

A Parent's Guide to NWEA Assessments

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NWEA - Frequently Asked Questions

What is NWEA?

Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA) is a not-for-profit organization committed to helping school districts throughout the nation improve learning for all students. NWEA partners with more than 2,200 school districts representing more than three million students. As a result of NWEA tests, educators can make informed decisions to promote your child's academic growth.

Where can I learn more about NWEA?

Visit the website www.nwea.org

At Herricks Schools, which grades are conducting the NWEA?

We are presently assessing all students in grades K-6

What is the MAP NWEA Assessment?

MAP— NWEA's computerized adaptive tests are called Measure of Academic Progress, or MAP. When taking a MAP test, the difficulty of each question is based on how well a student answers all the previous questions. As the student answers correctly, questions become more difficult. If the student answers incorrectly, the questions become easier. In an optimal test, a student answers approximately half the items correctly and half incorrectly. The final score is an estimate of the student's achievement level.

What is RIT?

Tests developed by NWEA use a scale called RIT to measure student achievement and growth. RIT stands for Rasch UnIT, which is a measurement scale developed to simplify the interpretation of test scores. The RIT score relates directly to the curriculum scale in each subject area. It is an equal-interval scale, like feet and inches, so scores can be added together to calculate accurate class or school averages.

What is the average score?

RIT scores range from about 130 to 300. Students typically start at the 130 level in Grade K and progress to the 240 to 300 level by high school. RIT scores make it possible to follow a student's educational growth from year to year.

What subjects does MAP assess?

We are using the MAP tests in the area of mathematics (K-6) and reading (3-6) assessments.

How long does it take to complete a test?

Although the tests are not timed, grades K-2 have two 30 minute sessions and Grades 3-5 students about one hour to complete each test.

When will my student be tested and how often?

Districts have the option of testing their students up to four times a year. Districts typically test students at the beginning of the school year in fall and at the end of the school year in spring. Some districts may also choose to test students in the summer. We have just completed our first session and anticipate testing in the spring and possibly in the winter.

Do all students in the same grade take the same test?

No. NWEA assessments are designed to target a student's academic performance in mathematics and reading. These tests are tailored to an individual's current achievement level. This gives each student a fair opportunity to show what he or she knows and can do. If a school uses MAP, the computer adjusts the difficulty of the questions so that each student takes a unique test.

What can I do as a parent?

Three kinds of parental involvement at home are consistently associated with higher student achievement:
Actively organizing and monitoring a child's time.
Helping with homework.
Discussing school matters.

What are NWEA assessments used for?

NWEA assessments are used to measure your student's progress or growth in school. Similar to a chart on which you mark your child's height at certain times, such as on his or her birthday. This is a growth chart. It shows how much he or she has grown from one year to the next. NWEA assessments do the same sort of thing, except they measure your student's growth in mathematics and reading skills. The scale used to measure your child's progress is called the RIT scale (Rasch unIT). The RIT scale is an equal-interval scale much like feet and inches on a yardstick. It is used to chart your student's academic growth from year to year.

How do teachers use the test scores?

NWEA tests are important to teachers because they keep track of progress and growth in basic skills. They let teachers know where a student's strengths are and if help is needed in any specific areas. Teachers use this information to help them guide instruction in the classroom.

What are some ways that I can help my child?

Provide a quiet, comfortable place for studying at home.
Make sure that your child is well rested on school days and especially the day of a test. Children who are tired are less able to pay attention in class or to handle the demands of a test.
Give your child a well-rounded diet. A healthy body leads to a healthy, active mind.
Provide books and magazines for your child to read at home. By reading new materials, a child learns new words that might appear on a test.

What are some ways I can help my child with reading?

Provide many opportunities for your child to read books or other materials. Children learn to read best when they have books and other reading materials at home and plenty of chances to read.
Read aloud to your child. Research shows that this is the most important activity that parents can do to increase their child's chance of reading success. Keep reading aloud even when your child can read independently.
Make time for the library.
Play games like Scrabble, Spill and Spell, Scattergories, and Balderdash together.
Follow your child's interest—find fiction and nonfiction books that tie into this interest.
Work crossword puzzles with your child.
Give a magazine subscription for a gift.

Did you know?

Parents cannot assume that schoolwork makes up for too much TV. Children of all ages watch as much TV in one day as they read for fun in an entire week. Overall, children under age 13 spend 90 minutes a day in front of the TV—one-quarter of their free time. - U.S. Department of Education

What are some ways I can help my child with math?

Spend time with kids on simple board games, puzzles, and activities that encourage better attitudes and stronger math skills. Even everyday activities such as playing with toys in a sandbox or in a tub at bath time can teach children math concepts such as weight, density, and volume.

Encourage children to solve problems. Provide assistance, but let them figure it out themselves. Problem solving is a lifetime skill.

The kitchen is filled with tasty opportunities to teach fractional measurements, such as doubling and dividing cookie recipes.

Point out ways that people use math every day to pay bills, balance their checkbooks, figure out their net earnings, make change, and how to tip at restaurants. Involve older children in projects that incorporate geometric and algebraic concepts such as planting a garden, building a bookshelf, or figuring how long it will take to drive to your family vacation destination.

Children should learn to read and interpret charts and graphs such as those found in daily newspapers. Collecting and analyzing data will help your child draw conclusions and become discriminating readers of numerical information.

Web sites for Kids and Parents

Math

www.aaamath.com Math practice and activities

www.coolmath.com Interactive math games

www.funbrain.com Great site for kids

www.aplusmath.com A+ Math

<http://mathforum.org/dr.math/> Ask Dr. Math

www.gomath.com On line math help

www.tangram.i-p.com/ Interactive tangrams

www.mathleague.com/help/help.htm Math League help topics

www.edhelper.com Help for all subjects

Language Arts/Reading

www.funbrain.com Language Arts games and more

www.m-w.com/game/ Merriam Webster Word Game of the Day

www.vocabulary.com Vocabulary activities

www.superkids.com/aweb/tools/words Vocabulary builders

<http://helponenglish.homestead.com> English help

www.writesite.org Interactive Language Arts and Journalism

www.lexile.com Lexile Framework

www.kidsreads.com Book reviews, games, authors, and more

Common MAP Terms:

MAP— Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) are a series of computerized adaptive tests that measure a student's general knowledge in reading, language usage, mathematics and science.

Norm Group Average—The average score observed for students in the norm group.

Percentile Range—Percentiles are used to compare one student's performance to that of the norm group.

Percentile means the student scored as well as or better than that percent of students taking the test in his/her grade. There is about a 68% chance that a student's percentile ranking would fall within this range if the student tested again relatively soon.

Percentile Rank—The percentile rank is a normative statistic that indicates how well a student performed in comparison to the students in the norm group. The most recent norm sample was a group of over 2.3 million students from across the United States. A student's percentile rank indicates that the student scored as well as, or better than, the percent of students in the norm group. In other words, a student with a percentile rank of 72 scored as well as, or better than 72% of the students in the norm group.

RIT—Tests developed by NWEA use a scale called RIT to measure student achievement and growth. RIT stands for Rasch UnIT, which is a measurement scale developed to simplify the interpretation of test scores. The RIT score relates directly to the curriculum scale in each subject area. It is an equal-interval scale, like feet and inches, so scores can be added together to calculate accurate class or school averages. RIT scores range from about 140 to 300. Students typically start at the 140 to 190 level in the third grade and progress to the 240 to 300 level by high school. RIT scores make it possible to follow a student's educational growth from year to year.

Standards— Standards are statements, developed by states or districts, of what students should know and be able to do, related to specific academic areas.