

The RIT Score: You will receive a Parent Report of your child's performance on MAP from your school throughout the year. The report tells you a number of things.

First, the report gives you a RIT score for your child in each subject area and is a measure of individual achievement. As students take MAP over a period of time, the RIT scores will also be a measure of academic growth.

Just as a doctor has a chart showing the most common height of people at certain ages, MAP provides "typical" scores for students in grades 2-8 who are tested in the fall and in the spring. You will be hearing more about the RIT scores and ranges as the year progresses.

The Lexile Score: You will also see a score called a Lexile score that will tell you additional information about your child's reading. The Lexile score is a measure of a student's achievement in reading as it relates to the varying difficulty level of books. If a student has a Lexile score of 1000, for example, then the student should be able to read books that are approximately at that level with about 75% comprehension. Books that are more than 50 Lexile points above the student's Lexile score will be challenging for the student. Books 100 Lexile points or more below will be easier, independent material for the student.

See: <http://www.lexile.com/EntrancePageFlash.html>

Growth Picture

Over the years you will see a table or chart of your child's test scores that hopefully shows progress or growth.

Each table shows your child's progress in one subject area. Each student's subsequent score from the same time of year (fall-to-fall, winter to winter or spring-to-spring) should be higher on the graph than the previous one

You can also compare your child's score to that of the district average and to an established standard for the grade.

When parents, teachers and most importantly students, understand which skills in the set need to be learned by the student, plans can be made and learning can be accelerated!

Thanks to D25 for parent brochure ideas.



Measures of Academic Progress

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Measures of Academic Progress (MAP)

It takes more than a yardstick to track your child's growth. You probably use many different kinds of measures - a bathroom scale, birthday pictures, and increasing clothing sizes. District 105 also uses different measures to chart your child's educational progress. MAP, new to the district this year, is one of those measures.

What are Measures of Academic Progress (MAP)?

We realize that there is no single test can give a full accounting of your child's knowledge and skills. Measures of Academic Progress (MAP), however, are computerized adaptive tests that measure your child's *general knowledge* in reading, language usage, and mathematics.

Your child will take MAP this year beginning in 2nd grade and again every year through 8th grade. The tests will be given in the fall, winter, and spring. Each test that we use provides one part of the whole picture. Teachers will continue to gather data from many additional sources to best meet the needs of your child.

For more information,
please see the MAP website.
www.nwea.org

Do All Students Take the Same Test?

Yes and no. All students take a computerized reading, language usage, and mathematics test. Although every test has questions covering the same goal areas, not every test has the same questions, and the test questions vary in difficulty.

In a computerized adaptive test, the difficulty of the test is adjusted to the student's performance so each student sees different test questions. The difficulty of each question is based on how well the student has answered the questions up to that point. As the student answers correctly, the questions become more difficult. If a student answers incorrectly, the questions become easier.

What Do the Tests Cover?

Each MAP test is made up of parts, which are called goals. Take a look at these goal areas for each test. Your child will take tests with the goals listed below:

Reading: Word Analysis/Vocabulary Development;
Reading Comprehension/Literary Analysis

Mathematics : Knowledge and Use of Numbers
Measure and Compare Quantities; Algebra and Analytical Methods; Geometry Concepts; Statistical Analysis and Probability

Language: Composition Writing Skills/ Strategies;
Purposes of Writing; Grammatical and Mechanical Conventions

What are Measures of Academic Progress Used For?

They measure your student's progress, or growth, in school. You may have a chart in your home on which you mark your child's height at certain times such as on his or her birthday. This is a growth chart showing how they've grown from one year to the next.

Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) do the same sort of thing, except they measure your student's growth in reading, language usage, and mathematics skills.

These tests are important because they keep track of progress or growth in the basic skills. They let teachers know where students' strengths are and if help is needed in any specific areas. MAP is just one additional look at how students are doing. Teachers already routinely assign projects and tasks, administer other tests, discuss student work, and report grades as tools to assess student progress.

How Do the Tests Measure Growth in Learning?

The Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) use scores to measure growth in reading, language usage, and mathematics. Scores depend on two things: how many questions are answered correctly and the difficulty of each question.