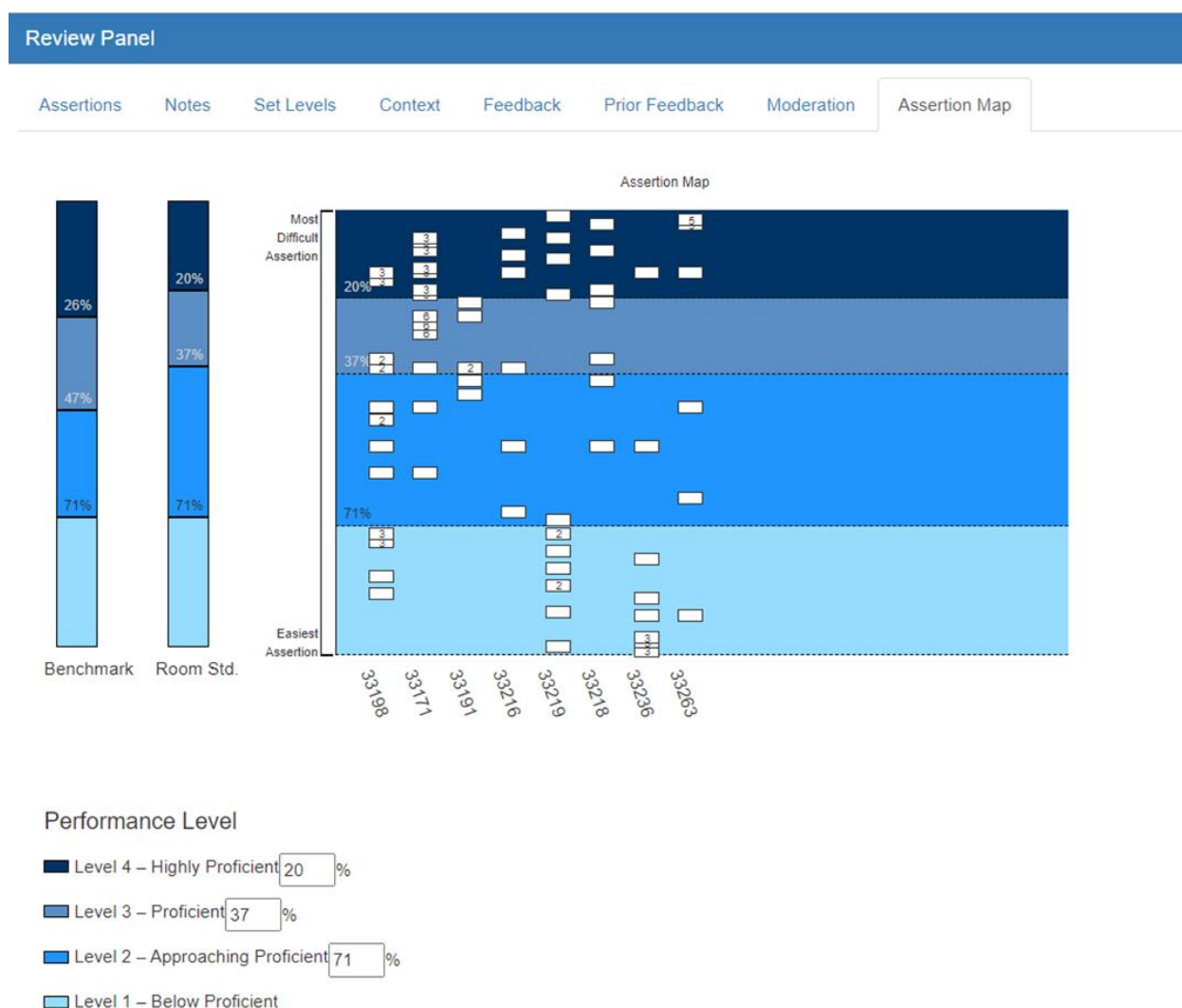
Highest Variance

Item Assertion Id	Difficulty Level	Mean	Room - 1   Table - 1					Room - 1   Table - 2					
			UT_T1P1_G4S	UT_T1P2_G4S	UT_T1P3_G4S	UT_T1P4_G4S	UT_T1P5_G4S	UT_T2P1_G4S	UT_T2P2_G4S	UT_T2P3_G4S	UT_T2P4_G4S	UT_T2P5_G4S	UT_T2P6_G4S
33198-Assertion-6	536	1.18	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
33198-Assertion-5	538	1.36	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	
33198-Assertion-1	542	1.36	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	
33198-Assertion-2	542	1.45	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	
33198-Assertion-7	543	1.91	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	
33198-Assertion-10	548	1.91	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	
33198-Assertion-8	550	2.09	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
33198-Assertion-3	552	2.09	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
33198-Assertion-4	552	2.09	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
33198-Assertion-9	553	2.45	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	
33198-Assertion-15	556	3.09	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	
33198-Assertion-14	557	3.09	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	
33198-Assertion-11	565	3.55	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	
33198-Assertion-12	566	3.91	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	
33198-Assertion-13	566	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
33171-Assertion-6	548	1.91	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	
33171-Assertion-14	553	2.64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	

### Assertion Maps

In addition to providing the numerical value of the cut scores and impact data, the feedback was also shown on the assertion maps. After each round of assertion mapping, the assertion maps displayed in CAI's online standard-setting tool were updated with the overall room cut scores and the individual panelist cut scores for Round 1 and Round 2. Figure 12 presents the assertion map for grade 4 with the overall room cut scores for Round 1. The Round 1 and Round 2 assertion maps with overall room cut scores for grades 4 and 5 are presented in Appendix I, Round 1 and Round 2 Standard-Setting Assertion Maps.

Figure 12. Round 1 Standard-Setting Assertion Map, Grade 4



Panelists were instructed to consider their assertion mappings to compare the room cut score and assertions to their cut scores and assertion mappings. They were again reminded to evaluate the relative location of the assertions on the assertion maps.

## 5.8 ASSERTION MAPPING RESULTS

The CAI online standard-setting tool automatically computes the results and impact data for each round and then CAI room facilitators and psychometricians present the Round 1 results and feedback data for each grade.

### 5.8.1 Round 1 Results

Table 8 presents the proficiency standards and associated impact data (percentage of students falling at or above each of the proficiency standards based on the recommended Round 1 cut scores) from Round 1.

Table 8. Round 1 Results

Grade and Table	Cut Score			Impact Data		
	<i>Level 2 Approaching Proficient</i>	<i>Level 3 Proficient</i>	<i>Level 4 Highly Proficient</i>	<i>Level 2 Approaching Proficient</i>	<i>Level 3 Proficient</i>	<i>Level 4 Highly Proficient</i>
<b>Grade 4</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>
Table 1	543	553	562	71	43	20
Table 2	543	554	566	71	40	13
<b>Grade 5</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18</b>
Table 1	539	552	563	79	45	18
Table 2	543	552	563	71	45	18

*Note.* The grade row summarizes the room data (across both tables). Impact data describes the percentage of students falling at or above each of the proficiency standards based on the recommended Round 1 cut scores.

Reviewing the Round 1 results began with a discussion of the feedback data from Round 1, beginning with table-level feedback and discussion, progressing to the room-level discussion. After reviewing the feedback (i.e., individual cuts, cuts by a table, cuts by a room) and impact data, workshop facilitators provided panelists with additional instructions for completing Round 2. They described the goal of Round 2 as one of convergence, but no consensus on a common proficiency standard. The group then spent time reviewing and discussing assertion mappings. After completing these discussions, panelists again worked through the OSAB, mapping assertions for Round 2.

## 5.8.2 Round 2 Results

Table 9 presents the recommended proficiency standards and associated impact data (percentage of students falling at or above each of the proficiency standards based on the recommended Round 2 cut scores) for Round 2.

Table 9. Round 2 Results

Grade and Table	Cut Score			Impact Data		
	<i>Level 2 Approaching Proficient</i>	<i>Level 3 Proficient</i>	<i>Level 4 Highly Proficient</i>	<i>Level 2 Approaching Proficient</i>	<i>Level 3 Proficient</i>	<i>Level 4 Highly Proficient</i>
<b>Grade 4</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20</b>
Table 1	539	553	561	80	43	22
Table 2	543	554	562	71	40	20
<b>Grade 5</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18</b>
Table 1	541	552	563	75	45	18
Table 2	543	552	563	71	45	18

*Note.* The grade row summarizes the room data (across both tables). Impact data describes the percentage of students falling at or above each of the proficiency standards based on the recommended Round 2 cut scores.

Figure 13 represents those values graphically.

*Figure 13. Percentage of Students Reaching or Exceeding Each Recommended Science Proficiency Standard in 2021*

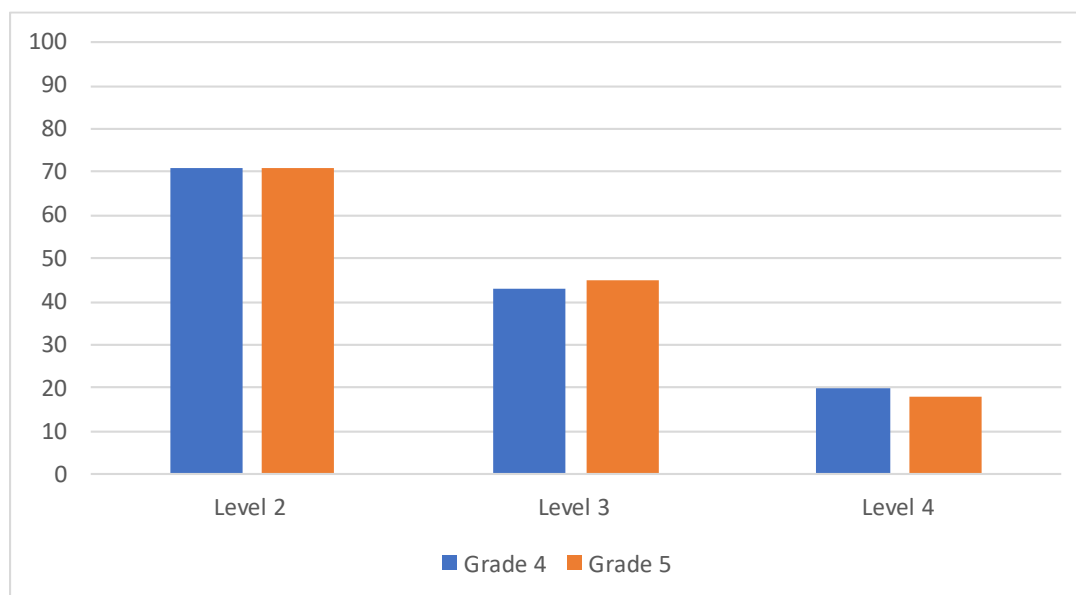


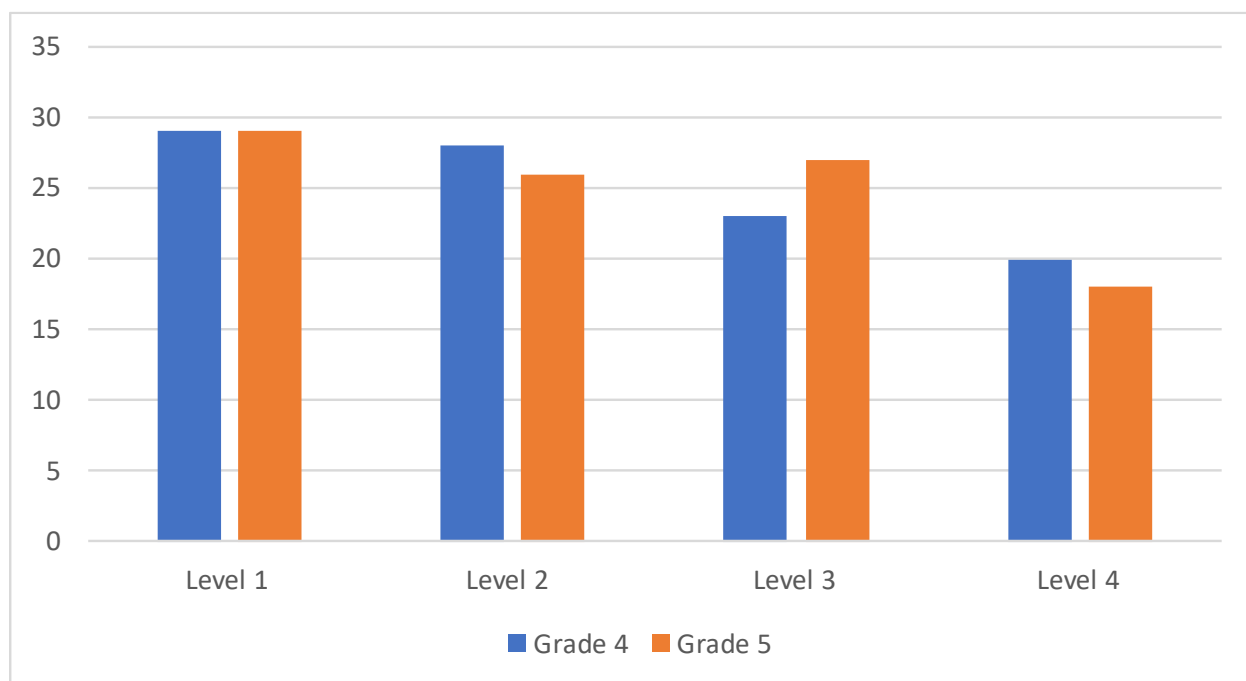
Table 10. Percentage of Students Classified Within Each Recommended Science Performance Level in 20 indicates the percentage of students classified within each of the performance levels in 2021. The values are displayed graphically in Figure 14.

*Table 10. Percentage of Students Classified Within Each Recommended Science Performance Level in 2021*

Grade	Level 1 Below Proficient	Level 2 Approaching Proficient	Level 3 Proficient	Level 4 Highly Proficient
4	29	28	23	20
5	29	26	27	18



*Figure 14. Percentage of Students Classified Within Each Recommended Science Performance Level in 2021*



### 5.8.3 Convergence Across Rounds

While consensus is not an objective of standard setting, convergence is. Indicators of panelist convergence over rounds are the interquartile range and standard deviations of the standards computed for individual panelists based on their mappings. The interquartile range and standard deviations for each grade and after each round are presented in Table 11. For the Level 3 and Level 4 standards, the indicators show that there is generally a convergence in individual standards. For the Level 2 standards, individual standards show some divergence from Round 1 to Round 2 for both grades.

*Table 11. Inter Quartile Range and Standard Deviation of Panelist Recommended Proficiency Standards*

Grade	Statistic	Level 2 Approaching Proficient		Level 3 Proficient		Level 4 Highly Proficient	
		Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
4	IQR	3.00	4.75	3.00	1.00	5.50	5.50
	SD	3.53	4.14	3.88	3.91	6.16	6.04
5	IQR	3.75	12.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
	SD	4.62	6.87	1.99	1.81	3.38	1.74

## 5.8.4 Moderation

Panelists receive the information necessary for articulation prior to Round 2. Often, panelists intuitively create well-articulated sets of proficiency standards, but sometimes minor changes might significantly improve articulation. USBE saw no need for moderation of the Round 2 recommended proficiency standards during the moderation session.

## 5.8.5 Adoption

A vertical articulation meeting was conducted by Center for Assessment in August 2021 to achieve well-articulated standards across grade levels in Elementary, Middle, and High School. CAI provided necessary support to Center for Assessment, including standard setting outcomes for grades 4–5 from 2021 and for grades 6–8 from 2018, student participation rates, etc. The meeting concluded that no changes would be made to the final panelist-recommended proficiency standards.

## 5.9 WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS

After finishing all activities, panelists completed online workshop evaluations independently, in which they described and evaluated their experience taking part in the standard setting. Table 12, Table 13, Table 14, Table 15, and Table 16 summarize the results of the evaluations. Evaluation items endorsed by fewer than 90% of panelists are discussed in the text, and the least endorsed items are discussed in terms of the number and type of response.

Panelists reported high levels of understanding of the workshop components and process (see Table 12), though two grade 4 panelists indicated that the Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklets was somewhat unclear to them, and two grade 5 panelists indicated that the Panelist Agreement Data was somewhat unclear to them.

*Table 12. Evaluation Results: Clarity of Materials and Process*

Please rate the clarity of the following components of the standard-setting workshop.	Percentage Indicating "Somewhat Clear" or "Very Clear"		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
Instructions provided by the workshop leader	100%	100%	100%
Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs)	100%	100%	100%
Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB)	82%	100%	91%
Assertion Map	91%	100%	95%
Impact Data (percentage of students that would achieve at the level indicated by the assertion difficulty)	91%	100%	95%
Panelist Agreement Data	100%	82%	91%

*Note.* Number of responses = 22 (grade 4 responses = 11, grade 5 responses = 11). Evaluation response options included "Very Unclear," "Somewhat Unclear," "Somewhat Clear," and "Very Clear."

As shown in Table 13, most panelists felt that the time allocated to various workshop tasks was about right, though a few panelists had suggestions regarding time allocation:

- two panelists indicated that the time given to experience the online assessment was too long;
- four panelists reported having too much or not enough time to discuss the skills demonstrated by students who are "just barely" described by each PLD;
- Six panelists reported having too much or not enough time to review the OSABs; and
- four panelists indicated having too much time to map assertions to performance levels in each round, and three panelists indicated not having enough time to do so.

Table 13. Evaluation Results: Appropriateness of Process

How appropriate was the amount of time you were given to complete the following components of the standard-setting process?	Percentage Indicating "About Right"		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
Large-group orientation	91%	91%	91%
Experiencing the online assessment	82%	100%	91%
Reviewing the Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs)	91%	91%	91%
Discussion of skills demonstrated by students who are "just barely" described by each PLD	91%	73%	82%
Reviewing the Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB)	73%	73%	73%
Mapping assertions to performance levels in each round	73%	64%	68%
Round 1 results discussion	100%	91%	95%

*Note.* Number of responses = 22 (grade 4 responses = 11, grade 5 responses = 11). Evaluation response options included "Too Little," "Too Much," and "About Right."

Participants appreciated the importance of the multiple factors contributing to assertion mapping, with nearly all participants rating each factor as important or very important (see Table 14). Two grade 5 panelists indicated the external benchmark data were not important.

Table 14. Evaluation Results: Importance of Materials

How important were each of the following factors in your mapping of assertions to performance levels?	Percentage Indicating "Somewhat Important" or "Very Important"		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs)	100%	100%	100%
"Just Barely" PLDs	100%	100%	100%
Your perception of the difficulty of the scoring assertions and item clusters in general	100%	100%	100%
Your experience with students	100%	100%	100%
Discussions with other panelists	100%	100%	100%
Assertion map	100%	100%	100%
External benchmark data	100%	82%	91%
Impact Data (percentage of students that would achieve at the level indicated by the assertion difficulty)	100%	100%	100%

How important were each of the following factors in your mapping of assertions to performance levels?	Percentage Indicating "Somewhat Important" or "Very Important"		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
Room agreement data (room, table, and individual standards)	100%	100%	100%

*Note.* Number of responses = 22 (grade 4 responses = 11, grade 5 responses = 11). Evaluation response options included “Not Important,” “Somewhat Important,” and “Very Important.”

Participant understanding of the workshop processes and tasks was consistently high (see Table 15).

*Table 15. Evaluation Results: Understanding Processes and Tasks*

At the end of the standard-setting workshop, please rate your agreement with the following statements.	Percentage Indicating "Agree" or "Strongly Agree"		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
I understood the purpose of this standard-setting workshop.	100%	91%	95%
The procedures used to recommend proficiency standards were fair and unbiased.	100%	91%	95%
The training provided me with the information I needed to recommend proficiency standards.	100%	100%	100%
Taking the online assessment helped me to better understand what students need to know and be able to do to receive credit for each assertion.	100%	100%	100%
The Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs; description of what students within each performance level are expected to know and be able to do) provided a clear picture of expectations for student performance at each level.	91%	91%	91%
I was able to develop an understanding of the knowledge and skills demonstrated by students who are "just barely" described by the PLDs.	91%	100%	95%
I understood how to review each assertion in the Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB) to determine what students must know and be able to do to receive credit for each assertion.	100%	100%	100%
I understood how to map assertions to the most apt performance level.	100%	100%	100%
I found the assertion map helpful when mapping assertions to performance levels.	100%	100%	100%
I found the benchmark data and discussions helpful when mapping assertions to performance levels.	100%	91%	95%
I found the impact data (percentage of students that would achieve at the level indicated by the assertion difficulty) helpful when mapping assertions to performance levels.	91%	91%	91%
I found the panelist agreement data (room, table, and individual standards) and discussions helpful when mapping assertions to performance levels.	100%	100%	100%
I felt comfortable expressing my opinions throughout the workshop.	91%	100%	95%

At the end of the standard-setting workshop, please rate your agreement with the following statements.	Percentage Indicating "Agree" or "Strongly Agree"		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
Everyone was given the opportunity to express his or her opinions throughout the workshop.	100%	100%	100%

*Note.* Number of responses = 22 (grade 4 responses = 11, grade 5 responses = 11). Evaluation response options included “Strongly Disagree,” “Disagree,” “Agree,” and “Strongly Agree.”

The majority of panelists agreed that the standards set during the workshop reflected grade-level expectations (see Table 16). However, two grade 4 panelists and four grade 5 panelists disagreed that students performing at Approaching Proficient were below expectations for the grade.

*Table 16. Evaluation Results: Student Expectations*

Please read the following statements carefully and indicate your response.	Percentage Indicating "Agree" or "Strongly Agree"		
	Science Grade 4	Science Grade 5	Overall
A student performing at "Approaching Proficient" is below expectations for the grade.	82%	64%	73%
A student performing at "Proficient" meets expectations for the grade.	100%	91%	95%
A student performing at "Highly Proficient" is above expectations for the grade.	100%	91%	95%

*Note.* Number of responses = 22 (grade 4 responses = 11, grade 5 responses = 11). Evaluation response options included “Strongly Disagree,” “Disagree,” “Agree,” and “Strongly Agree.”

### 5.9.1 Workshop Participant Feedback

Finally, panelists responded to two open-ended questions: “What suggestions do you have to improve the training or standard-setting process?” and “Do you have any additional comments? Please be specific.”

Fifteen panelists responded to the first question, and thirteen responded to the second. Most responses indicated the training was effective and the process was clear. Participants provided minor suggestions, such as shortening or lengthening the time allocated for some tasks, providing more clarity on how the PLDs relate to each assertion, and having more smaller group discussions. Participants expressed gratitude for being involved in setting proficiency standards and appreciated the organization, well-prepared materials, and professionalism and expertise of the facilitators.

Additional participant comments included:

*“Loved the opportunity and knowledge gained from this experience. Always looking to grow in my knowledge of how proficiency levels are set.”*

*“Overall, I really enjoyed this process and seeing what goes in to creating and justifying the scores of these tests. I feel like every teacher needs an opportunity to experience this. Thank you so much.”*

*“Thank you for this opportunity. I learned a lot and it was great to refresh my knowledge of the PLD's. Thanks Kevin and Vanessa for leading our group so well!”*

## 6. VALIDITY EVIDENCE

Validity evidence for standard setting is established in multiple ways. First, standard setting should adhere to the standards established by appropriate professional organizations and be consistent with the recommendations for best practices in the literature and established validity criteria. Second, the process should provide the evidence required of states to meet federal peer review requirements. We describe each of these in the following sections.

### 6.1 EVIDENCE OF ADHERENCE TO PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND BEST PRACTICES

The RISE Science Assessment standard-setting workshop was designed and executed consistent with established practices and best-practice principles (Hambleton & Pitoniak, 2006; Hambleton, Pitoniak, & Copella, 2012; Kane, 2001; Mehrens, 1995). The process also adhered to the following professional standards recommended in the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing* (AERA, APA, & NCME, 2014) related to standard setting:

*Standard 5.21:* When proposed score interpretation involves one or more cut scores, the rationale and procedures used for establishing cut scores should be documented clearly.

*Standard 5.22:* When cut scores defining pass-fail or proficiency levels are based on direct judgments about the adequacy of item or test performances, the judgmental process should be designed so that the participants providing the judgments can bring their knowledge and experience to bear in a reasonable way.

*Standard 5.23:* When feasible and appropriate, cut scores defining categories and distinct substantive interpretations should be informed by sound empirical data concerning the relation of test performance to the relevant criteria.

The sections of this report documenting the rationale and procedures used in the standard-setting workshop address Standard 5.21. The AMP standard setting procedure is appropriate for tests of this type—with interrelated sets of three-dimensional item clusters and scaled using item response theory (IRT). Section 5.1, The Assertion-Mapping Procedure, provides the justification for and the additional benefits of selecting the AMP method to establish the cut scores; Section 5.6, Events, through Section 5.9.1, Round 1, document the process followed to implement the method.

The design and implementation of the AMP procedure address Standard 5.22. The method directly leverages the subject-matter expertise of the panelists placing assertions into performance levels and incorporates multiple, iterative rounds of ratings in which panelists modify their judgments based on feedback and discussion. Panelists apply their expertise in multiple ways throughout the process by

- understanding the test, test items, and scoring assertions (from an educator and student perspective);

- describing the knowledge and skills measured by the test;
- identifying the skills associated with each test item scoring assertion;
- describing the skills associated with student performance at each performance level;
- identifying which test item scoring assertions students at each performance level should be able to receive credit; and
- evaluating and applying feedback and reference data to the Round 2 recommendations and considering the impact of the recommended cut scores on students.

Panelists’ understanding of the AMP was assessed with a quiz before the practice round. Additionally, panelists’ readiness evaluations provided evidence of a successful orientation to the process and understanding of the process, while their workshop evaluations provide evidence of confidence in the process and resulting recommendations.

The recruitment process resulted in panels that were representative of important regional and demographic groups who were knowledgeable about the subject area and students’ developmental level. Section 5.3.4, Educator Participants, summarizes details about the panel demographics and qualifications.

The provision of benchmark, context, and articulation data to panelists after Round 1 addresses Standard 5.23 (see Section 5.7.2, Contextual Information and Feedback Data). This empirical data provides necessary and additional context describing student performance given the recommended standards.

## **6.2 EVIDENCE IN TERMS OF PEER REVIEW CRITICAL ELEMENTS**

The United States Department of Education (USDOE) guides the peer review of state assessment systems. This guidance is intended to support states in meeting statutory and regulatory requirements under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (U.S. Department of Education, 2015). The following critical elements are relevant to standard setting; evidence supporting each element immediately follows.

**Critical Element 1.2:** Substantive involvement and input of educators and subject-matter experts

Utah educators played a critical role in establishing performance levels for the tests. They created the item clusters, reviewed and revised the PLDs, mapped assertions to performance levels to delineate performance at each performance level, considered benchmark data and the impact of their recommendations, and formally recommended proficiency standards.

Many subject-matter experts contributed to developing Utah’s proficiency standards. Contributing educators were subject-matter experts in their content area, in the content standards and curriculum that they teach, and in the developmental and cognitive capabilities of their students. CAI’s facilitators were subject-matter experts in the subjects tested and in facilitating effective standard-setting workshops. The psychometricians performing the analyses and calculations throughout the meeting were subject-matter experts in the measurement and statistics principles required of the standard-setting process.

**Critical Element 6.2:** Achievement standards setting. The state used a technically sound method and process that involved panelists with appropriate experience and expertise for setting its academic proficiency standards and academic proficiency standards to ensure they are valid and reliable.

Evidence to support this critical element includes:

- 1) The rationale for and technical sufficiency of the AMP method selected to establish proficiency standards (Section 5.1, The Assertion-Mapping Procedure).
- 2) Documentation that the method used for setting cut scores allowed panelists to apply their knowledge and experience reasonably and supported the establishment of reasonable and defensible cut scores (Section 5.6, Events; Section 5.6.2, Large-Group Orientation; Section 5.9, Assertion Mapping Results; and Section 6.1, Evidence of Adherence to Professional Standards and Best Practices).
- 3) Panelists self-reported readiness to undertake the task (Section 5.6.9, Practice Quiz; and Section 5.6.11, Readiness Form) and confidence in the workshop process and outcomes (Section 5.9, Workshop Evaluations; and Section 5.9.1, Workshop Participant Feedback) supporting the validity of the process.
- 4) The standard-setting panels consisted of panelists with appropriate experience and expertise, including content experts with experience teaching Utah’s science content standards, and individuals with experience and expertise teaching special population and general education students in Utah (Section 5.3.4, Educator Participants; and Appendix A, Standard-Setting Panelist Characteristics).



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## **Appendix A**

### **Standard-Setting Panelist Characteristics**

## **Standard-Setting Panelist Characteristics**

*Table A-17. Standard-Setting Panelists, Science Grade 4*

<b>Position</b>	<b>Location of Current Position</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Years Teaching Experience</b>	<b>Years Professional Experience</b>	<b>Years Teaching/Implementing the Utah SEEd Standards</b>	<b>School District Size</b>	<b>School District Area</b>	<b>Table Leader</b>
General Education Teacher	School, District	Female	White	Master's degree	11 to 15 years	1 to 5 years	1	Large	Suburban	Yes
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Master's degree	16 to 20 years	None	1	Large	Suburban	
General Education Teacher	School	Male	White	Master's degree	11 to 15 years	1 to 5 years	3	Medium	Rural	
General Education Teacher, Parent	School	Female	White	Bachelor's degree	11 to 15 years	None	3	Large	Suburban	
General Education Teacher	School, District	Female	White	Master's degree	6 to 10 years	None	1	Large	Suburban	
General Education Teacher, Coach, ELL Teacher	School	Female	White	Master's degree	16 to 20 years	6 to 10 years	3	Large	Urban	Yes
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Master's degree	11 to 15 years	None	2	Large	Suburban	
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Master's degree	6 to 10 years	None	1	Large	Urban	
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Master's degree	More than 20 years	None	5	Large	Suburban	
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Master's degree	16 to 20 years	None	5	Medium	Urban	
General Education Teacher	School	Male	Hispanic	Bachelor's degree, Master's degree	6 to 10 years	None	2	Medium	Urban	

Table A-2. Standard-Setting Panelists, Science Grade 5

Position	Location of Current Position	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Level of Education	Years Teaching Experience	Years Professional Experience	Years Teaching/Implementing the Utah SEEd Standards	School District Size	School District Area	Table Leader
Dual Immersion Teacher	School	Female	Asian	Master's degree	6 to 10 years	None	2	Medium	Urban	Yes
General Education Teacher, Parent	School	Female	White	Bachelor's degree	6 to 10 years	None	2	Medium	Suburban	
Coach	School	Female	White	Bachelor's degree, Master's degree	6 to 10 years	Less than 1 year	3	Large	Suburban	
Specialist	School	Male	White	Bachelor's degree	1 to 5 years	1 to 5 years	2	Large	Urban	
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Bachelor's degree	16 to 20 years	None	2	Large	Suburban	
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Master's degree	6 to 10 years	None	4	Small	Rural	Yes
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Bachelor's degree	1 to 5 years	None	1.5	Medium	Suburban	
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Bachelor's degree	11 to 15 years	None	7	Large	Suburban	
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Ed.S in Instructional technology	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	3	Small	Urban	
General Education Teacher	School	Female	White	Bachelor's degree	16 to 20 years	None	1	Medium	Urban	
General Education Teacher, Chinese Immersion Teacher	School	Female	Asian	Bachelor's degree, Master's degree, Math Endorsement	16 to 20 years	None	2	Medium	Not Applicable	

## **Appendix B**

### **Development of Science Range Performance-Level Descriptors**

# **Development of Science Range Performance-Level Descriptors**

## **1. DEVELOPMENT OF NGSS RANGE PERFORMANCE-LEVEL DESCRIPTORS**

Cambium Assessment, Inc. (CAI) held a meeting on May 18–19, 2018 for the three-dimensional science standards assessments. Prior to the meeting, AIR and several client states worked together to refine drafts of Policy and Range PLDs created by Washington State’s Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). During the meeting, educators reviewed and provided feedback on these Policy and Range PLDs.

PLDs describe levels or categories of performance on a large-scale assessment. PLDs are used to inform the evidence required for item development, inform items selected during the form construction process, and support standard-setting panelist recommendations during the standard-setting process. PLDs are then ultimately used to inform stakeholder interpretation of student scores once standards are set. Egan, Schneider, and Ferrara (2012) recommended four stages of PLD development for the following types of PLDs: Policy, Range, Threshold, and Reporting. The focus of the NGSS PLD meeting was on Policy and Range PLDs only.

## **2. DEFINITIONS OF PERFORMANCE-LEVEL DESCRIPTORS BY PURPOSE AND INTENDED AUDIENCE**

### **2.1 POLICY PERFORMANCE-LEVEL DESCRIPTORS**

Policy PLDs articulate the overall claims about a student’s performance in each performance level. They are used by policymakers to broadly articulate the goals and rigor for the state’s proficiency standards. *Table 18* shows a sample Policy-based PLD.

*Table 18. Draft Science Policy PLD for Proficient*

<b>Level 3</b>
<p>The Level 3 student is proficient in applying three-dimensional science knowledge and skills as specified in the science standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages in higher-order thinking skills with some independence and minimal support.</p>

## 2.2 RANGE PERFORMANCE-LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Range PLDs describe the expectations for students across each Disciplinary Core Idea (DCI) and performance level, demonstrating how the content represents a progression of knowledge, skills, and processes across performance levels and grade bands. Washington State’s Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) created Range PLDs for Levels 2, 3, and 4, with Level 3 describing Proficiency. *Table 19* shows sample Policy PLDs.

*Table 19. Draft Science Policy PLDs for Grade 8*

Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Use a model and patterns in data to show that the number of tiny particles does not change during chemical reactions and that particle motion changes when thermal energy is added to or removed from a system.	Develop and use models and interpret patterns in data to show that mass is conserved during chemical reactions and to predict changes in particle motion when thermal energy is added to or removed from a system.	Analyze and interpret patterns in data in order to evaluate and revise a model that describes how mass is conserved during chemical reactions and to explain predicted changes in particle motion when thermal energy is added to or removed from a system.

## 3. PERFORMANCE-LEVEL DESCRIPTOR WORKSHOP

CAI revised OSPI’s PLDs to ensure that text sufficiently differentiates between levels. CAI sent for participating states’ review and then convened a committee preparation meeting on May 9, 2018, to prepare participating educators and state staff for the May 18–19th, 2018, meeting.

The meeting was divided into three grade-band rooms: elementary, middle, and high school. One CAI facilitator led each grade-band room, and several CAI staff were available to float between rooms to ensure process consistency and answer questions. Each grade-band room included nine educators, enabling room facilitators to divide the rooms into subgroups to complete the work. *Table 20* summarizes the composition of facilitators and educators assigned to each grade band. Recruitment included educators representing special populations (English learners [ELs], Special Education).

*Table 20. Workshop Panel Assignments*

	Elementary School	Middle School	High School
<b>CAI Facilitators</b>	1	1	1
<b>Educators</b>	9	9	9



### 3.1 PERFORMANCE-LEVEL DESCRIPTOR WORKSHOP

The Performance-Level Descriptor (PLD) workshop occurred over a period of two days. Appendix 1. PLD Workshop Agenda provides the full workshop agenda.

#### 3.1.1 Day 1

The workshop began with a welcome from staff from CAI and participating state staff. CAI provided an overview of the policy aspects of the workshop, including how PLD development fits into the overall test development and standard-setting processes. CAI staff provided training on the processes to be used during the workshop. Following the initial overview, CAI provided training on item clusters and scoring assertions. CAI then described the purpose and structure of the three-dimensional science item clusters and scoring assertions, and their importance to the standard-setting process.

A facilitator continued training on Policy PLDs. Facilitators walked panelists through several National Reference Point Policy PLDs, outlining the differences in the key descriptors at each performance level. The panelists reviewed the Policy PLDs individually and in small groups. The panelists used the following questions to frame their review of the National Reference PLDs:

8. What terms are used to define proficiency?
9. Are there certain terms you value over others?
10. Are there words or phrases you note that could inform NGSS policy statements going forward?

After small group discussion, facilitators engaged panelists in a room-level discussion and recorded recommendations for Policy PLDs. Facilitators framed discussions by using the following guiding questions:

11. What claims should the Policy PLDs make about students at each performance level?

Two to five words that provide context for the expectations of students in each performance level

12. What general descriptors best articulate the intended rigor for the science standards?
13. How should we represent what proficiency means?

College and career readiness

On grade-level attainment

Meeting standards

The goal of the discussion process is to draft Policy PLDs and for the panelists to begin to have a shared sense of the type of student described by each performance level. The Policy PLD discussion lasted through the morning of Day 1, ending with lunch.

After lunch, the meeting shifted to Range PLD training within each breakout room. Facilitators described the process for reviewing Range PLDs. Facilitators modeled how to parse out each PLD,

focusing on the key words used in each performance level. In modeling how to parse the standards, the facilitator noted the importance of the Level 3 (proficiency) cut score as an anchor for the other descriptors. The facilitator started by parsing a Level 3, then moving to Levels 2 and 4, modeling the sequence panelists would use throughout the workshop. Next, the facilitator led the room through reviewing one Range PLD. They started by reviewing the Level 3 PLD, then moving to Level 2, then Level 4. Depending on how well the panelists understood the task, the facilitator might have reviewed another PLD with the entire group.

Once the facilitators modeled the process for panelists, they split panelists into groups to create Range PLDs. Each room facilitator divided the PLDs among the groups so they could review them more efficiently in the time allotted for the meeting, resulting in three groups of three panelists in each room. Each group tracked any recommended revisions to each PLD. To facilitate discussion, panelists responded to four questions for each PLD:

14. Does the PLD reflect the expected performance exhibited by students at this performance level?
15. What revisions were made to the PLD?
16. What rationale do you have for any changes?
17. What would distinguish an assertion belonging to this PLD from an assertion belonging to the level below?

One member of each group acted as a scribe, using a computer to track changes to the PLDs, and responded to the questions through an online form. CAI created a template for panelists to use when reviewing the Range PLDs.

For the rest of the afternoon, the panelists reviewed the Range PLDs using the following processes:

18. The panelists worked through each assigned PLD, ensuring that the PLD showed a clear progression of observable evidence that should be expected from students at each performance level.
19. For each PLD, participants began with the Level 3 descriptor, then moved to Level 2, then Level 4.
20. Facilitators monitored progress and work to ensure cross-grade coherence and adherence to the expectations set by the Policy PLDs.

This work continued for the duration of Day 1. At the end of Day 1, CAI and state staff reviewed the panelists' work to check for coherence and consistency across grades.

### **3.1.2 Day 2**

Based on results of the review at the end of Day 1, room facilitators and state staff spent time recalibrating groups if necessary. During the morning of Day 2, the panelists completed their assigned standards. Once each group completed its work, the facilitators conducted discussions with their rooms to ensure coherence across PLDs within each grade band. Each group reviewed their grade-band PLDs to ensure consistency and coherence across performance levels and consistency and coherence within each performance level. This discussion extended until lunch.

After lunch, the grade-band groups met for a cross-grade articulation discussion. They compared the expectations across grade bands to ensure a sensible progression of rigor. The committee focused primarily on examining Level 3 to assess if this level is considered the entry point for college-readiness. After the cross-grade articulation discussion, educators were allowed to adjourn.

For the rest of the afternoon, CAI met with participating state staff. The group discussed the results of the meeting and addressed any issues or inconsistencies in the educators' work. The group also discussed next steps for finalizing the PLDs.

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**APPENDIX 1. PLD WORKSHOP AGENDA***Exhibit 1-A. Day 1 PLD Workshop Agenda*

Time	Topic	Lead
<b>7:30–8:30 a.m.</b>	Breakfast	
<b>8:30–9:00 a.m.</b>	Welcome Three-Dimensional Item Clusters and Scoring Assertions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The purpose and structure of the clusters</li> <li>• Scoring Assertions</li> </ul>	Jon
<b>9:00–9:30 a.m.</b>	NGSS Performance Level Descriptors (PLDs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe purposes and uses for Policy and Range PLDs</li> <li>• Describe workshop process</li> </ul>	Kevin
<b>9:30–9:45 a.m.</b>	Break	
<b>9:45 a.m.–Noon</b>	Policy PLD Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review Policy PLDs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ What are the important elements of the descriptor at each performance level?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Small group discussion</li> <li>• Room discussion</li> <li>• Final recommendations</li> </ul>	Kevin
<b>Noon–1:00 p.m.</b>	Lunch	
<b>1:00–2:00 p.m.</b>	Range PLD Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purpose of Range PLDs</li> <li>• Tools used in review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Science Standards</li> <li>◦ Policy PLDs</li> <li>◦ Draft Range PLDs</li> <li>◦ Template for reviewing standards</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Parsing standards and draft PLDs to differentiate among performance levels</li> </ul>	Room facilitators
<b>2:00–4:30 p.m.</b>	Review draft Range PLDs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each group reviews assigned PLDs</li> <li>• For each PLD, start with Level 3 (Proficient), then move to Level 2, then Level 4</li> </ul>	Room facilitators

*Exhibit 1-B. Day 2 PLD Workshop Agenda*

Time	Topic	Lead
<b>7:30–8:30 a.m.</b>	Breakfast	
<b>8:30–10:00 a.m.</b>	Continue Range PLD review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each group reviews assigned PLDs</li> <li>For each PLD, start with Level 3 (Proficient), then move to Level 2, then Level 4</li> </ul>	Room facilitators
<b>10:00 a.m.–Noon</b>	Room Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Room discussion to ensure coherence within the grade band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure consistency and coherence across performance levels throughout the grade band</li> <li>Ensure consistency and coherence within each performance level throughout the grade band</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Room facilitators
<b>Noon–1:00 p.m.</b>	Lunch	
<b>1:00–2:30 p.m.</b>	Large group: Cross-grade coherence discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure cross-grade consistency and coherence across performance levels</li> <li>Ensure cross-grade consistency and coherence within each performance level</li> </ul>	Kevin
<b>2:30 p.m.</b>	Educators adjourn	
<b>2:30–3:00 p.m.</b>	CAI and Department staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolve inconsistencies within or across grades</li> <li>Discuss next steps</li> </ul>	

## **Appendix C**

### **RISE Science Assessment Range Performance-Level Descriptors**

## **RISE Science Assessment Range Performance-Level Descriptors**

*Exhibit C-1. RISE Science Assessment Range Performance-Level Descriptors, Grade 4*

	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level, is able to partially access grade level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages with most of the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts independently.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts independently.
<b>Life Science</b>				
4.1	Identify patterns in past or present organism characteristics that can be used as evidence to support that when there is a change in the environment, certain individual organisms could have internal and/or external structures that lead to advantages in survival and reproduction; and use observations from pictures, drawings, and/or writings to support that current, living organisms can only survive in particular environments or resemble organisms that once lived on Earth. Identify components of a model describing an organism's information receiving and/or processing systems.	Identify and/or record past and present observations, or identify evidence that describes that, when there is a change in the environment, certain individual organisms could have internal and/or external structures that lead to advantages in survival and reproduction, or that living organisms resemble organisms that once lived on Earth. Use a model that describes an organism's information receiving and processing systems.	Analyze and interpret past and present organism characteristics to explain that, when there is a change in the environment, certain individual organisms could have internal and/or external structures that lead to advantages in survival and reproduction, or that living organisms resemble organisms that once lived on Earth. Develop a model that describes an organism's information receiving and processing systems.	Analyze and interpret past and present organism characteristics to evaluate and revise a constructed explanation that states that with a change in the environment, certain individual organisms could have internal and/or external structures that lead to advantages in survival and reproduction, or that living organisms resemble organisms that once lived on Earth. Revise a model that describes an organism's information receiving and processing systems.
<b>Physical Science</b>				



	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level, is able to partially access grade level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages with most of the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts independently.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts independently.
4.2	Make observations using produced data to ask questions on how energy can be transferred from stored and/or motion energy to different forms like sound, light, and electrical currents. Identify components needed to construct a device that converts energy from one form to another.	Make observations using given data to provide evidence on how energy can be transferred from stored and/or motion energy to different forms like sound, light, and electrical currents. Complete a device that converts energy from one form to another.	Ask questions and/or conduct an investigation to use produced data to provide evidence on how energy can be transferred from stored and/or motion energy to different forms like sound, light, and electrical currents. Construct a device that converts energy from one form to another.	Ask questions and/or use produced data to make predictions on how energy can be transferred from stored and/or motion energy to different forms like sound, light, and electrical currents. Evaluate and/or revise a device that converts energy from one form to another.
4.3	Make observations about patterns of light or mechanical waves, or how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. Identify a solution to transfer information.	Use a model to describe the patterns of light or mechanical waves, or to explain how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. Compare multiple given solutions to transfer information.	Create a solution or develop a model to describe the patterns of light or mechanical waves, or to explain how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. Construct and compare multiple solutions to transfer information.	Revise a model to make predictions and describe the patterns of light or mechanical waves, or to explain how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. Revise a solution to transfer information.
<b>Earth Science</b>				
4.4	Identify data that would help explain the patterns created from the orbit and rotation of the Sun-Earth-Moon system. Make observations about the apparent brightness of the Sun and stars.	Describe the patterns created from the orbit and rotation of the Sun-Earth-Moon system. Identify explanations about the apparent brightness of the Sun and stars.	Analyze and interpret data in order to explain the patterns created from the orbit and rotation of the Sun-Earth-Moon system. Construct explanations about the apparent brightness of the Sun and stars.	Make predictions regarding the appearance of stars in the night sky or the patterns created from the orbit and rotation of the Sun-Earth-Moon system. Make predictions about the apparent brightness of stars.

Exhibit C-2. RISE Science Assessment Range Performance-Level Descriptors, Grade 5

	Below Proficient	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level, is able to partially access grade level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages with most of the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts independently.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts independently.
<b>Earth Science</b>				
5.1	Make observations from data and/or collect information to identify parts of a model and identify patterns that would show how the interactions among Earth's four major systems might cause patterned features of the Earth, distribution of water, and physical and biological constructive and destructive forces. Use information and observations from sources to identify natural hazards on humans.	Identify questions, use data sets, create graphs, and/or carry out investigations using models or information that show how the interactions among Earth's four major systems might cause patterned features of the Earth, distribution of water, and physical and biological constructive and destructive forces. Compare multiple solutions to help explain the cause and effect relationship of natural hazards on humans.	Ask questions, develop and/or use simple models, carry out investigations, or evaluate evidence using mathematical thinking, reasoning, and information regarding how the interactions among Earth's four major systems might cause patterned features of the Earth, distribution of water, and physical and biological constructive and destructive forces. Generate and evaluate the merits or accuracy of a solution that could explain and reduce the cause and effect relationship of natural hazards on humans.	Revise a model, analyze the data sets from an investigation using mathematical thinking, and research how to communicate or predict how the interactions among Earth's four major systems might cause patterned features of the Earth, distribution of water, and physical and biological constructive and destructive forces. Evaluate, compare, and revise a solution to a problem to predict changes that can occur in the cause and effect relationships of natural hazards on humans.
<b>Physical Science</b>				

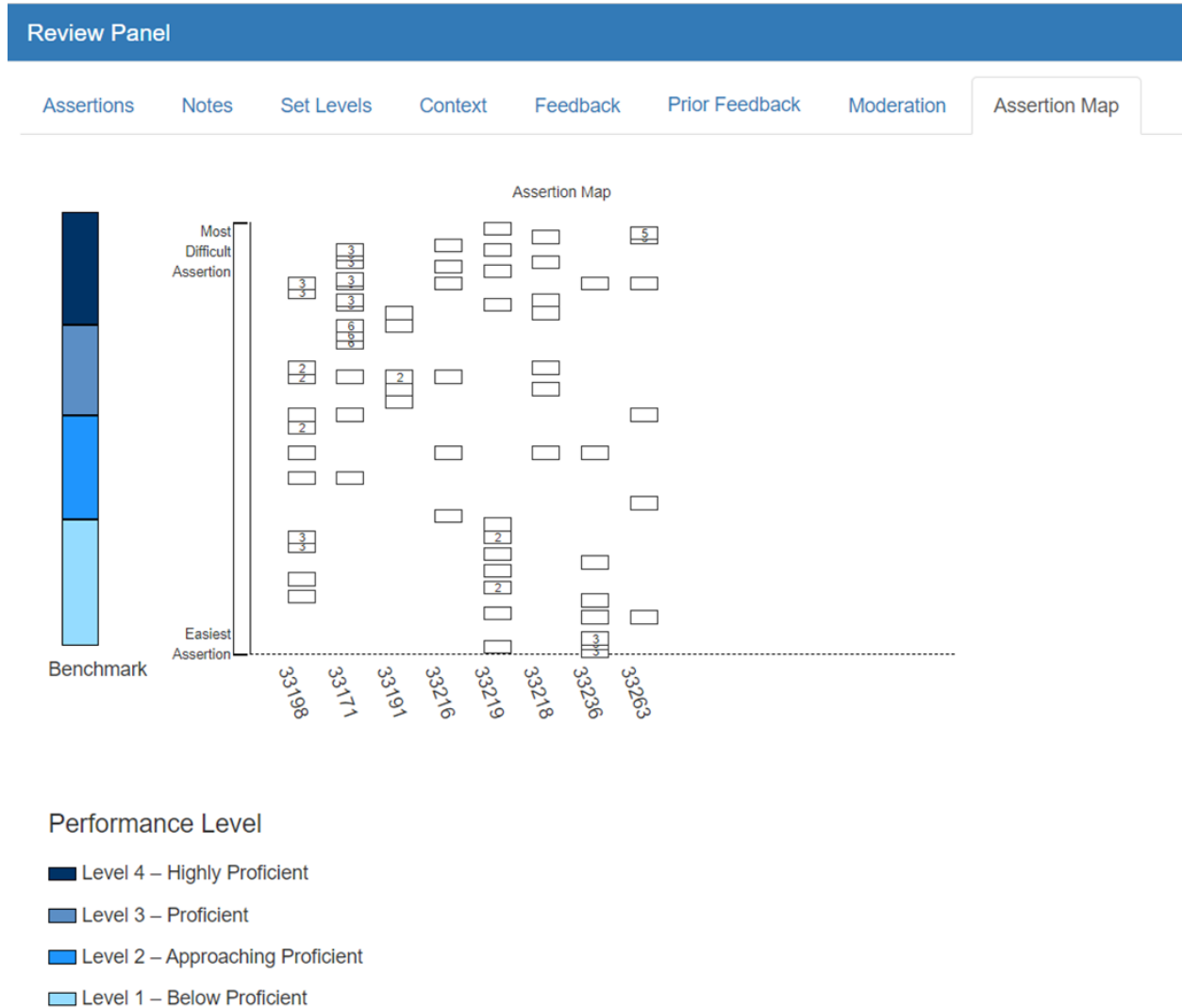
	<b>Below Proficient</b>	<b>Approaching Proficient</b>	<b>Proficient</b>	<b>Highly Proficient</b>
	The Level 1 student is below proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs significantly below the standard for the grade-level, is able to partially access grade level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with extensive support.	The Level 2 student is approaching proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student performs slightly below the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages with most of the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts with some independence and support.	The Level 3 student is proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs at the standard for the grade level, is able to access grade-level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts independently.	The Level 4 student is highly proficient in applying all three dimensions as specified in the Utah SEEd standards. The student generally performs significantly above the standard for the grade level, is able to access above grade-level content, and engages with the science and engineering practices and crosscutting concepts independently.
5.2	Make observations about patterns of properties and identify evidence of changes when two or more substances are combined. Measure and graph quantities to show matter is conserved regardless of the change that occurs and make observations from a model that matter is made of particles too small to be seen.	Use models to test controlled variables and determine whether a change occurs when two or more substances are combined. Measure and graph quantities to show matter is conserved regardless of the change that occurs and use a model to show matter is made of particles too small to be seen.	Conduct an investigation, using controlled variables, to combine two or more substances and identify new substances based on the patterns of their properties. Measure and graph quantities to show matter is conserved regardless of the change that occurs and develop a model to show matter is made of particles too small to be seen.	Evaluate and revise an investigation or model that combines two or more substances and identify new substances based on the patterns of their properties. Measure and graph quantities to show matter is conserved regardless of the change that occurs and evaluate limitations of a model that shows matter is made of particles too small to be seen.
<b>Life Science</b>				
5.3	Identify the parts of a model that show the cycling of matter through plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment. Make observations that plants use air, water, and energy from the Sun for growth. Make observations that organisms obtain energy and matter from their food for survival, support, and structures. Use information to identify design solutions that aim to conserve the Earth's environments and resources.	Use a model to show the cycling of matter through plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment. Recognize a change in an ecosystem. Identify data as evidence that plants use air, water, and energy from the Sun for growth. Identify data as evidence that organisms obtain energy and matter from their food for survival, support, and structures. Compare multiple design solutions that aim to conserve the Earth's environments and resources.	Develop and/or use a model to show the cycling of matter through plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment. Create a simple food chain to show an interaction in an ecosystem. Use evidence to construct an explanation that organisms need food for the energy and matter to grow and repair their internal and external structures. Evaluate design solutions that aim to conserve the Earth's environments and resources.	Evaluate and revise a model to show the cycling of matter through plants, animals, decomposers, and the environment. Evaluate the effects when a simple food chain changes. Compare and refine arguments that organisms need food for the energy and materials to grow and repair their internal and external structures. Evaluate, compare and revise a design solution that aims to conserve the Earth's environments and resources.

## **Appendix D**

### **Standard-Setting Assertion Maps**

# Standard-Setting Assertion Maps

Exhibit D-1. Standard-Setting Assertion Map, Science Grade 4



## Exhibit D-2. Standard-Setting Assertion Map, Science Grade 5

### Review Panel

Assertions

Notes

Set Levels

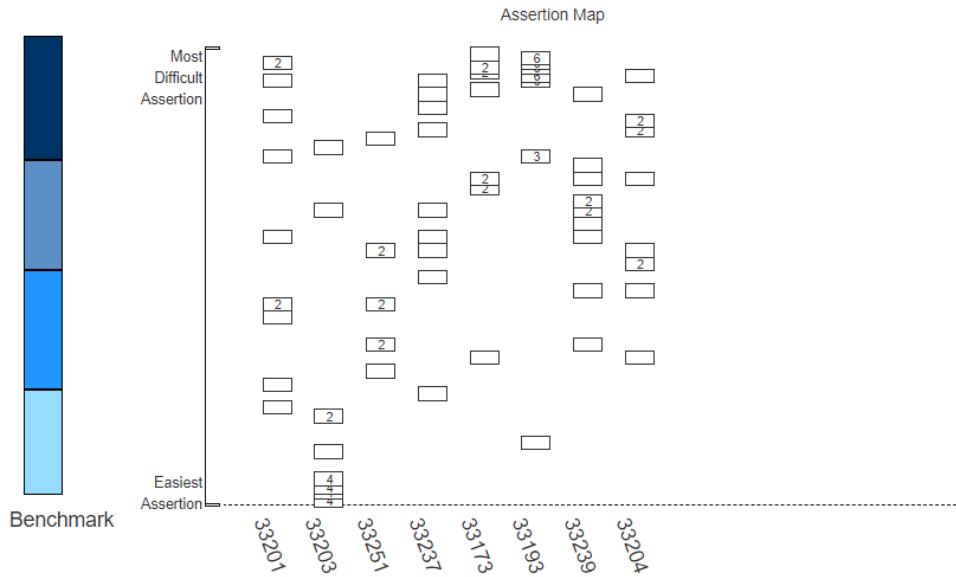
Context

Feedback

Prior Feedback

Moderation

Assertion Map



### Performance Level

- Level 4 – Highly Proficient
- Level 3 – Proficient
- Level 2 – Approaching Proficient
- Level 1 – Below Proficient

## **Appendix E**

### **Standard-Setting Workshop Agenda**

# **Standard-Setting Workshop Agenda**

## *Exhibit E-1. Day 1 Standard-Setting Workshop Agenda*



## **2021 Standard Setting for the Utah RISE Science Assessment**

### **SCIENCE PANEL AGENDA**

July 21 – 22, 2021

#### **Standard-Setting Workshop Day 1 – Wednesday, July 21, 2021**

<b>8:00 – 8:15 a.m.</b>	<b>Participant Login</b>
<b>8:15 – 8:20 a.m.</b>	<b>Welcome and Introductions from the Utah State Board of Education (USBE)</b>
<b>8:20 – 9:05 a.m.</b>	<b>Large-Group Orientation</b> Welcome and introductions Purpose of standard-setting workshop General overview of standard-setting procedures and key concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance-level descriptors (PLDs)</li> <li>• Item clusters                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Item interactions</li> <li>Scoring assertions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Item cluster review</li> <li>• Assertion mapping – two rounds</li> <li>• Contextual information – benchmark and impact data</li> <li>• Panelist feedback and impact data</li> </ul>
<b>9:05 – 9:15 a.m.</b>	<b>Break, and Separate into Small Group Rooms</b>
<b>9:15 – 10:45 a.m.</b>	<b>Panelists Experience Online Operational Assessment and Test Environment</b>
<b>10:45 – 11:45 a.m.</b>	<b>Review Range PLDs and Discuss Threshold PLDs</b> Parse range PLDs to identify specific claims within performance levels Identify knowledge and skills differentiating student performance between levels
<b>11:45 – 12:30 p.m.</b>	<b>Lunch (on your own)</b>
<b>12:30 – 1:30 p.m.</b>	<b>Continue Discussions of PLDs</b>
<b>1:30 – 4:00 p.m.</b>	<b>Review of Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB) Items</b> Composition of the item clusters Training on how to review item clusters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do the item interactions support the scoring assertion?</li> <li>• Why is this assertion more difficult than the previous assertion?</li> <li>• How does the scoring assertion and the underlying interactions relate to the PLDs?</li> </ul>



---

**Standard-Setting Workshop Day 1 – Wednesday, July 21, 2021**

Training on usage of contextual information – benchmark and impact data

Instruction in accessing the item clusters

Review of item clusters in the OSAB

**4:00 p.m.**

**Adjourn**

## Exhibit E-2. Day 2 Standard-Setting Workshop Agenda

Utah Standard Setting: Agenda

Standard-Setting Workshop Day 2 – Thursday, July 22, 2021	
8:00 – 10:00 a.m.	Continue Review of OSAB Items
10:00 – 10:45 a.m.	<b>Training on Assertion-Mapping Task</b> Review of assertion-mapping key concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Performance-level descriptors (PLDs)</li> <li>▪ Ordered scoring assertions</li> <li>▪ Assertion map</li> <li>▪ Contextual information – benchmark and impact data</li> </ul> Training on assertion-mapping tool Practice assertion-mapping task and standard-setting quiz
10:45 – 11:00 a.m.	Break
11:00 – 12:30 p.m.	<b>Round 1 Assertion Mapping</b> Review of assertion-mapping procedures and key concepts Completion of assertion-mapping readiness form Round 1 assertion mapping
12:30 – 1:15 p.m.	Lunch (on your own)
1:15 – 2:00 p.m.	<b>Review Panelist Feedback Data and Discuss Round 1 Results</b> How to use panelist agreement feedback data and impact data Presentation and discussion of Round 1 panelist agreement feedback data and impact data
2:00 – 3:00 p.m.	<b>Round 2 Assertion Mapping</b> Review of assertion-mapping procedures and key concepts Completion of assertion-mapping readiness form Round 2 assertion mapping
3:00 – 3:30 p.m.	Workshop Evaluations and Educator Panel Adjourn
3:30 – 4:00 p.m.	Across Grade Moderation with All Science Table Leaders
4:00 p.m.	Table Leader Adjourn

## **Appendix F**

### **Standard-Setting Training Slides**

*Exhibit F-1. Large-Group Orientation Slides*



READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPOWERMENT

# Standard Setting: Science

July 21 – 22, 2021  
Utah RISE Science Assessment

2

## Welcome and Introductions

Utah State Board of Education (USBE)



# State Education Representatives

3

- **Utah State Board of Education (USBE)**
  - ▣ Jared Wright
  - ▣ Scott Roskelley
  - ▣ Cydnee Carter



4

## Large-Group Orientation

Cambium Assessment, Inc.





# Workshop Leaders

5

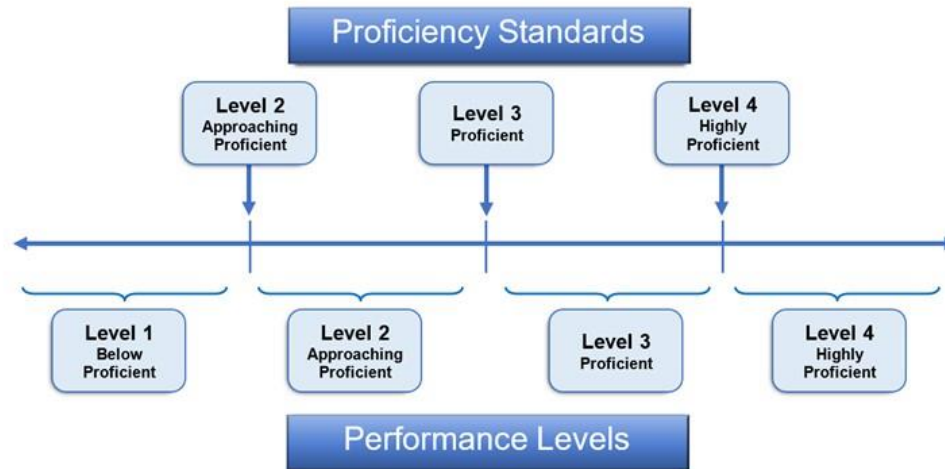
- **Cambium Assessment, Inc.**
  - ▣ Psychometrics
    - Stephan Ahadi
    - Frank Rijmen
    - Dandan Liao
  - ▣ Room Facilitators
    - Grade 4: Jim McCann and Anneka Wiersma
    - Grade 5: Kevin Dwyer and Vanessa Johnson



# Purpose of the Standard-Setting Workshop

6

- Recommend to the USBE proficiency standards to differentiate the four performance levels on the RISE Science Assessment in grades 4 and 5



# Main Workshop Activities

7

- ❑ Large-Group Orientation
- ❑ Panel Training
  - ❑ Take the Online Operational Assessment
  - ❑ Review Range PLDs
  - ❑ Discuss Just Barely PLDs
  - ❑ Review the Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet
  - ❑ Training on Assertion-Mapping Procedure
- ❑ Recommend Proficiency Standards
  - ❑ Two rounds
  - ❑ Panelist feedback following Round 1
  - ❑ Vertical Articulation
- ❑ Workshop Evaluation



# Importance of Security

8

- Please do not:
  - ▣ Create any form of electronic copy of test content (screenshots, electronic notes, etc.)
  - ▣ Create any hand-written notes of test content
  - ▣ Discuss test content with anyone outside the meeting
  - ▣ Use your computer during the course of the meeting for any purpose other than participating in the item review (e.g., email, web browsing, social media)
  - ▣ Save notes about item or passage content to your computer



# Reason for New Science Standards

9

- The Utah State Board of Education adopted the Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards for students in grades K–5 in June 2019
- New science assessments, aligned with the SEEd Standards, were developed and administered to grade 4 and 5 students in Utah in spring 2021



# Description of the Science Test Design

10

- Grades 4 and 5 tests assess students' understanding of the Utah Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards
- The RISE Science Assessment at grades 4 and 5 includes 8 item clusters
  - ▣ **Item clusters** include a stimulus and a series of questions that generally take students about 6–12 minutes to complete
- All items ask students to use science and engineering practices and apply their understanding of disciplinary core ideas and crosscutting concepts to make sense out of real-world phenomena





# Scoring Assertions

11

- Within each item cluster, a series of explicit assertions can be made about the knowledge and skills that a student has demonstrated based on specific features of the student's responses
- Scoring assertions can be supported based on students' responses in one or more interactions within an item cluster.
- For example:
  - A student correctly graphs data points indicating that (s)he can construct a graph showing the relationship between two variables,
  - Makes an incorrect inference about the relationship between the two variables, thereby not supporting the assertion that the student can interpret relationships expressed graphically



# Standard Setting

12

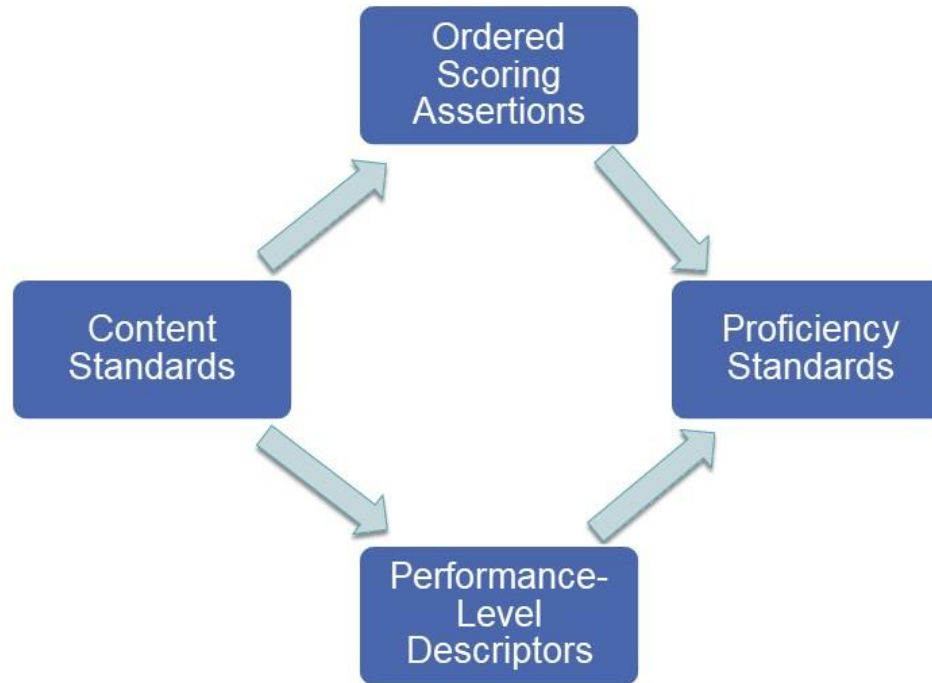
- Systematic process by which trained participants use their knowledge of academic content standards, test items, and student performance to recommend cut-scores associated with each performance level on the test





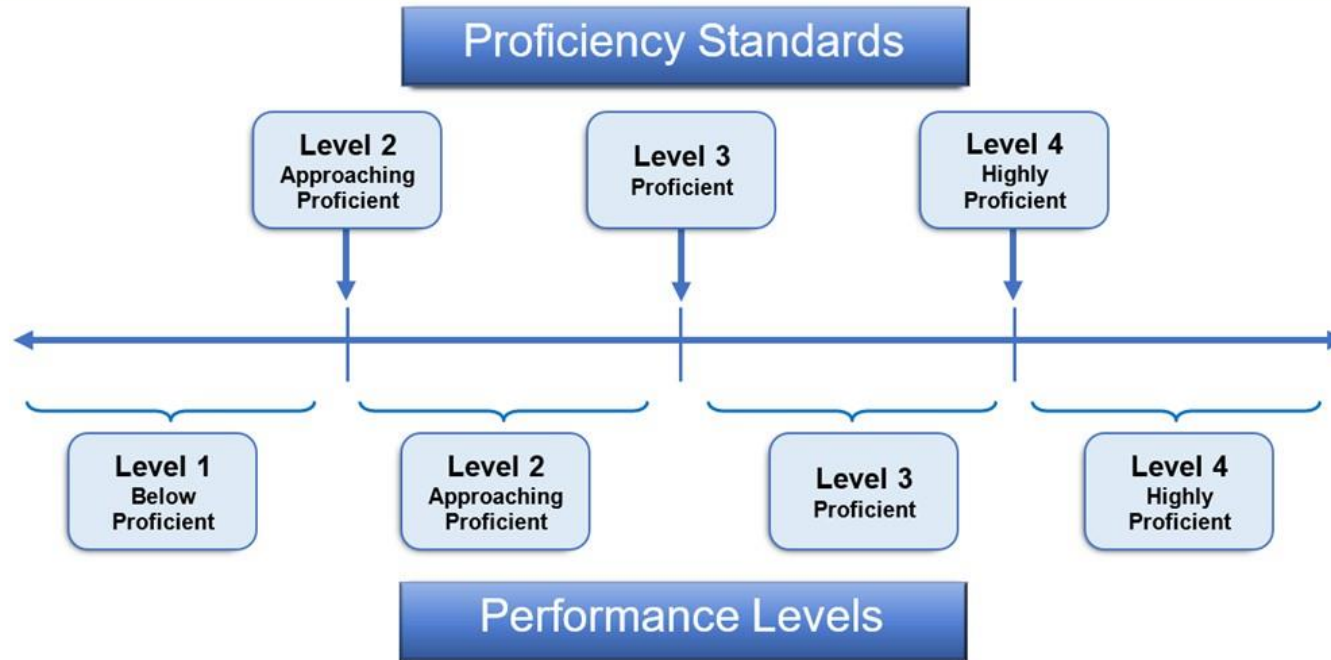
# From Content Standards to Proficiency Standards

13



# Proficiency Standards and Performance Levels

14



# Assertion-Mapping Procedure (AMP)

15

- ❑ Test-centered procedure
- ❑ Employs an ordered item procedure adapted to accommodate new multiple interaction item types
- ❑ Map ordered scoring assertions to performance levels
- ❑ Is being employed to recommend proficiency standards in multiple states assessing three-dimensional science standards



# Key Elements of the AMP

16

- Performance-level descriptors (PLDs)
  - ▣ Range PLDs
  - ▣ Threshold PLDs (just barely meets)
- Ordered scoring assertions
- Assertion map
- Assertion mapping in multiple rounds
  - ▣ Contextual information – benchmarking data and student impact data
  - ▣ Panelist feedback and group discussion
- Vertical articulation and moderation



# Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs)

17

- Describe what students within each performance level are expected to know and be able to do
- PLDs are the link between the content and proficiency standards



# Grade 4 Range PLDs – Level 3 Proficient

18

- **Strand 4.1:** Analyze and interpret past and present organism characteristics to explain that when there is a change in the environment, certain individual organisms could have internal and/or external structures that lead to advantages in survival and reproduction, or that living organisms resemble organisms that once lived on Earth...
- **Strand 4.2:** Ask questions and/or conduct an investigation to use produced data to provide evidence on how energy can be transferred from stored and/or motion energy to different forms like sound, light, and electrical currents...
- **Strand 4.3:** Create a solution or develop a model to describe the patterns of light or mechanical waves or to explain how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen...
- **Strand 4.4:** Analyze and interpret data in order to explain the patterns created from the orbit and rotation of the Sun-Earth-Moon system...





## Grade 4 Range PLDs Across Performance Levels

19

### Strand 4.3: Wave Patterns

- **Level 1 – Below Proficient:** **Make observations** about patterns of light or mechanical waves or how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. **Identify a solution** to transfer information.
- **Level 2 – Approaching Proficient:** Use a model to describe the patterns of light or mechanical waves or to explain how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. **Compare multiple given solutions** to transfer information.
- **Level 3 – Proficient:** **Create a solution** or **develop a model** to **describe the patterns** of light or mechanical waves to **explain** how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. **Construct and compare multiple solutions** to transfer information.
- **Level 4 – Highly Proficient:** **Revise a model** to **make predictions** and **describe the patterns** of light or mechanical waves to **explain** how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. **Revise a solution** to transfer information.

# Important Concepts

20

- “Just barely” meets the performance level
  - ▣ Differentiate students who just barely qualify for entry into a performance level from those just below
- Assertion mapping
  - ▣ Map each scoring assertion to the performance level that the assertion best supports
- Ordering of assertions
  - ▣ Assertions are ordered by difficulty within an item
  - ▣ Mapping of assertions to performance levels should reflect the ordering – no inversions within an item





# Ordered Scoring Assertions

21

- The ordered scoring assertion booklet (OSAB) constitutes a test administration:
  - ▣ A test form that meets test blueprint specifications
- It is important to evaluate scoring assertions as they relate to the item interactions
- Assertions within items are ordered by difficulty
  - ▣ Assertions within an item may not represent all PLDs



# What If an Assertion Seems Out of Order?

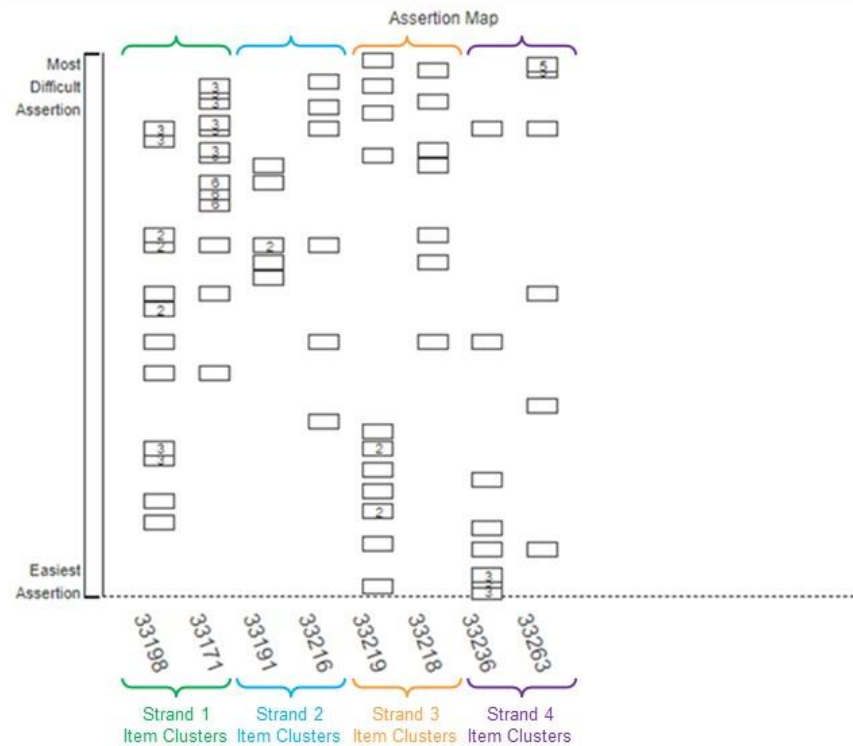
22

- Assertion ordering is based on student performance
- Assertions may seem out of order because they are ordered by difficulty, and not by content or cognitive process
- Identify why a scoring assertion is more difficult than the assertions before it, and easier than the assertions following it
  - ▣ Pay special attention to the interactions supporting the assertions
  - ▣ Assertions may be more or less difficult because of the underlying interactions



# Assertion-Mapping Task

23



# Studying the Items and Scoring Assertions

24

- Working individually, for each scoring assertion ask yourself:
  1. *How do the item interactions support the scoring assertion?*
  2. *Why is this assertion more difficult than the previous assertions (within the item)?*
  3. *How does the scoring assertion and the underlying interactions relate to the PLDs?*
- Working as a group
  - ▣ Discuss how item interactions support scoring assertions
  - ▣ Discuss ordering of scoring assertions
  - ▣ Discuss how scoring assertions are related to the PLDs



# What If an Item Seems Wrong or Unfair?

25

- Do not let yourself get distracted – this is not an item review meeting
- If you believe something is wrong with an item interaction or scoring assertion, tell the Workshop Leader, then skip over the assertion as you review the rest of the assertions within the item



## “Just Barely” Meets the Proficiency Standard

26

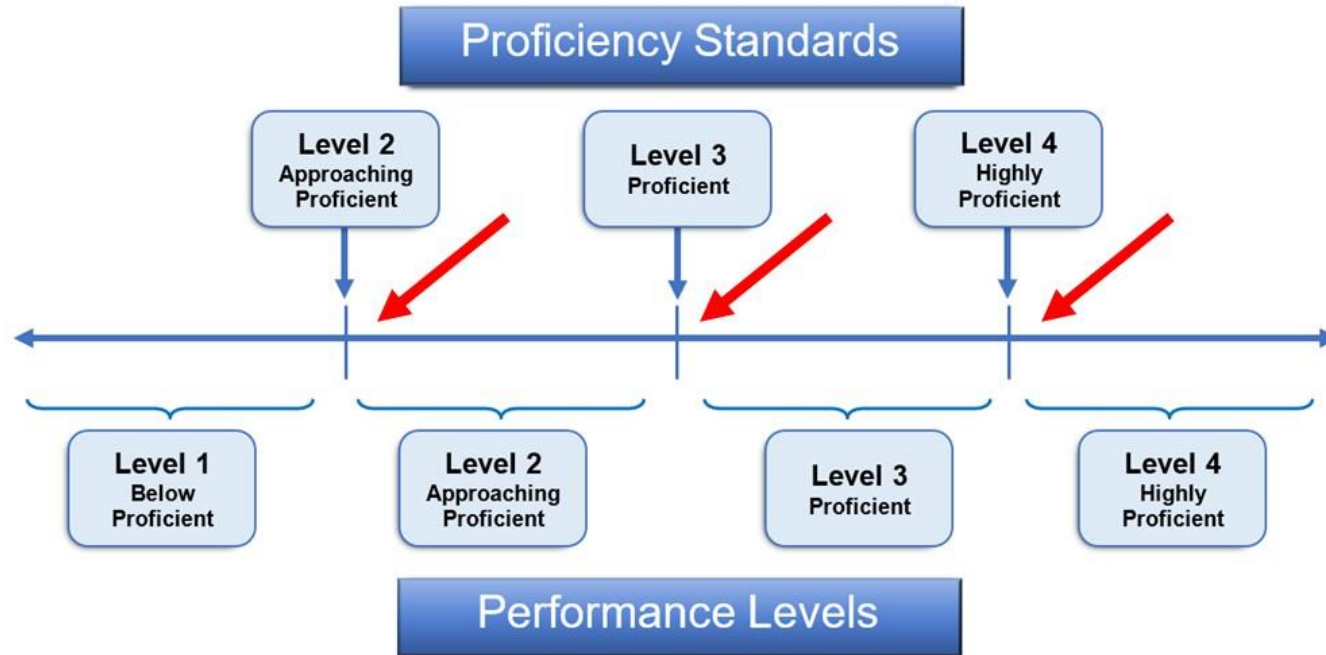
- When considering each performance level, we are especially interested in the transition areas between performance levels
- Pay attention to characteristics of students who ***just barely*** qualify for entry into the performance level from those just below
  - ▣ Not a typical example of students in the performance level
  - ▣ Although they are not good examples of the performance level, they do still meet the standard, or description in the PLD





# Threshold “Just Barely” PLDs

27



# Assertion-Mapping Task

28

- Map assertions to performance levels
  - ▣ Consider what differentiates students who just barely qualify for entry into the performance level from those not quite ready for entry into the performance level
  - ▣ Evidence that the student has demonstrated knowledge and skills necessary for entry into the performance level
- Map assertions in the online standard-setting tool





# Group Feedback and Discussion

29

- Goals
  - ▣ Add important information to your thinking
  - ▣ Develop common understandings
  - ▣ Inform possible re-evaluation of assertion mappings
- Expectation is converging judgments
  - ▣ Consensus is not a requirement or goal



# Feedback and Impact Data

30

- Percentage of students reaching or exceeding the standard based on assertion mappings
- Group discussion
  - ▣ Does the percentage of students reaching or exceeding the current recommended proficiency standard seem reasonable?
  - ▣ What are the implications for the proficiency standards?
  - ▣ All proficiency standard recommendations should be based on content rationales



# Creating a System of Proficiency Standards

31

- Proficiency standards for a statewide system must be coherent across grades and subjects
  - ▣ Articulation
  - ▣ Benchmarking
  - ▣ Moderation



# Benchmarking

32

- Are proficiency standards nationally competitive and represent on track for college readiness?
  - ▣ NAEP Science
  - ▣ SAGE Science
- Performance levels for benchmark assessments will provide context about the general neighborhood in which proficiency standards likely reside

2015 Utah NAEP Science Results			
Grade	At or Above		
	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
4	82	45	1
5	82	46	2

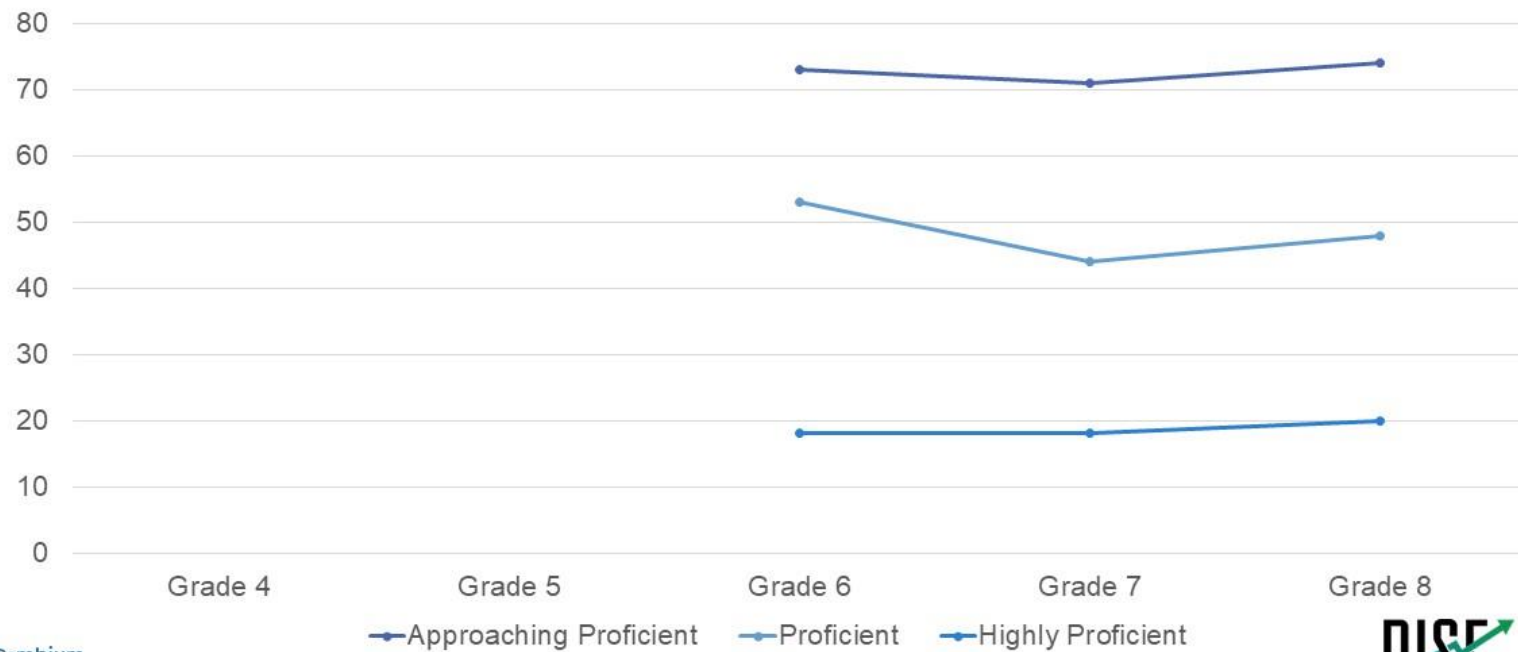
2018 Utah SAGE Science Results			
Grade	At or Above		
	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
4	71	47	26
5	77	51	27

 LEADERSHIP  
 IMPROVEMENT  
 ACCESS  
 POWERMENT

# Articulation

33

Percent of Students At or Above Proficiency Standard



# Moderation

34

- After the standards have been recommended by the panelists, the Table Leaders meet to review the outcomes
  - ▣ All members are invited to observe this meeting but only the Table Leaders participate
- If there are anomalies across grades or subjects the Table Leaders are permitted to adjust the proficiency standards (assuming there is a good content reason for doing so)



# Break Into Groups

35

Panel	Facilitators
Grade 4 Science	Jim McCann Anneka Wiersma
Grade 5 Science	Kevin Dwyer Vanessa Johnson



*Exhibit F-2. Breakout Room Slides*





READINESS  
IMPROVEMENT  
SUCCESS  
EMPOWERMENT

# Standard Setting: Science

July 21 – 22, 2021  
Utah RISE Science Assessment

2

# Standard-Setting Workshop Day 1

*Recommending Proficiency Standards for Grade 4 Science*



# Welcome!

3

- Introductions
- Housekeeping
  - ▣ Please stay on camera unless we are at lunch or on a break.
  - ▣ Let us know if you need to step away from the meeting.



# Standard-Setting Workshop

## Day 1 Agenda

4

- Experience Online Operational Assessment and Test Environment
- Review Range PLDs and Discuss Threshold PLDs
- Review Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB)



5

## Operational Test Review



# Description of the Science Test Design

6

- Grades 4 and 5 tests assess students' understanding of the Utah Science with Engineering Education (SEEd) Standards
- The RISE Science Assessment at grades 4 and 5 includes 8 item clusters
  - ▣ **Item clusters** include a stimulus and a series of questions that generally take students about 6–12 minutes to complete
- All items ask students to use science and engineering practices and apply their understanding of disciplinary core ideas and crosscutting concepts to make sense out of real-world phenomena



# Utah RISE Science Grade 4 Blueprint

7

Grade 4 Science with Engineering Education Standards (SEEd) Assessment Blueprint		
<i>Reporting Category</i>	<i>Clusters</i>	<i>% of Test</i>
Strand 1	2	25%
Strand 2	2	25%
Strand 3	2	25%
Strand 4	2	25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>



# Review of 3D Science Standards

8

- Each 3D “standard” is a blend of one or two “big ideas” from a science discipline (DCI), one of several scientific activities that are common to the doing of all science (SEP), and one of a number of broad themes that are found across scientific disciplinary boundaries (CCC).



# Review of Item Clusters – 3D Composition

9

## Three Dimensions of Science<sup>1</sup>

Science education includes three dimensions of science understanding: science and engineering practices, crosscutting concepts, and disciplinary core ideas. Every standard includes each of the three dimensions; **Science and Engineering Practices are bolded**, Crosscutting Concepts are underlined, and Disciplinary Core Ideas are in normal font. Standards with *specific engineering expectations are italicized*.

### Strand 4.3: WAVE PATTERNS

Waves are regular patterns of motion that transfer energy and have properties such as amplitude (height of the wave) and wavelength (spacing between wave peaks). Waves in water can be directly observed. Light waves cause objects to be seen when light reflected from objects enters the eye. Humans use waves and other patterns to transfer information.

- **Standard 4.3.1** **Develop and use a model** to describe the regular patterns of waves. Emphasize patterns in terms of amplitude and wavelength. Examples of models could include diagrams, analogies, and physical models such as water or rope. (PS4.A)



# Review of Item Clusters – 3D Composition

10

## □ Three-Dimensional Science Standards

Scientific and Engineering Practices	Crosscutting Concepts	Disciplinary Core Ideas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Asking questions or defining problems</li> <li>▶ Developing and using models</li> <li>▶ Planning and carrying out investigations</li> <li>▶ Analyzing and interpreting data</li> <li>▶ Using mathematics and computational thinking</li> <li>▶ Constructing explanations and designing solutions</li> <li>▶ Engaging in argument from evidence</li> <li>▶ Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Patterns</li> <li>▶ Cause and effect: mechanism and explanation</li> <li>▶ Scale, proportion, and quantity</li> <li>▶ Systems and system models</li> <li>▶ Energy and matter: flows, cycles, and conservation</li> <li>▶ Structure and function</li> <li>▶ Stability and change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Earth and Space Science</li> <li>▶ Life Science</li> <li>▶ Physical Science</li> <li>▶ Engineering</li> </ul>

# Item Clusters

11

- Designed to engage the student in grade-appropriate, meaningful scientific activity aligned to a specific standard
- Item clusters include a stimulus and a series of questions that generally take students about 6–12 minutes to complete



# Structure of Item Clusters

12

- Each item cluster begins with a **phenomenon**, which is the observation about the natural world which anchors the entire item cluster. The interactions within the item cluster all address the phenomenon.
- Each item cluster engages the student in a grade-appropriate, meaningful **scientific activity** aligned to a specific standard.
- A **cluster task statement** comes at the end of the stimulus and an overview of the point of the item cluster.
- Each measurable moment is captured with a **scoring assertion**. These assertions clearly articulate what evidence the student has provided as a means to infer a specific skill or concept.



## Review of Science Item Clusters – Composition

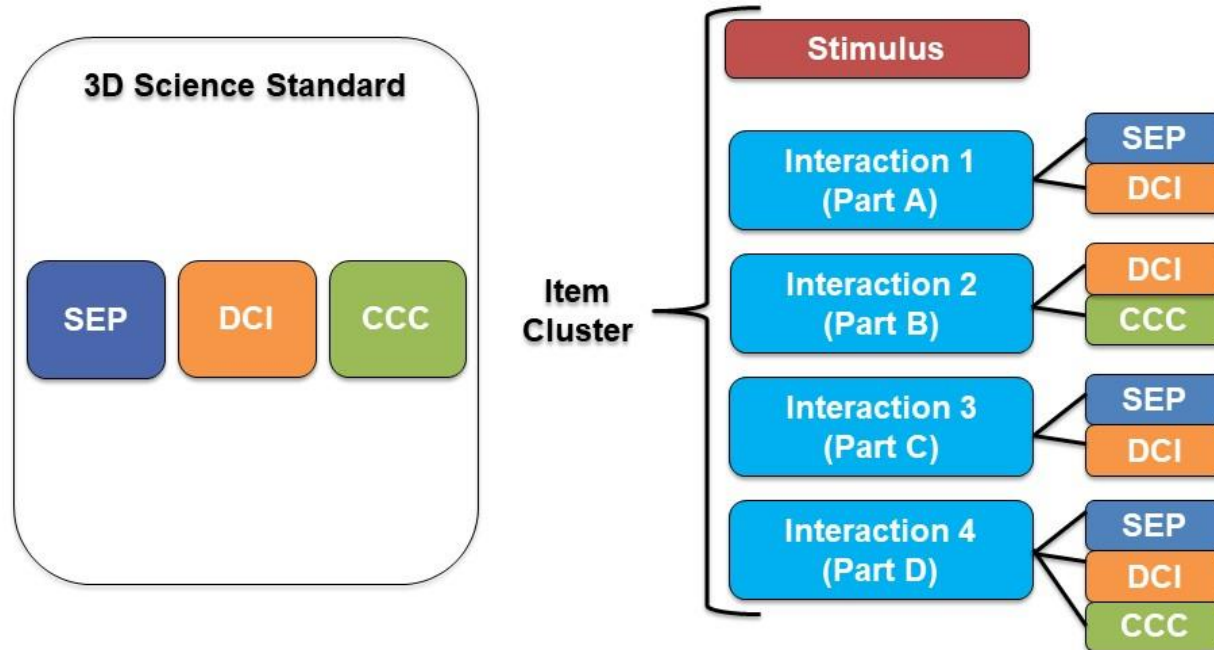
- Evidence-centered design
- Multiple interactions in which students engage a phenomenon
  - ▣ Identify
  - ▣ Describe
  - ▣ Model
  - ▣ Predict
  - ▣ Explain
- Interactions support a set of assertions about what the student has demonstrated they know and are able to do





# Review of Item Clusters – Composition

14



# Review of Item Clusters – Composition Example

15

Sparks fly off the wheels of a train when the brakes are applied.

Click the small gray arrow to see a demonstration of this happening in Animation 1.

**Animation 1. Braking Train**

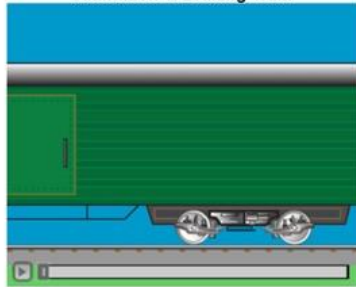


Table 1 explains some properties of the train and its surroundings as energy flows throughout the system.

**Table 1. Properties of the Train System**

Before Brakes Are Applied	After Brakes Applied
No sparks	Sparks fly off the wheels and brake pads
Brake pads make no sound	Brake pads make sound



1680

## Part A

Click on each blank box to select the word or phrase that completes each sentence, constructing an argument about what happens when the train's brakes are applied.

Applying the brakes causes the  to transfer kinetic energy to the . This causes the  to slow down and have  kinetic energy, which slows the train.

## Part B

When the train applies its brakes, what happens to the energy of the surroundings?

- ☐ (A) The surroundings gain energy.
- ☐ (B) The surroundings lose energy.
- ☐ (C) The surroundings do not gain or lose energy.
- ☐ (D) There is not enough information to determine the energy of the surroundings.

## Part C

Which **three** statements support your choice in part B?

- ☐ The train maintains its speed.
- ☐ Sound is produced.
- ☐ Sound is consumed.
- ☐ Light is produced.
- ☐ Light is consumed.
- ☐ Heat is produced.
- ☐ Heat is consumed.



# Review of Item Clusters – Scoring Assertions

16

Score Rationale	
The student selected "wheels" for the first blank and "brakes" or "rails" for the second blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.	✗
The student selected "wheels" for the third blank and "less" for the fourth blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.	✗
The student selected "The surroundings gain energy," showing an understanding of how the energy of the wheels change and is distributed throughout the system.	✗
The student selected "Sound is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	✗
The student selected "Light is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	✗
The student selected "Heat is produced," providing evidence of how the energy of the surroundings has changed.	✗
The student selected "The brakes make a screeching sound," which shows an understanding of how the energy changed throughout the system and that those changes serve as evidence that the the Kinetic Energy of the wheels transfers out of the wheels/system when the brakes are applied.	✗
The student selected "The sparks that fly off the wheels give off light," which shows an understanding of how the energy changed throughout the system and that those changes serve as evidence that the the Kinetic Energy of the wheels transfers out of the wheels/system when the brakes are applied.	✗
The student selected "The brakes give off energy as heat," which shows an understanding of how the energy changed throughout the system and that those changes serve as evidence that the the Kinetic Energy of the wheels transfers out of the wheels/system when the brakes are applied.	✗



# Experience the Online Assessment

17

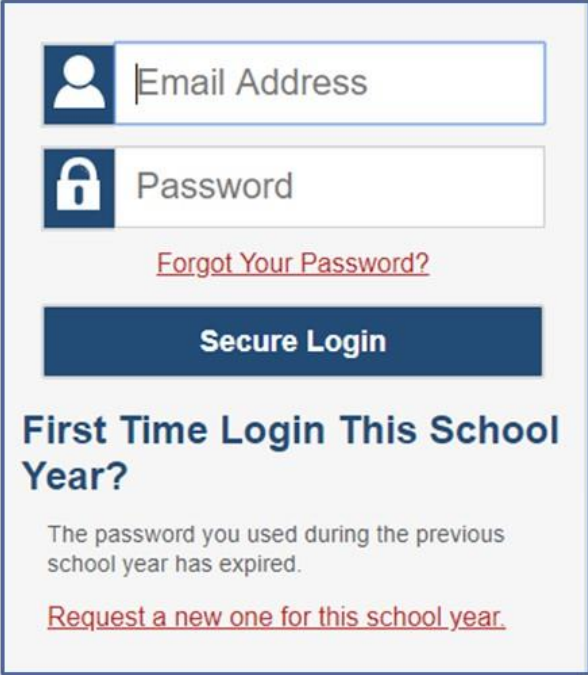
- ❑ Time to “Take the Test”
- ❑ Item clusters administered in spring 2021
- ❑ Interface is similar to the online test environment that students experienced
- ❑ This is an opportunity to interact with the item clusters
  - ▣ No need to “complete” the test, you will have more time later to become very familiar with the items
  - ▣ You can score your responses
- ❑ You have ~90 minutes (stop at 10:45 a.m.)
- ❑ Please complete the **Panelist Demographic Survey** if you finish early!



# Accessing the Online Assessment

18

- ❑ Open the Chrome browser
- ❑ Sign in with your Username and Password

A screenshot of the Cambium Assessment login page. It features two input fields: 'Email Address' with a person icon and 'Password' with a lock icon. Below the password field is a red link that says 'Forgot Your Password?'. A dark blue button labeled 'Secure Login' is positioned below the links. Underneath the button, the text 'First Time Login This School Year?' is displayed in bold. Below this, a message states 'The password you used during the previous school year has expired.' followed by a red link that says 'Request a new one for this school year.'

19

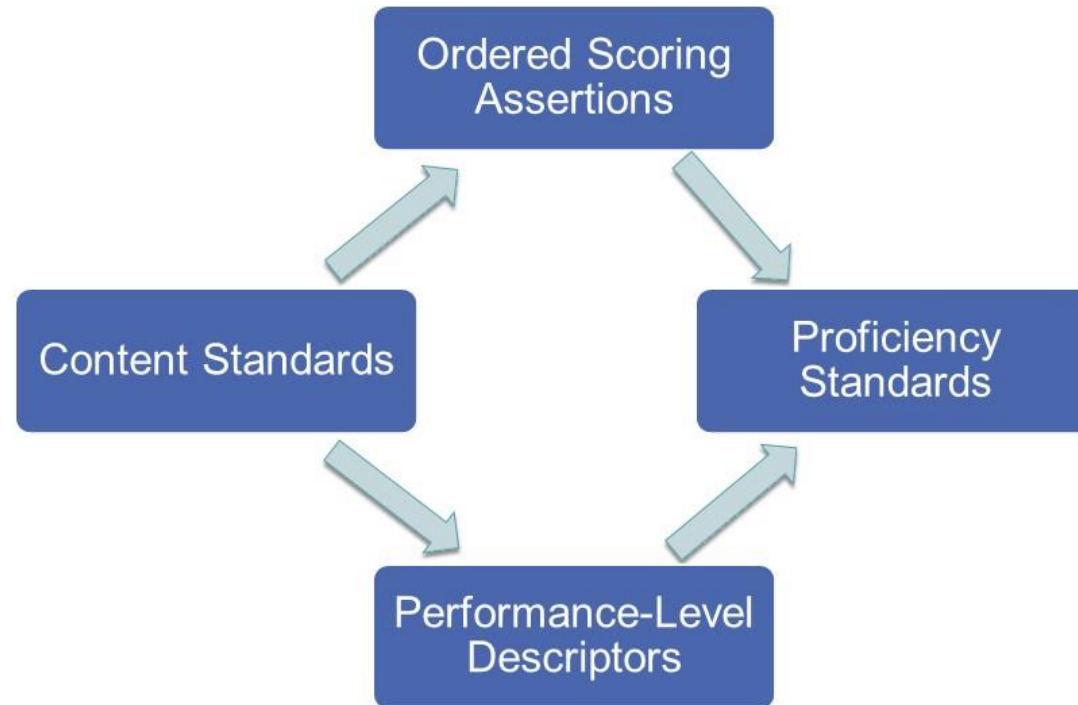
## Experience Online Operational Assessment

*Step 2: Take the Operational Test*



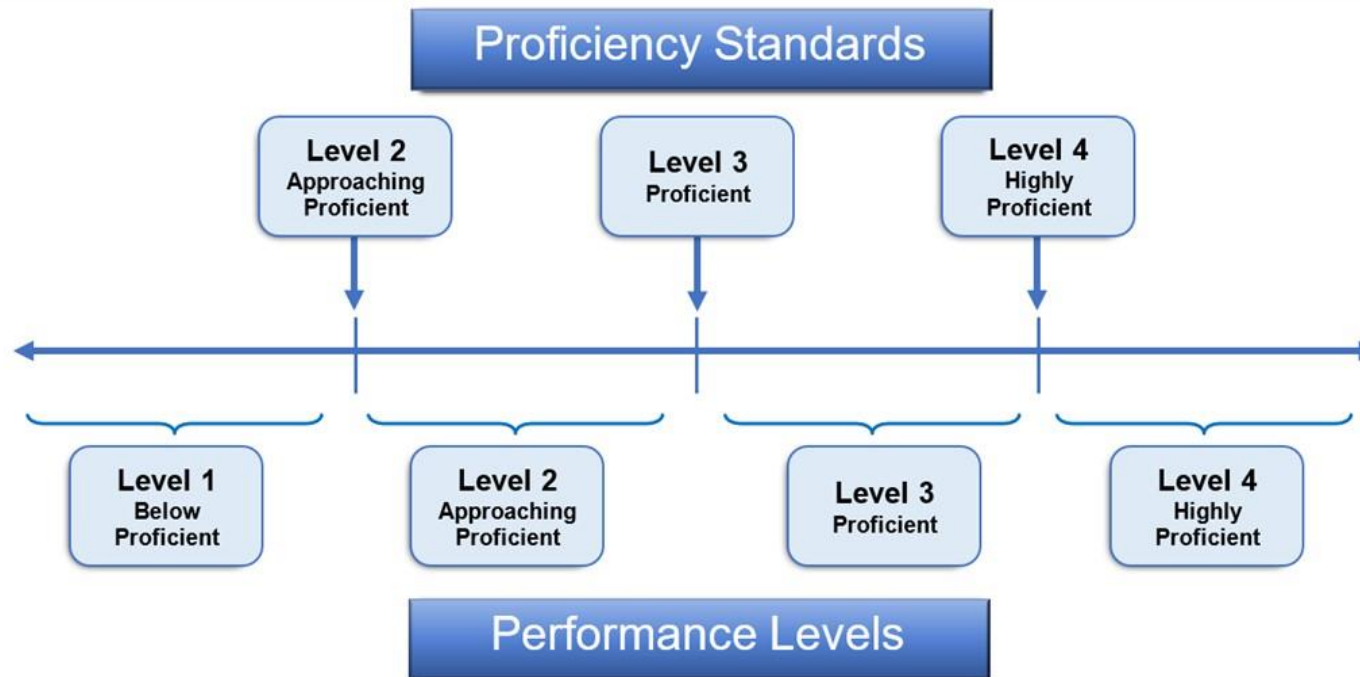
# From Content Standards to Proficiency Standards

20



# Proficiency Standards and Performance Levels

21



22

## Review of Performance-Level Descriptors



# Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs)

23

- Describe what students within each performance level are expected to know and be able to do
- PLDs are the link between content and proficiency standards



## Grade 4 PLDs – Level 3 Proficient

24

- ❑ **Strand 4.1:** Analyze and interpret past and present organism characteristics to explain that when there is a change in the environment, certain individual organisms could have internal and/or external structures that lead to advantages in survival and reproduction, or that living organisms resemble organisms that once lived on Earth...
- ❑ **Strand 4.2:** Ask questions and/or conduct an investigation to use produced data to provide evidence on how energy can be transferred from stored and/or motion energy to different forms like sound, light, and electrical currents...
- ❑ **Strand 4.3:** Create a solution or develop a model to describe the patterns of light or mechanical waves or to explain how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen...
- ❑ **Strand 4.4:** Analyze and interpret data in order to explain the patterns created from the orbit and rotation of the Sun-Earth-Moon system...





# Grade 4 Range PLDs Across Performance Levels

25

## Strand 4.3: Wave Patterns

- **Level 1 – Below Proficient:** **Make observations** about patterns of light or mechanical waves or how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. **Identify a solution** to transfer information.
- **Level 2 – Approaching Proficient:** Use a model to describe the patterns of light or mechanical waves or to explain how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. **Compare multiple given solutions** to transfer information.
- **Level 3 – Proficient:** **Create a solution** or **develop a model** to **describe the patterns** of light or mechanical waves to **explain** how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. **Construct and compare multiple solutions** to transfer information.
- **Level 4 – Highly Proficient:** **Revise a model** to **make predictions** and **describe the patterns** of light or mechanical waves to **explain** how reflected light from objects causes objects to be seen. **Revise a solution** to transfer information.



# Parse and Review the PLDs

26

- Take a few minutes to review the PLDs taking notice of the verbs and skills that differentiate the performance levels
  - ▣ Think about how the skills change from Below Proficient to Highly Proficient
  - ▣ Think about the skills and knowledge these students can demonstrate
  - ▣ Idea is to get a common mental representation of these students
  - ▣ Remember: Not every piece of content will be represented in the PLDs
- PLD Discussion



# Threshold “Just Barely” PLDs

27

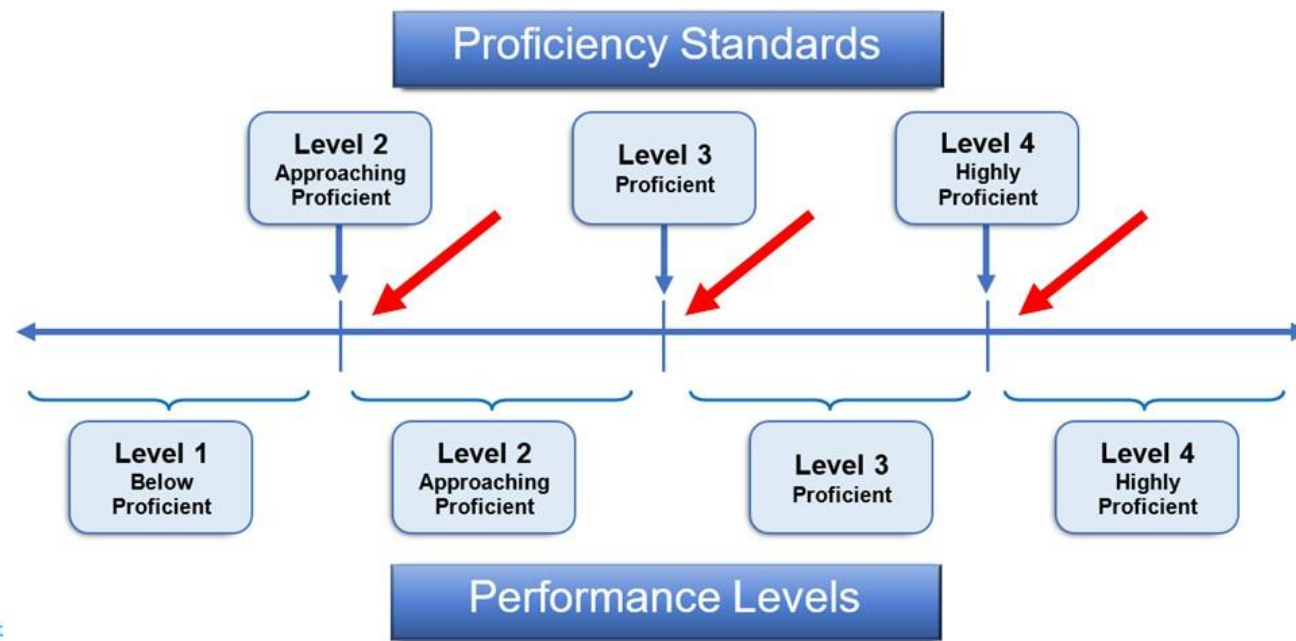
- When considering each performance level, we are especially interested in the transition areas between performance levels
- Pay attention to characteristics of students who **just barely** qualify for entry into the performance level from those just below
  - Not a typical example of students in the performance level
  - Although they are poor examples of the performance level, they do meet the standard, or description in the PLD
    - Just barely Level 2 – Approaching Proficient
    - Just barely Level 3 – Proficient
    - Just barely Level 4 – Highly Proficient



# Threshold “Just Barely” PLDs

28

- Although “just barely,” they do meet the standard



# Purpose of Just Barely Discussion

29

- Identify the types of skills these students can demonstrate
- Come to a common understanding of these skills and big ideas



# Just Barely Discussion

30

- Think about what skills, concepts, or knowledge a just barely student would need to have to enter each level
- As a group we will discuss the skills that a just barely student needs to have to gain entry into each of the four levels
- For each performance level think about:
  - What skills and knowledge must the student demonstrate to qualify for entrance into this performance level?
  - How does this differ from the upper range of the adjacent performance level?





31

## Review of Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet

*Step 4: Review of Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet*



# Ordered Scoring Assertions

32

- The Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB) represents the full range of standards assessed by the blueprint
- It is important to evaluate scoring assertions as they relate to the item interactions
- Within the OSAB, the scoring assertions are ordered from easiest to most difficult, within an item cluster
  - ▣ Assertions within an item may not represent all PLDs





# Review of Item Clusters – Composition Example

33

Sparks fly off the wheels of a train when the brakes are applied.

Click the small gray arrow to see a demonstration of this happening in Animation 1.

**Animation 1. Braking Train**

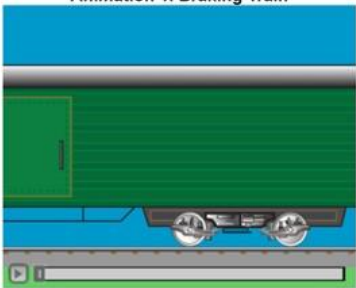


Table 1 explains some properties of the train and its surroundings as energy flows throughout the system.

**Table 1. Properties of the Train System**

Before Brakes Are Applied	After Brakes Applied
No sparks	Sparks fly off the wheels and brake pads
Brake pads make no sound	Brake pads make sound

**1680**

**Part A**

Click on each blank box to select the word or phrase that completes each sentence, constructing an argument about what happens when the train's brakes are applied.

Applying the brakes causes the  to transfer kinetic energy to the . This causes the  to slow down and have  kinetic energy, which slows the train.

**Part B**

When the train applies its brakes, what happens to the energy of the surroundings?

(A) The surroundings gain energy.  
 (B) The surroundings lose energy.  
 (C) The surroundings do not gain or lose energy.  
 (D) There is not enough information to determine the energy of the surroundings.

**Part C**

Which **three** statements support your choice in part B?

☐ The train maintains its speed.  
☐ Sound is produced.  
☐ Sound is consumed.  
☐ Light is produced.  
☐ Light is consumed.  
☐ Heat is produced.  
☐ Heat is consumed.

# Review of Item Clusters – Scoring Assertions

34

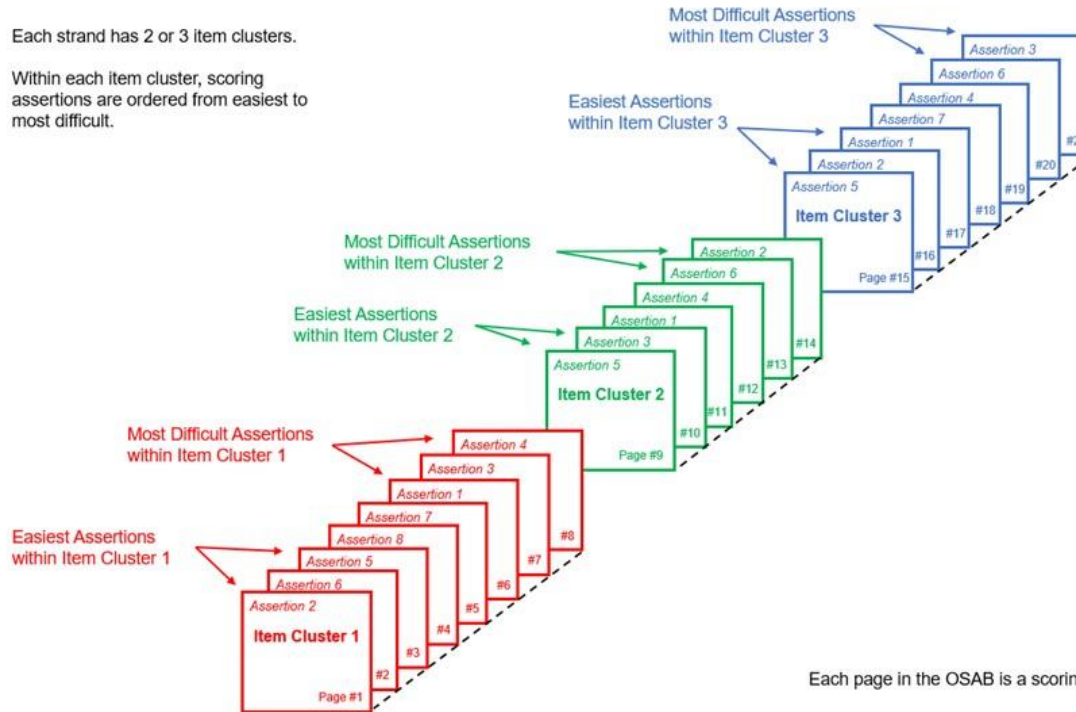
Score Rationale	
The student selected "wheels" for the first blank and "brakes" or "rails" for the second blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.	✗
The student selected "wheels" for the third blank and "less" for the fourth blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.	✗
The student selected "The surroundings gain energy," showing an understanding of how the energy of the wheels change and is distributed throughout the system.	✗
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The student selected "The brakes make a screeching sound," which shows an understanding of how the energy changed throughout the system and that those changes serve as evidence that the the Kinetic Energy of the wheels transfers out of the wheels/system when the brakes are applied.	✗
The student selected "The sparks that fly off the wheels give off light," which shows an understanding of how the energy changed throughout the system and that those changes serve as evidence that the the Kinetic Energy of the wheels transfers out of the wheels/system when the brakes are applied.	✗
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# Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet

35

Each strand has 2 or 3 item clusters.

Within each item cluster, scoring assertions are ordered from easiest to most difficult.



# What If an Assertion Seems Out of Order?

36

- Assertion ordering is based on student performance
- Assertions may seem out of order because they are ordered by difficulty, not by content or cognitive process
- Identify why a scoring assertion is more difficult than the assertions before it, and easier than the assertions following it (within an item cluster)
  - ▣ Pay special attention to the interactions supporting the assertions
  - ▣ Assertions may be more or less difficult because of the underlying interactions
  - ▣ Think about how the phenomenon may affect the difficulty of the task (difficulty of similar tasks between items may vary)



# Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet: Difficulty Level Visualizer

37

- See the **Difficulty Level Visualizer** – graphic representation of the difficulty of each assertion relative to the student population



Difficulty Level Visualizer:

- Example of how to use this:
  - After reviewing the item and scoring assertion you believe this is a relatively difficult concept. However, you see it is on the far left of the scale, ask yourself:
    - What made this so easy for the student?
    - Is the student really “analyzing” or perhaps it is a concept that is very familiar to students, and it is more of a rote concept?

# Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet: Difficulty Level Visualizer

38


Review Panel

Assertions Notes Set Levels Context Feedback Prior Feedback Moderation Assertion Map

Performance Level

Room Selection: N/A

Level 1 – Below Proficient	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level 2 – Approaching Proficient	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level 3 – Proficient	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level 4 – Highly Proficient	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skip	<input type="checkbox"/>

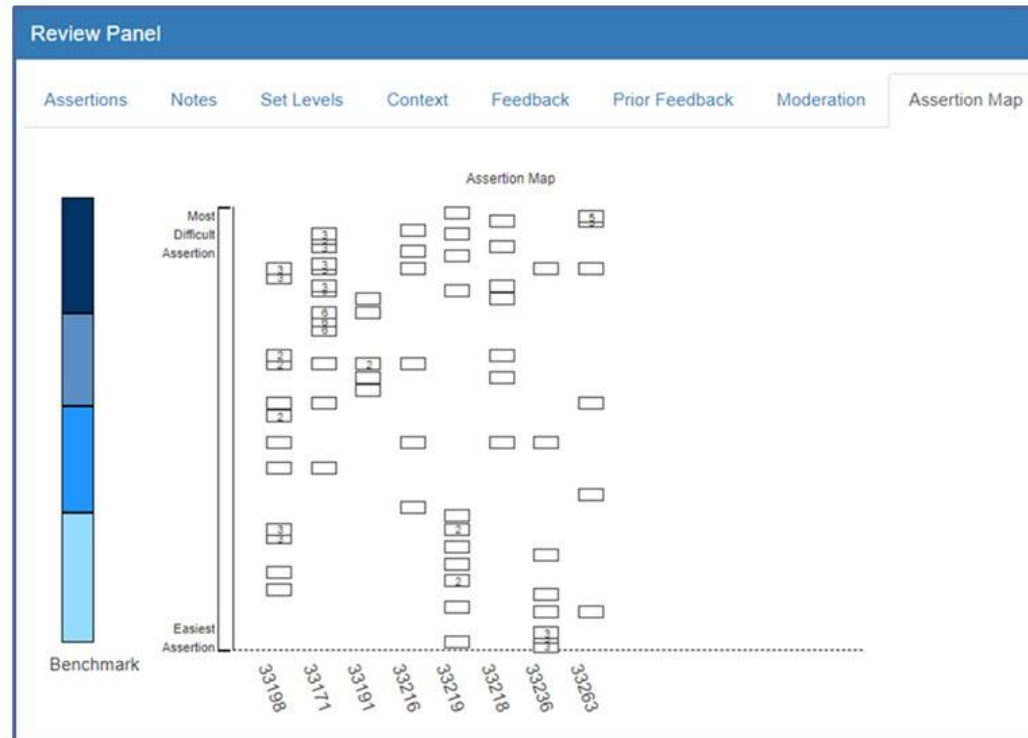
Difficulty Level Visualizer: 





# Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet: Grade 4 OSAB Assertion Map

39



# What If an Item Seems Wrong or Unfair?

40

- Do not let yourself get distracted – this is not an item review meeting
- If you believe something is wrong with an item interaction or scoring assertion, tell the Workshop Leader, then skip over the assertion as you review the rest of the assertions within the item





# Studying the Items and Scoring Assertions

41

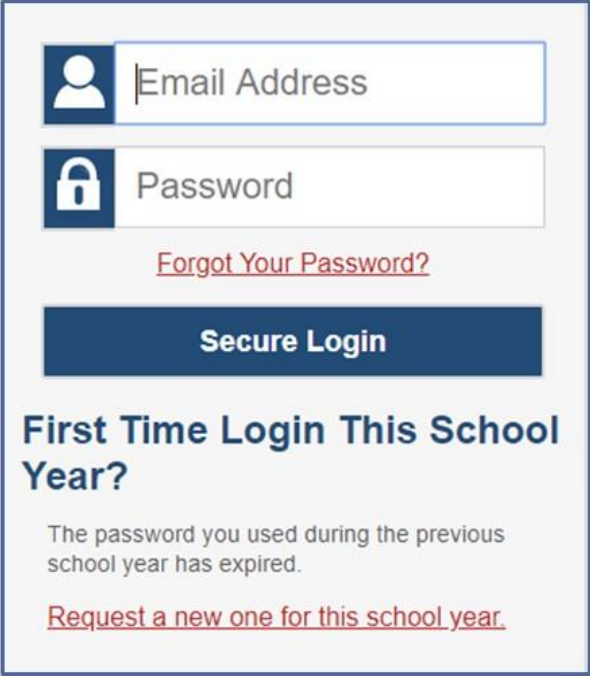
- For each scoring assertion ask yourself:
  1. *How do the item interactions support the scoring assertion?*
  2. *Why is this assertion more difficult than the previous assertion?*
  3. *How does the scoring assertion and the underlying interactions relate to the PLDs?*
- Working as a group
  - ▣ Discuss how item interactions support scoring assertions
  - ▣ Discuss ordering of scoring assertions
  - ▣ Discuss how scoring assertions are related to the PLDs



# Accessing the OSAB

42

- Open the Chrome browser
- Sign in with your Username and Password

A screenshot of the OSAB login interface. It features two input fields: 'Email Address' with a person icon and 'Password' with a lock icon. Below the password field is a red link 'Forgot Your Password?'. A dark blue button labeled 'Secure Login' is positioned below the links. Underneath the button, the text 'First Time Login This School Year?' is displayed in bold. Below this, a message states 'The password you used during the previous school year has expired.' followed by a red link 'Request a new one for this school year.'

# Navigating the OSAB

43

- Test and step we are working on shown at the top of the screen

**Standard Setting Assertion Mapping**

TableLeader 1(cal\_t1p1g8s@generic.user) | Panelist (Table Lead) [Review Panel](#)

**Grade 8 Science: Step 6-Practice Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet**

**Now Marking:** Item-1680, Assertion-2

The student selected "wheels" for the third blank and "less" for the fourth blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.

Items: **SS ITEM PREVIEW**

Back Item Score

Masking Calculator Line Reader Print Page Zoom Out Zoom In Custom Settings

Sparks fly off the wheels of a train when the brakes are applied.

Click the small gray arrow to see a demonstration of this happening in Animation 1.

**Animation 1. Braking Train**

**1680**

**Part A**

Click on each blank box to select the word or phrase that completes each sentence, constructing an argument about what happens when the train's brakes are applied.

Applying the brakes causes the  to transfer kinetic energy to the . This causes the  to slow down and have  kinetic energy, which slows the train.

# Navigating the OSAB

44

- View the stimulus on the left side of the screen and the item on the right

The screenshot displays the OSAB interface for Grade 8 Science, Step 6-Practice Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet. The interface is divided into two main sections: the Stimulus on the left and the Item on the right. The Stimulus section includes a text description of a train braking and an animation titled "Animation 1. Braking Train". The Item section, labeled "1680", contains "Part A" which asks the student to complete sentences about energy transfer. Red arrows point from the labels "Stimulus" and "Item" to their respective sections in the interface.

**Stimulus**

The student selected "wheels" for the third blank and "less" for the fourth blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow.

Items: SS ITEM PREVIEW

Back Item Score

Sparks fly off the wheels of a train when the brakes are applied.

Click the small gray arrow to see a demonstration of this happening in Animation 1.

**Animation 1. Braking Train**

**Item**

**1680**

**Part A**

Click on each blank box to select the word or phrase that completes each sentence, constructing an argument about what happens when the train's brakes are applied.

Applying the brakes causes the [ ] to transfer kinetic energy to the [ ]. This causes the [ ] to slow down and have [ ] kinetic energy, which slows the train.

# Navigating the OSAB

45

- Move forward in the OSAB using the navigation arrows or select an assertion from the drop-down menu

The screenshot displays the 'Standard Setting Assertion Mapping' interface for 'Grade 6 Science, Step 6-Practice Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet'. A red box highlights the 'Now Marking:' section, which includes a dropdown menu currently set to 'Item-1680, Assertion-2' and a right-pointing arrow. A dashed black arrow points from this dropdown to a larger, detailed view of the dropdown menu on the right. This menu lists assertions from 'Item-1680, Assertion-1' to 'Item-1680, Assertion-9', with 'Item-1680, Assertion-2' highlighted in blue. Below the menu, the text 'Animation 1. Braking Train' is visible. The main interface also shows a 'Back' button, an 'Item Score' button, and a section titled 'Part A' with a text prompt: 'Click on each blank box to select the argument about what happens when the brakes are applied. Applying the brakes causes the [blank] to transfer kinetic energy to the [blank]. This causes the [blank] to slow down and have [blank] kinetic energy, which slows the train.'



# Navigating the OSAB

46

- Access the Review Panel on the top right of the screen

The screenshot displays the OSAB interface for a Grade 8 Science assessment. The top navigation bar includes the Cambium Assessment logo, the title "Standard Setting Assertion Mapping", the user information "TableLeader 1(cal\_t1p1g8s@generic.user) | Panelist (Table Lead)", and a "Review Panel" button highlighted with a red rectangle. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is titled "Grade 8 Science: Step 6-Practice Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet". It shows a "Now Marking:" section for "Item-1680, Assertion-2" with a description: "The student selected 'wheels' for the third blank and 'less' for the fourth blank showing an understanding of the interactions in the system and the effects of that energy flow." The interface includes a "Back" button, an "Item Score" button, and a "SS ITEM PREVIEW" dropdown. A toolbar on the right contains icons for Masking, Calculator, Line Reader, Print Page, Zoom Out, Zoom In, and Custom Settings. The main content area is divided into two sections: "Animation 1. Braking Train" on the left, which includes a video player and a description of the animation, and "Part A" on the right, which contains a text prompt and a series of blank boxes for the student to complete the sentences.

# Review Panel – Assertions

47

Review Panel

Assertions

Notes

Set Levels

Context

Feedback

Prior Feedback

Moderation

Assertion Map

Assertion Rubric Order	Interpretation	Room Selection	Your Selection
1		NA	NA
2		NA	NA
3		NA	NA
4		NA	NA

More about this item

Content Alignment

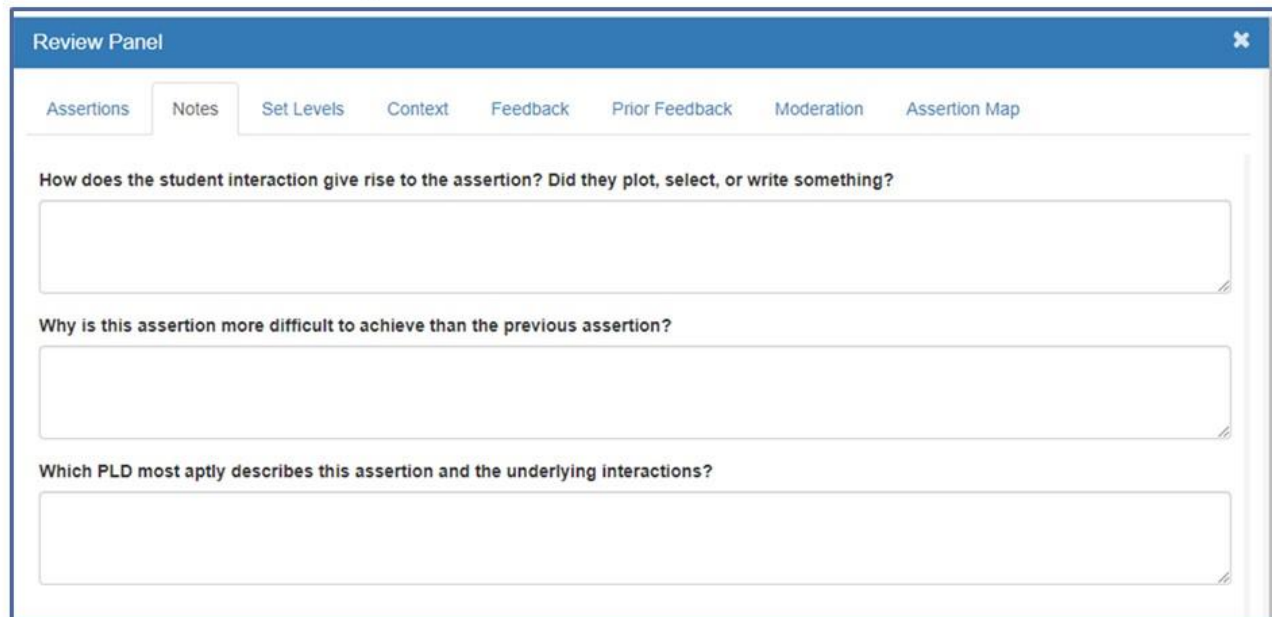
**Standard 4.1.4:** Engage in argument from evidence based on patterns in rock layers and fossils found in those layers to support an explanation that environments have changed over time. Emphasize the relationship between fossils and past environments. Examples could include tropical plant fossils found in Arctic areas and rock layers with marine shell fossils found above rock layers with land plant fossils. (ESS1.C)



# Review Panel – Notes

48

- “Notes” tab is for your reference



The screenshot displays the 'Review Panel' interface with the 'Notes' tab selected. The panel has a blue header bar with a close button (X) on the right. Below the header, there are seven tabs: 'Assertions', 'Notes', 'Set Levels', 'Context', 'Feedback', 'Prior Feedback', 'Moderation', and 'Assertion Map'. The 'Notes' tab is active, showing three text input areas. The first area is labeled 'How does the student interaction give rise to the assertion? Did they plot, select, or write something?'. The second area is labeled 'Why is this assertion more difficult to achieve than the previous assertion?'. The third area is labeled 'Which PLD most aptly describes this assertion and the underlying interactions?'. Each text area is a large, empty rectangular box with a small icon in the bottom right corner.



# Review Panel – Set Levels

49

The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Review Panel" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar is a horizontal menu with tabs: "Assertions", "Notes", "Set Levels" (which is the active tab), "Context", "Feedback", "Prior Feedback", "Moderation", and "Assertion Map". The main content area of the "Set Levels" tab is titled "Performance Level" and shows "Room Selection: N/A". Below this, there is a list of five performance levels, each with a corresponding blue square button to its right:

- Level 1 – Below Proficient
- Level 2 – Approaching Proficient
- Level 3 – Proficient
- Level 4 – Highly Proficient
- Skip

At the bottom of the panel, there is a "Difficulty Level Visualizer" consisting of a horizontal line with a blue vertical marker positioned slightly to the left of the center.



# Review Panel – Context

50

- “Context” tab presents student impact data and benchmarking data

Review Panel	
Assertions	Notes
Set Levels	Context
Feedback	Prior Feedback
Moderation	Assertion Map
Some facts about the difficulty of this assertion.	
Context Category	Value
Overall percent of Utah students that perform at or above this level:	74
A cut-score at this assertion is comparable to:	Level 2 – Basic Level on the NAEP Science Assessment
A cut-score at this assertion is comparable to:	Level 1 – Below Proficient Level on the SAGE Science Assessment



# Contextual Information

51

- Does the percentage of students who performed at or above the performance level associated with each assertion seem reasonable?
- What are the implications for the proficiency standards?
- All proficiency standard recommendations should be based on content rationales



## Contextual Information – Student Impact Data

52

- Percentage of students who performed at or above the performance level associated with each individual assertion

Review Panel	
Assertions	Notes
Set Levels	Context
Feedback	Prior Feedback
Moderation	Assertion Map
Some facts about the difficulty of this assertion.	
Context Category	Value
Overall percent of Utah students that perform at or above this level:	74
A cut-score at this assertion is comparable to:	Level 2 – Basic Level on the NAEP Science Assessment
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## Contextual Information – Benchmarking Data

53

- Are proficiency standards nationally competitive and represent on track for college readiness?
  - ▣ NAEP Science
  - ▣ SAGE Science
- Performance levels for benchmark assessments will provide context about the general neighborhood in which proficiency standards likely reside

2015 Utah NAEP Science Results			
Grade	At or Above		
	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
4	82	45	1
5	82	46	2

2018 Utah SAGE Science Results			
Grade	At or Above		
	Approaching Proficient	Proficient	Highly Proficient
4	71	47	26
5	77	51	27

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# Contextual Information – Benchmarking Data

54

Review Panel	
Assertions	Notes
Set Levels	Context
Feedback	Prior Feedback
Moderation	Assertion Map
Some facts about the difficulty of this assertion.	
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# Review of the OSAB

55

- Let's review the items together



# Studying the Items and Scoring Assertions

56

- We will work together on a set of items, asking and answering the following for each scoring assertion:
  1. *How do the item interactions support the scoring assertion?*
  2. *Why is this assertion more difficult than the previous assertions?*
  3. *How does the scoring assertion and the underlying interactions relate to the PLDs?*





57

## Standard-Setting Workshop Day 2

*Recommending Proficiency Standards for Grade 4 Science*



# Standard-Setting Workshop

## Day 2 Agenda

58

- ❑ Training on Assertion-Mapping Task
- ❑ Round 1 Assertion Mapping
- ❑ Review Feedback Data and Discuss Round 1 Results
- ❑ Round 2 Assertion Mapping
- ❑ Across Grade Moderation



59

## Training on Assertion-Mapping Task



# Assertion-Mapping Key Concepts

60

- Performance level descriptors (PLDs)
  - ▣ Range PLDs
  - ▣ Threshold PLDs (just barely meets)
- Ordered scoring assertions
- Assertion map and difficulty visualizer
- Assertion mapping in multiple rounds
  - ▣ Contextual information – student impact data and benchmark data
  - ▣ Panelist feedback and group discussion
- Vertical articulation and moderation



# Assertion-Mapping Procedure (AMP)

61

- ❑ Test-centered procedure
- ❑ Employs an ordered item procedure adapted to accommodate new multiple interaction item types
- ❑ Map ordered scoring assertions to performance levels
- ❑ Is being employed to recommend proficiency standards in multiple states assessing three-dimensional science standards



# Important Concepts

62

- ❑ “Just barely” meets the performance level
  - ❑ Differentiate students who just barely qualify for entry into a performance level from those just below
- ❑ Assertion mapping
  - ❑ Map each scoring assertion to the performance level that the assertion best supports
- ❑ Ordering of assertions
  - ❑ For assertion mapping, assertions are ordered by difficulty within an item cluster
  - ❑ Assertions within an item may not represent all PLDs
  - ❑ Mapping of assertions to performance levels should reflect the ordering – no inversions within an item\*
  - ❑ Pay attention to the Difficulty Level Visualizer and Assertion Map across item clusters



# Mapping Ordered Assertions to Performance Levels

63

- You will map each scoring assertion to a performance level using the following tools:
  - ▣ PLDs
  - ▣ Difficulty Level Visualizer
  - ▣ Assertion Map
  - ▣ Contextual Information – student impact data and benchmarking data
  - ▣ Your professional judgement (and notes)
- Remember, scoring assertions are ordered from easiest to most difficult within each item cluster
- *If you think that a subsequent assertion is at a lower level than a previous assertion, you might have been premature at mapping the level for the earlier assertion*
- You may “Skip” if an assertion seems to be out of place
  - ▣ Only use as a last resort





# Practice Online Assertion-Mapping Task

64

- Purpose of this activity is to practice mapping assertions in the online environment. This is meant to help you become familiar with the tool and process.
  - ▣ Shortened version of the OSAB
  - ▣ One item cluster
- Log into the system and review the item cluster and ordered scoring assertions answering the three questions as you go
- Then, map each scoring assertion to a performance level and click “confirm”
- This is meant to help you become familiar with the tool and process





## Assertion Mapping – Mapping Inversion within Item

65

- The standard-setting tool will not let you map an assertion to a lower performance level than the previous assertions within the item cluster that you have already mapped

Review Panel

Assertions Notes Set Levels Context Feedback Prior Feedback Moderation Assertion Map

4/8 assertions' levels have been set.

Performance Level

Room Selection: N/A

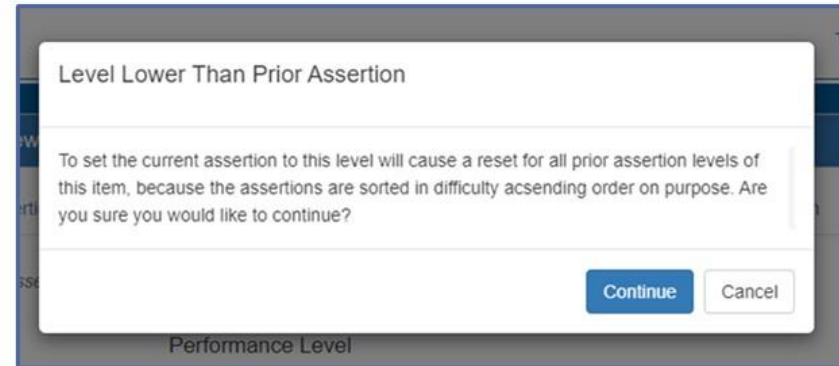
Level 1 – Below Proficient	<input type="radio"/>
Level 2 – Approaching Proficient	<input type="radio"/>
Level 3 – Proficient	<input type="radio"/>
Level 4 – Highly Proficient	<input type="radio"/>
Skip	<input type="radio"/>

Difficulty Level Visualizer:

## Assertion Mapping – Mapping Inversion within Item

66

- If you want to map the assertion to a lower performance level:
  - ▣ All previous mappings within the item that are lower will be un-mapped
  - ▣ You will need to go back and re-map those assertions



# Assertion Mapping – Confirm

67

- Once all assertions are mapped, a “Confirm” button will appear in the “Set Levels” tab

The screenshot shows the 'Review Panel' interface with the 'Set Levels' tab selected. A message at the top states '8/8 assertions\* levels have been set.' Below this, a blue 'Confirm' button is highlighted with a red rectangular box. The interface also displays a 'Performance Level' section with a 'Room Selection: N/A' and a list of performance levels with corresponding selection buttons:

Performance Level	Room Selection
Level 1 – Below Proficient	
Level 2 – Approaching Proficient	
Level 3 – Proficient	
Level 4 – Highly Proficient	
Skip	

At the bottom, there is a 'Difficulty Level Visualizer' with a horizontal slider bar.

68

## Practice Assertion-Mapping Task and Standard-Setting Quiz

*Step 6: Practice Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet*



69

## Round 1 Assertion Mapping

*Step 8: Round 1 Assertion Mapping*



# Round 1 Readiness Form

70

- ☐ Any questions?
- ☐ Is everyone ready for Round 1?
- ☐ If so, please fill out the readiness form



# Round 1 Assertion Mapping

71

- You will use the next 90 minutes to map each assertion to a performance level
- Use the tools and documents along with your professional judgment, and **contextual information – student impact data and benchmarking data**
- Scoring assertions are ordered from easiest to most difficult within each item cluster
- If you feel that a subsequent assertion is at a lower level than a previous assertion, then you might have been premature at mapping the level for the earlier assertion
- Should be a logical progress of performance levels (within an item cluster) – *no inversions*
- You may “Skip” if, after consideration, the assertion seems to be out of place
  - ▣ Use as last resort
- When you have assigned all assertions click on the “Confirm” button
- This is an individual task
- Lunch is at 12:30 pm



72

## Review Panelist Feedback Data and Discuss Round 1 Results

*Step 10: Results of Round 1*





# Group Feedback and Discussion

73

- Goals
  - ▣ Add important information to your thinking
  - ▣ Develop common understandings
  - ▣ Inform possible re-evaluation of assertion mappings
- Expectation is converging judgments
  - ▣ Consensus is not a requirement or goal



# Feedback and Impact Data

74

- Percentage of students reaching or exceeding the standard based on assertion mappings
- Group discussion
  - ▣ Does the percentage of students reaching or exceeding the current recommended proficiency standard seem reasonable?
  - ▣ What are the implications for the proficiency standards?
  - ▣ All proficiency standard recommendations should be based on content rationales



# Feedback Table

75

Sequence Type: 

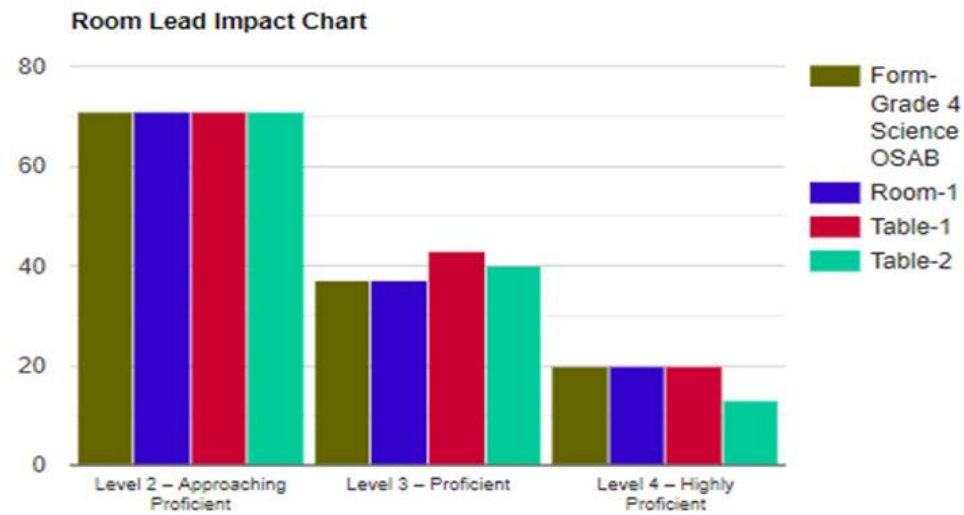
Step 8 - Round 1 Assertion Mapping, Percent At or Above Data

	Level 2 – Approaching Proficient	Level 3 – Proficient	Level 4 – Highly Proficient
Form-Grade 4 Science OSAB	71	37	20
Room-1	71	37	20
Table-1	71	43	20
Table-2	71	40	13



# Feedback Chart

76

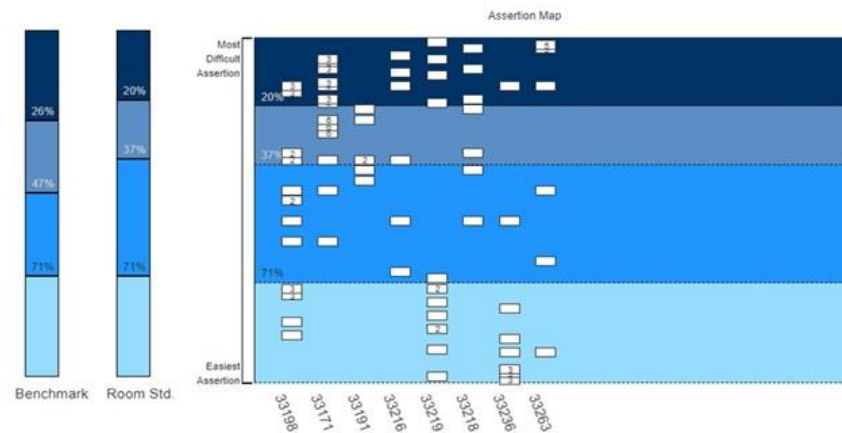


# Assertion Map

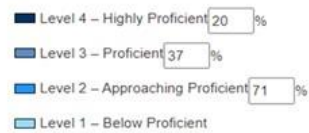
77

## Review Panel

[Assertions](#)
[Notes](#)
[Set Levels](#)
[Context](#)
[Feedback](#)
[Prior Feedback](#)
[Moderation](#)
[Assertion Map](#)



## Performance Level



# Variance Monitor

78

- Consensus is NOT required, convergence is a goal
- Let's see where we have the most variance
- Discuss within each table for 15 minutes
- Then, we will come together for group conversation for 15 minutes



79

## Round 2 Assertion Mapping

*Step 12: Round 2 Assertion Mapping*



# Round 2 Readiness Form

80

- ☐ Any questions?
- ☐ Is everyone ready for Round 2?
- ☐ If so, please fill out the readiness form





# Round 2 Assertion Mapping

81

- You will use the next 60 minutes to map each scoring assertion to a performance level
- Use the tools and documents along with your professional judgment, **contextual information – student impact data and benchmarking data**, and **feedback data**
- Scoring assertions are ordered from easiest to most difficult within each item cluster
- If you feel that a subsequent assertion is at a lower level than a previous assertion, then you might have been premature at setting the level for the earlier assertion
- Should be a logical progress of performance levels (within an item cluster) – *no inversions*
- You may “Skip” if, after consideration, the assertion seems to be out of place
  - ▣ Use as a last resort
- When you have assigned all assertions click on the “Confirm” button
- This is an individual task
- You have until 3:00 pm



82

## Round 2 Results

*Step 14: Results of Round 2*



# Feedback Table

83

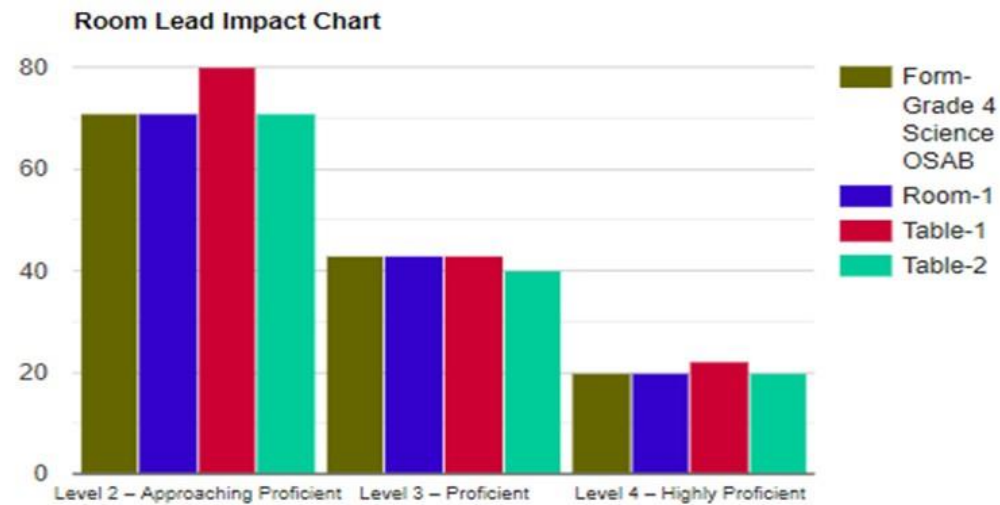
Sequence Type: 

Step 12 - Round 2 Assertion Mapping, Percent At or Above Data

	Level 2 – Approaching Proficient	Level 3 – Proficient	Level 4 – Highly Proficient
Form-Grade 4 Science OSAB	71	43	20
Room-1	71	43	20
Table-1	80	43	22
Table-2	71	40	20

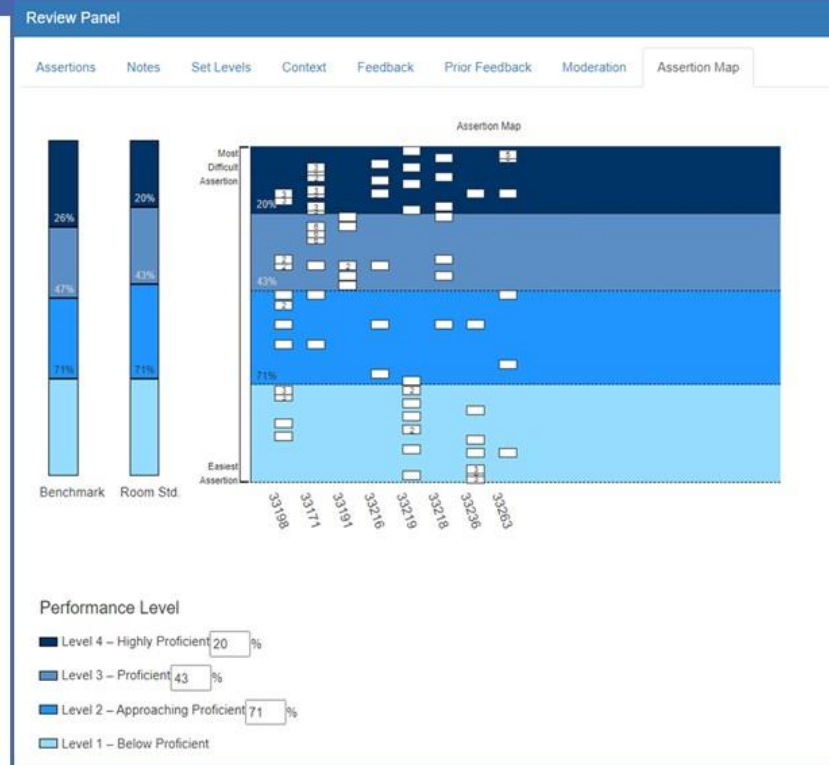
# Feedback Chart

84



# Assertion Map

85



86

## Workshop Evaluations



87

## Moderation

*Step 16: Moderation*



# Creating a System of Proficiency Standards

88

- Proficiency standards for a statewide system must be coherent across grades and subjects
  - ▣ Articulation
  - ▣ Benchmarking
  - ▣ Moderation

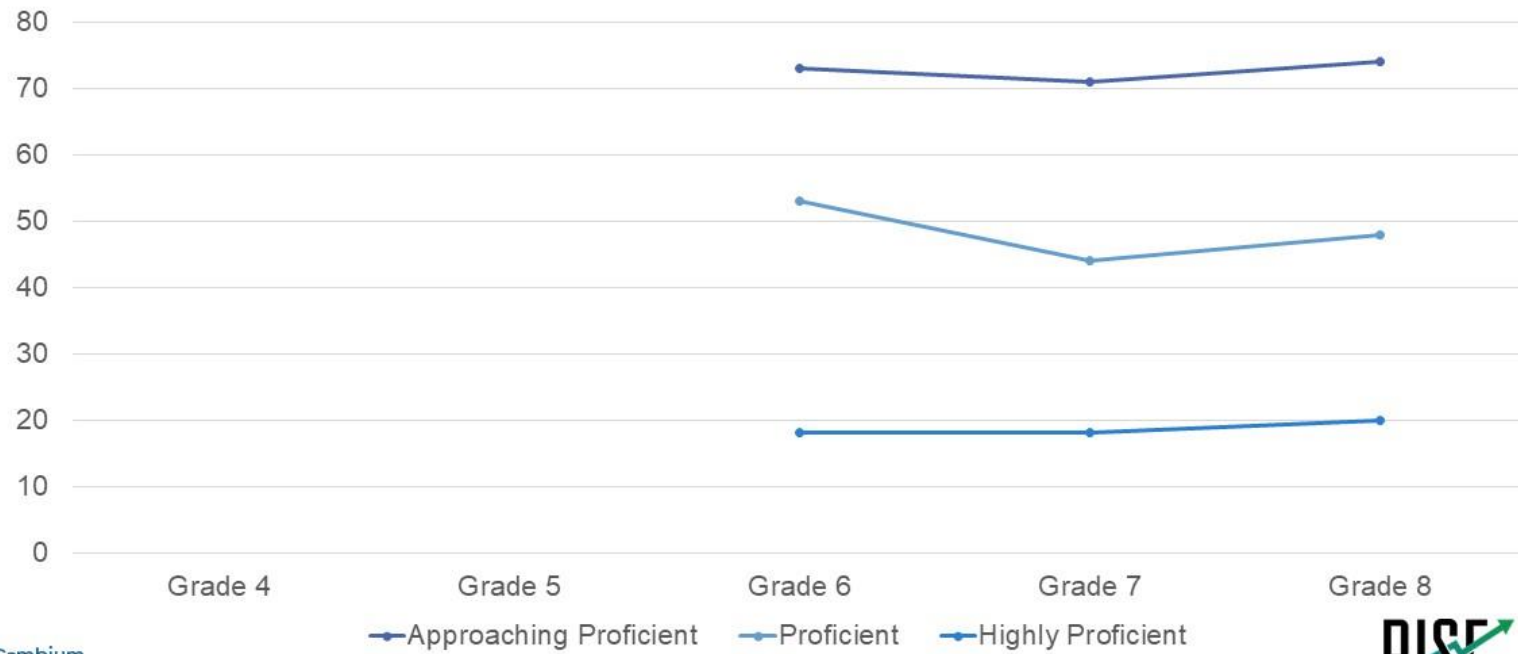




# Articulation

89

Percent of Students At or Above Proficiency Standard



# Moderation

90

- After the standards have been recommended by the panelists, the Table Leaders meet to review the outcomes
  - ▣ All members are invited to observe this meeting but only the Table Leaders participate
- If there are anomalies across grades or subjects the Table Leaders are permitted to adjust the proficiency standards (assuming there is a good content reason for doing so)



## **Appendix G**

### **Standard-Setting Practice Quiz**

## **Standard-Setting Practice Quiz**

### *Exhibit G-1. Standard-Setting Practice Quiz*

## 2021 RISE Science Assessment Standard Setting - Assertion Mapping Practice Quiz

\* Required

1. Name: \*

---

2. Panelist ID (e.g., UT\_T1P1G5S): \*

---

3. Assigned Committee: \*

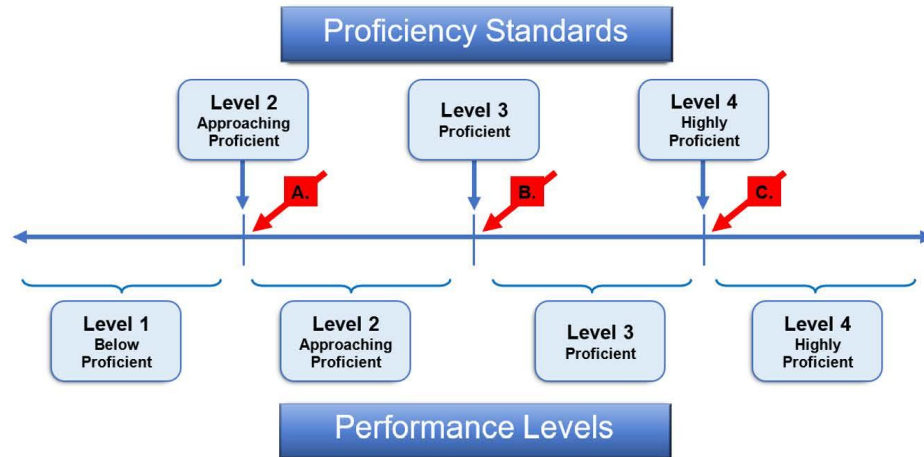
*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Science Grade 4

☐ Science Grade 5

Proficiency Standards and Performance Levels

The graphic below illustrates the relationship between the proficiency standards that you will recommend and the performance levels that they demarcate:



4. Which red box on the performance continuum graphic above illustrates students who are just barely described by the Proficient PLD? \*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Box A
- ☐ Box B
- ☐ Box C

5. Which red box on the performance continuum graphic above illustrates students who are just barely described by the Approaching Proficient PLD? \*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Box A
- ☐ Box B
- ☐ Box C

6. Which red box on the performance continuum graphic above illustrates students who are just barely described by the Highly Proficient PLD? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Box A  
☐ Box B  
☐ Box C

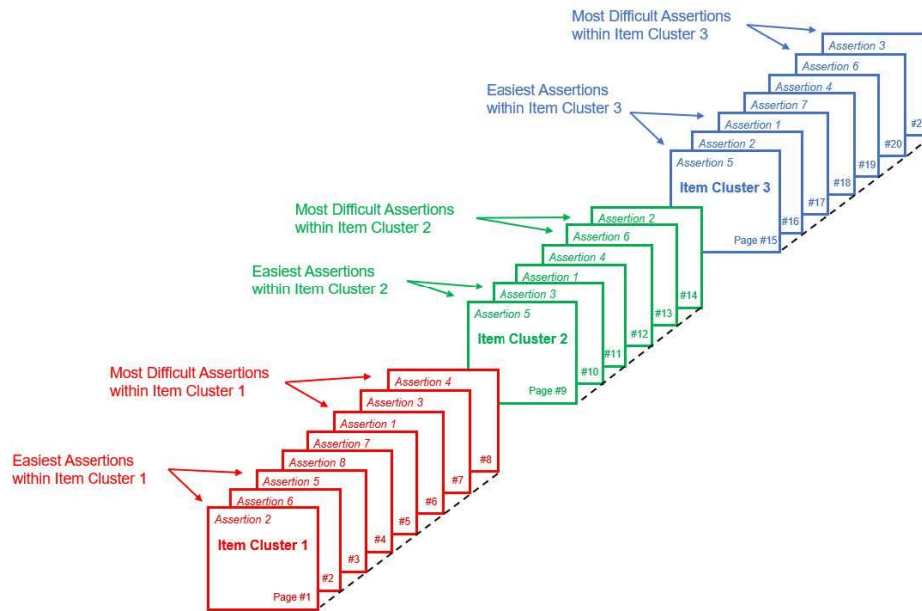
7. Which performance standard differentiates between the Approaching Proficient performance level and the Proficient performance level? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Approaching Proficient  
☐ Proficient  
☐ Highly Proficient

Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB)

Here is a hypothetical Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB) that consists of pages 1 through 21:



8. Within each item cluster within the OSAB, scoring assertions are ordered by difficulty. In the OSAB presented above, is the assertion on page 7 of the OSAB easier, more difficult, or about the same as the assertion on page 3? \*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ The assertion on page 7 is easier than the assertion on page 3
- ☐ The assertion on page 7 is more difficult than the assertion on page 3
- ☐ The assertion on page 7 is about the same as the assertion on page 3
- ☐ The difficulty of the assertions on pages 7 and 3 cannot be compared in this graphic because they are not within the same item

Standard-Setting Assertion Mapping Tool

9. Do you have to assign each scoring assertion to a performance level (or use the skip button)? \*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

Below are three different scoring assertions' Difficulty Level Visualizers.

1. Difficulty Level Visualizer: 

2. Difficulty Level Visualizer: 

3. Difficulty Level Visualizer: 

10. Which Difficulty Level Visualizer in the image above represents the most difficult scoring assertion? \*

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Difficulty Level Visualizer 1  
☐ Difficulty Level Visualizer 2  
☐ Difficulty Level Visualizer 3



11. Which Difficulty Level Visualizer in the image above represents the least difficult scoring assertion? \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Difficulty Visualizer 1
- ☐ Difficulty Visualizer 2
- ☐ Difficulty Visualizer 3

---

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## **Appendix H**

### **Standard-Setting Readiness Forms**

## **Standard-Setting Readiness Forms**

### *Exhibit H-1. Standard-Setting Round 1 Readiness Form*

## 2021 RISE Science Assessment Standard Setting Educator Panel - Readiness Form

Preparation for Round 1 Assertion Mapping

*\* Required*

1. Name: \*

---

2. Panelist ID (e.g., UT\_T1P1G5S): \*

---

3. Assigned Committee: \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Science Grade 4

☐ Science Grade 5

Preparation for Round 1 Assertion Mapping

4. The workshop training has prepared me to review the Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs) and fully explained the concept of threshold PLDs. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. The workshop training has prepared me to review the Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB). \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

6. The workshop training has clearly explained how to use the assertion map when reviewing the OSAB. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

7. The workshop training has clearly explained the task of mapping assertions in the OSAB to the performance levels in the standard-setting tool. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

8. The workshop training has fully explained how to use the contextual information (student impact data and benchmarking data) when mapping assertions to performance levels. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

9. I have answered "Yes" to the above questions and I understand what I need to do to map assertions to performance levels. (Please initial below.) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

10. Initial: \*

\_\_\_\_\_

11. If I answered "No" to any of the above questions, I received additional training. (Please initial below.) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No  
☐ Not applicable

12. Initial: \*

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Following the additional training, I feel sufficiently trained on what I need to do to map assertions to performance levels. (Please initial below.) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No  
☐ Not applicable

14. Initial: \*

---

---

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*Exhibit H-2. Standard-Setting Round 2 Readiness Form*

## 2021 RISE Science Assessment Standard Setting Educator Panel - Readiness Form

Preparation for Round 2 Assertion Mapping

\* Required

1. Name: \*

---

2. Panelist ID (e.g., UT\_T1P1G5S): \*

---

3. Assigned Committee: \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Science Grade 4

☐ Science Grade 5

Preparation for Round 2 Assertion Mapping

4. The workshop training has clearly explained how to use the assertion map when reviewing the Ordered Scoring Assertion Booklet (OSAB). \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

5. The workshop training has clearly explained the task of mapping assertions in the OSAB to the performance levels in the standard-setting tool. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

6. The workshop training has fully explained how to use the contextual information (student impact data and benchmarking data) when mapping assertions to performance levels. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

7. The training fully explained the panel feedback data and impact data that was presented. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No

8. I understand my task for Round 2. \*

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No



9. I have answered “Yes” to the above questions and I understand what I need to do to map assertions to performance levels. (Please initial below.) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

10. Initial: \*

\_\_\_\_\_

11. If I answered "No" to any of the above questions, I received additional training. (Please initial below.) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

12. Initial: \*

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Following the additional training, I feel sufficiently trained on what I need to do to map assertions to performance levels. (Please initial below.) \*

*Mark only one oval.*

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

14. Initial: \*

---

---

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## **Appendix I**

### **Round 1 and Round 2 Standard-Setting Assertion Maps**

## Round 1 Standard-Setting Assertion Maps

Exhibit I-1. Round 1 Standard-Setting Assertion Map, Science Grade 4

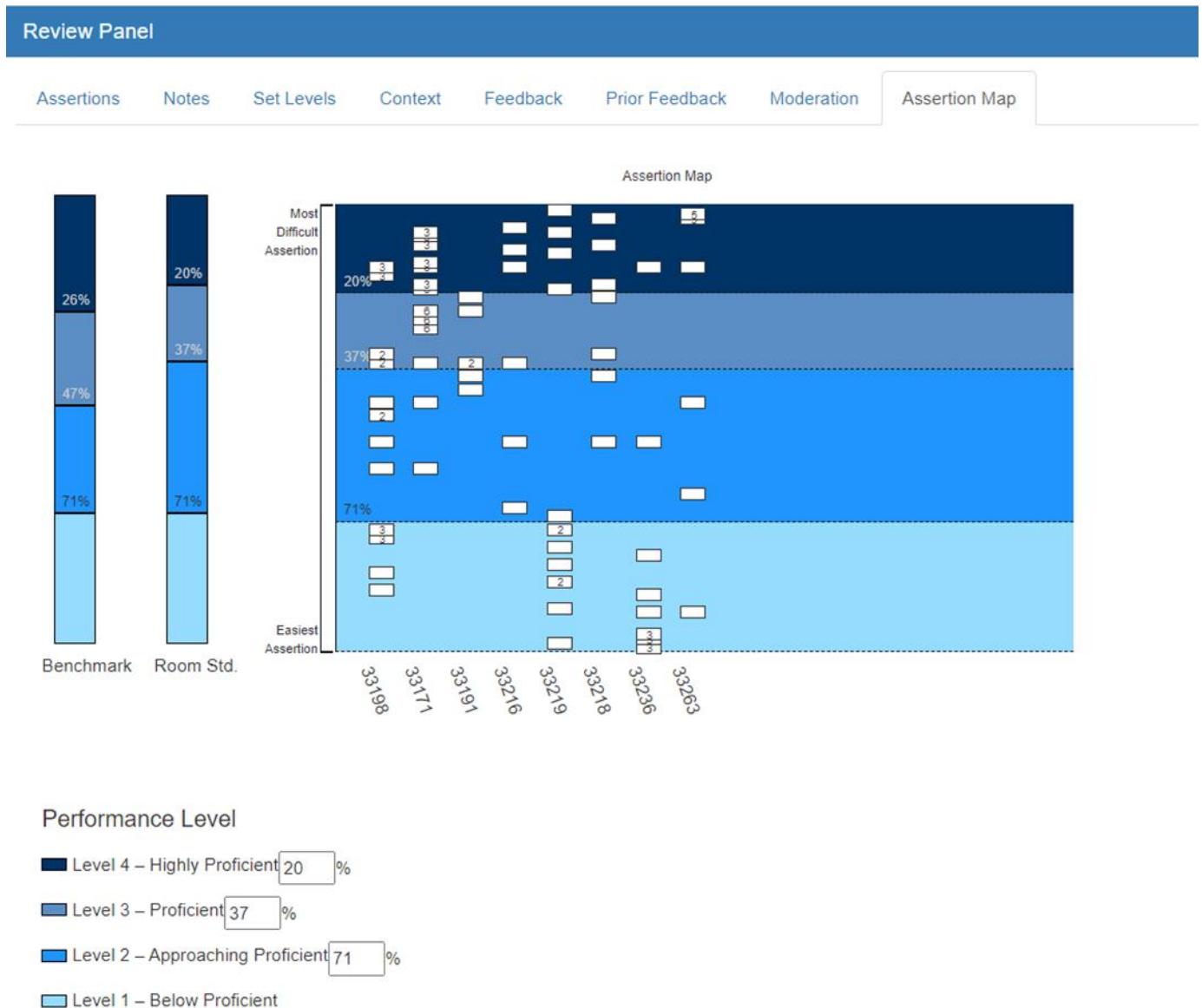
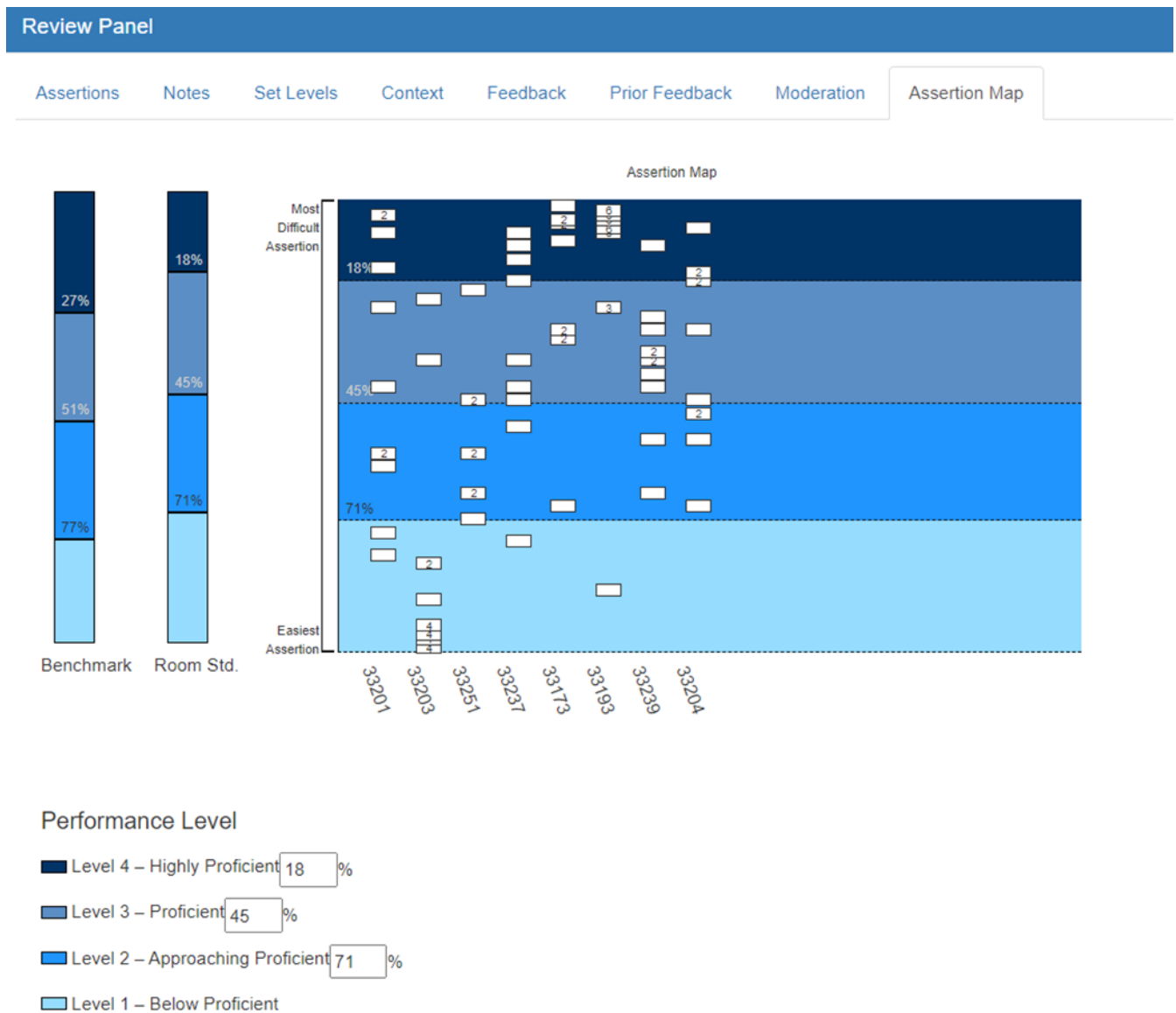
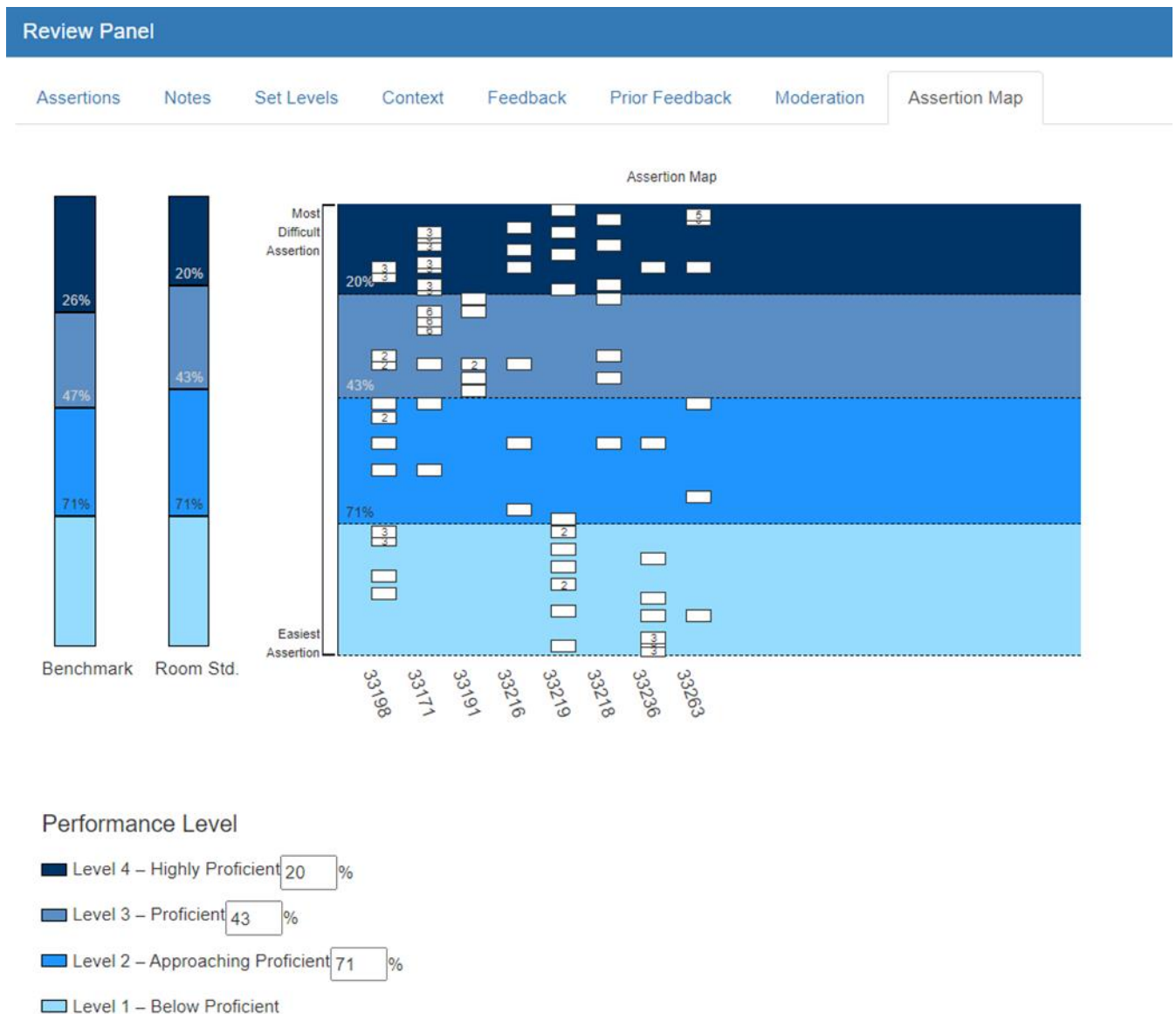


Exhibit I-2. Round 1 Standard-Setting Assertion Map, Science Grade 5



## Round 2 Standard-Setting Assertion Maps

Exhibit I-3. Round 2 Standard-Setting Assertion Map, Science Grade 4



## Exhibit I-4. Round 2 Standard-Setting Assertion Map, Science Grade 5

## Review Panel

Assertions

Notes

Set Levels

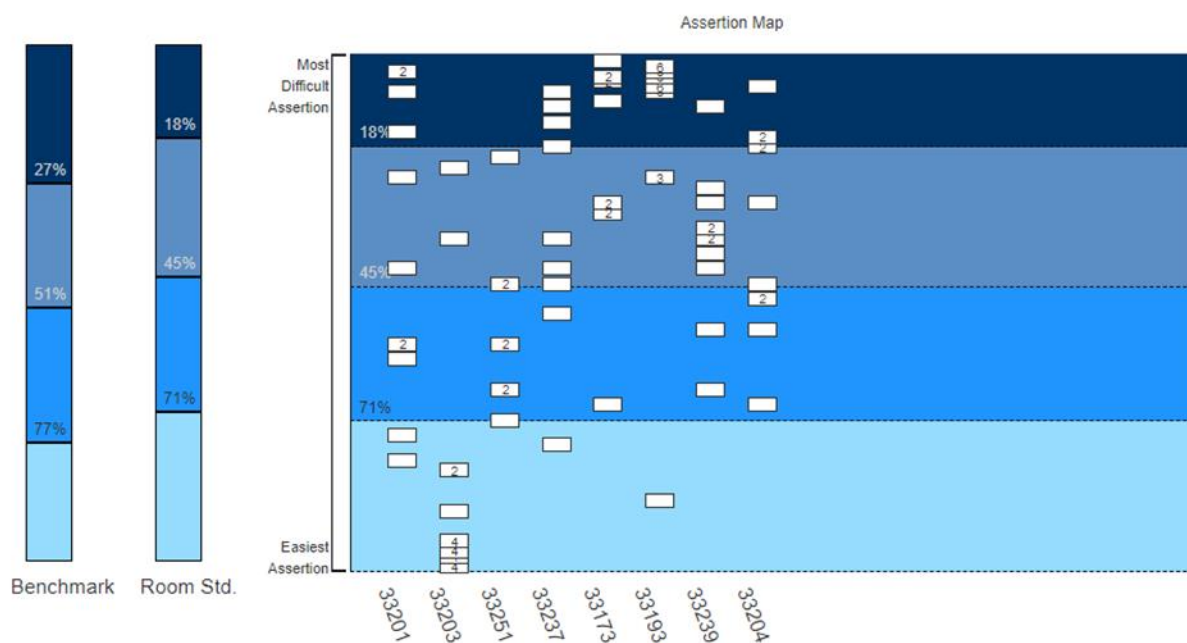
Context

Feedback

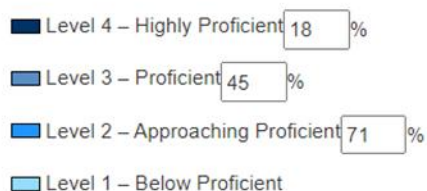
Prior Feedback

Moderation

Assertion Map



## Performance Level



# **APPENDIX 9-A**

## **DATA RECOGNITION CORPORATION (DRC) WRITING HANDSCORING GUIDELINES**



## Appendix 9-A

### DRC Writing Handscoring Guidelines

**Table 9-A–1. Short Essay (Informative-Explanatory) Writing Rubric Guidelines for Grades 3–5**

Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
4	<p>The response is fully sustained and consistently and purposefully focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>controlling idea or main idea of a topic is focused, clearly stated, and strongly maintained</li> <li>controlling idea or main idea of a topic is introduced and communicated clearly within the purpose, audience, and task</li> <li>The response has a clear and effective organizational structure creating unity and completeness:</li> <li>use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas</li> <li>logical progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>effective introduction and conclusion for audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides thorough and convincing support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes the effective use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of evidence from sources is smoothly integrated, comprehensive, and relevant</li> <li>effective use of a variety of elaborative techniques</li> <li>The response clearly and effectively expresses ideas, using precise language:</li> <li>use of academic and domain-specific vocabulary is clearly appropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
3	<p>The response is adequately sustained and generally focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>focus is clear and for the most part maintained, though some loosely related material may be present</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides adequate support/evidence for controlling idea or main idea that includes the use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some evidence from sources is integrated, though citations may be general or imprecise</li> </ul>	

Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some context for the controlling idea or main idea of the topic is adequate within the purpose, audience, and task</li> <li>• The response has an evident organizational structure and a sense of completeness, though there may be minor flaws and some ideas may be loosely connected:</li> <li>• adequate use of transitional strategies with some variety to clarify the relationships between and among ideas</li> <li>• adequate progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>• adequate introduction and conclusion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adequate use of some elaborative techniques</li> <li>• The response adequately expresses ideas, employing a mix of precise with more general language</li> <li>• use of domain-specific vocabulary is generally appropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
2	<p>The response is somewhat sustained and may have a minor drift in focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may be clearly focused on the controlling or main idea, but is insufficiently sustained</li> <li>• controlling idea or main idea may be unclear and somewhat unfocused</li> <li>• The response has an inconsistent organizational structure, and flaws are evident:</li> <li>• inconsistent use of transitional strategies with little variety</li> <li>• uneven progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides uneven, cursory support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes partial or uneven use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evidence from sources is weakly integrated, and citations, if present, are uneven</li> <li>• weak or uneven use of elaborative techniques</li> <li>• The response expresses ideas unevenly, using simplistic language:</li> <li>• use of domain-specific vocabulary that may at times be inappropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<p>The response demonstrates an adequate command of conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some errors in usage and sentence formation may be present, but no systematic pattern of errors is displayed</li> <li>• adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling</li> </ul>

Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conclusion and introduction, if present, are weak</li> </ul>		
1	<p>The response may be related to the topic but may provide little or no focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be very brief</li> <li>may have a major drift</li> <li>focus may be confusing or ambiguous</li> <li>The response has little or no discernible organizational structure:</li> <li>few or no transitional strategies are evident</li> <li>frequent extraneous ideas may intrude</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides minimal support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes little or no use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of evidence from the source material is minimal, absent, in error, or irrelevant</li> <li>The response expression of ideas is vague, lacks clarity, or is confusing:</li> <li>uses limited language or domain-specific vocabulary</li> <li>may have little sense of audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<p>The response demonstrates a partial command of conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>errors in usage may obscure meaning</li> <li>inconsistent use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling</li> </ul>
0			The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions.
NS	Insufficient, illegible, foreign language, incoherent, off-topic, or off-purpose writing		

**Table 9-A–2. Long Essay (Opinion) Writing Rubric Guidelines for Grades 3–5**

<b>Score</b>	<b>Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)</b>	<b>Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)</b>	<b>Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)</b>
<b>4</b>	<p>The response is fully sustained and consistently and purposefully focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• opinion is clearly stated, focused, and strongly maintained</li> <li>• opinion is communicated clearly within the purpose, audience, and task</li> </ul> <p>The response has a clear and effective organizational structure creating unity and completeness :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• effective, consistent use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas</li> <li>• logical progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>• effective introduction and conclusion for audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides thorough and convincing support/evidence for the writer’s opinion that includes the effective use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of evidence from sources is smoothly integrated, comprehensive, and relevant</li> <li>• effective use of a variety of elaborative techniques</li> </ul> <p>The response clearly and effectively expresses ideas, using precise language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of academic and domain-specific vocabulary is clearly appropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
<b>3</b>	<p>The response is adequately sustained and generally focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• opinion is clear and for the most part maintained, though some loosely related material may be present</li> <li>• context provided for the claim is adequate within the purpose, audience, and task</li> </ul> <p>The response has an recognizable organizational structure , though there may</p>	<p>The response provides adequate support/evidence for the writer’s opinion that includes the use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some evidence from sources is integrated, though citations may be general or imprecise</li> <li>• adequate use of some elaborative techniques</li> </ul>	

Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
	<p>be minor flaws and some ideas may be loosely connected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adequate use of transitional strategies with some variety to clarify the relationships between and among ideas</li> <li>adequate progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>adequate introduction and conclusion</li> </ul>	<p>The response adequately expresses ideas, employing a mix of precise with more general language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of domain-specific vocabulary is generally appropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
2	<p>The response is somewhat sustained with some extraneous material or a minor drift in focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be clearly focused on the opinion but is insufficiently sustained within the purpose, audience, and task</li> <li>Opinion on the issue may be somewhat unclear and unfocused</li> </ul> <p>The response has an inconsistent organizational structure, and flaws are evident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inconsistent use of transitional strategies with little variety</li> <li>uneven progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>conclusion and introduction, if present, are weak</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides uneven, cursory support/ evidence for the writer's opinion that includes partial or uneven use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evidence from sources is weakly integrated, and citations, if present, are uneven</li> <li>weak or uneven use of elaborative techniques</li> </ul> <p>The response expresses Ideas unevenly, using simplistic language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of domain-specific vocabulary may at times be inappropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<p>The response demonstrates an adequate command of conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some errors in usage and sentence formation are present, but no systematic pattern of errors is displayed</li> <li>adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling</li> </ul>
1	<p>The response may be related to the purpose but may offer little or no focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be very brief</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides minimal support/evidence for the writer's opinion that includes little or no use of sources, facts, and details:</p>	<p>The response demonstrates a partial command of conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>errors in usage may obscure meaning</li> </ul>

Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may have a major drift</li> <li>opinion may be confusing or ambiguous</li> </ul> <p>The response has little or no discernible organizational structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>few or no transitional strategies are evident</li> <li>frequent extraneous ideas may intrude</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of evidence from sources is minimal, absent, in error, or irrelevant</li> </ul> <p>The response expression of ideas is vague, lacks clarity, or is confusing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses limited language or domain-specific vocabulary</li> <li>may have little sense of audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inconsistent use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling</li> </ul>
0			The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions.
NS	Insufficient, illegible, foreign language, incoherent, off-topic, or off-purpose writing		

**Table 9-A–3. Short Essay (Informative-Explanatory) Writing Rubric Guidelines for Grades 6–11**

<b>Score</b>	<b>Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)</b>	<b>Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)</b>	<b>Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)</b>
<b>4</b>	<p>The response is fully sustained and consistently and purposefully focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>controlling idea or main idea of a topic is focused, clearly stated, and strongly maintained</li> <li>controlling idea or main idea of a topic is introduced and communicated clearly within the purpose, audience, and task</li> </ul> <p>The response has a clear and effective organizational structure creating unity and completeness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>effective, consistent use of a variety of transitional strategies between and among ideas</li> <li>logical progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>effective introduction and conclusion for audience and purpose</li> <li>strong connections among ideas, with some syntactic variety</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides thorough and convincing support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes the effective use of sources, facts, and details. The response achieves substantial depth that is specific and relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of evidence from sources is smoothly integrated, comprehensive, relevant, and concrete</li> <li>effective use of a variety of elaborative techniques</li> </ul> <p>The response clearly and effectively expresses ideas, using precise, language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of academic and domain-specific vocabulary is clearly appropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
<b>3</b>	<p>The response is adequately sustained and generally focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>focus is clear and for the most part maintained, though some loosely related material may be present</li> <li>some context for the controlling idea or main idea of the topic is adequate within the purpose, audience, and task</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides adequate support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes the use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some evidence from sources is integrated, though citations may be general or imprecise</li> </ul>	

Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
	<p>The response has an evident organizational structure and a sense of completeness, though there may be minor flaws and some ideas may be loosely connected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adequate use of transitional strategies with some variety between and among ideas</li> <li>adequate progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>adequate introduction and conclusion</li> <li>adequate, if slightly inconsistent, connection among ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adequate use of some elaborative techniques</li> </ul> <p>The response adequately expresses ideas, employing a mix of precise with more general language :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of domain-specific vocabulary is generally appropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
2	<p>The response is somewhat sustained and may have a minor drift in focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be clearly focused on the controlling or main idea, but is insufficiently sustained</li> <li>controlling idea or main idea may be unclear and somewhat unfocused</li> </ul> <p>The response has an inconsistent organizational structure, and flaws are evident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inconsistent use of transitional strategies with little variety</li> <li>uneven progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>conclusion and introduction, if present, are weak</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides uneven, cursory support/ evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes partial or uneven use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evidence from sources is weakly integrated, and citations, if present, are uneven</li> <li>weak or uneven use of elaborative techniques</li> </ul> <p>The response expresses Ideas unevenly, using simplistic language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of domain-specific vocabulary may at times be inappropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<p>The response demonstrates an adequate command of conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some errors in usage and sentence formation are present, but no systematic pattern of errors is displayed</li> <li>adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling</li> </ul>



Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>weak connection among ideas</li> </ul>		
1	<p>The response may be related to the topic but may provide little or no focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be very brief</li> <li>may have a major drift</li> <li>focus may be confusing or ambiguous</li> </ul> <p>The response has little or no discernible organizational structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>few or no transitional strategies are evident</li> <li>frequent extraneous ideas may intrude</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides minimal support/evidence for the controlling idea or main idea that includes little or no use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of evidence from sources is minimal, absent, in error, or irrelevant</li> </ul> <p>The response expression of ideas is vague, lacks clarity, or is confusing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses limited language or domain-specific vocabulary</li> <li>may have little sense of audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<p>The response demonstrates partial command of conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>errors are frequent and severe and meaning is often obscure</li> </ul>
0			The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions.
NS	Insufficient, illegible, foreign language, incoherent, off-topic, or off-purpose writing		

**Table 9-A–4. Long Essay (Argumentative) Writing Rubric Guidelines for Grades 6–11**

<b>Score</b>	<b>Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)</b>	<b>Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)</b>	<b>Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)</b>
<b>4</b>	<p>The response is fully sustained and consistently and purposefully focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>claim is clearly stated, focused and strongly maintained</li> <li>alternate or opposing claims are clearly addressed</li> <li>claim is introduced and communicated clearly within the purpose, audience, and task</li> </ul> <p>The response has a clear and effective organizational structure creating unity and completeness :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>effective, consistent use of a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas</li> <li>logical progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>effective introduction and conclusion for audience and purpose</li> <li>strong connections among ideas, with some syntactic variety</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides thorough and convincing support/evidence for the writer’s claim that includes the effective use of sources, facts, and details. The response achieves substantial depth that is specific and relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of evidence from sources is smoothly integrated, comprehensive, relevant, and concrete</li> <li>effective use of a variety of elaborative techniques</li> </ul> <p>The response clearly and effectively expresses ideas, using precise, language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of academic and domain-specific vocabulary is clearly appropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
<b>3</b>	<p>The response is adequately sustained and generally focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>claim is clear and for the most part maintained, though some loosely related material may be present</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides adequate support/evidence for the writer’s claim that includes the use of sources, facts, and details. The response achieves some depth and specificity but is predominantly general:</p>	

Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alternate or opposing claims are included but may not be completely addressed</li> <li>context provided for the claim is adequate within the purpose, audience, and task</li> </ul> <p>The response has an evident organizational structure and a sense of completeness, though there may be minor flaws and some ideas may be loosely connected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adequate use of transitional strategies with some variety to clarify the relationships between and among ideas</li> <li>adequate progression of Ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>adequate introduction and conclusion</li> <li>adequate, if slightly inconsistent, connection among ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some evidence from sources is integrated, though citations may be general or imprecise</li> <li>adequate use of some elaborative techniques</li> </ul> <p>The response adequately expresses ideas, employing a mix of precise with more general language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of domain-specific vocabulary is generally appropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
2	<p>The response is somewhat sustained and may have a minor drift in focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be clearly focused on the claim but is insufficiently sustained</li> </ul> <p>claim on the issue may be somewhat unclear and unfocused</p> <p>The response has an inconsistent organizational structure, and flaws are evident:</p>	<p>The response provides uneven, cursory support/evidence for the writer's claim that includes partial or uneven use of sources, facts, and details, and achieves little depth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>evidence from sources is weakly integrated, and citations, if present, are uneven</li> <li>weak or uneven use of elaborative techniques</li> </ul> <p>The response expresses Ideas unevenly, using simplistic language:</p>	<p>The response demonstrates an adequate command of conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>some errors in usage and sentence formation may be present, but no systematic pattern of errors is displayed</li> <li>adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling</li> </ul>

Score	Statement of Purpose / Focus and Organization (4-point rubric)	Evidence / Elaboration (4-point rubric)	Conventions (2-point rubric, begins at scorepoint 2)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inconsistent use of basic transitional strategies with little variety</li> <li>uneven progression of ideas from beginning to end</li> <li>conclusion and introduction, if present, are weak</li> <li>Weak connection among ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use of domain-specific vocabulary may at times be inappropriate for the audience and purpose</li> </ul>	
1	<p>The response may be related to the topic but may offer little relevant detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be very brief</li> <li>may have a major drift</li> <li>claim may be confusing or ambiguous</li> </ul> <p>The response has little or no discernible organizational structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>few or no transitional strategies are evident</li> <li>frequent extraneous ideas may intrude</li> </ul>	<p>The response provides minimal support/evidence for the writer's claim that includes little or no use of sources, facts, and details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of evidence from sources is minimal, absent, in error, or irrelevant</li> </ul> <p>The response expression of ideas is vague, lacks clarity, or is confusing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses limited language or domain-specific vocabulary</li> <li>may have little sense of audience and purpose</li> </ul>	<p>The response demonstrates a partial command of conventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>errors in usage may obscure meaning</li> <li>inconsistent use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling</li> </ul>
0			The response demonstrates a lack of command of conventions.
NS	Insufficient, illegible, foreign language, incoherent, off-topic, or off-purpose writing		

# **APPENDIX 9-B**

## **DATA RECOGNITION CORPORATION (DRC) WRITING HANDSCORING RESULTS**

## Appendix 9-B

### DRC Writing Handscoring Results

Table 9-B-1. Handscoring Results for Grade 3 Writing

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement*				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
13945	Conventions	2	1664	1.46	1.46	0.71	0.69	0	0	2	2	67.43	98.32	0.62	0.62	0.01
	Evidence	4	1640	2.00	2.00	0.80	0.79	1	1	4	4	58.72	96.95	0.59	0.59	0.01
	Purpose	4	1640	1.92	1.96	0.75	0.77	1	1	4	4	60.73	97.93	0.60	0.60	0.05
16963	Conventions	2	1777	1.29	1.20	0.70	0.69	0	0	2	2	63.48	98.82	0.59	0.59	0.13
	Evidence	4	1775	1.95	1.94	0.80	0.77	1	1	4	4	61.86	98.20	0.65	0.65	0.01
	Purpose	4	1775	1.96	1.96	0.74	0.74	1	1	4	4	62.20	98.14	0.61	0.61	0.01

\* For Standardized Mean Difference (SMD),

$$\bar{z} = \frac{|\bar{X}_{R1} - \bar{X}_{R2}|}{\sqrt{\frac{SD_{R1}^2 + SD_{R2}^2}{2}}}$$

where  $\bar{X}_{R1}$  is the mean of Rater 1 human score,  
 $\bar{X}_{R2}$  is the mean of Rater 2 human score,  
 $SD_{R1}^2$  is the variance of Rater 1 human score,  
 $SD_{R2}^2$  is the variance of Rater 2 human score

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement*				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17168	Conventions	2	1726	1.48	1.36	0.70	0.72	0	0	2	2	64.31	97.51	0.58	0.57	0.17
	Evidence	4	1725	1.87	1.80	0.78	0.77	1	1	4	4	58.03	96.75	0.57	0.57	0.09
	Purpose	4	1725	1.88	1.86	0.76	0.77	1	1	4	4	58.61	98.20	0.60	0.60	0.03
17197	Conventions	2	1746	1.47	1.43	0.65	0.68	0	0	2	2	67.75	98.51	0.59	0.59	0.06
	Evidence	4	1746	1.82	1.70	0.76	0.72	1	1	4	4	62.71	97.88	0.61	0.60	0.16
	Purpose	4	1746	1.86	1.73	0.71	0.69	1	1	4	4	60.19	97.77	0.54	0.53	0.19
17202	Conventions	2	1655	1.47	1.47	0.63	0.62	0	0	2	2	72.02	99.82	0.64	0.64	0.01
	Evidence	4	1653	1.94	1.92	0.70	0.69	1	1	4	4	62.13	98.19	0.55	0.55	0.03
	Purpose	4	1653	2.12	2.10	0.68	0.68	1	1	4	4	65.21	98.43	0.57	0.57	0.04
17204	Conventions	2	1739	1.52	1.64	0.63	0.57	0	0	2	2	72.69	99.48	0.63	0.61	0.21
	Evidence	4	1739	1.98	2.12	0.74	0.62	1	1	4	4	61.01	98.68	0.57	0.55	0.21
	Purpose	4	1739	1.98	2.05	0.66	0.56	1	1	4	4	67.86	99.31	0.56	0.54	0.11
17236	Conventions	2	1566	1.51	1.52	0.63	0.62	0	0	2	2	75.29	99.87	0.68	0.68	0.01
	Evidence	4	1550	1.99	1.98	0.79	0.80	1	1	4	4	57.48	95.87	0.56	0.56	0.02
	Purpose	4	1550	2.06	2.07	0.82	0.83	1	1	4	4	60.45	97.23	0.64	0.64	0.01
17296	Conventions	2	1653	1.56	1.59	0.62	0.60	0	0	2	2	76.10	99.58	0.67	0.66	0.05
	Evidence	4	1648	2.21	2.23	0.83	0.80	1	1	4	4	56.55	95.87	0.58	0.58	0.02
	Purpose	4	1648	2.26	2.31	0.83	0.83	1	1	4	4	56.55	96.12	0.60	0.60	0.06
17408	Conventions	2	1641	1.52	1.52	0.64	0.64	0	0	2	2	70.14	98.90	0.59	0.59	0.00
	Evidence	4	1633	2.14	2.13	0.79	0.84	1	1	4	4	60.75	97.24	0.64	0.64	0.01
	Purpose	4	1633	2.15	2.13	0.78	0.82	1	1	4	4	65.58	97.67	0.67	0.67	0.03

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement*				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17410	Conventions	2	1672	1.46	1.48	0.69	0.68	0	0	2	2	61.78	97.43	0.51	0.51	0.03
	Evidence	4	1670	1.95	2.00	0.78	0.78	1	1	4	4	57.43	95.81	0.55	0.55	0.07
	Purpose	4	1670	2.11	2.13	0.77	0.74	1	1	4	4	63.11	97.25	0.61	0.60	0.03
17412	Conventions	2	1657	1.46	1.48	0.63	0.62	0	0	2	2	68.26	99.52	0.58	0.58	0.04
	Evidence	4	1655	2.16	2.17	0.79	0.77	1	1	4	4	56.50	97.10	0.57	0.57	0.01
	Purpose	4	1655	2.22	2.23	0.79	0.77	1	1	4	4	61.75	97.52	0.62	0.62	0.01
17414	Conventions	2	1632	1.42	1.41	0.67	0.66	0	0	2	2	74.14	99.63	0.70	0.70	0.01
	Evidence	4	1617	2.02	2.02	0.89	0.88	1	1	4	4	60.05	97.03	0.68	0.68	0.00
	Purpose	4	1617	2.15	2.17	0.89	0.88	1	1	4	4	61.41	97.53	0.70	0.70	0.03
17429	Conventions	2	1707	1.46	1.38	0.68	0.72	0	0	2	2	63.27	97.01	0.54	0.54	0.12
	Evidence	4	1704	1.87	1.79	0.76	0.77	1	1	4	4	60.21	97.83	0.61	0.60	0.10
	Purpose	4	1704	1.87	1.77	0.75	0.78	1	1	4	4	61.27	97.24	0.61	0.60	0.12
17432	Conventions	2	1721	1.41	1.37	0.67	0.67	0	0	2	2	70.13	99.48	0.65	0.65	0.05
	Evidence	4	1718	2.10	1.97	0.78	0.74	1	1	4	4	66.36	97.73	0.67	0.65	0.18
	Purpose	4	1718	2.08	1.94	0.79	0.72	1	1	4	4	66.18	98.20	0.68	0.66	0.19
17434	Conventions	2	1726	1.36	1.32	0.68	0.69	0	0	2	2	66.74	99.19	0.62	0.62	0.06
	Evidence	4	1726	2.10	2.21	0.79	0.79	1	1	4	4	63.73	98.49	0.68	0.67	0.14
	Purpose	4	1726	2.06	2.06	0.75	0.74	1	1	4	4	65.82	98.38	0.65	0.65	0.00
17435	Conventions	2	1747	1.41	1.49	0.71	0.65	0	0	2	2	71.89	98.74	0.66	0.66	0.12
	Evidence	4	1746	2.09	1.98	0.77	0.76	1	1	4	4	65.35	98.00	0.66	0.66	0.14



ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement*				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17436	Purpose	4	1746		2.00	1.95	0.74	0.73	1	1	4	4	67.58	98.17	0.65	0.65	0.07
	Conventions	2	1394		1.51	1.56	0.63	0.66	0	0	2	2	74.68	99.50	0.68	0.67	0.08
	Evidence	4	1390		2.08	2.00	0.76	0.66	1	1	4	4	67.19	99.06	0.66	0.65	0.11
	Purpose	4	1390		2.01	1.89	0.71	0.61	1	1	4	4	66.04	99.21	0.61	0.59	0.18

**Table 9-B-2. Handscoring Results for Grade 4 Writing**

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
16994	Conventions	2	1754		1.36	1.34	0.61	0.62	0	0	2	2	58.38	98.97	0.41	0.41	0.03
	Evidence	4	1754		1.75	1.60	0.71	0.66	1	1	4	4	58.89	96.92	0.49	0.48	0.22
	Purpose	4	1754		1.79	1.68	0.73	0.68	1	1	4	4	59.41	97.95	0.55	0.54	0.16
16995	Conventions	2	1776		1.23	1.28	0.68	0.64	0	0	2	2	58.61	98.42	0.48	0.48	0.08
	Evidence	4	1776		1.80	1.61	0.84	0.77	1	1	4	4	59.18	95.27	0.59	0.58	0.23
	Purpose	4	1776		1.85	1.76	0.82	0.72	1	1	4	4	56.53	97.30	0.58	0.57	0.11

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17052	Conventions	2	1750		1.26	1.30	0.68	0.67	0	0	2	2	63.37	99.54	0.59	0.59	0.05
	Evidence	4	1749		1.50	1.47	0.64	0.59	1	1	4	4	69.01	99.09	0.56	0.56	0.06
	Purpose	4	1749		1.75	1.71	0.62	0.58	1	1	4	4	67.58	98.80	0.50	0.50	0.06
17128	Conventions	2	1724		1.54	1.60	0.56	0.53	0	0	2	2	74.01	99.25	0.53	0.53	0.10
	Evidence	4	1723		1.72	1.72	0.73	0.73	1	1	4	4	52.87	95.07	0.42	0.42	0.01
	Purpose	4	1723		2.00	1.99	0.74	0.74	1	1	4	4	52.76	96.75	0.48	0.48	0.00
17176	Conventions	2	1747		1.26	1.23	0.68	0.74	0	0	2	2	54.95	95.99	0.44	0.44	0.05
	Evidence	4	1747		1.74	1.74	0.77	0.69	1	1	4	4	58.79	97.14	0.54	0.54	0.00
	Purpose	4	1747		1.77	1.70	0.76	0.71	1	1	4	4	59.87	97.94	0.58	0.58	0.10
17178	Conventions	2	1723		1.62	1.65	0.60	0.57	0	0	2	2	73.07	98.96	0.57	0.57	0.05
	Evidence	4	1722		1.90	1.89	0.71	0.67	1	1	4	4	60.92	98.61	0.54	0.54	0.02
	Purpose	4	1722		2.08	2.08	0.72	0.71	1	1	4	4	60.63	98.03	0.55	0.55	0.00
17214	Conventions	2	1773		1.41	1.47	0.67	0.58	0	0	2	2	66.16	99.04	0.54	0.53	0.10
	Evidence	4	1773		1.72	1.80	0.71	0.68	1	1	4	4	63.79	98.20	0.58	0.57	0.12
	Purpose	4	1773		1.86	1.94	0.71	0.69	1	1	4	4	62.10	98.93	0.59	0.58	0.12
17270	Conventions	2	1788		1.62	1.62	0.55	0.54	0	0	2	2	75.84	99.78	0.58	0.58	0.00
	Evidence	4	1788		2.08	2.06	0.82	0.82	1	1	4	4	51.51	94.85	0.52	0.52	0.03
	Purpose	4	1788		2.35	2.33	0.80	0.81	1	1	4	4	53.80	94.46	0.50	0.50	0.03
17295	Conventions	2	1739		1.61	1.60	0.54	0.54	0	0	2	2	72.80	99.77	0.52	0.52	0.02
	Evidence	4	1735		2.10	2.10	0.83	0.81	1	1	4	4	52.51	95.50	0.54	0.54	0.01
	Purpose	4	1735		2.20	2.19	0.81	0.80	1	1	4	4	52.28	96.48	0.54	0.54	0.01

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17416	Conventions	2	1759		1.67	1.68	0.52	0.51	0	0	2	2	76.29	99.60	0.53	0.53	0.02
	Evidence	4	1755		1.80	1.84	0.74	0.76	1	1	4	4	53.50	94.42	0.42	0.42	0.05
	Purpose	4	1755		2.01	2.06	0.73	0.75	1	1	4	4	57.26	96.52	0.51	0.51	0.06
17417	Conventions	2	1687		1.68	1.68	0.54	0.53	0	0	2	2	77.42	99.82	0.59	0.59	0.00
	Evidence	4	1678		2.05	2.05	0.77	0.78	1	1	4	4	53.93	96.25	0.51	0.51	0.00
	Purpose	4	1678		2.14	2.15	0.78	0.78	1	1	4	4	57.45	97.68	0.59	0.59	0.01
17424	Conventions	2	1692		1.76	1.75	0.52	0.52	0	0	2	2	81.15	98.29	0.55	0.55	0.03
	Evidence	4	1681		2.06	2.04	0.73	0.76	1	1	4	4	53.60	95.90	0.46	0.46	0.03
	Purpose	4	1681		2.06	2.05	0.74	0.74	1	1	4	4	53.24	96.73	0.47	0.47	0.02
17426	Conventions	2	1702		1.56	1.57	0.55	0.54	0	0	2	2	62.98	99.65	0.35	0.35	0.01
	Evidence	4	1701		2.03	2.05	0.70	0.71	1	1	4	4	59.73	96.41	0.48	0.48	0.03
	Purpose	4	1701		2.13	2.16	0.75	0.75	1	1	4	4	53.73	94.71	0.45	0.44	0.04
17431	Conventions	2	1745		1.08	1.21	0.74	0.69	0	0	2	2	55.76	97.88	0.52	0.51	0.19
	Evidence	4	1745		1.57	1.53	0.67	0.66	1	1	4	4	64.70	97.25	0.50	0.50	0.06
	Purpose	4	1745		1.68	1.61	0.71	0.69	1	1	4	4	63.09	97.13	0.54	0.54	0.09
17437	Conventions	2	1731		1.35	1.26	0.68	0.73	0	0	2	2	57.42	97.23	0.50	0.49	0.12
	Evidence	4	1729		1.74	1.57	0.79	0.64	1	1	4	4	59.69	94.97	0.50	0.47	0.23
	Purpose	4	1729		1.73	1.57	0.77	0.63	1	1	4	4	62.23	95.43	0.50	0.48	0.22
17438	Conventions	2	1719		1.31	1.31	0.65	0.66	0	0	2	2	59.63	98.84	0.48	0.48	0.01
	Evidence	4	1719		1.73	1.71	0.69	0.69	1	1	4	4	60.27	98.89	0.55	0.55	0.02
	Purpose	4	1719		1.71	1.69	0.70	0.71	1	1	4	4	64.28	98.37	0.59	0.59	0.03

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17439	Conventions	2	1723		1.29	1.07	0.70	0.74	0	0	2	2	53.63	95.88	0.49	0.46	0.31
	Evidence	4	1722		1.85	1.74	0.71	0.68	1	1	4	4	60.86	97.91	0.54	0.53	0.15
	Purpose	4	1722		1.80	1.63	0.70	0.70	1	1	4	4	60.34	98.84	0.59	0.58	0.23
17440	Conventions	2	1733		1.11	1.10	0.72	0.69	0	0	2	2	63.01	99.25	0.60	0.60	0.01
	Evidence	4	1733		1.85	1.91	0.75	0.75	1	1	4	4	56.90	96.94	0.53	0.52	0.07
	Purpose	4	1733		1.78	1.83	0.77	0.76	1	1	4	4	59.03	97.29	0.58	0.57	0.06
17441	Conventions	2	1678		1.46	1.49	0.68	0.66	0	0	2	2	71.99	98.63	0.64	0.64	0.04
	Evidence	4	1673		1.61	1.63	0.70	0.72	1	1	4	4	67.30	97.55	0.59	0.59	0.03
	Purpose	4	1673		1.59	1.63	0.68	0.71	1	1	4	4	66.17	97.79	0.58	0.58	0.05
17487	Conventions	2	1814		1.44	1.45	0.68	0.64	0	0	2	2	63.62	98.13	0.52	0.52	0.01
	Evidence	4	1813		1.61	1.57	0.70	0.67	1	1	4	4	62.88	98.07	0.54	0.53	0.06
	Purpose	4	1813		1.66	1.68	0.63	0.65	1	1	4	4	64.75	98.95	0.53	0.53	0.02

**Table 9-B-3. Handscoring Results for Grade 5 Writing**

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17160	Conventions	2	1455	1.62	1.70	0.58	0.53	0	0	2	2	76.70	99.52	0.61	0.60	0.14
	Evidence	4	1455	2.09	2.15	0.84	0.81	1	1	4	4	57.25	96.49	0.61	0.61	0.07
	Purpose	4	1455	2.06	2.12	0.76	0.70	1	1	4	4	60.27	97.46	0.56	0.56	0.09
17161	Conventions	2	1777	1.55	1.65	0.59	0.55	0	0	2	2	73.49	99.89	0.61	0.60	0.17
	Evidence	4	1777	1.79	1.88	0.75	0.74	1	1	4	4	59.26	97.30	0.56	0.56	0.12
	Purpose	4	1777	1.78	1.79	0.72	0.72	1	1	4	4	59.09	97.97	0.55	0.55	0.01
17162	Conventions	2	1802	1.68	1.73	0.59	0.53	0	0	2	2	76.80	98.61	0.57	0.56	0.08
	Evidence	4	1801	1.84	1.78	0.81	0.74	1	1	4	4	61.85	97.06	0.62	0.61	0.08
	Purpose	4	1801	1.77	1.69	0.75	0.69	1	1	4	4	52.53	95.89	0.43	0.42	0.10
17165	Conventions	2	1810	1.67	1.81	0.58	0.46	0	0	2	2	76.41	98.40	0.53	0.49	0.28
	Evidence	4	1809	1.78	1.85	0.77	0.64	1	1	4	4	58.60	97.51	0.52	0.51	0.11
	Purpose	4	1809	1.74	1.82	0.75	0.61	1	1	4	4	55.33	97.68	0.45	0.44	0.12
17166	Conventions	2	1769	1.43	1.60	0.58	0.56	0	0	2	2	60.83	99.43	0.41	0.40	0.30
	Evidence	4	1768	1.89	1.84	0.80	0.78	1	1	4	4	54.64	94.91	0.51	0.51	0.06
	Purpose	4	1768	1.82	1.82	0.79	0.79	1	1	4	4	54.98	96.10	0.53	0.53	0.00
17180	Conventions	2	1777	1.74	1.74	0.48	0.48	0	0	2	2	77.88	99.72	0.51	0.51	0.00
	Evidence	4	1773	1.83	1.86	0.71	0.72	1	1	4	4	59.84	96.79	0.51	0.51	0.04
	Purpose	4	1773	2.03	2.06	0.59	0.62	1	1	4	4	66.78	98.76	0.50	0.50	0.06
17205	Conventions	2	1751	1.67	1.68	0.55	0.54	0	0	2	2	78.18	99.66	0.62	0.62	0.02

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1743		1.88	1.87	0.75	0.77	1	1	4	4	52.90	95.81	0.48	0.48	0.01
	Purpose	4	1743		2.04	2.06	0.74	0.75	1	1	4	4	59.32	97.82	0.58	0.57	0.03
17212	Conventions	2	1779		1.68	1.68	0.51	0.52	0	0	2	2	73.41	99.38	0.46	0.46	0.01
	Evidence	4	1779		2.04	2.03	0.79	0.80	1	1	4	4	53.63	96.23	0.53	0.53	0.01
	Purpose	4	1779		2.18	2.18	0.76	0.78	1	1	4	4	56.10	96.63	0.54	0.54	0.00
17419	Conventions	2	1769		1.68	1.70	0.53	0.52	0	0	2	2	73.77	99.49	0.50	0.50	0.04
	Evidence	4	1767		2.08	2.08	0.75	0.76	1	1	4	4	53.82	95.98	0.48	0.48	0.01
	Purpose	4	1767		2.17	2.16	0.75	0.74	1	1	4	4	58.86	97.57	0.56	0.56	0.02
17420	Conventions	2	1763		1.72	1.73	0.51	0.48	0	0	2	2	77.60	99.72	0.53	0.53	0.04
	Evidence	4	1762		2.09	2.12	0.86	0.85	1	1	4	4	52.78	93.30	0.53	0.53	0.04
	Purpose	4	1762		2.21	2.25	0.81	0.83	1	1	4	4	56.19	96.59	0.58	0.58	0.05
17421	Conventions	2	1765		1.76	1.75	0.48	0.48	0	0	2	2	82.32	99.55	0.59	0.59	0.01
	Evidence	4	1765		1.87	1.86	0.71	0.69	1	1	4	4	61.98	98.24	0.55	0.55	0.02
	Purpose	4	1765		2.07	2.04	0.63	0.63	1	1	4	4	68.95	98.81	0.56	0.56	0.05
17422	Conventions	2	1712		1.72	1.73	0.49	0.49	0	0	2	2	80.90	99.82	0.59	0.59	0.02
	Evidence	4	1707		2.27	2.26	0.89	0.90	1	1	4	4	53.66	94.55	0.60	0.60	0.01
	Purpose	4	1707		2.33	2.30	0.84	0.86	1	1	4	4	58.58	97.66	0.66	0.66	0.03
17423	Conventions	2	1754		1.71	1.75	0.52	0.50	0	0	2	2	75.77	98.97	0.48	0.48	0.07
	Evidence	4	1751		1.85	1.88	0.83	0.85	1	1	4	4	51.00	93.66	0.51	0.51	0.03
	Purpose	4	1751		2.17	2.20	0.78	0.79	1	1	4	4	54.54	96.57	0.55	0.55	0.03
17443	Conventions	2	1768		1.73	1.72	0.51	0.49	0	0	2	2	81.05	99.72	0.61	0.61	0.03

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1768		2.11	2.13	0.82	0.80	1	1	4	4	62.50	97.34	0.65	0.65	0.03
	Purpose	4	1768		2.07	2.03	0.80	0.76	1	1	4	4	60.97	98.42	0.64	0.64	0.04
17444	Conventions	2	1849		1.63	1.78	0.55	0.45	0	0	2	2	74.36	99.62	0.52	0.49	0.29
	Evidence	4	1849		1.75	1.69	0.74	0.62	1	1	4	4	61.60	97.67	0.52	0.51	0.08
	Purpose	4	1849		1.83	1.64	0.73	0.59	1	1	4	4	56.08	97.13	0.45	0.42	0.29
17445	Conventions	2	1883		1.67	1.79	0.54	0.45	0	0	2	2	78.70	99.42	0.58	0.55	0.25
	Evidence	4	1883		1.92	1.96	0.75	0.69	1	1	4	4	56.13	96.87	0.48	0.48	0.06
	Purpose	4	1883		1.85	1.77	0.70	0.64	1	1	4	4	60.06	98.04	0.50	0.49	0.12
17446	Conventions	2	1781		1.54	1.78	0.62	0.47	0	0	2	2	67.49	98.43	0.50	0.44	0.44
	Evidence	4	1781		1.61	1.81	0.69	0.67	1	1	4	4	58.00	96.91	0.48	0.46	0.30
	Purpose	4	1781		1.56	1.70	0.65	0.64	1	1	4	4	60.81	97.87	0.47	0.46	0.22
17447	Conventions	2	1828		1.51	1.66	0.65	0.52	0	0	2	2	70.19	99.12	0.58	0.55	0.26
	Evidence	4	1827		1.52	1.78	0.69	0.82	1	1	4	4	61.03	97.26	0.65	0.61	0.34
	Purpose	4	1827		1.61	1.77	0.67	0.72	1	1	4	4	59.33	98.41	0.56	0.54	0.22
17448	Conventions	2	1734		1.56	1.69	0.66	0.54	0	0	2	2	69.90	98.27	0.55	0.52	0.21
	Evidence	4	1733		1.85	1.88	0.64	0.63	1	1	4	4	62.61	98.50	0.48	0.48	0.04
	Purpose	4	1733		1.90	1.95	0.63	0.59	1	1	4	4	65.67	98.67	0.48	0.48	0.07
17486	Conventions	2	1657		1.76	1.75	0.50	0.52	0	0	2	2	86.18	98.91	0.68	0.67	0.01
	Evidence	4	1655		1.67	1.72	0.66	0.67	1	1	4	4	61.21	97.10	0.45	0.45	0.08
	Purpose	4	1655		1.59	1.62	0.60	0.63	1	1	4	4	61.63	97.58	0.40	0.39	0.06

**Table 9-B-4. Handscoring Results for Grade 6 Writing**

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17164	Conventions	2	1757	1.50	1.50	0.66	0.66	0	0	2	2	67.39	98.69	0.58	0.58	0.00
	Evidence	4	1754	2.18	2.16	0.82	0.80	1	1	4	4	60.83	97.49	0.65	0.64	0.02
	Purpose	4	1754	2.29	2.27	0.83	0.80	1	1	4	4	58.84	97.61	0.64	0.63	0.03
17174	Conventions	2	1780	1.49	1.48	0.62	0.63	0	0	2	2	66.12	100.00	0.57	0.57	0.02
	Evidence	4	1779	2.27	2.24	0.85	0.84	1	1	4	4	62.68	100.00	0.74	0.74	0.03
	Purpose	4	1779	2.29	2.26	0.84	0.85	1	1	4	4	60.20	100.00	0.72	0.72	0.03
17181	Conventions	2	1777	1.36	1.55	0.69	0.60	0	0	2	2	62.41	100.00	0.60	0.57	0.29
	Evidence	4	1777	2.34	2.26	0.89	0.81	1	1	4	4	54.87	100.00	0.69	0.69	0.09
	Purpose	4	1777	2.39	2.32	0.89	0.83	1	1	4	4	55.15	100.00	0.70	0.70	0.08
17184	Conventions	2	1751	1.38	1.40	0.72	0.72	0	0	2	2	64.36	97.66	0.59	0.59	0.03
	Evidence	4	1746	2.19	2.18	0.87	0.87	1	1	4	4	59.51	97.08	0.67	0.67	0.01
	Purpose	4	1746	2.12	2.13	0.88	0.86	1	1	4	4	59.51	97.02	0.67	0.67	0.01
17231	Conventions	2	1747	1.53	1.52	0.63	0.63	0	0	2	2	66.23	99.20	0.54	0.54	0.03
	Evidence	4	1746	2.36	2.36	0.80	0.79	1	1	4	4	57.04	96.79	0.59	0.59	0.01
	Purpose	4	1746	2.43	2.44	0.79	0.78	1	1	4	4	58.42	97.54	0.61	0.61	0.02
17238	Conventions	2	1759	1.47	1.50	0.64	0.63	0	0	2	2	70.32	98.35	0.57	0.57	0.04
	Evidence	4	1759	2.19	2.16	0.81	0.80	1	1	4	4	60.09	97.50	0.63	0.63	0.03
	Purpose	4	1759	2.28	2.28	0.82	0.82	1	1	4	4	61.40	97.73	0.66	0.66	0.01
17263	Conventions	2	1771	1.38	1.40	0.71	0.72	0	0	2	2	64.82	98.98	0.62	0.62	0.02



ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1765	2.03	2.06	0.81	0.82	1	1	4	4	63.34	98.98	0.70	0.70	0.03
	Purpose	4	1765	2.02	2.06	0.79	0.81	1	1	4	4	62.44	98.41	0.67	0.67	0.04
17273	Conventions	2	1772	1.51	1.50	0.62	0.64	0	0	2	2	60.78	100.00	0.51	0.51	0.02
	Evidence	4	1772	1.90	1.87	0.83	0.82	1	1	4	4	57.79	100.00	0.69	0.69	0.03
	Purpose	4	1772	2.13	2.10	0.82	0.81	1	1	4	4	55.36	100.00	0.66	0.66	0.03
17283	Conventions	2	1781	1.64	1.66	0.56	0.54	0	0	2	2	74.73	99.44	0.55	0.55	0.05
	Evidence	4	1780	2.46	2.44	0.81	0.84	1	1	4	4	59.83	95.11	0.60	0.60	0.02
	Purpose	4	1780	2.63	2.60	0.73	0.75	1	1	4	4	61.57	97.75	0.59	0.59	0.03
17285	Conventions	2	1774	1.57	1.56	0.61	0.62	0	0	2	2	70.97	99.55	0.60	0.60	0.02
	Evidence	4	1774	2.38	2.46	0.83	0.83	1	1	4	4	52.03	94.64	0.54	0.54	0.09
	Purpose	4	1774	2.51	2.56	0.82	0.84	1	1	4	4	54.51	96.67	0.59	0.59	0.06
17377	Conventions	2	1753	1.47	1.45	0.63	0.64	0	0	2	2	69.48	99.43	0.60	0.60	0.03
	Evidence	4	1753	2.33	2.31	0.81	0.80	1	1	4	4	58.13	97.43	0.61	0.61	0.02
	Purpose	4	1753	2.45	2.44	0.80	0.78	1	1	4	4	59.95	98.06	0.63	0.63	0.01
17398	Conventions	2	1753	1.33	1.35	0.66	0.68	0	0	2	2	65.43	99.26	0.59	0.59	0.04
	Evidence	4	1751	2.14	2.12	0.78	0.82	1	1	4	4	60.82	97.26	0.63	0.63	0.02
	Purpose	4	1751	2.21	2.19	0.79	0.82	1	1	4	4	61.34	96.69	0.62	0.62	0.02
17400	Conventions	2	1777	1.64	1.63	0.56	0.54	0	0	2	2	68.60	98.87	0.43	0.43	0.01
	Evidence	4	1774	2.46	2.45	0.82	0.80	1	1	4	4	58.34	97.07	0.61	0.61	0.00
	Purpose	4	1774	2.46	2.47	0.84	0.83	1	1	4	4	59.30	97.46	0.65	0.65	0.01
17404	Conventions	2	1759	1.50	1.50	0.65	0.65	0	0	2	2	70.04	98.81	0.60	0.60	0.01

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1759	2.15	2.15	0.84	0.83	1	1	4	4	64.30	98.29	0.70	0.70	0.00
	Purpose	4	1759	2.26	2.26	0.86	0.85	1	1	4	4	62.99	98.58	0.72	0.72	0.01
17449	Conventions	2	1778	1.46	1.48	0.66	0.64	0	0	2	2	65.69	100.00	0.60	0.60	0.03
	Evidence	4	1778	2.42	2.35	0.86	0.87	1	1	4	4	56.02	100.00	0.71	0.71	0.07
	Purpose	4	1778	2.43	2.35	0.85	0.85	1	1	4	4	58.32	100.00	0.72	0.71	0.09
17450	Conventions	2	1746	1.45	1.45	0.64	0.64	0	0	2	2	66.21	100.00	0.59	0.59	0.01
	Evidence	4	1739	2.19	2.19	0.80	0.82	1	1	4	4	65.67	100.00	0.74	0.74	0.01
	Purpose	4	1739	2.18	2.16	0.80	0.81	1	1	4	4	64.63	100.00	0.72	0.72	0.02
17452	Conventions	2	1741	1.50	1.50	0.58	0.59	0	0	2	2	62.55	100.00	0.45	0.45	0.01
	Evidence	4	1741	2.27	2.25	0.79	0.82	1	1	4	4	50.60	100.00	0.62	0.62	0.02
	Purpose	4	1741	2.28	2.28	0.81	0.84	1	1	4	4	49.51	100.00	0.63	0.63	0.00
17453	Conventions	2	1729	1.39	1.52	0.66	0.60	0	0	2	2	62.70	100.00	0.55	0.54	0.21
	Evidence	4	1729	2.34	2.34	0.84	0.86	1	1	4	4	59.28	100.00	0.72	0.72	0.00
	Purpose	4	1729	2.33	2.40	0.84	0.86	1	1	4	4	59.17	100.00	0.72	0.72	0.08
17483	Conventions	2	1737	1.39	1.51	0.68	0.61	0	0	2	2	61.08	99.08	0.52	0.51	0.18
	Evidence	4	1737	2.13	2.04	0.82	0.81	1	1	4	4	56.82	98.27	0.63	0.63	0.11
	Purpose	4	1737	2.19	2.16	0.83	0.84	1	1	4	4	55.15	98.27	0.64	0.64	0.03

Table 9-B-5. Handscoring Results for Grade 7 Writing

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
16968	Conventions	2	1825	1.67	1.66	0.58	0.60	0	0	2	2	81.42	99.23	0.70	0.70	0.03
	Evidence	4	1824	1.94	1.93	0.69	0.70	1	1	4	4	76.86	99.01	0.73	0.73	0.01
	Purpose	4	1824	2.14	2.16	0.80	0.81	1	1	4	4	66.28	97.81	0.68	0.68	0.02
16971	Conventions	2	1830	1.68	1.69	0.59	0.59	0	0	2	2	78.36	99.02	0.65	0.65	0.01
	Evidence	4	1829	1.99	1.99	0.73	0.72	1	1	4	4	71.68	98.14	0.67	0.67	0.00
	Purpose	4	1829	2.17	2.14	0.86	0.85	1	1	4	4	56.59	95.35	0.60	0.60	0.04
17172	Conventions	2	1825	1.65	1.65	0.60	0.59	0	0	2	2	70.96	98.41	0.52	0.52	0.00
	Evidence	4	1824	2.12	2.08	0.72	0.73	1	1	4	4	71.98	98.41	0.68	0.68	0.05
	Purpose	4	1824	2.39	2.35	0.81	0.83	1	1	4	4	59.70	97.15	0.62	0.62	0.04
17179	Conventions	2	1845	1.66	1.67	0.59	0.57	0	0	2	2	75.01	98.59	0.57	0.57	0.01
	Evidence	4	1841	2.04	2.04	0.70	0.71	1	1	4	4	70.07	98.64	0.65	0.65	0.00
	Purpose	4	1841	2.35	2.35	0.85	0.85	1	1	4	4	56.33	96.41	0.62	0.62	0.00
17186	Conventions	2	1798	1.55	1.58	0.67	0.66	0	0	2	2	72.86	98.89	0.66	0.66	0.04
	Evidence	4	1798	2.21	2.22	0.80	0.79	1	1	4	4	59.07	97.44	0.62	0.62	0.02
	Purpose	4	1798	2.36	2.37	0.79	0.79	1	1	4	4	60.96	98.00	0.64	0.64	0.02
17188	Conventions	2	1800	1.51	1.51	0.63	0.63	0	0	2	2	70.50	99.33	0.61	0.61	0.01
	Evidence	4	1800	2.21	2.21	0.80	0.79	1	1	4	4	61.22	98.11	0.64	0.64	0.00
	Purpose	4	1800	2.32	2.32	0.86	0.85	1	1	4	4	57.06	97.56	0.65	0.65	0.00
17195	Conventions	2	1807	1.48	1.52	0.62	0.63	0	0	2	2	63.97	98.84	0.49	0.49	0.07

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1806		2.24	2.20	0.84	0.82	1	1	4	4	55.04	97.01	0.61	0.61	0.05
	Purpose	4	1806		2.39	2.36	0.80	0.79	1	1	4	4	57.14	96.73	0.58	0.58	0.05
17280	Conventions	2	1818		1.51	1.52	0.66	0.67	0	0	2	2	63.42	97.36	0.50	0.50	0.01
	Evidence	4	1815		2.34	2.34	0.89	0.90	1	1	4	4	60.11	97.80	0.71	0.70	0.00
	Purpose	4	1815		2.47	2.47	0.82	0.81	1	1	4	4	62.75	97.91	0.67	0.67	0.00
17396	Conventions	2	1818		1.42	1.45	0.66	0.66	0	0	2	2	64.52	98.68	0.55	0.55	0.04
	Evidence	4	1817		2.36	2.36	0.81	0.81	1	1	4	4	59.71	98.79	0.66	0.66	0.00
	Purpose	4	1817		2.51	2.53	0.82	0.81	1	1	4	4	57.35	97.96	0.63	0.63	0.02
17397	Conventions	2	1809		1.66	1.66	0.59	0.59	0	0	2	2	74.18	99.12	0.59	0.59	0.00
	Evidence	4	1806		2.29	2.28	0.85	0.86	1	1	4	4	57.59	96.62	0.64	0.64	0.01
	Purpose	4	1806		2.44	2.45	0.85	0.88	1	1	4	4	57.48	98.12	0.68	0.68	0.01
17454	Conventions	2	1865		1.60	1.67	0.63	0.59	0	0	2	2	73.57	98.98	0.62	0.61	0.12
	Evidence	4	1865		2.07	2.06	0.85	0.85	1	1	4	4	63.06	98.12	0.70	0.70	0.01
	Purpose	4	1865		2.30	2.35	0.89	0.90	1	1	4	4	55.44	97.37	0.68	0.68	0.06
17455	Conventions	2	1805		1.67	1.67	0.59	0.59	0	0	2	2	78.67	99.17	0.66	0.66	0.00
	Evidence	4	1786		2.03	2.04	0.70	0.70	1	1	4	4	71.16	98.82	0.67	0.67	0.01
	Purpose	4	1786		2.27	2.27	0.81	0.81	1	1	4	4	64.28	99.05	0.71	0.71	0.00
17456	Conventions	2	1860		1.53	1.58	0.64	0.62	0	0	2	2	73.06	99.14	0.63	0.63	0.08
	Evidence	4	1860		1.95	2.00	0.70	0.71	1	1	4	4	74.52	99.41	0.73	0.72	0.07
	Purpose	4	1860		2.18	2.19	0.82	0.81	1	1	4	4	69.57	98.76	0.74	0.74	0.02
17458	Conventions	2	1340		1.65	1.65	0.59	0.61	0	0	2	2	77.31	99.25	0.65	0.65	0.01

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1339		2.05	2.07	0.73	0.74	1	1	4	4	70.80	99.40	0.71	0.71	0.02
	Purpose	4	1339		2.31	2.29	0.85	0.83	1	1	4	4	65.87	98.51	0.73	0.73	0.03
	Conventions	2	1829		1.57	1.65	0.65	0.62	0	0	2	2	72.28	98.36	0.61	0.60	0.12
17459	Evidence	4	1829		1.99	1.91	0.74	0.74	1	1	4	4	65.94	98.58	0.65	0.65	0.11
	Purpose	4	1829		2.31	2.19	0.85	0.83	1	1	4	4	57.08	97.54	0.65	0.64	0.14

Table 9-B-6. Handscoring Results for Grade 8 Writing

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
16981	Conventions	2	1453	1.74	1.78	0.52	0.50	0	0	2	2	79.83	99.04	0.56	0.56	0.07
	Evidence	4	1453	1.94	1.82	0.70	0.71	1	1	4	4	62.42	97.87	0.57	0.56	0.17
	Purpose	4	1453	2.13	2.02	0.84	0.79	1	1	4	4	57.26	96.35	0.60	0.60	0.13
16990	Conventions	2	1846	1.57	1.81	0.61	0.46	0	0	2	2	71.45	98.05	0.52	0.46	0.43
	Evidence	4	1846	1.79	1.98	0.73	0.66	1	1	4	4	61.65	97.83	0.57	0.55	0.27
	Purpose	4	1846	2.01	2.13	0.81	0.78	1	1	4	4	60.89	96.53	0.62	0.61	0.15
17175	Conventions	2	1817	1.63	1.63	0.63	0.64	0	0	2	2	76.33	97.74	0.62	0.62	0.00
	Evidence	4	1816	2.49	2.51	0.86	0.88	1	1	4	4	61.56	98.18	0.71	0.71	0.02
	Purpose	4	1816	2.58	2.58	0.85	0.88	1	1	4	4	57.38	95.76	0.63	0.63	0.01
17177	Conventions	2	1827	1.68	1.66	0.57	0.57	0	0	2	2	80.68	99.23	0.67	0.67	0.05
	Evidence	4	1826	1.95	1.93	0.77	0.76	1	1	4	4	68.51	97.65	0.67	0.67	0.03
	Purpose	4	1826	2.05	2.04	0.81	0.81	1	1	4	4	65.28	97.10	0.66	0.66	0.01
17191	Conventions	2	1837	1.71	1.89	0.54	0.36	0	0	2	2	79.75	98.53	0.53	0.46	0.39
	Evidence	4	1837	2.08	2.04	0.76	0.66	1	1	4	4	67.17	98.53	0.64	0.63	0.06
	Purpose	4	1837	2.30	2.20	0.87	0.78	1	1	4	4	59.93	96.57	0.64	0.63	0.12
17192	Conventions	2	1839	1.72	1.72	0.53	0.52	0	0	2	2	81.57	99.29	0.62	0.62	0.01
	Evidence	4	1837	2.64	2.66	0.81	0.81	1	1	4	4	63.47	98.64	0.69	0.69	0.03
	Purpose	4	1837	2.65	2.69	0.83	0.81	1	1	4	4	61.51	97.60	0.66	0.66	0.05
17193	Conventions	2	1846	1.78	1.78	0.48	0.49	0	0	2	2	82.07	99.08	0.56	0.56	0.01

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1845		2.34	2.33	0.77	0.76	1	1	4	4	61.25	98.27	0.62	0.62	0.01
	Purpose	4	1845		2.39	2.37	0.72	0.72	1	1	4	4	62.49	97.89	0.58	0.58	0.03
17198	Conventions	2	1801		1.75	1.75	0.51	0.51	0	0	2	2	81.01	98.50	0.55	0.55	0.01
	Evidence	4	1799		2.50	2.52	0.88	0.88	1	1	4	4	53.81	95.50	0.61	0.61	0.01
	Purpose	4	1799		2.54	2.54	0.81	0.81	1	1	4	4	61.20	98.05	0.66	0.66	0.00
17366	Conventions	2	1821		1.76	1.76	0.49	0.49	0	0	2	2	83.91	99.62	0.64	0.64	0.00
	Evidence	4	1820		2.67	2.68	0.78	0.77	1	1	4	4	64.84	98.68	0.67	0.67	0.02
	Purpose	4	1820		2.67	2.68	0.81	0.80	1	1	4	4	61.65	97.53	0.64	0.64	0.01
17376	Conventions	2	1850		1.73	1.74	0.50	0.50	0	0	2	2	80.86	98.92	0.55	0.55	0.00
	Evidence	4	1849		2.55	2.59	0.85	0.85	1	1	4	4	56.68	97.03	0.64	0.64	0.04
	Purpose	4	1849		2.65	2.66	0.78	0.79	1	1	4	4	62.57	97.94	0.64	0.64	0.01
17401	Conventions	2	1841		1.66	1.68	0.62	0.59	0	0	2	2	79.96	98.64	0.67	0.67	0.04
	Evidence	4	1841		2.53	2.52	0.82	0.81	1	1	4	4	61.60	98.10	0.67	0.67	0.01
	Purpose	4	1841		2.60	2.59	0.80	0.82	1	1	4	4	61.27	98.70	0.68	0.68	0.01
17402	Conventions	2	1832		1.77	1.79	0.51	0.49	0	0	2	2	84.22	98.74	0.61	0.61	0.03
	Evidence	4	1828		2.54	2.53	0.84	0.84	1	1	4	4	58.75	97.48	0.65	0.65	0.01
	Purpose	4	1828		2.53	2.52	0.84	0.85	1	1	4	4	57.49	96.72	0.63	0.63	0.01
17403	Conventions	2	1800		1.84	1.85	0.43	0.42	0	0	2	2	86.50	99.11	0.56	0.56	0.01
	Evidence	4	1800		2.48	2.49	0.77	0.76	1	1	4	4	60.00	99.17	0.64	0.64	0.01
	Purpose	4	1800		2.51	2.50	0.74	0.75	1	1	4	4	61.22	98.33	0.61	0.61	0.01
17460	Conventions	2	1806		1.79	1.81	0.49	0.47	0	0	2	2	83.55	98.95	0.57	0.57	0.04

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1803	1.88	1.90	0.66	0.67	1	1	4	4	69.27	98.72	0.61	0.61	0.03
	Purpose	4	1803	2.02	2.05	0.79	0.79	1	1	4	4	62.34	97.84	0.65	0.65	0.03
17461	Conventions	2	1854	1.67	1.77	0.60	0.50	0	0	2	2	78.91	98.11	0.58	0.57	0.17
	Evidence	4	1852	1.79	1.86	0.87	0.77	1	1	4	4	61.72	96.33	0.63	0.62	0.09
	Purpose	4	1852	2.01	2.07	0.88	0.83	1	1	4	4	56.43	94.76	0.58	0.58	0.07
17462	Conventions	2	1775	1.64	1.65	0.59	0.58	0	0	2	2	79.04	99.21	0.66	0.66	0.01
	Evidence	4	1774	1.96	1.98	0.78	0.81	1	1	4	4	65.67	97.24	0.66	0.66	0.02
	Purpose	4	1774	2.23	2.21	0.92	0.91	1	1	4	4	62.51	96.51	0.71	0.71	0.02
17464	Conventions	2	1850	1.56	1.73	0.65	0.53	0	0	2	2	73.57	98.27	0.60	0.56	0.30
	Evidence	4	1850	1.99	1.84	0.81	0.70	1	1	4	4	65.51	96.70	0.64	0.62	0.21
	Purpose	4	1850	2.27	2.01	0.95	0.81	1	1	4	4	56.22	93.30	0.64	0.60	0.30
17480	Conventions	2	1852	1.69	1.75	0.54	0.50	0	0	2	2	78.46	99.46	0.58	0.58	0.11
	Evidence	4	1852	1.99	1.90	0.79	0.73	1	1	4	4	61.39	97.08	0.59	0.59	0.12
	Purpose	4	1852	2.15	1.94	0.87	0.79	1	1	4	4	57.40	95.79	0.62	0.60	0.25



Table 9-B-7. Handscoring Results for Grade 9 Writing

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17182	Conventions	2	1827	1.58	1.59	0.63	0.65	0	0	2	2	71.32	98.69	0.60	0.60	0.01
	Evidence	4	1824	1.88	1.88	0.77	0.78	1	1	4	4	64.20	98.90	0.67	0.67	0.00
	Purpose	4	1824	2.08	2.08	0.72	0.72	1	1	4	4	65.19	99.34	0.65	0.65	0.00
17201	Conventions	2	1826	1.64	1.63	0.60	0.61	0	0	2	2	68.67	97.43	0.47	0.47	0.01
	Evidence	4	1823	1.84	1.85	0.65	0.67	1	1	4	4	64.67	98.79	0.55	0.55	0.02
	Purpose	4	1823	1.89	1.90	0.67	0.69	1	1	4	4	62.31	97.81	0.52	0.52	0.02
17234	Conventions	2	1838	1.60	1.60	0.62	0.62	0	0	2	2	68.66	98.53	0.53	0.53	0.00
	Evidence	4	1834	2.00	1.99	0.74	0.71	1	1	4	4	63.25	98.15	0.60	0.60	0.01
	Purpose	4	1834	2.03	2.02	0.76	0.73	1	1	4	4	61.89	97.76	0.60	0.60	0.02
17239	Conventions	2	1835	1.68	1.67	0.58	0.60	0	0	2	2	76.78	98.64	0.61	0.61	0.01
	Evidence	4	1834	2.04	2.01	0.71	0.71	1	1	4	4	65.70	99.13	0.63	0.63	0.05
	Purpose	4	1834	2.16	2.15	0.68	0.69	1	1	4	4	66.58	99.07	0.62	0.62	0.01
17246	Conventions	2	1823	1.68	1.69	0.58	0.58	0	0	2	2	76.80	98.68	0.59	0.59	0.01
	Evidence	4	1822	1.79	1.81	0.77	0.78	1	1	4	4	59.82	97.48	0.60	0.60	0.03
	Purpose	4	1822	2.02	2.05	0.72	0.74	1	1	4	4	61.53	98.08	0.59	0.59	0.04
17249	Conventions	2	1772	1.57	1.57	0.67	0.66	0	0	2	2	68.68	97.23	0.55	0.55	0.00
	Evidence	4	1761	1.83	1.85	0.75	0.74	1	1	4	4	63.83	97.67	0.60	0.60	0.03
	Purpose	4	1761	1.88	1.90	0.77	0.76	1	1	4	4	62.18	97.73	0.61	0.61	0.03
17293	Conventions	2	1832	1.54	1.63	0.65	0.62	0	0	2	2	66.81	97.76	0.52	0.51	0.14

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1832		2.07	1.97	0.78	0.72	1	1	4	4	57.70	97.65	0.58	0.57	0.13
	Purpose	4	1832		2.08	1.97	0.80	0.72	1	1	4	4	58.24	97.98	0.59	0.59	0.14
17297	Conventions	2	1809		1.64	1.67	0.61	0.59	0	0	2	2	75.62	98.78	0.61	0.61	0.05
	Evidence	4	1801		2.03	2.01	0.71	0.67	1	1	4	4	64.58	99.22	0.61	0.61	0.02
	Purpose	4	1801		2.17	2.16	0.71	0.69	1	1	4	4	63.52	99.00	0.59	0.59	0.02
17362	Conventions	2	1811		1.59	1.61	0.64	0.62	0	0	2	2	73.16	98.84	0.62	0.62	0.04
	Evidence	4	1810		1.74	1.73	0.76	0.76	1	1	4	4	62.87	98.07	0.63	0.63	0.00
	Purpose	4	1810		1.99	2.00	0.72	0.72	1	1	4	4	62.27	98.29	0.58	0.58	0.01
17365	Conventions	2	1798		1.62	1.64	0.61	0.61	0	0	2	2	73.92	98.67	0.60	0.59	0.02
	Evidence	4	1795		2.01	1.99	0.66	0.67	1	1	4	4	69.92	99.44	0.64	0.64	0.02
	Purpose	4	1795		2.20	2.21	0.67	0.69	1	1	4	4	67.58	99.44	0.63	0.63	0.02
17369	Conventions	2	1828		1.77	1.74	0.48	0.52	0	0	2	2	78.39	99.23	0.53	0.53	0.06
	Evidence	4	1827		1.87	1.82	0.73	0.73	1	1	4	4	61.25	97.97	0.59	0.58	0.07
	Purpose	4	1827		2.15	2.12	0.65	0.64	1	1	4	4	68.25	99.07	0.58	0.58	0.04
17380	Conventions	2	1800		1.56	1.55	0.64	0.64	0	0	2	2	68.61	98.44	0.56	0.56	0.01
	Evidence	4	1800		1.91	1.94	0.77	0.77	1	1	4	4	59.89	98.00	0.61	0.61	0.03
	Purpose	4	1800		2.09	2.09	0.76	0.76	1	1	4	4	60.72	97.67	0.60	0.60	0.01
17465	Conventions	2	1828		1.67	1.70	0.59	0.56	0	0	2	2	76.37	98.69	0.59	0.59	0.05
	Evidence	4	1826		1.89	1.91	0.68	0.68	1	1	4	4	61.83	98.30	0.53	0.53	0.03
	Purpose	4	1826		1.95	1.99	0.70	0.69	1	1	4	4	63.80	99.01	0.60	0.60	0.05
17468	Conventions	2	1860		1.52	1.57	0.68	0.66	0	0	2	2	66.45	96.72	0.52	0.52	0.08

ITS ID	Dimension	Score	Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
					Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1860		1.95	1.95	0.78	0.74	1	1	4	4	59.03	96.94	0.57	0.56	0.00
	Purpose	4	1860		1.97	1.99	0.78	0.74	1	1	4	4	59.84	96.77	0.57	0.57	0.03
17469	Conventions	2	1855		1.78	1.77	0.48	0.49	0	0	2	2	81.24	99.68	0.58	0.58	0.03
	Evidence	4	1849		1.93	1.97	0.67	0.71	1	1	4	4	65.71	97.73	0.57	0.57	0.06
	Purpose	4	1849		2.02	2.05	0.67	0.69	1	1	4	4	66.36	97.73	0.56	0.56	0.04
17470	Conventions	2	1813		1.70	1.71	0.56	0.54	0	0	2	2	70.93	98.01	0.42	0.42	0.03
	Evidence	4	1809		1.96	1.95	0.66	0.67	1	1	4	4	68.82	98.73	0.60	0.60	0.01
	Purpose	4	1809		2.05	2.04	0.65	0.66	1	1	4	4	64.79	98.40	0.53	0.53	0.01
17481	Conventions	2	1830		1.71	1.73	0.57	0.55	0	0	2	2	71.48	97.10	0.41	0.41	0.03
	Evidence	4	1822		1.92	1.92	0.70	0.70	1	1	4	4	63.72	98.52	0.59	0.59	0.00
	Purpose	4	1822		1.97	1.95	0.69	0.70	1	1	4	4	65.48	98.35	0.59	0.59	0.02
17493	Conventions	2	1824		1.57	1.56	0.64	0.65	0	0	2	2	69.30	97.97	0.56	0.56	0.02
	Evidence	4	1819		1.81	1.78	0.74	0.74	1	1	4	4	61.19	97.58	0.58	0.58	0.04
	Purpose	4	1819		1.98	1.97	0.75	0.75	1	1	4	4	58.22	97.09	0.55	0.55	0.01

Table 9-B-8. Handscoring Results for Grade 10 Writing

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17127	Conventions	2	1792	1.60	1.60	0.60	0.59	0	0	2	2	71.71	98.77	0.55	0.55	0.00
	Evidence	4	1785	2.08	2.07	0.93	0.93	1	1	4	4	59.10	94.90	0.67	0.67	0.00
	Purpose	4	1785	2.26	2.28	0.82	0.82	1	1	4	4	62.52	97.03	0.65	0.65	0.02
17170	Conventions	2	1836	1.76	1.76	0.50	0.49	0	0	2	2	83.33	99.40	0.62	0.62	0.00
	Evidence	4	1832	2.33	2.33	0.84	0.86	1	1	4	4	62.66	97.05	0.68	0.68	0.00
	Purpose	4	1832	2.57	2.56	0.82	0.83	1	1	4	4	58.35	97.43	0.64	0.64	0.00
17199	Conventions	2	1828	1.71	1.71	0.55	0.54	0	0	2	2	80.09	99.45	0.64	0.64	0.00
	Evidence	4	1828	2.19	2.16	0.79	0.79	1	1	4	4	64.44	97.54	0.65	0.65	0.03
	Purpose	4	1828	2.36	2.36	0.79	0.78	1	1	4	4	64.00	97.59	0.65	0.65	0.00
17244	Conventions	2	1459	1.56	1.59	0.66	0.64	0	0	2	2	69.64	98.56	0.59	0.59	0.04
	Evidence	4	1459	2.01	2.04	0.70	0.71	1	1	4	4	66.00	99.25	0.63	0.63	0.05
	Purpose	4	1459	2.08	2.14	0.68	0.69	1	1	4	4	62.30	99.04	0.57	0.57	0.08
17250	Conventions	2	1832	1.69	1.69	0.54	0.55	0	0	2	2	76.53	99.24	0.57	0.57	0.00
	Evidence	4	1830	2.34	2.31	0.89	0.89	1	1	4	4	54.15	96.56	0.64	0.64	0.03
	Purpose	4	1830	2.54	2.52	0.79	0.77	1	1	4	4	58.36	97.38	0.60	0.60	0.03
17258	Conventions	2	1798	1.63	1.59	0.57	0.66	0	0	2	2	70.52	98.50	0.57	0.56	0.06
	Evidence	4	1797	1.77	1.80	0.66	0.57	1	1	4	4	63.33	99.11	0.48	0.48	0.05
	Purpose	4	1797	1.87	1.89	0.67	0.61	1	1	4	4	62.66	98.61	0.49	0.49	0.04
17259	Conventions	2	1822	1.63	1.63	0.58	0.57	0	0	2	2	70.42	99.23	0.52	0.52	0.01

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1817	1.95	1.93	0.61	0.59	1	1	4	4	69.35	99.12	0.53	0.53	0.03
	Purpose	4	1817	2.06	2.06	0.60	0.60	1	1	4	4	71.27	99.39	0.58	0.58	0.01
17264	Conventions	2	1788	1.71	1.72	0.50	0.51	0	0	2	2	72.54	99.50	0.43	0.43	0.02
	Evidence	4	1786	1.97	1.98	0.65	0.63	1	1	4	4	66.07	99.78	0.58	0.58	0.00
	Purpose	4	1786	2.14	2.14	0.65	0.63	1	1	4	4	66.69	99.38	0.57	0.57	0.00
17278	Conventions	2	1837	1.71	1.59	0.54	0.58	0	0	2	2	68.86	98.97	0.47	0.46	0.22
	Evidence	4	1836	1.88	1.93	0.69	0.62	1	1	4	4	66.39	99.51	0.60	0.60	0.08
	Purpose	4	1836	2.01	2.09	0.69	0.60	1	1	4	4	65.47	98.86	0.56	0.55	0.12
17364	Conventions	2	1804	1.62	1.65	0.62	0.60	0	0	2	2	73.89	98.67	0.60	0.60	0.04
	Evidence	4	1799	1.98	1.98	0.90	0.86	1	1	4	4	57.87	96.11	0.65	0.65	0.00
	Purpose	4	1799	2.21	2.22	0.86	0.84	1	1	4	4	61.42	96.89	0.67	0.67	0.00
17368	Conventions	2	1827	1.66	1.67	0.56	0.55	0	0	2	2	74.11	99.73	0.57	0.57	0.03
	Evidence	4	1825	2.40	2.40	0.89	0.83	1	1	4	4	53.59	99.07	0.67	0.67	0.01
	Purpose	4	1825	2.45	2.48	0.81	0.79	1	1	4	4	54.74	99.01	0.63	0.63	0.03
17386	Conventions	2	1800	1.60	1.63	0.62	0.60	0	0	2	2	74.94	99.39	0.64	0.64	0.05
	Evidence	4	1798	2.11	2.13	0.87	0.87	1	1	4	4	57.62	96.16	0.64	0.64	0.02
	Purpose	4	1798	2.30	2.31	0.86	0.85	1	1	4	4	54.78	96.00	0.61	0.61	0.01
17387	Conventions	2	1826	1.71	1.70	0.52	0.54	0	0	2	2	77.77	99.67	0.59	0.59	0.02
	Evidence	4	1821	2.29	2.30	0.86	0.84	1	1	4	4	63.04	97.75	0.70	0.70	0.02
	Purpose	4	1821	2.48	2.51	0.85	0.85	1	1	4	4	59.75	97.91	0.68	0.68	0.03
17407	Conventions	2	1430	1.66	1.68	0.56	0.55	0	0	2	2	69.79	99.02	0.46	0.46	0.04

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1429	2.38	2.41	0.90	0.88	1	1	4	4	55.70	95.31	0.63	0.63	0.03
	Purpose	4	1429	2.49	2.49	0.82	0.78	1	1	4	4	58.08	96.71	0.59	0.59	0.00
17471	Conventions	2	1796	1.63	1.64	0.57	0.59	0	0	2	2	69.49	99.33	0.51	0.51	0.01
	Evidence	4	1792	1.96	1.97	0.66	0.65	1	1	4	4	69.87	99.00	0.61	0.61	0.02
	Purpose	4	1792	2.13	2.10	0.66	0.66	1	1	4	4	68.47	99.39	0.62	0.62	0.03
17472	Conventions	2	1842	1.69	1.70	0.55	0.53	0	0	2	2	74.05	99.62	0.53	0.53	0.03
	Evidence	4	1838	1.82	1.84	0.65	0.65	1	1	4	4	67.03	99.62	0.59	0.59	0.04
	Purpose	4	1838	2.03	2.05	0.71	0.67	1	1	4	4	65.29	99.46	0.62	0.62	0.04
17473	Conventions	2	1828	1.73	1.72	0.52	0.52	0	0	2	2	76.81	99.12	0.52	0.52	0.02
	Evidence	4	1822	1.92	1.90	0.56	0.54	1	1	4	4	72.50	99.23	0.51	0.51	0.05
	Purpose	4	1822	2.03	2.02	0.60	0.59	1	1	4	4	68.33	99.12	0.51	0.51	0.03
17485	Conventions	2	1799	1.53	1.54	0.65	0.64	0	0	2	2	68.65	98.50	0.57	0.57	0.02
	Evidence	4	1796	1.83	1.82	0.71	0.72	1	1	4	4	62.97	98.05	0.57	0.57	0.00
	Purpose	4	1796	1.78	1.77	0.75	0.75	1	1	4	4	59.13	97.55	0.57	0.57	0.01

Table 9-B-9. Handscoring Results for Grade 11 Writing

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
17194	Conventions	2	1819	1.77	1.76	0.51	0.50	0	0	2	2	83.01	99.18	0.62	0.62	0.02
	Evidence	4	1812	1.90	1.89	0.71	0.72	1	1	4	4	72.35	98.90	0.70	0.70	0.02
	Purpose	4	1812	1.96	1.96	0.76	0.77	1	1	4	4	67.38	98.79	0.69	0.69	0.00
17196	Conventions	2	1825	1.78	1.75	0.49	0.52	0	0	2	2	80.88	99.51	0.59	0.59	0.06
	Evidence	4	1822	2.38	2.42	0.85	0.88	1	1	4	4	62.07	98.90	0.72	0.72	0.05
	Purpose	4	1822	2.58	2.60	0.83	0.86	1	1	4	4	63.23	99.34	0.73	0.73	0.03
17257	Conventions	2	1811	1.72	1.73	0.54	0.55	0	0	2	2	80.18	99.12	0.62	0.62	0.00
	Evidence	4	1811	2.24	2.23	0.92	0.92	1	1	4	4	61.95	97.07	0.72	0.72	0.01
	Purpose	4	1811	2.47	2.46	0.89	0.90	1	1	4	4	56.49	96.74	0.67	0.67	0.00
17265	Conventions	2	1813	1.47	1.69	0.70	0.56	0	0	2	2	69.99	97.02	0.59	0.54	0.35
	Evidence	4	1812	1.95	1.94	0.76	0.73	1	1	4	4	73.18	99.17	0.73	0.73	0.01
	Purpose	4	1812	2.13	2.08	0.86	0.81	1	1	4	4	65.62	98.45	0.72	0.72	0.06
17266	Conventions	2	1760	1.81	1.81	0.47	0.47	0	0	2	2	83.81	98.58	0.53	0.53	0.00
	Evidence	4	1755	2.19	2.19	0.82	0.83	1	1	4	4	63.02	98.52	0.69	0.69	0.01
	Purpose	4	1755	2.44	2.44	0.82	0.82	1	1	4	4	63.42	98.97	0.71	0.71	0.00
17281	Conventions	2	1819	1.79	1.78	0.49	0.48	0	0	2	2	83.12	98.68	0.56	0.56	0.01
	Evidence	4	1813	1.98	1.97	0.65	0.65	1	1	4	4	71.65	99.12	0.63	0.63	0.01
	Purpose	4	1813	2.14	2.11	0.76	0.74	1	1	4	4	64.26	98.29	0.64	0.64	0.04
17292	Conventions	2	1795	1.84	1.84	0.44	0.43	0	0	2	2	86.41	99.22	0.58	0.58	0.01

ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1789	1.90	1.91	0.68	0.65	1	1	4	4	72.78	99.61	0.68	0.68	0.02
	Purpose	4	1789	2.11	2.12	0.78	0.77	1	1	4	4	67.80	98.77	0.70	0.70	0.01
17301	Conventions	2	1798	1.72	1.74	0.55	0.52	0	0	2	2	76.53	98.61	0.52	0.52	0.03
	Evidence	4	1795	2.38	2.35	0.91	0.90	1	1	4	4	55.65	96.49	0.66	0.66	0.03
	Purpose	4	1795	2.55	2.54	0.92	0.90	1	1	4	4	53.59	95.88	0.64	0.64	0.01
17363	Conventions	2	1792	1.76	1.78	0.52	0.50	0	0	2	2	81.14	98.72	0.56	0.56	0.05
	Evidence	4	1788	2.23	2.23	0.83	0.84	1	1	4	4	63.59	98.99	0.72	0.72	0.00
	Purpose	4	1788	2.49	2.51	0.82	0.81	1	1	4	4	66.05	99.50	0.73	0.73	0.02
17371	Conventions	2	1802	1.79	1.77	0.48	0.50	0	0	2	2	80.24	99.00	0.52	0.52	0.03
	Evidence	4	1801	2.20	2.18	0.80	0.81	1	1	4	4	66.19	99.22	0.72	0.72	0.02
	Purpose	4	1801	2.41	2.37	0.80	0.79	1	1	4	4	64.85	99.39	0.71	0.71	0.05
17372	Conventions	2	1784	1.75	1.75	0.52	0.52	0	0	2	2	80.44	99.38	0.60	0.60	0.01
	Evidence	4	1776	2.25	2.26	0.80	0.81	1	1	4	4	66.27	98.87	0.72	0.72	0.01
	Purpose	4	1776	2.40	2.40	0.82	0.83	1	1	4	4	63.63	98.48	0.70	0.70	0.00
17406	Conventions	2	1794	1.78	1.80	0.49	0.47	0	0	2	2	83.11	99.11	0.58	0.58	0.04
	Evidence	4	1789	2.20	2.21	0.80	0.81	1	1	4	4	67.08	98.83	0.72	0.72	0.02
	Purpose	4	1789	2.41	2.44	0.81	0.83	1	1	4	4	64.23	98.77	0.71	0.71	0.03
17476	Conventions	2	1827	1.82	1.82	0.45	0.44	0	0	2	2	84.07	98.96	0.52	0.52	0.01
	Evidence	4	1825	1.83	1.89	0.67	0.68	1	1	4	4	71.78	98.96	0.66	0.66	0.09
	Purpose	4	1825	1.92	1.98	0.74	0.76	1	1	4	4	65.81	98.25	0.65	0.65	0.09
17478	Conventions	2	1802	1.74	1.76	0.55	0.52	0	0	2	2	83.19	98.50	0.63	0.63	0.04



ITS ID	Dimension	Score Point	N	Mean		SD		Min		Max		Rater Agreement				
				Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	Human1	Human2	% Exact	% Exact and Adjacent	Correlation	Weighted Kappa	SMD
	Evidence	4	1793	1.99	1.97	0.72	0.71	1	1	4	4	72.84	99.00	0.70	0.70	0.02
	Purpose	4	1793	2.12	2.10	0.81	0.79	1	1	4	4	66.09	97.71	0.68	0.68	0.03
	Conventions	2	1807	1.78	1.81	0.50	0.46	0	0	2	2	84.23	98.67	0.58	0.58	0.05
17479	Evidence	4	1805	1.84	1.86	0.70	0.69	1	1	4	4	70.86	98.50	0.65	0.65	0.03
	Purpose	4	1805	2.00	2.02	0.78	0.78	1	1	4	4	65.82	97.84	0.67	0.67	0.02
17482	Conventions	2	1404	1.47	1.50	0.70	0.69	0	0	2	2	66.31	97.58	0.58	0.58	0.05
	Evidence	4	1400	1.83	1.84	0.73	0.73	1	1	4	4	67.71	99.29	0.68	0.68	0.01
	Purpose	4	1400	1.97	1.99	0.81	0.79	1	1	4	4	61.57	98.36	0.66	0.66	0.03