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#### Abstract

This paper is the second of a series of four reports that document the achievement monitoring component of a three-year study on the acquisition of addition-subtraction problem-solving skills by young children. A set of performance objectives contained in or ancillary to 10 instructional units on sentence-writing for verbal problemf and algorithms speciEied test content. Tests measuring group progress toward these objectives were administered after each unit. Data for the tests given after the three units covered in the fall semester of grade 2 are presented in this paper. The scores for each objective, developed using matrix sampling procedures, indicated satisfactory progress on all but three objectives for which mastery had been expected. These objectives involved sentence-writing for the numbers 0-20. Performance on the other objectives was generally satisfactory and in fact froquently surpassed expectations relative to instruction, particularly for objectives associated with the numbers 0-99. Administrator's manuals and student tests forms R, S, \& T; item statistics; and performance by objective are included in the appendices. (Author/Jaz)


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# DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR THE GRADE TWO (FALL) ACHIEVEMENT MONITORING TESTS (S-4, S-5, AND S-6), COORDINATED STUDY NO. 1 

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## Abstract

This paper is the second of a series of four reports that document the achievement monitoring component of a three-year study on the acquisition of addition-subtraction problem-solving skills by young children. A set of performance objectives contained in or ancillary to ten instructional units on sentencewriting for verbal problems and algorithms specified test content. Tests measuring group progress toward these objectives were administered after each unit. Data for the tests given after the three units covered in the fall semester of grade 2 are presented in this paper. The scores for each objective, developed using matrix sampling procedures, indicated satisfactory progress on all but three objectives for which mastery had been expected. These objectives involved sentence-writing for the numbers 0-20. Performance on the other objectives was generally satisfactory and in fact frequently surpassed expectations relative to instruction, particularly for objectives associated with the numbers 0-99.

## Introduction

The Mathematics Work Group of the Wisconsin Center for Education Research is presently conducting a program of research focused on children's acquisition of concepts and skills related to addition and subtraction of whole numbers. A major aim of mathematical instruction is to enable students to acquire concepts and skills requisite for solving problems of many types. A goal of our current research is to understand how pedagoyical and psychological factors are related to their acquisition.

The interrelationship of pupil performance on selected arithmetic skills, pupil cognitive processes, instructional materials, and teachers' classroom behaviors is depicted in Figure 1. Using this framework, we are proceeding to:

1. identify important addition and subtraction skills;
2. review past empirical data or collect new data on these skills;
3. re-examine these mathematical skills and hypothesize how they are related to underlying cognitive skills;
4. examine the instructional materials designed to teach these skills; and
5. conduct a series of empirical studies on the appropriateness of particular teacher classroom behaviors, the appropriateness of instructional materials, and the relationship of specific cognitive skills to mathematical skills.


Figure 1. Factors influencing pupil performance.

The work of the Mathematics Work Group is built around the conceptual framework exemplified in Figure 1. The empirical and theoretical investigations generally involve two or more of the factors depicted and have been organized into four major categories. These are a conceptual paper series, a set of short empirical studies, a major longitudinal study, and an invitations? conference of scholars.

This paper is one of a series of summary reports from the longit:dinal study. Approximately 180 students in three schools were identified as subjects for the study. One school with about 60 students chose not to continue into the second year of the study. Thus, about 120 children were followed for three school years. Pupil performance was measured in several ways:

1. Individual interviews. At several times during each school year, individual children were administered a set of problem tasks dealing with addition and subtraction. The interviewer attempted to ascertain the children's solution strategy, correctness of answer, type of errors made, and modeling procedures.
2. Group-administered paper-and-pencil tests. There were two categories of tests:
a. Achievement monitoring. These tests measured pupil progress toward a set of performance objectives contained in the instructional materials. By means of matrix sampling procedures, estimates were made of group performance. Achievement monitoring tests were given
shortly after the completion of the instructional units related to arithmetic objectives.
b. Topic inventories. These were very short tests that measured pupil progress toward mastery of the objectives of a specific instructional unit or topic. . Every subject took the same test, resulting in a measure of individual performance.

Each topic inventory was given only once, providing a measure of performance on a few objectives at a single point in time; in contrast, there were repeated administrations of the same achievement monitoring test, in order to examine change in performance over time on a broad set of objectives.

Instruction and classroom environment were assessed by direct classroom observation of teacher actions, pupil behaviors, and instructional materials. A trained observer was present each day the instructional units, or topics, dealing with arithmetic objectives were used. Organizational and grouping measures were noted, along with interactions between teacher and pupils and among pupils. Measures of pupil engaged time were estimated by observing six target students.

The purpose of this paper is to report the administration of and results for the achievement monitoring tests given to grade 2 students during the fall semester of the second year of the study in the period October 1979 through February 1980. The tests were administered following instruction in the three sentence-writing topics ( $S-4, S-5$, and $S-6$ ). The paper has four major sections: background information on the subjects and
instructional materials, description of the three-year achievement monitoring plan and the tests, raport of the data collection procedures, and discussion of the results. Samples of the tests, administrator's manuals, and complate item and teat atatistics appaar in the appendices.

## Background Information

## Subject:

The subjects were 120 second-grade students in six clifsses from two elementary schools in predominantly middle class areas.

## Curriculum Materials and Instructinnal Objectives

Each of the schools used as their mathematics curriculum the Developing Mathematical Processes (DMP) program (Romberg, Harvey, Moser, \& Montgomery, 1974). Ten new instructional topics on addition-subtraction, to be integrated into the regular DMP sequence of topics, had been developed for the three-year study. The topics covered during the fall semester of grade 2 were S-4, S-5, and S-6 which were seatence-writing topics; three sentence-writing topics (S-1, S-2, and $S-3$ ) which included the same obfectives had been completed in grade 1. For the spring semester of grade 2 and first months of grade 3, four algorithm topics (A-1 through $A-4$ ) were taught. Instruction in other DMP topics was carried out as usual in all three grades, except for topics replaced by the ten special topics.

The ultimate goal of the ten topics was that children develop efficient problem-aolving behavior in addition and subtraction problem situations. The specific skills believed to result in this behavior are the ability to symbolize verbal problems in the form of written addition or
and
subtraction sentences and the ability to retrieve addition and subtraction "facts" and/or use addition-subtraction algorithms.

The content of the three topics taught in the fall semester of grade 2 is summarized here:

Topic S-4. The simple joining, separating, and part-part-whole situations already introduced were varied by increasing the complexity of wording and context and by varying the position of the unknown part for foining and separating such that the situation was not directly translatable into a canonical sentence, i.e., "missing addends or subtrahends" were presented. Open sentences $0-20$ were practiced, with stress on the 11-14 facts, and the noncanonical form was introduced.

Topic S-5. Comparison situations were focused on, including the use of the part-part-whole chart in analyzing them. Also, separating situations in which the whole is unknown were covered; that is, "missing minuends." Open sentences $0-20$ were reviewed, with emphasis on the canonical form.

Topic S-6. Mastery of all three objectives was expected at the end of S-6, in which all the sentence-writing situations and the open sentences were reviewed.

The skills covered in these three topics were expressed formally by the following instructional objectives common to all six sentence-writing topics:

1. Given an open problem situation involving the numbers $0-20$ that is solvable by using either addition or subtraction, writes a sentence that represents the situation.
2. Given an open sentence of the form $a+b=\square$ or $+\frac{a}{b}$ involving the numbers $0-20,{ }^{1}$ solves it.
3. Given an open sentence of the form $a-b=\square$ or $-\frac{a}{b}$ involving the numbers $0-20$, solves it.

Of the many objectives included in the regular DMP topics taught in grade 2, only those which developed the notions of numerousness, ordering, and place value for the numbers $0-99$ were essential in terms of the present study, since this content was prerequisite to the objectives of the algorithm topics. These prerequisite objectives were:

1. Given a set of 0-99 objects (or the spoken number), represents the numerousness of that set by writing the appropriate number.
2. Given a number $0-99$, represents it physically or pictorially.
3. Given a set of numbers $0-99$, orders them.
4. Given a number 0-99, written in compact/expanded notation, writes it in expanded/compact notation.

## Instruction

Instruction in the sentence-writing topics S-4, S-5, and S-6 occurred in the period from October 1979 to February 1980 for all classes except the lowest achievement group in school 1 which completed S-6 in mid-March 1980. The topic pertaining to numerousness, ordering, and place value for the numbers $0-99$ was completed just after S-6. The teachers cooperated with the request that the three $S$ topics be taught according to the specifications in the instructional materials.
$1_{\text {The basic facts }} 0$-10 were emphasized in S-1 through S-3.

The mathematics classes were homogeneously grouped at school 1 into four levels. The two classes in school 3 'were heterogeneously grouped. (School 2 did not participate in the study after the first year.)

The time allowed for mathematics was:
school 1, four classes 35-minute periods daily
school 3, two classes 45-minute periods daily
It had been suggested that each topic be covered in about three weeks. The actual range of time spent by the six classes appears in Table 1 and indicates that for $\mathbf{S - 4}$ and $\mathbf{S - 5}$ most classes spent more than the recommended time. This occurred primarily because teachers expected students to master the material at S-4 and/or S-5 and were uncomfortable about moving on, even though mastery was not required by the program specifications until s-6. Since there was much variability among classes in the amount of time per topic, interesting relationships to achievement might be demonstrated. However, no attempt to do so will be made in this report which is concernel with performance of the total population.

## Achievement Monitoring Plan and Tests

## Overview of the Three-Year Plan

Figure 2 presents an overview of the achievement monitoring plan for the three years of the study. All objectives on which performance was assessed are listed in abbreviated form with an indication of the points in time when instruction occurred, when mastery was expected, and when achievement was monitored. The schedule called for 11 test times: the baseline test and a test after each instructional topic.

Table 1
Time Spent on Instruction in Sentence-writing Topics

| Topic | Minimum | Average | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S-4 | 675 min., 19 days $^{\text {a }}$ | 842 min., 26.3 days | 1063 min., 33 days |
| S-5 | 425 min., 15 days | $609 \mathrm{~min} ., 18.8$ days | 905 min., 27 days |
| S-6 | 349 min., 12 days | 462 min., 14.5 days | 666 min., 20 days |

${ }^{\text {a Minutes }}$ and days do not necessarily represent the same class.


Following the general rule that objectives should be assessed both prior to and following instruction, yet avoiding test situations which would be overly frustrating or extremely easy for the students, four overlapping test periods were identified and objectives added to or dropped from the achievement monitoring schedule accordingly. The four test periods covered the middle of grade 1 to the end of grade 1 (baseline through $\mathrm{S}-3$ ), the middle of grade 1 to the middle to grade 2 (baseline through S-6), the beginning of grade 2 to the middle of grade 3 (S-4 through A-4), and the middle to grade 1 to the midsle of grade 3 ( $\mathrm{S}-1$ through A-4). Achievement was assessed a minimum of four times and a maximum of 11 times per objective.

In order to limit the time any student spent in a testing situation and yet to gather a maximum amount of information about progress toward each objective, a matrix sampling plan based on earlier work in this area was followed (Romberg \& Braswell, 1973). All students in each class were assigned randomly to one of three test groups. Each test group was then assigned one of three test forms for each administration period. Each olsjective was represented by items on at least two and usually all three of the test forms. A description of the tests is given in the following section.

The objectives included in the achievement monitioring program were classified as (1) prerequisite instructional objectives, which were those considered necessary for achievement of the objectives of the $S$ and $A$ topics, (2) instructional objectives for the $S$ and $A$ topics, and (3) noninstractinnal objectives. The noninstructional objectives pertained to
skills which were not formally taught in the regular DMP program or the $S$ and A topics. However, since there was potentially a relationship between growth in these skills and progress on the formal instructional objectives, they were included in the test program. The nondastructional skills were:

1. problem-solving 0-20 and 0-99
2. counting on and counting back
3. recall of basic addition-subtraction facts under a speeded test condition
4. use of addition-subtraction algorithms under a timed test condition

The problem-solving objectives were created for achievement monitoring because the instructional objectives stated for the $S$ and A topics specified sentence-writing skills and open sentence/algorithmic skills as discrete objectives but did not actually express as objectives the ability to integrate these skills in problem-solving situations. Assessment of problem-solving per se was also of interest because these data paralleled that gathered in the individual interview component of the study.

The objectives were also organized in terms of general. mathematical content areas such as numerousness, ordering, and open sentences. (See Figure 2.) Each of these areas represented what may be thought of as a composite objective. For example, in the area of numerousness, there was an individual objective related to writing 0-99 and another objective for representing 0-99; when these two objectives were treated as one, they
formed a composite objective called numerousness. The composite objectives will be used in later analyses in which aggregate data are desirable to reduce the number of variables. In che present paper, the discussion primarily concerns individual objectivus.

The scntence-writing objectives were stated as composite objectives in the instructional materials; that is, there was no explicit breakdown into individual objectives for each problem type, such as joining, separating and comparison. For two reasons, the sentencewriting objectives were broken down into several discrete objectives, each reflecting a different problem situation: first, the various problem situations were introduced at different points in the sequence of sentence-writing topics; second, and more importantly, the achievement monitoring data will eventually be integrated with data from the interview component of the study which was gathered and analyzed in terms of problem type.

## Objectives Assessed in Grade 2 (Fall)

The prerequisite instructional objectives and the instructional objectives for the $S$ topics included in the test program for grade 2 (fall) were stated in full in the first section. Since two of the four algorithm topics would be covered during the spring semester of grade 2 , the three objectives for those topics were also assessed during the fall semester of grade 2 for baseline purposes. These objectives, which are the same for the four algorithm topics, are:

1. Given an open addition or subtraction situation involving the numbers $0 \ldots$, , writes a sentence that represents the situation.
2. Given two numbers whose sum is $0-99$, computes their sum.
3. Given two numbers $0-99$, computes their difference. The noninstructional skills for problem-solving, counting, and recall of basic facts were assessed throughout this phase of the achievement monitoring. The use of addition and subtraction algorithms under a freeresponse timed condition was assessed only at $S-6$, because earlier testing of these skills would have unnecessarily frustrated the children. The 38 individual objectives assessed in grade 2 (fall) are marked with an asterisk in Figure 2 and are summarized in Table $2 .{ }^{2}$

Mastery expectations were established for the prerequisite and $S$ and A instructional objectives. The numerousness, ordering, and place value objectives for the numbers $0-99$ were to be mastered just before the first A topic; that is, mastery was not expected until the A-1 test time. Mastery of the sentence-writing objectives for numbers $\mathbf{0 - 2 0}$ was expected after the completion of S-6. Mastery of open sentences for sums or minuends to 10 had been expected after $\mathrm{S}-3$ while mastery of the remaining factsopen sentences for sums or mimuends to 20 -was anticipated after S-6. Since instruction on all of the instructional objectives associated with the algorithms and with sentence-writing for numbers $0-99$ would occur in the spring semester of grade 2 and fall semester of grade 3 during the A-1 to A-4.topics, mastery was not expected until A-4.

[^1]Table 2
Objectives Assessed in Grade 2 (Fall)

Numerousness
writes 0-99
represents 0-99
Ordering, Place Value
ordering 0-99
notation 0-99
Open Sentences
add 0-20
subt 0-20

Sentence-writing 0-20
add-simple joining
subt-simple separating
subt-part part whole-addend
add-part part whole
subt-comparison
subt-join-addend
Sentence-writing 0-99
add-simple joining
subt-simple separating
subt-part part whole-addend
add-part part whole
subt-comparison
subt-join-addend

Problem-solving 0-20
add-simple joining subt-simple separating subt-part part whole-addend add-part part whole subt-comparison subt-join-addend

Problem-solving 0-99
add-simple joining subt-simple separating subt-part part whole-addend add-part part whole subt-comparison subt-join-addend

Algorithms
add 0-99
subt 0-99
Counting
on 9-31
back 9-31

Basic Facts Recall-Speeded Test add 0-20
subt 0-20
Algorithms--Timed Test ${ }^{1}$
add 0-99
subt 0-99
${ }^{1}$ Assessed only at S-6.

There were no specific predictions for time of mastery for the noninstructional objectives; however, it was anticipated that performance on the recall and problem-solving skills for numbers $0-20$ would be related to growth on the open sentence and sentence-writing $0-20$ objectives and that there would be improvement in counting skills due to informal work in this area both at home and at school. Similarly, it was presumed that problem-solving skills for numbers 0-99 and algorithmic performance under timed conditions would be related to status on the regular objectives of the A topics.

## Description of the Tests

Three forms ( $R, S, T$ ) of a 35 -minute paper-and-pencil test were developed for the fall semester of grade 2 ; each form had four subtests. Two subtests assessed recall of addition and subtraction facts under speeded test comilitions; the major subtest contained 19 multiple-choice items covering all other objectives to be assessed. The fourth subtest measured performance on the sentence-writing $0-20$ and $0-99$ objectives in a free-response context. (These objectives were also included in the multiple-choice test.) Two additional subtests were created for S-6 only for the baseline testing of addition and subtraction algorithm proficiency under timed conditions. Copies of the tests and administrator's manuals are in Appendix A; a discussion of the test development for all three years of the study appears elsewhere (Buchanan \& Romberg, 1982b).

Multiple-choice subtest. An outline of the content of each form of the multiple-choice subtest appears in Table 3. Each objective in the areas

Table 3
Outiine of Multiple-choice Subtest Items

| Itm $\mathrm{ID}^{\text {d }}$ | Poter | Porm 5 | Porm ! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 C | Numaroumess vitus 0-99 | Numarousness <br> mites 0-99 | Numerousness writes 0-99 |
| 20 | Humeroumenss <br> repromat! $0-99$ | Numerougness <br> represents 0-99 | Numerousness represents 0-99 |
| 38 | Open Sentences aubt 0-10 | Open Sentences add 0-10 | Open Sentences subt 0-10 |
| 47 | Open Sentences add 11-18 | Open Sentences subt 11-18 | Open Sentences add 11-18 |
| 56 | Problem-alving 0-20 (A) <br> nubt-aieple aparatiog 11-15 | Problem-solving 0-20 (A) subt-comparison 11-15 | Problem-solving 0-20 (A) add-part part whole 11-15 |
| 68 | Problea-solving 0-99 (A) oubt-comparison 0-99 | Problem-solving 0-99 (A) add-part puirt whole 0-99 | Problem-solving 0-99 (A) subt-simple separating 0-99 |
| 71 | Ordoring, Place Value ordering 0-99 | Ordering, Place Value ordering 0-99 | Ordering, Place Value ordering 0-99 |
| 85 | Ordering, Place Value notation 0-99 | Oxdering, Place Value notation 0-99 | Ordering, Place Value notation 0-99 |
| g | Seatence-riting $0-20(A)$ add-part part whole 11-15 | Sentence-miting 0-20 (A) <br> subt-simple separating 11-15 | Sentence-rriting 0-20 (A) subt-comparison. 11-15 |
| 10. | Sentence-riting 0-99 (A) <br> subt-dimple separating 0-99 | Seatence-writing 0-99 (A) subt-comparison 0-99 | Sentence-miting 0-99 (A) add-part part whole 0-99 |
| 1111 | Sentunce-riting 0-20 (B) subt-Joln-addend 11-15 | Sentence-witing 0-20 (B) subt-part part whole-addend 11-15 | Sentence-miting 0-20 (B) add-simple joining 11-15 |
| $E R^{3} C^{26}$ |  |  | 24 |


| 12N | Sentence-writing 0-99 (B) subt-part part whole-addend $0-99$ | Sentence-writing 0-99 (B) add-simple joining 0-99 | Sentence-writing 0-99 (B) $)_{\infty}^{-\infty}$ ubbt-join-addend $0-99$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 130 | Problem-solving $0-20(B)$ subt-join-addend 11-15 | Problem-solving 0-20 (B) subt-part part whole-addend 11-15 | Problem-solving 0-20 (B) add-simple joining 11-15 |
| 148 | Problem-solving 0-99 (B) add-simple joining 0-99 | Problem-solving 0-99 (B) subt-join-addend 0-99 | Problem-sclving 0-99 (B) subt-part part whole-addend 0-99 |
| 150 | Algorithme add 0-99 | Algorithms add 0-99 | Algorithms <br> add 0-99 |
| 16R | Algorithms subt 0-99 | Algorithms subt 0-99 | Algorithms subt 0-99 |
| 178 | Counting on 9-18 | Coumting on 9-18 | Counting on 9-18 |
| 189 | Counting back 9-18 | Counting back 9-18 | Counting back 18-31 |
| 190 | Counting back 18-31 | Counting on 18-31 | Counting on 9-18 |

AThe numeric $\mathbb{I D}$ refers to the items as they are labeled in the computer printout reproduced in Appendix B. The alpha ID refers to the actual tests; items $A$ and $B$ are samples (see Appendix $A$ ).
of numerousness, ordering/place value, open sentences, and algorithms (not timed) was represented by one multiple-choice item on every test form; i.e., three items altogether per objective. Similarly, for counting on and counting back for numbers to 18, there was one item per form; however, an additional counting item for numbers to 31 was added to each form because information on these numbers was of potential interest in the development of interview problem situations using larger numbers.

Each of the 12 individual objectives for sentence-writing 0-20 and 0-99 was represented by a multinle-choice item in one of three forms; that is, one item per objective. Each verbal problem type (e.g., joining) was therefore represented by two items, one for numbers 11-15 and one for 0-99. The two items were on different forms.

The sentencemwiting objectives (or items) were further classified into two groups: Sets A and B. This was an arbitrary division created because half (Set A) of the items were designed to reflect the interview verbal problems precisely in syntax, number order, number domain, etc., while the remainder (Set B) allowed variations in these characteristics in keeping with the instructional program which presented more variations of each problem type than it was possible to cover in the individual interview. ${ }^{3}$

Since there was no way in a multiple-choice format to have students actually write a sentence, the items required listening to a verbal problem read aloud and then choosing the sentence which correctly represented the

[^2]verbal situation. The problem situation itself was not printed on the test page. This prevented reading difficulties and also was in keeping with the procedures for the interviews in which the problems were presented orally. Another subtest, explained below, contained sentencewriting items in a free response format.

The assignment of items to test forms for the 12 objectives for problemsolving $0-20$ and $0-99$ exactly paralleled the assignment of sentence-writing items. That is, there was one item per objective assigned to one of the three forms. The two items total per verbal problem type-one for $\mathbf{0 - 2 0}$ and one for 0-99--were assigned to different forms. The problem-solving iteas, which were also in Set $A$ or $B$, required the student to listen to the story, which was not printed in the test booklet, and to choose the correct solution.

All of the questions in the multiple-choice section of the tests were read to the children and then the key phrases were repeated; in the case of the verbal problems for the sentence-writing and problem-solving objectives, the entire story situation was read twice. The children then marked an $X$ on one of the four response choices: the solution, two distractors, and the "puzzled face," an option which indicated "I have not learned this yet." The response choices, symbols, and pictures were not read or explained to the children (except for the "puzzled face").

The "puzzled face" option was provided to avoid unnecessary frustration and to reduce the amount of random guessing. Although it was expected that the "puzzled face" choice would be used throughout the achievement testing because there would always be objectives not yet introduced and/or
mastered, this option was particularly useful for baseline assessment such as for algorithms. Marking the "puzzled face" allowed children to give a positive response indicating that they hadn't learned to find the answer to the question.

Sentence-writing free-response subtests. The 12 individual sentencewriting objectives (verbal problem types) for the numbers 0-20 and 0-99 were also assessed in a free-response format in which a verbal problem was read twice to the students who were directed to write a sentence for the situation and not solve the sentence. There were two 0-20 and two 0-99 items per form; all items were in Set A (see Table 4).

Speeded subteste. There were 12 addition and 12 subtraction facts on each of the three forms; the first six problems in each case covered the facts from 4 to 9; the last six involved 10 to 18 (see Table 5).

The addition and subtraction recall subtests were introduced by the test administrator; then specific directions on a tape recording preceded the items presented with intervals of 2 seconds' working time for both addition and subtraction. The intervals were based on previous studies in this area (Romberg, 1975). The children wrote their answers in designated spaces, leaving spaces for unknown facts empty. There was a short break between the two subtests.

Addition and subtraction algorithm timed subtests (S-6). Since it would have been unnecessarily frustrating to assess baseline algorithmic proficiency under timed conditions with the two full-length subtests (24 items) developed for achievement monitoring after the A topics (Buchanan

Table 4
Outline of Sentence-wititing Pree Response Subtest Items
Item $\mathrm{ID}^{\mathrm{a}} \quad$ Form $\mathrm{R} \quad$ Form $\mathrm{S} \quad$ Form T

| 1 A | Sentence-vititing 0-20 subt-comarison 11-15 | Sentence-vititing 0-20 addopart part whole 11-15 | Sentence-virting 0-20 subt-simple separating 11-15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2B | Sentence-writing 0-99 add-part part whole $0-99$ | Sentence-wititing 0-99 subt-simple separating $0-99$ | Sentence-witing 0-99 subt-comparison 0-99 |
| 30 | Sentence-riting 0-99 subt-jodnraddend $0-99$ | Sentence-viriting 0-99 subt-part part whole-adcend $0-99$ | Sentence-viriting 0-99 add-simple joining 0-99 |
| 4D | Sentence-riting 0-20 add-simple joining 11-15 | Sentence-writing 0-20 subt-join-addend 11-15 | Sentence-rititing 0-20 subt-part part whole addend 11-15 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ The numeric ID refers to the Items as they are labeled in the computer printout reproduced in Appendix B. The alpha ID refers to the actual tests (see Appendix A).

Table 5
Outline of Addition and Subtraction Facts Recall Items-mpeeded Subtests

| Item $\mathrm{ID}^{\mathrm{a}}$ | Form R | Form S | Form T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Addition Facts | Recall | Subtests |
| 1C | $1+5$ | $3+1$ |  |
| 2D | $3+2$ | $2+5$ | $2+4$ |
| 3E | $4+4$ | $1+6$ | $6+3$ |
| 4F | $3+6$ | $7+2$ | $5+2$ |
| 5G | $4+3$ | $2+6$ | $2+3$ |
| 6H | $6+2$ | $3+5$ | $5+0$ |
| 7I | $5+8$ | $4+8$ | $1+3$ |
| 8J | $6+9$ | $3+7$ | $9+2$ |
| 9K | $9+3$ | $5+9$ | $6+6$ |
| 10L | $5+7$ | $6+8$ | $4+7$ |
| 11M | $8+9$ | $8+7$ | $7+6$ |
| 12N | $3+8$ | $4+9$ | $9+7$ |

Subtraction Facts Recall Subtests

| 1C | $5-1$ | $7-1$ | $3-2$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2D | $9-2$ | $8-4$ | $6-4$ |
| 3E | $8-7$ | $9-5$ | $9-1$ |
| 4F | $5-3$ | $7-4$ | $7-3$ |
| 5G | $7-6$ | $8-6$ | $6-1$ |
| 6H | $8-5$ | $4-3$ | $7-5$ |
| 7I | $14-7$ | $11-2$ | $10-4$ |
| 8J | $12-5$ | $13-8$ | $13-9$ |
| $9 K$ | $11-8$ | $12-7$ | $14-8$ |
| 1OL | $13-7$ | $15-9$ | $11-7$ |
| 11M | $12-9$ | $10-2$ | $12-4$ |
| 12N | $15-8$ | $16-7$ | $17-9$ |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ The numeric ID refers to the items as they are labeled in the computer printout reproduced in Appendix B. The alpha ID refers to the actual tests (see Appendix A).
\& Romberg, 1982b), two abbreviated subtests of 5 items each were created for S-6 only. The subtests contained a sample of three 2-digit and two 3-digit problem types, some requiring regrouping and others not (see Table 6). Although 3-digit numbers (and algorithms) were not included in instruction at any time during the study, possible generalization of algorithmic skills to those numbers was of interest in the study. One and one-half minutes were allowed for the three 2-digit problems and also for the two 3-digit problems; that is, students were required to move on to the 3-digit problems after one and one-half minutes. The total time for each subtest was three minutes.

## Data Collection Procedures

## Test Groups

Following the matrix sampling plan described earlier, students in each class were randomly assigned to one of three test groups containing 11-12 students per group in school 3 and 25-26 per group in school 1 . The test groups were assigned to one of the three test forms ( $R, S, T$ ) according to the schedule in Table 7. Since there were three test times, the students took each form of the test once. However, because some items also appeared in the grade 1 tests, students would have taken these items at least once and in some cases twice before. Because of absences and student mobility, the number of students actually tested after each topic varied somewhat. Also, because the classes moved at different paces through the topics, particularly where there was homogeneous grouping, it was not always possible to test an entire test group at one sitting.

Table 6
Outline of Addition and Subtraction Algorithm Items--Timed Subtests (S-6)

| Form R | Form S | Form $T$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addition Algorithm Subtest |  |  |
| 2-digit + 2-digit <br> (no regrouping) | 2-digit + 2-digit (no regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-digit + 2-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2-digit + 2-digit (regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-digit + 2-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-digit + 2-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1-digit + 2-digit (regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-digit + 1-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ | 2-digit + 1-digit (no regrouping) |
| 3-digit + 2-digit (no regrouping) | 3-digit + 3-digit (no regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-digit + 2-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-digit + 3-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ | 3 addends (regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-digit + 3-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Subtraction Algorithm Subtest |  |  |
| 2-digit - 2-digit <br> (no regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-digit - 2-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ | 2-digit - 2-digit <br> (no regrouping) |
| 2-digit - 2-digit (regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-digit - 2-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ | 2-digit - 2-digit (regrouping) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-digit - 1-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ | 2-digit - 1-digit (no regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2-digit - 1-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 3-digit - 3-digit (no regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-digit - 2-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ | 3-digit - 2-digit (no regrouping) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-digit - 3-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ | 3-digit - 3-digit (no regrouping) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-digit - 3-digit } \\ & \text { (regrouping) } \end{aligned}$ |

2-digit - 2-digit (regrouping)

2-digit - 2-digit
(regrouping)
2-digit - 1-digit (no regrouping)

3-digit - 2-digit

3-digit - 3-digit
(no regrouping)

2-digit + 2-digit (regrouping)

2-digit + 2-digit
(regrouping)
2-digit + 1-digit (no regrouping)

3-digit + 2-digit (regrouping)

3-digit + 3-digit (regrouping)

2-digit - 2-digit (no regrouping)

2-digit - 2-digit (regrouping)

2-digit - 1-digit (regrouping)

3-digit - 2-digit (no regrouping)

3-digit - 3-digit (regrouping)

Table 7
Assignment of Students to Test Form

| Test Group | Administration Time |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S-4 | S-5 | S-6 |
|  | Test | Form Assignment |  |
| 1 | T | S | R |
| 2 | R | T | S |
| 3 | S | R | T |

## Schedule

The achievement monitoring tests were given as soon as possible after each topic was completed. Since instruction in each sentence-writing topic generally took about three to five weeks and was followed by an intervening DMP topic which was not a part of the study, there were six to eight week intervals between administrations.

## Procedure

The tests were administered by Center staff members in one $35-40$ minute sitting during the regular mathematics class period. The practice of having Center administrators provided uniformity in administration procedures, relieved the teachers from this responsibility, avoided later "teaching to the test," and freed the teacher to participate in interviews with other Center staff.

Since most students had already participated in four similar test sittings in grade 1 (see Buchanan \& Romberg, 1982a), there was little administrative difficulty in giving the tests. Students were familiar and comfortable with most administrators and the general procedure as well as the format and some items or item types for the multiple-choice and recall subtests. However, this familiarity also had a negative effect since some students became increasingly bored by the repetitive testing. The teachers were helpful in motivating the students but none the less some were test-weary by the S-6 test time. On the other hand, there were students who continued to enjoy the tests.

As described previously, the multiple-choice questions were read aloud. Most children had little prorlem following along. Pacing the
multiple-choice aubtest was at the administrators' discretion, with the general policy being to move the tent along by encouraging children who were pondering at langth to "mark the puszled face." Apparently because of this option, the childran did not appear to be discouraged by items that they had not met in formal ingtruction at the time.

One problem occurred during the free reaponse sentencewriting subtest wich may have negatively aff ted performance on certain items. Despite reminders, some studenta falled to listen to the entire verbal story before beginning to write the number sentence. Since the numbers in the written sentence must be reversed from their order in the story for the comparison and join-addend situations, errors resulted wen students did not correct themselves after starting the sentence with the first number they heard.

The taped subtests could not be stopped once started; however, exam.ination of the reaponse spaces showed that almost all children kept their place well. Even though there was only 2 seconds' working time between :tems, students were able to count out answers on their fingers, so that the reaponses represent a mixture of facts actually committed to memory and "facts" determined during the test. Some children expressed enjoyment in doing the recall tests, but for some the pressure of a timed test was continually frustrating. The baseline algorithe timed tezting at S-s did not appear to be overly threatening, though a few students were obviousiy discouraged by it; there were no difficulties with format.

## Results

## Scoring the Tests

Subtest statistics and ftem parameters for each form were computed for the multiple-choice subtest, the sentence-writing subtest, the addition facts recall subtest, and the subtraction facts recall subtest at each administration time using the LERTAP program (Nelson, 1974). The algorithm baseline timed tests ( $(\$-6$ ) were scored by hand and no item or test statistics other than means were computed. Scores representing progress on the objectives were then created for each administration by combining in a single score across forms the proportion correct for all individual items related to that objective; similarly, scores for the composite objectives incorporated the scores for all objectives related to the same content area. Thus, rather than item difficulties, or $p$ values, what might be called "objective difficulties" were calculated to represent group progress toward mastery of the objectives. Since under the matrix sampling plan most objectives were represented by items on at least two and usually all three forms, the "objective difficulties" at any one test time were less affected by possible bias in the random assignment of students to test group than the item and subtest statistics.

## Subtest and Item Statistics

Although the results by objective are of primary interest in the study, a brief report of the subtest and item results is offered first as background. The multiple-choice subtest was not developed as a standard normreferenced measure but rather as a criterion-referenced test with each item
on any one form assessing mastery of a specific objective. Therefore, the total score on the subtest is an aggregate measure of performance on several objectives. Also, rather than the usual expectation that about half of the students would respond correctly to each item, it was expected that almost none, some, or almost all of the students might answer correctly depending on the status of instruction at the time of the test. Another factor affecting the subtest and item data for the multiple-choice subtest was guessing. The "puzzled face" or "I haven't learned this yet" cption was offered to prevent random guessing but guessing still occurred. Other factors affecting the item and subtest analyses for all subtests were the relatively short test length and amall population of students tested.

Tables 8-10 report the multiple-choice and recall subtest statistics for all forms and administration periods for the total population. Information included is the number of individuals tested, number of items, mean, standard deviation, highest and lowest score, Hoyt estimate of reliability, and the standard error of measurement. Since the sentence-writing subtest had only four items per form, subtest statistics are not reported.

The means and standard deviations indicate that the three forms were about equivalent in difficulty within each of the four administration periods. The reliabilities for the multiple-choice subtest ranged from . 51 to . 75 which is satisfactory for tests of this type. For the addition and subtraction recall subtests, the respective reliabilities ranged from . 70 to . 88 and .71 to .88. The recall subtests, although short, contained only one type of item so that somewhat higher reliabilities would naturally be expected.

Mable 8

## Objectives Subtest Statistics

for Porms R, S, and I for Mhree Administration Mimes

| Adalinistration Time | Potm | Number of Indviduals | Number of Items | Hean | S, $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ | Highest Score | Lovest Score | Hoyt Est. : | S.E.M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S4 | R | 30 | 19 | 13.10 | 2.44 | 11 | 1 | 53 | 1.6 |
|  | S | 35 | 19 | 10.69 | 3.15 | 19 | 4 | . 63 | 1.63 |
|  | ! | 34 | 19 | 10.97 | 2.62 | 15 | 6 | . 60 | 1.62 |
| 55 | R | 30 | 19 | 12.63 | 2.46 | 18 | 8 | 51 | 67 |
|  | S | 30 | 19 | 12.13 | 3.04 | 18 | 7 | .64 | 1.17 |
|  | T | 32 | 19 | 13.81 | 2.80 | 19 | 1 | . 74 | 1.39 |
| S6 | 1 | 29 | 19 | 12,76 | 3.19 | 18 | 6 | . 12 | 1.65 |
|  | S | 27 | 19 | 12.44 | 3.40 | 18 | 4 | . 75 | 1.67 |
|  | 1 | 33 | 19 | 13.64 | 2.45 | 19 | 8 | . 62 | 1.46 |

## Table 9

Addition Facts--Speeded Subtest Statistics
for Forms $R, S$, and $T$ for Three Administration Times

| tion | Form | Number of <br> Individuals | Numijer of <br> Items | Mean | S.D. | Highest <br> Score | Lowest <br> Score | Hoyt <br> Est. $\boldsymbol{r}$ | S.E.M. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | 30 | 12 | 7.83 | 2.36 | 11 | 2 | .73 | 1.18 |  |
| S | 35 | 12 | 7.09 | 2.50 | 12 | 3 | .76 | 1.17 |  |
| T | 34 | 12 | 7.88 | 2.89 | 12 | 1 | .84 | 1.10 |  |
| R | 30 | 12 | 8.50 | 2.26 | 12 | 4 | .70 | 1.19 |  |
| S | 30 | 12 | 7.60 | 3.02 | 12 | 2 | .83 | 1.18 |  |
| T | 32 | 12 | 10.56 | 2.14 | 12 | 2 | .81 | .88 |  |
| R | 29 | 12 | 8.62 | 3.22 | 12 | 0 | .87 | 1.10 |  |
| S | 27 | 12 | 9.19 | 3.04 | 12 | 0 | .88 | 1.02 |  |
| T | 33 | 12 | 10.52 | 2.15 | 12 | 2 | .82 | .88 |  |

Table 10
Subtraction Pacts Recall--Speeded Subtest Statistics for Forms, R, S, and I for Three Administration Times

| Admindstration Time | Porm | Number of Individuals | Number of Items | Mean | S.D. | Highest Score | Lowest Score | Hoyt | S.E.M, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S4 | $R$ | 30 | 12 | 7.13 | 2.89 | 12 | 1 | . 79 | 1.26 |
|  | \$ | 35 | 12 | 6.20 | 2.54 | 12 | 0 | . 71 | 1.15 |
|  | I | 34 | 12 | 5.15 | 3.44 | 12 | 0 | . 88 | 1.12 |
| 85 | R | 30 | 12 | 7.83 | 2.51 | 12 | 2 | . 78 | 1.13 |
|  | S | 30 | 12 | 7.27 | 3.55 | 12 | 0 | . 88 | 1.18 |
|  | 7 | 32 | 12 | 7.03 | 2.65 | 12 | 0 | . 78 | 1.18 |
| Só | R | 29 | 12 | 7.45 | 3.28 | 12 | 0 | . 85 | 1.23 |
|  | S | 27 | 12 | 7.89 | 3.11 | 12 | 0 | . 84 | 1.18 |
|  | 1 | 33 | 12 | 8.12 | 2.29 | 12 | 4 | . 71 | 1.18 |

Item statistics for all subtests (including the sentence-writing subtest) for all forms and administration periods appear in Appendix B. The tables include the number and percentage of students selecting each response (the p-value or item difficulty), the point-biserial and biserial correlations with the subtest and the total tect, and the average subtest and total test scores for individuals selacting the correct response.

For the multiple-choice subtest the $p^{-v a l u e s}$ for 15 of the 57 items (26\%) remained constant ( $\pm 5 \%$ ) overall from $S-4$ to S-6. For 31 items (54\%) the $p$-values demonstrated an overall increase from S-4 to S-6 and they decreased for 11 items (19\%). There were 8 items with $\mathrm{P}^{-v a l u e s} \geq \mathbf{9 0 . 0 \%}$ at $S-4 ;$ for these items at $S-6,3$ p-values stayed constant ( $\pm 5 \%$ ), and there were 2 increases and 3 decreases. (The decreases were very slight--to no lower than 86.2\%.)

For most multiple-choice items on which there was improvement, the increase was modest, about 10 to 20 percentage points; however, for a few items improvement was dramatic. Item 9K in Form $T$ which assessed the sentencewriting 0-20 subt-comparison objective had scores for $\mathbf{S - 4 , S - 5 , ~ a n d ~ S - 6 , ~}$ respectively, of $26.5 \%, 53.1 \%$, and $72.7 \%$. Another sentence-writing item, item 10L in Form $T$ which assessed the sentence-writing 0-99 add-part part whole objective, increased from $64.7 \%$ at $\mathrm{S}-4$ to $90.6 \%$ and $97.0 \%$ at $\mathrm{S}-5$ and S-6. An item measuring counting back performance (item 17 S in Form ) had a P -value of $38.2 \%$ at $\mathrm{S}-4$ which improved to $75.0 \%$ at $\mathrm{S}-5$, though thereafter the $p$-value dropped somewhat to $66.7 \%$ at S-6. There were no similarly dramatic decreases in $p$-values; most decreases were less than 10 percentage points.

The $p^{-v a l u e s}$ for the 12 items in the sentence-writing free response subtest improved in 7 cases and remained constant in 5 from the $\mathrm{S}-4$ to S-6 test times. For the 4 items which had $p$-values $\geq 90.0 \%$ at $S-4$, there was one increase and 3 p-values stayed constant. One of the two items for which progress was dramatic was again for a comparison sentencewriting objective, though this time for the 0-99 domain. Item 2B in Form $T$ had consecutive $p^{-v a l u e s}$ of $11.8 \%, 40.6 \%$, and $57.6 \%$. The item assessing the sentence-writing 0-20 subt-part part whole-addend objective (item 4D in Form T) also showed much improvement, $41.2 \%$ at $S-4$ to $84.4 \%$ at $S-5$, followed by a slight drop at s-6 to $78.8 \%$. Since all five items for which there was the most notable improvement were on Form $T$, it is possible that there was some bias in the test groups or administration which deflated S-4 scores and/or inflated S-6 scores.

P-values for the individual items (basic facts) in the two recall tests varied greatly within test time according to number size. For example, in Form $R$ at $S-4$, the items for the "easy" facts $6+2$ and $4+4$ had $p$-values if $86.7 \%$ and $96.7 \%$, respectively, while the "hard" facts/items $6+9$ and $5+8$ had $p^{-v a l u e s ~ o f ~} 26.7 \%$ and $40.0 \%$. Item difficulties increased quite steadily over the test times for most items while the relative difficulties within test time remained constant. For example, the $p$-values for $6+2$ and $6+9$ increased from $86.7 \%$ and $26.7 \%$, respectively, at $S-4$ to $96.7 \%$ and $36.7 \%$ at $S-5$, and $93.1 \%$ and $48.3 \%$ at $S-6$. There was some effect of item position on $p^{-v a l u e s ~ i n ~ t h e ~ r e c a l l ~ s u b t e s t s, ~}$ but this was not systematically examined since the items were randomly ordered and the aggregate scores for all items associated with the objective are of primary interest in the study.

The biserial correlations for the majority of items were adequate or better ( 2.30 ) for the correct response and negative ( $\leq .20$ ) for incorrect responses. The "puzzled face" option was used appropriately as indicated by the biserials for this response choice, which were almost always strongly negative. That is, children who chose this response for particular items also had low scores on the total subtest.

The irregular biserial correlations can sometimes be related to the criterion-referenced nature of the subtest items. When an item was extremely easy because an objective had been mastered by most students, low positive or negative biserial correlations for the correct response sometimes occurred depending on subtest scores for the few students not selecting the correct choice. For example, for Form $T$ item 1C (writes numbers 0-99) in administration S-6, the biserial correlation for the correct response was -. 34 while for the only distractor selected, it was . 43. This was the case because the single chfld who missed the item, probably due to carelessness, had a total subtest score of 16 while the mean for the 32 children selecting the correct response was 13.56.

Similar irregular biserials occurred for very difficult items on which mastery was not expected, for instance when a few poorer students guessed the correct response while the better students appropriately described themselves by choosing the puzzled face. For some items the appropriate use of the "puzzled face" option with consequent "good" biserials probably weakened the other distrartors, causing them to have
inadequate biserials. The items for the facts recall and sentence-writingfree response subtests had satisfactory biserial correlations almost without exception.

Interesting item statistics in terms of the study as a whole occurred for items assessing the sentence-writing objectives for the two addend and the comparison situations. An example (item $11 M$, Form $R$ ) is presented in Table 11. The distractor containing the reverse operation (plus sign) was very attractive at all test times. All of the items for these three subtraction situations included one or two distractors which were addition sentences, most of which were powerful distractors, although this varied from test time to test time according to problem type. In contrast, the distractors containing the solution obtained from reversing the operation in the problem-solving items were rarely used. The power of the sentencewriting reverse operation distractors may be related to the tendency shown in the individual interviews to use additive strategies such as counting up from a given number or adding on with manipulatives in solving some subtrac-. tion verbal problems, particularly the comparison and join-addend problems. Reversing the operation to solve the problem was quite infrequent. (Gee Kouba \& Moser, 1980a,b.)

## Progress on the Objectives

In this section the scores resulting from aggregating the item data to create "objective difficulties" will be discussed. These data which represent progress on each objective will be related to the instructional program the students experienced. The proportion correct for each individual objective

## Table 11

Item Statistics for the Sentence-writing 0-20, subt-join-addend (11-15) Item, Item 11M, Form $\mathrm{R}^{\text {a }}$

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  | Total |  |
| Test |  | Biserial | Subtext |  |
| Time | Response Choice | Proportion | Correlation | Score |

$S-4$
$N=30$
(1) 8-6=口 (Includes solution)
(2) $14+8=\square$ (reverse operation)
(3) $14-8=$ (correct response)
(4) puzzled face
(1)
$S-5$
$N=30$
(2)
(3)
(4)
(1)
$S-6$
$N=29$
(2)
(3)
(4)

| 6.7 | -.67 | 10.00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 70.0 | -.00 | 13.10 |
| 20.0 | .52 | 14.83 |
| 3.3 | -.77 | 9.00 |
|  |  |  |
| .0 | .00 | .00 |
| 56.7 | -.17 | 12.35 |
| 26.7 | .46 | 14.00 |
| 16.7 | -.34 | 11.40 |
|  |  |  |
| 6.9 | -.37 | 10.50 |
| 51.7 | .18 | 13.20 |
| 31.0 | .29 | 13.78 |
| 10.3 | -.69 | 9.00 |

The item read: This number story is about a plant. Mark the number sentence that tells how to find the answer. A plant was 8 cubes tall. It grew some. Now it is 14 cubes tall. How much did it grow?
and for the composite obfectives for the total population at all administration times is raported in Table 12; resulte for each achool and class appear in Appendix C. As noted previously, only the data for individual objectives are of interest here-data for tne composite objectives were prepared for subsequent analyses.

As discussed proviously, the sentence-writing objectives for the $S$ and A topice were not stated in terms of particular verbal problem types in the instructional materials, but for purposes of achievement monitoring each type was treated as an individual instructional objective. This was also true for the problem-solving objectives. Since each problem type is represented by only one item, "objective difficulty" is the same as a " $p$-value" or item difficulty and therefore the results for sentence-writing and problem-solving must be considered with caution.

Numerounness; ordering, place value. Even though there was no formal instruction on the four prerequisite obfectives related to the numbers 0-99 prior to or during the fall semester, performance on three of the four objectives indicated that many students were familiar with the numbers 0-99 at S-4 and that they continued to make modest improvement through the fall. At S-4 and S-6, respectively, the scores were $66.7 \%$ and $77.5 \%$ for the objective writes $0-99,72.7 \%$ and $85.4 \%$ for represents $0-99$, and $72.7 \%$ and 78.7\% for orders 0-99.

The fourth prerequisite objective (notation 0-99) was extremely difficult relative to the others; in fact, it was the single most difficult obfective assessed in the fall achievement monitoring program with successive scores at $S=4, S-5$, and $S=6$ of $13.1 \%, 12.0 \%$, and $12.4 \%$. The 1ow

Table 12
Progress Toward Objectives Across Administration Times as Represented by Proportion of Students Answering Items Correctly for Total Population

| Description of Objectives | Results for Objectives |  |  |  | Results for Composite Objectives |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> of Items | S-4 | S-5 | S-6 | Number <br> of Items | Sa 4 | S-5 | S-6 |
| Preregulsite Inatructional Objectives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mumerousaess urites 0-99 represeats 0-99 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 66.7 72.7 | 69.6 82.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 77,5 \\ & 85,4 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | 69.7 | 76.1 | 81.5 |
| Ordering, Place Value orderi 0-99 notation 0-99 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 72.7 13.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 82.6 \\ & 12.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78.7 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | 42.9 | 47.3 | 45.5 |
| Ingtructional Objectives for S, A Iopics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Open Seatences add 0.20 subt 0-20 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 84.9 84.9 | 89.1 93.5 | 88.8 89.9 |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm 0-10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | 88.9 80.8 | 90.2 92.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 86.5 \\ & 92.1 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | 84.9 | 91.3 | 89.3 |
| Sentence-Writing 0-20 (multiple choice) add-simple joining (B) subt-alimple separating (A) subt-part part whole-addend (B) add-part part whole (A) subt-comparison (A) subt-join-addend (B) |  | 91.2 94.3 62.9 96.7 26.5 20.0 | 100.0 83.3 50.0 96.7 53.1 26.7 | 100.0 100.0 59.3 96.6 72.7 31.0 | 6 | 65.7 | 68.5 | 17.0 |
| Sentence-liriting 0-20 (free response) add-simple joining $5 j$ subt-simple separating subt-part part whole-addend | 1 1 1 | 96.7 100.0 41.2 | 93.3 96.9 84.4 | 96.6 97.0 78.8 | . |  |  |  |

Table 12 (continued)

| Description of Objectives | Results for Objectives |  |  |  | Results for Composite Objectives |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Items | S-4 | S-5 | S-6 | Number <br> of Items | S-4 | S-5 | S-6 |
| Sentence-Hxiting 0-20 (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole | 1 | 94.3 | 96.7 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison | 1 | 36.7 | 53.3 | 48.3 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend | 1 | 40.0 | 53.3 | 59.3 | 6 | 68.2 | 79.9 | 80.3 |
| Sentence-Friting 0-99 (miltiple choice) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add-8imple joining (B) <br> subt-simple separating (A) | 1 | 80.0 | 90.0 | 92.6 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-simple separating (A) | 1 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 72.4 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-part part whole-addend (B) | 1 | 53.3 | 53.3 | 48.3 |  |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole (A) | 1 | 64.7 | 90.6 | 97.0 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison (A) | 1 | 22.9 | 30,0 | 37.0 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend ( $B$ ) | 1 | 11.8 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 6 | 52.5 | 62.0 | 61.2 |
| Sentence-Vriting 0-99 (free response) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-simple separating | 1 | 88.2 | 84.4 | 87.9 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-part part whole-addend | 1 | 91.4 62.9 | 100.0 70.0 | 96.3 74.1 |  |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole | 1 | 86.7 | 73.3 | 86.2 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison | 1 | 11.8 | 40.6 | 57.6 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend | 1 | 30.0 | 33.3 | 37.9 | 6 | 62.1 | 66.9 | 73.0 |
| Algorithms (multiple choice) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt 0-99 | $3^{\text {a }}$ | 31.5 30.3 | 62.0 42.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 59.6 \\ & 44.9 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | 40.9 | 52.2 | 52.3 |
| Noninstructional Objectives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Problem-Solving 0-20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add-simple joining (B) |  | 94.1 | 96.9 | 87.9 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-simple separating (A) | 1 | 93.3 | 86.7 | 86.2 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-part part whole-addend (B) | 1 | 74.3 | 90.0 | 85.2 |  |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole (A) | 1 | 82.4 | 93.8 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison (A) | 1 | 62.9 | 76.7 | 85.2 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-jodn-addend (B) | 1 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 82.8 | 6 | 81.8 | 88.6 | 88.2 |

$a_{\text {man }}$ of the three items did not require regrouping.

| Description of Objectives | Resulta for Objectives |  |  |  | Results for Composite Objectives |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Itemb | S-4 | S-5 | S-6 | Number <br> of Items | Sm4 | S-5 | $5$ |
| Problem-Solving 0-99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add-simple joining (B) | 1 | 60.0 | 56.7 | 62.1 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-simple separating (A) | 1 | 29.4 | 53.1 | 33.3 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-part part whole-addend (B) | 1 | 5.9 | 28.1 | 27.3 |  |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole (A) | 1 | 37.1 | 66.7 | 44.4 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison (A) | $1^{\text {a }}$ | 53.3 | 53.3 | 51.7 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-joinmaddend (B) | $1^{\text {a }}$ | 42.9 | 53.3 | 59.3 | 6 | 37.4 | 51.6 | 45.5 |
| Counting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| on 9-31 | 5 | 73.2 | 76.6 | 76.5 |  |  |  |  |
| back 9-31 | 4 | 58.1 | 63.9 | 67.8 | 9 | 66.7 | 71.0 | 72.7 |
| Recall of Basic Pacts (Speeded Tests) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add 0-20 |  |  |  |  | 36 | 63.2 | 74.4 | 79.1 |
| sub4 0-20 |  |  |  |  | 36 | 51.0 | 61.4 | 65.3 |
| Algorithus (Timed Tests) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add 2-digit, no regrouping | 3 | -- | -- | 63.7 |  |  |  |  |
| add 2-digit, regrouping | 6 | -- | -- | 34.1 | 9 | -- | -- | 44.0 |
| add 3 -digit, no regrouping | 2 | -- | -- | 43.2 |  |  |  |  |
| add 3-digit, regrouplag | 3 | -- | - | 14.6 | 5 | -- | -- | 26.0 |
| 32 -digit addends, regrouping | 1 | -- | -- | 13.9 | 1 | - | -- | 13.9 |
| subt 2-digit, no regrouping | 3 | -- | -- | 54.0 |  |  |  |  |
| subt 2 -digit, regrouping | 6 | -- | -- | 11.5 | 9 | - | -- | 25.7 |
| subt 3-digit, no regrouping | 3 | - | -- | 44.2 |  |  |  |  |
| subt 3-digit, regrouping | 3 | -- | -- | 1.8 | 6 | -- | - | 23.0 |


|  |  | Number of Subjects ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | s-4 | S-5 | S-6 |
| Fomin | N | 30 | 30 | 29(38) |
| Form | N | 35 | 30 | 27 (36) |
| Pom I | N | 34 | 32 | 33(39) |

$50 \frac{\mathrm{a} \text { This } \text { Item did not require regrouping. }}{}$
For those objectives for which there are three items, the number of subjects represented in the proportion correct at a particular test time is ascertained simply by sumaing the $\mathrm{N}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ for the three forms; however, when there are more or RIC than three Items, the $\mathbb{N}$ is increased or decreased by 27-39 subjects per item. mumbers in parentheses are the $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ s for the Algorithm thimed Tests which were given on a different day.
scores can be readily explained by examining the content of the three items for this objective which required the students to do fairly sophisticated regrouping of numbers, and, for two of the three items, to understand and apply the DMP notation for place value, a notation which employs parentheses and is unique to DMP. For example, item 8 J in Form T contained the stem $7(10)+18$ which had to be renamed as 78,718 , or 88 . Performance on this type of item was very instruction-dependent, whereas it was probably possible for students with just general familiarity with the numbers 0-99 to score quite well on the items for the other three objectives prior to instruction.

The near-mastery ${ }^{4}$ level of performance on these prerequisite objectives undoubtedly enhanced progress on the sentence-writing 0-99 and problem-solving 0-99 objectives (discussed below). Such success was also desirable from an i-structional point of view since the $A$ topics to be taught in the spring semester assumed mastery of these objectives and there was onl one topic between the $S$ and A topics in which instruction on these numbers would occur.

Open sentences. Instruction on open sentences had been carried out in Topics S-1 through S-3 in grade 1 and was continued in S-4, S-5, and S-6 with mastery expected after S-6. Status at S-4 on both addition and subtraction open sentences approached mastery (the score for both objectives was 84.9\%). There was some improvement at S-5 (89.1\% for addition and $93.5 \%$ for subtraction) and then a slight drop at $S-6$, to $88.8 \%$ and 89.9\%. Therefore, these objectives had virtually been mastered at the completion of S-6, as intended by the program.

[^3]Sentence-writing 0-20. The sentence-writing data in Table 12 are annotated by the labels described earlier, Sets $A$ and $B$, according to whether or not item characteristics such as syntax corresponded to interview tasks. This distinction may be useful in future analyses relating interview and achievement monitoring data.

Mastery of sentence-writing for numbers $0-20$ was expected after S-6. No predictions of mastery at particular points in the series were established for the different verbal problem types; however, since the various situations were introduced and emphasized in particular topics, it is possible to relate performance to instruction.

Both addition sentence-writing objectives (joining and part part whole) and the subt-separating objective had been mastered at $S-4$ in both the multiple-choice and free-response setting. This status was maintained at S-5 and S-6 (though for separating there was a decrease at S-5 which was negated at s-6).

For two of the other three subtraction objectives, the two test contexts gave somewhat inconsistent results. Although there was negligible change on the subt-part part whole-addend objective from S-4 (62.9\%) to S-6 (59.3\%) in the multiple-choice setting, performance improved from 41.2\% at $S-4$ to $78.8 \%$ at $S-6$ in the free-response mode. In contrast, there was great progress on the subt-comparison objective (from 26.5\% at S-4 to $\mathbf{7 2 . 7 \%}$ at $\mathrm{S}-6$ ) in the multiple-choice context but considerably less growth in the free-response situation ( $36.7 \%$ to $48.3 \%$ ). The subt-join-addend objective showed consistent but nc: dramatic improvement,
moving from $20.0 \%$ at Sa to $31.0 \%$ at $\mathrm{S}-6$ (multiple-choice) and from $40.0 \%$ to 59.3\% (free-response).

The distractors offered for the multiple-choice sentence-writing items were restricted to (a) a canonical sentence containing the reverse operation sign and the two given numbers in appropriate order and (b) a canonical sentence containing either operation with the solution and one of the given numbers, or, containing either operation and a repeated given number. The only exception was a distractor for one item which had no operation sign and combined the given numbers (9, 4); i.e., $94=\square$. As noted previously in the discussion of item data, students showed a strong tendency toward selecting the response choice or choices containing the addition sign (reverse operation) for the three nonseparating situations. This effect held true even after the instructional emphasis on these three situations. The selection of an addition sentence to represent the comparison and subt-join-addend problem situations, though an incorrect response here, may be related to the successful strategies exhibited in the individual interviews in which students solved these two tasks in an additive manner (Kouba \& Moser, 1980a, b); the parallel does not appear to hold for the subt-part part wnole-addend situation. These and other relationships between the achievement monituring and interview data will be examined further in future analyses.

The emphasis of instruction in $\mathrm{S}-4, \mathrm{~S}-5$, and $\mathrm{S}-6$ was on the use of the part part whole chart, particularly in analyzing misising addend and comparison situations. Improved performance on the comparison objective and two addend objectives seemed to indicate that instruction was effective.

However, none of these three more difficult subtraction objectives was mastered though the intent of the $S$ topics was mastery of all sentencewriting 0-20 objectives after S-6.

Sentence-writing 0-99. The sentence-writing objectives for 0-99 were not covered in the $S$ topics. However, given their familiarity with the numbers 0-99, many students apparently could generalize from work with sentences 0-20 to sentences with larger numbers. In both the multiplechoice and free-response contexts, the scores for most of the 0-99 objectives at most test times were quite comparable to those for the $\mathbf{0 - 2 0}$ objectives. At S-4 the scores for sentence-writing joining and separating 0-99 approached mastery ( $80.0 \%$ and $86.7 \%$ ) in the multiple-choice context and were even better on the free-response test ( $88.2 \%$ and $91.4 \%$ ). For the add-part part whole objective, the free-response mode was easier ( $86.7 \%$ ) than the multiple-choice mode (64.7\%) at S-4. By S-6 mastery or virtual mastery was evident for these three situations in both test settings, except for the subt-separating objective in the multiple-choice setting which inexplicably dropped from $86.7 \%$ at $\mathrm{S}-4$ to $72.4 \%$ at $\mathrm{S}-6$. Since the freeresponse score for separating was $96.3 \%$ at $S-6$, there may have been some anomaly in the testing which explains the unusually low multiple-choice score.

As was true for the $0-20$ domain, the other three sentencewriting obfectives were more difficult and the distractors containing the addition sentence were attractive. Little change was shown on the subt-part part whole-addend objective on the multiple-choice setting (53.3\% to $48.3 \%$ from

S-4 to S-6) but some growth occurred in the free-response situation ( $62.9 \%$ to 74.1\%). There was substantial growth on the comparison objective, notably $11.8 \%$ at $S-4$ to $57.6 \%$ at $S-6$ (free-response) and $22.9 \%$ to $37.0 \%$ (multiple-choice) and a modest improvement on the join-addend objective in both modes from 11.8\% to $21.2 \%$ (multiple-choice) and $30.0 \%$ to $37.9 \%$ (freeresponse). Thus, though no instruction in the numbers 0-99 or sentencewriting 0-99 had taken place, students were seemingly quite able to generalize instruction in sentences with smaller numbers to sentences with larger numbers.

Algorithms. There was no instruction on algorithms for addition and subtraction of 2 -digit numbers during the fall semester, since these objectives were not introduced until A-1 and were to be mastered at A-4. None the less, in a multiple-choice context in which two of the three items for each objective required regrouping, students were already able to select the correct answer about one-half of the time for the 2 -digit addition algorithm at $S-4(51,5 \%)$ and about one-third of the time (30.3\%) for the 2 -digit subtraction algorithm. Modest progress was made by S-6, to 59.6\% and 44.9\%, respectively. The scores may be inflated because some students were observed counting or tallying the solution rather than solving algorithmically.

Problem-solving 0-20. The problem solving items required the child to select the correct answer for the verbal situation; again the data in Table 12 are labeled for Sets $A$ and $B$ though this distinction is not of interest here.

Performance for four of the six problem-8olving 0-20 objectives (addjoining, add-part part whole, subt-separating, and subt-join-addend) was
at or near mastery at S-4 (respectively, 94.1\%, 82.4\%, 93.3\%, 86.7\%). Scores for the subt-part part whole-addend and subt-comparison objectives were also relatively high at S-4 (74.3\%, 62.9\%). At S-6 scores for all problem-solving objectives were at or near mastery, though there were nominal decreases for the joining, separating, and join-addend objectives. Improvement on the comparison and add-part part whole situations was substantial and probably can be attributed to instruction.

The distractors for the problem-solving items were (a) the number resulting from a reverse operation, and (b) either a given number or a miscount just one number off from the correct response. For the more difficult subtraction problems, there was no preference shown for the reverse operation, contrary to what might have been indicated from the results for the sentence-writing items.

It is of particular interest in the study as a whole that even though only three of the six comparable sentence-writing $\mathbf{0 - 2 0}$ objectives had been mastered, problem-solving performance was excellent on all verbal situations assessed. A high level of problem-solving skill prior to any instruction had been demonstrated even in the initial interview of the study in grade 1 (Kouba, Moser, Buchanan, Carpenter, \& Cookson, 1980). The discrepancy between S-6 scores on the subt-foin-addend sentence ( $31.0 \%$, multiple choice; 59.3\% free-response) and verbal problem (82.8\%) is especially striking. Sentence-writing performance suffered primarily because of a tendency to choose the distractor containing the reverse operation (multiple-choice) or to write an incorrect addition sentence
(free-response). As discussed above, this may be related to the preference for additive strategies exhibited in the interviews.

Problem-solving 0-99. Some students were apparently able to generalize their problem-solving $0-20$ skills to problems with larger numbers (though not to a mastery level) despite their lack of instruction in numbers $0-99$, sentences $0-99$, or algorithms. However, the absence of growth and/or the erratic pattern of scores for four of the six objectives suggests that instruction in the larger numbers or algorithms is necessary before further consistent progress can be made. The modest, steady improvement on the two subtraction addend problems can probably be attributed to the emphasis in instruction on solving these sicuations with smaller numbers.

It is difficult to compare performance on the six problem-solving 0-99 objectives because the items for two of the objectives--the subtcomparison and subt-join-addend-did not require regrouping as did items for the other four objectives, so these items were no doubt less difficult than they might have been. Scores for boch were in the $40-60 \%$ range at all test times. Among the other four objectives, the add-joining objective was easiest as would be expected with scores of $60.0 \%$ at $\mathrm{S}-4,56.7 \%$ ai S-5, and $62.1 \%$ at S-6. However, the add-part part whole objective was consiiderably more difficult at two of the three test times (37.1\%, 66.7\%, 44.4\%i. Scores for the subt-separating and subt-part part whole-addend objectives were generally lower than for the two addition objectives, though data for the separating objective were erratic (29.4\%, 53.1\%, and 33.3\%). The subt-part part whole-addend objective had consecutive scores of $5.9 \%$, $28.1 \%$, and $27.3 \%$ and appeared to be the most difficult objective.

The somewhat unstable scores for the add-part part whole and subtseparating situations are intriguing. A partial explanation is offered by the choice of distractors. At s-4 and S-6 for the addition objective and at S-6 for the aubtraction objective there was an apparant tendency to attempt to soive the problem algorithmically by using a "buggy" algorithm; thus the wrong anawer was selected as a response. It may be that at s-5 relatively more students counted out or estimated the answer, possibly because the test administrator allowed more time.

Counting. There was no formal instruction in counting but it was expected that informal work, both at school and at home, or exposure to other mathematical experiences would promote growth. Modest progress on the counting back objective was evident (from 58.1\% at S-4 to $63.9 \%$ and $67.8 \%$ at S-5 and S-6); however, little change was shown for counting on (73.2\%, 76.6\%, 76.5\%).

Recall of addition and subtraction facts (speeded test). Increasing the speed with which students can respond to open sentences (basic facts) was not a formally stated objective of instruction for the $S$ topics. However, in the course of instruction there were some worksheets used which were timed and the teachers employed standard techniques such as flash card drills to varying degrees. These factors plus practice on the facts both in open sentence and verbal problem context throughout the three topics could be expected to produce improved facility in recall.

Certain children were extraorifnary in their ability to listen to the problem, lay down their pencil, count out the answer, pick up their pencil, and write the response within the time allowed. Some children seemed to be able to keep working on the previous problem(s) while at
the same time attending to the immediate problem. (For all test times there was an additional period of 3 or 4 seconds expended in pronouncing each problem, e.g., "Box F, $7+2.1$ ) Thus, the results represent a blend of facts actually committed to memory and of facts determined as the test progressed.

Moderate improvement for both addition (from $63.2 \%$ at S-4 to 79.1\% at S-6) and subtraction ( $51.0 \%$ to $65.3 \%$ ) facts recall was demonstrated. A1though the scores were not as high as the near-mastery scores for open sentences, progress was satiafactory for these noninstructional objectives.

Algorithms (timed test) S-6. The baseline teating of algorithmic performance in a free-response, timed mode at $S-6$ indicated that about onethird of the time (34.1\%) students could accurately solve 2-digit problems with regrouping and to a lesser extent (14.6\%) 3-digit problems, despite the fact that they had had no instruction in algorithme or in 2-digit and 3-digit numbers. Performance on nonregrouping addition problems was even better (63.7\%, 2-digit; 43.2\%, 3-digit). Performance on subtraction for nonregrouping problems about equalled addition performance (54.0\%, 2-digit; 44.2\%, 3-digit) but at this point not many regrouping subtraction problems could be solved correctly (11.5\%, 2-digit; 1.8\%, 3-digit). Almost all students attempted all items so the timed aspect of the test was probably not a significant factor in performance.

## Conclusion

In general overall progress from the S-4 to S-6 test times was modest with marked improvement for only a few objectives. The lack of substantial change can be attributed in part to the initially high scores for many
objectives. Also, instruction in the fall semester of grade 2 was directed toward only a few of the many objectives assessed.

The open sentence and sentence-writing 0-20 instructional objectives should have been mastered after S-6. Scores for the open sentence objectives indicated virtual mastery for both addition and subtraction, but only three of the six sentence-writing objectives had been mastered--add-foining; add-part part whole, and subt-separating--and they had been mastered at the first test time, S-4. There were discrepancies in scores between the multiple-choice and free-response contexts for the three remaining sentence-writing subtraction objectives, but in neither test mode was mastery demonstrated for any of these problem types. Results at S-6 for the closely related noninstructional objectives (facts recall--speeded test, problem-solving $0-20$ ) were not entirely consistent with the preceding results. Performance on the speeded tests was somewhat lower (more so for subtraction) than for open sentences; this difference may be largely attributable to the two dissimilar test modes, however. Scores fir all six problem-solving objectives were near mastery level; apparently problemsolving skill did not depend on sentence-writing skill.

Performance on three of the four prerequisite instructional objectives for the numbers 0-99 approached mastery at S-6 though there was no instruction on these objectives. Scores for the other instructional objectives containing the numbers $0-99$ reflected pupil confidence with these numbers and suggested that students were able to generalize behaviors for verbal problems with numbers $0-20$ to the larger numbers even though no instruction had occurred with larger numbers. Performance on sentence-writing

0-99 in both the multiple-choice and free-response modes was only slightly lower than that for numbers $0-20$. There was also some success on the problem-solving 0-99 objectives though scores were considerably lower than the comparable objectives with numbers $0-20$. There was some familiarity with algorithms prior to instruction as well, particularly for addition. The addition algorfthm could be utilized successfully at S-6 for 2-digit numbers requiring regrouping about one-third of the time in a free-response setting; there was only nominal success with the subtraction algorithm with comparable numbers in this mode. Performance in the multiple-choice context also indicated some knowledge of algorithms.

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Appendix A
ADMINISTRATOR'S M NUALS AND STUDENT TESTS
FORMS R, S, T

## Directions for Administering Achievement Monitoring Test $R$

Ccicrdinated Study \#1 \& \#2

## General Directions

Reading the Test. "he first part of this test is in multiple choice format and is read aloud to the children. Read the questions exactly as they are printed in the directions; do not paraphrase. Each question is read twiceor the key phrases are repeated after the original question is read. Read the questions at somewhat slower than conversational pace. The second part of the test involves verbal problems for which the child must write, but not solve, a number sentence. Again, you will read the number story twice. The third art of the test, the basic facts speed test, will be administered via tape.

Since many chfldren will not know how to do the majority of the test, expecially at the beginning of the year, they will no doubt want to ask questions or wanc you to repeat items yet again. Please do not allow this--insteac, ask them to auswer "as best they can" or to mark the "puzzled face" to snow they have "not learned this yet." Note also that reading the answer: to the children is not permitted.

Since this is a group-auministered test, verbal exchanges with individual children can be distrac:ing and interfering-metry to establish a policy of not talking and not allowing the children to talk in between questions.

Should the above directions seem unnecessarily stringent, please realize that we are attempling to measure change over time and that we have very few questiors on which to base this measurement. The children will take the other forma of this same test at 6 week intervals and then they wild repeat the tnree forms; hopefully each time they will be able to answer the questicis more successfully.

Make sure the children mark only one box and that they mark at least one box. Encourage them to use the "puzzled face" by reminding them that this response means "I haven't learned this (how to do this) yet."

Pacing the Test. Try to keep the test moving. Expecially for the number story and algorithm problems it may take a "long" time for the children us figure out an answer. As a rule of thumb, allow the group to work on each question until only one or two children are still working. At that point, if necessary, suggest that anyone still working mark the "puzzled face" box. Then just go on to the next question without waiting longer. The second part of the test, sentence writing, may go slowly. Remind the children nof to solve the problem, and again, to use the "puzzled face" when they need to. The third part of the test, the taped basic facts questions is a speed test. Once the tape is started, it will not be stopped.

## Preparations for Testing

The children will need two pencils with erasers. They will not need scratch paper for this test, since they may write in the "ariow" space. The children's names have been written on the tests in advance; distribute the tests, making sure each child has his/her own test.

## Specific Directions

SAY: Today we are going to do some work with numbers in this booklet. You learned how to do some parts of the work last year in first grade. You will learn how to do more of the work this year in second grade. We don't expect you to know how to do all of the work today. We will come back
$\because \quad$ again and again while you are in second grade . . . each time you will have learned how to do more of the work.

Find your name on the line. Look at the big box with an X in it-you will answer the questions today by making a big $X$ like this one.

EXAMPLE A Now find row A. I am going to ask you a question. You will answer by. making a big $X$ in one of the boxes. If you haven't learned about thanswer yet, make an $X$ in the last box, the one with a puzzled face. [Pause.]

Which box has a picture of a dime in it? Make an $X$ in the box that has a dime in it. [Pause.] If you haven't learned this yet, make an $X$ In the last box, the one with a puzzled face. [Check to see that the children mark only one bos in the row.]

EXAMPLE B Now find row B. Look at the boys and girls in the arrow. Are there nore boys, more girls, or the same number ... more boys, more girls, or the same number? Make an $X$ in the box that tells your answer ....if you haven't learned how to answer yet, mark the puzzled face.

Now turn to the next page and fold your booklet.
[Note: Starting with row C, do not assist the children with the test, except to make sure they are marking only one box. . . and at least one box.]

C Find row C. Look at the apples in the arrow. Make an X in the box that tells how many apples there are ... how many apples there are. [Pause.] Remember, if you haven't learned about this yet, mark the puzzled face.

D Row D. Look at the number in the arrow. Make an $X$ in the box which has that many marbles in it ... that many marbles in it.

E Row E. Look at the number sentence in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the number that will make the sentence true ... the number that will make the sentence true.

F Row F. Look at the probiem in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the answer ... an $X$ on the answer.
G. Row G. I am going to read a number story about pencils. I will read the story twice. Listen both times before you mark a box. John had 12 pencils. He gave 7 pencils to Tim. How many pencils did John have left? [Repeat. Allow time for the children to figure out their answers to nows $G$ and $H$.]

H Row H. Thic nurber otory io about collectiono of cans. For this otory, you may write on the paper if you want to. Debble has 32 cans in her collection. ?fer brother nob has 56 cans. How many more cans does Bob have than Debbie? [Repeat and give "puzaled face" reminder, if necessary, to move the test along. Also remind them to make an $X$ on their answer, if necessary.]

I Row I. Look at the numbers in the arrow. They are in order from smallest to largest. What number goes on the line ... what number goes on the line?
$J$ Row J. Look at the number in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the box that has has another name for the number ... another name for the number.
K Row K. Look at the number sentences. : One of the number sentences tells how to find the answer for this story about cards. After I read the story, make an $X$ on the number sentence that tells how to find the answer. Bill has 4 football cards. He also has 9 baseball cards. How many cards does Bill have altogether? [Repeat.]
$L$ Row L. This number story is about candies. Make an $X$ on the number sentence that tells how to find the answer. Kathy had 78 candies. She gave 35 candies to Jim. How many candies did Kathy have left? [Repeat.]

M Row M. This number story is about a plant. A plant was 8 cubes tall. It grew some. Now it is 14 cubes tall. How much did it grow? [Repeat.]
N. Row N. This number story is about trees. Mark the number sentence that tells how to find the answer. Mrs. Turner had 67 trees. 29 trees were pine trees and the rest were oak trees. How many trees were oak trees? [Repeat.]

Turn to the next page.

0 . Row. O. This number story is about brickB. Mr. Brown needs 11 bricks. He has 8 bricks already. How many more bricks should he get? [Repeat.]

P Row P. This number story is about books. For this story, you may write on the paper if you want to. The library had 54 books about. animals. Then the librarian bought 18 more animal books. How many animal books does the library have now? [Repeat, use "puzzled face" and "make an $X$ " remindsrs as necessary.]
Q Row Q. Look at the problem in the arrow. What number is the answer ... what number is the answer? [Mention "puasoled face."]

R Row R. Look at the problem in the arrow. What number is the answer ... what number is the answer? [Mention "puzaled face."]

S Row S. Look at the picture of the doghouse. We can see some pupples outside the doghouse. 9 puppies are inside the doghouse. We cannot. see them. How many puppies are there altogether? ... some puppies are outside ... 9 puppies are inside ... how many puppies are there altogether?

T Row T. We are going to count backwards, starting at 18. When we count backwards one number we get 17. When we count backwards two numbers we get 16. What do we get when we count backwards four numbers from 18 ... what do we get when we. count backwards four numbers from 18?

Turn to the next page.
U Row U. What number is 5 less than $23 \ldots 5$ less than $23 \%$
Now we will do some different work. I will read a number story to you. Then I want you to write a number sentence for the story. You don't need to solve the sentence. Just write the sentence the best you can without solving it. Write it on the line.

| STn:Y | A | Joe has 9 whistles. His sister Debra has 15 whistles. How many more whistles does Debra have than Joe? [Repeat.] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STORY | B | Mike has 48 red leaves. He also has 26 yellow leaves. How many leaves does Mike have altogether? [Repeat.] |
| STORY | c | Jill has 29 nails. How many more nails does she have to put with them so she has 87 nails altogether? [Repeat.] |
| STORY | D | Jerry had 6 apples. His mother gave him 8 more apples. How many apples did Jerry have altogether? [Repeat.] |
|  |  | Turn to the last page. |

The work on this page is different. I want to see how quickly you can think of the answers for addition and subtraction problems.

I am going to play a tape-the voice on the tape will say problems, like this: [Play the four a ample problems $2+8,5+6,7+4,8+3$.$] The$ problems will go very quickly, even faster than when you were in first grade. Today you probably will not know very many answers, but when I come back and we do these problems again, you will know more. Don't feel bad if you don't know the answers today.

We will start with the row of boxes at the top of the page--the ones with capital let.ters A, B, C.... The voice on the tape will tell you where to write you: answers. Do your best to keep up with the voice. Get your pencil ready. [Start tape.]

Script on Tape: Look at the row of boxes at the top of the page. Find box A. I am going to say problems like $5+4$. The answer for $5+4$ is 9 . So there is a 9 in box A. Find Box B. What is $7+1 ? 7+1$ is 8. You write an 8 in box $B$.
[10 second pause; make sure the children are working on the top row.]
Now I am going to say problems for all the rest of the boxes in the top row. I will not stop, so write your answers quickily. If you can't think of an answer, just leave the box empty. Ready?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Form R Box C } 1+5 \\
& \text { Box D } 3+2 \\
& \text { Box E } 4+4 \\
& \text { Box F } 3+6 \\
& \text { Box C } 4+3 \\
& \text { Box H } 6+2 \\
& \text { Box I } 5+8 \\
& \text { Box J } 6+9 \\
& \text { Box K } 9+3 \\
& \text { Box L } 5+7 \\
& \text { Box M } 8+9 \\
& \text { Box N } 3+8
\end{aligned}
$$

Stop working. You may rest for a moment...then we will work on the bottom row.
[10 second pause]
Ready to listen again? Look at the bottom row of boxes. Find Box A. This time I 1 going to say problems like 9-6. The answer for $9-6$ is 3. So there is a 3 in box A. Find box B. What is $4-2 ? 4-2$ is 2. You write a 2 in box $B$.
[10 second pause-make sure the children are in the bottom row.]
Now I am going to say problems for the rest of the boxes. I will not stop, so write your answers quickly. If you can't tinink of an answer, leave the box empty. Ready?

$$
\text { Form R } \begin{array}{r}
\text { Box C 5-1 } \\
\text { Box D } 9-2 \\
\text { Box E 8-7 } \\
\text { Box F } 5-3 \\
\text { Box G } 7-6 \\
\text { Box H 8-5 } \\
\text { Box I 14-7 } \\
\text { Box J 12-5 } \\
\text { Box R } 11-8 \\
\text { Box L } 13-7 \\
\text { Box.M } 12-9 \\
\text { Box N } 15-8
\end{array}
$$

Stop working. Put your pencil down.
[Stop the tape.]
That is all the work we will do today. Remember, we will come again and you will do work like this again. Each time I cosse, you will be able to do more of the work.
[collect the booklets.]
(Diatribute the tests, telling the childmen not to open them. yet.)
SAY: Today we are going to do a new kind of math problem. Probably you have not learned how to do these problems yet. Don't worry about that-just do the best you can.

I will say "GO" when you should begin working. Then after a little while I will say "STOP." Please don't start working until I say "GO."

Now turn to the page that says ADD. (Make sure ohildren are on the right page. 2 Look at the red dotted line. First you will do the problems ABOVE the red line. When I say "GO," do as many problems above the red line as you can before I say "STOP." Don't work below the red line yet. Ready? "GO!" (Allow $1 \frac{1}{2}$ minutes.) "STOP!!" Now we will work on the problems below the red line. Ready? "GO!" (Allow 11/2 minutes.) "STOP!!"
"STOP!" That was a very short time, wasn't it?!! You will be learning how to do these problems faster. Now turn to the page that says SUBTRACT.
(Repeat above procedure exactly for the SUBTRACT page.)
"STOP!" That was fast too, wasn't it? Next time we come, you'j.1 be able tn do more. (Collect tests.)

ID＿－ーーー－

Name



$67+29=\square$
$67-29=\square$
84


$85$

$A 88$


B 盆
c $T$



$$
\begin{array}{r}
29 \\
+64 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7 \\
+56 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
722 \\
+\quad 34 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
263 \\
+459 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Subtract

$$
\begin{array}{r}
67 \\
-42 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
72 \\
-\quad 28 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
32 \\
-\quad 5 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
698 \\
-457 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
504 \\
-227 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

# Directions for Administering Achievement Monituring Test S <br> Coordinated Study $11 \& 2$ 

## General Directions

Reading the Test. The first part of this test is in multiple choice format and is read aloud to the children. Read the qiaestions exactly as they are printed in the directions; do not paraphrase. Each question is read twiceor the key phrases are repeated after the original question is read. Read the questions at a somewhat slower than conversational pace. The second part of the test involves verbal problems for which the child wust write, but not solve, a number sentence. Again, you will read the number story tifice. The third part of the test, the basic facts speed test, will be administered via tape.

Eince many children will not know how to do the majority of the test, eapecially at the beginring of the year, they will no doubt want to ask questions or want you to repeat items yet again. Please do not.allow this--instead, ask them to answer "as best they can" or to mark the "puzzled face" to show they have "not learned this yet." Note also that reading the answers to the children is not permitted.

Since this is a group-administered test, verbal exchanges with individual children can be distracting and interfering-try to establish a policy of not talking and not allowing the children to talk in between questions.

Should the above directions seem unnecessarily stringent, please realize that we are attempting to measure change over time and that we have very few questions on which to base this measurement. The children will take the other forms of this same test at 6 week intervals and then they will repeat the three forms; hopefully each time they will be. able to answer the questions more successfully.

Make sure the children mark only one box and that they mark at least one box. Encourage them to use the "puzzled face" by reminding them that this response means "I haven't learned this (how to do this) yet."

Pacing the Test. Try to keep the test moving. Expecially for the number story and algorithm problems it may take a "long" time for the children to figure out an answer. As a rule of thumb, allow the group to work on each question until only one or two children are still working. At that point, if necessary, suggest that anyone scill working mark the "puzzled face" box. Then just $g 0$ on to the next question without waiting longer. The second part of the test, sentence writing, may go slowly. Remind the children not to solve the problem, and again, to use the "puzzled face" when they need to. The third part of the test, the taped basic facts questions is a speed test. Once the tape is started, it will not be stopped.

## Preparations for Testing

The children will need two pencils with eragers. They will not need scratch paper for this test, since they will write in the "arrow" space. The children's names have been written on the tests in advance; distribute the tests, making sure each child has his/her own test.

Specific Directions
SAY: Today we are going to do some work with numbers in this booklet. You learaed how to do some parts of the work last year $\ln$ first graje. You will learn how to do more of the vork this : = in second grade. We don't expect you to know how to do all of the work today. We will come back again and again while you are in second grade . . . each time you will have learned how to do more of tize work.

Find your name on the line. Look at the big box with an $X$ in ityou will answer the questions today by making a big X like tils one.

EXAMPLE A Now find row A. I am going to ask you a question. You will answer by making a big X in one of the boxes. If you haven't learned about the answer yet, make an $X$ in the lact box, the one.with the puzzled face. [Pause.]

Which box has the tallest flag in it? Make an $X$ on the box with the tallest flag. [Pause.] If you haven't learned about this yet, make an $X$ in the last box, the one with the puzzled face. [Chsck to see that the children mark only one box in the row.]

EXAMPLE. B Find row B. Look at the number in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the box which has that many socks in it ... the box which has that many socks in it. If you haven't learned about this yat, marix the puzzled face.

Now turn to the next page and fold your booklet.
[Note: Stariting with yow C, do not assist the children with the test, axcept to make surs they are marking only ons box ... and at least. ons box.]

C Row C. Look at the sticks in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the box that tells how many sticks there are... the box that tells how many sticks there are. [Pause.] Remember, if you haven't learned about this yet, mark the puzzled face.

D Row D. Make an $X$ on the box that has 24 cubes in it ... 24 cubes in it.:
8 Row $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{i}}$ Look at the number sentence in the arrow. Make an X on the number that will make the sentence true ... make an $X$ on the number that will make the sentence true.

Row F. Look at the number sentence in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the number that will make the sentence true ... make an $X$ on the number that will make the sentence true.

G Row G. I am going to read a number atory about toy airplanes. I will read the story twice. Listen both times before you mark a box. David has 9 toy airplanes. His sister Nancy has 13 toy airplanes. How many more toy dirplanes does Nancy have than David? [Repeat. Alzow time for the children to figure out their answers to rows $G$ and H. $]$

B Row H. This number story is about bottle caps. For this story you may write on the paper if you want to. Tom has 24 old bottle caps. He also has 57 new bottle caps. How many bottle caps does Tom have altogether? [Repeat. If necessary, remind the children to "make an $X$ " on their answer. Also, use the "puzsled face" reminder as necessary.]

I Row I. Which box shows the numbers in order from smallest to largest ... in order from smallest to largest?

$$
\mathbf{J}
$$

Row J. Look at the ilttle squares in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the box. that tells how many squares there are...how many 8 quares there are.

R Row R. Look at the number sentences. One of the number sentences tells how to find the answer for this story about hats. After I read the story, make an $X$ on the number sentence that tells how to find the ancwer. Rarla had 15 hats. She gave 9 hats to Steve. How many hats did Karla have left? [Repeat.]
I. Row L. This number story is about stickers. Make an $X$ on the number sentence that tells how to find the answer. Sarah has 28 stickers. Her brother Ricky has 34 stickers. How many more stickers does Ricky have than Sarah? [Repeat.]
M Row M. This number story is about things to drink. glasses on the table. 5 have orange juice in them. milk in them. How many glasses have milk in them? [Repeat. i

N Row N. This number story is about children swiming. Thers were 46 children swimming in the pool. 27 more children jumped into the pool. How many children were ia the pool thon? [Repeat.]

Turn to the next. page.

0 Row 0. This number story is about shells. 17 shells are in a box. Some ahells are 1ittle. 8 are big. How many little shells are in the box? [Repeat.]

Row P. This number story is about soccer. For this story you may write on the paper if you want to. There were some soccer players on the field. 23 more players came. Now there are 35 players on the field. How many players were on the field at first? [Repeat. Use "puzsled face" and "make an $X$ " reminders as necessary.]
Q Look at the problem in the arrow. What number is the answer ... what number is the answer? [Mention "puzsZed face.".]

R Look at the problem in the arrow. What number is the answer ... what number is the answer? [Mention "puszled face."]

S Row S. We are going to count up from the numbex 12. When we count up one number from 12 we get 13. When we count up two numbers from 12 we get 14. What do we get when we count up five timbers froin 12 ... what do we get when we count up five numbers iron: 12?

T Row T. Look at the garage and the cars. There $4 \% 2.5$ cars altogether. We can see some cars outside the garage. The rest are inside the garage. How many cars are inside the garage? There are 15 cars altogether ... some are outside ... the rest are instde.... how many are inside?

Turn to the next page.
(I) Row U. I am going to tell you about some numbers ... 2isten ... 24 comes 1 number after 23 ... 25 comes 2 numbers after 23 ... what number comes 6 numbers after 23 ... what number comes 6 numbers after 23?

Now we will do some different work. I will read a number story to you. Then I want you to write a number sentence for the story. You don't need to solve the sentence. Just write the sentence the best you can without solving it. Write it on the line.

STORY A Judy has 4 chocolate cupcakes. She also has 7 white cupcakes, How many cupcakes does Judy have altogether? [Repeat.]

STOR: B Steve had 65 pennics. He gave 36 of them to Laura. How many pernies did Steve have left? [Repeat.]

STORY $C \quad$ There are 86 marbles in a jar. 54 are big and the rest are little. How many little marbles are in the jar? [Repeat.]

STORI D Adam has 7 puzzles. How many more puzzles does he have to put with them 80 he has 12 puzsles altogether? [Repeat.]

Turn to the last page.

78 The work on this page is different. I want to see how quickly you can think of the answers for addition and subtraction problems.

I am going to play a tape-the voice on the tape will say problems, like this: [Play the four scomple problems $2+8,5+6,7+4,8+3$.$] The$ problems will go very quickly, even faster than when you were in first grade. Today you probably will not know very many answers, but when I come back and we do these problems again, you will know more. Don't feel bad if you don't know the answers today.

We will start with the row of boxes at the top of the page-the ones with copital letters A, B, C .... The voice on the tape will tell you where to write your answers. Do your best to kees up with the voice. Get your fencil ready. [Start tape.]

Script on Tape: Look at the row of boxes at the top of the page. Find box
A. I am going to say problems like $5+4$. The answer for $5+4$ is 9.

So thexe is a 9 in box A. Find Box B. What is $7+1 \% 7+1$ is 8. You write an 8 in box $B$.
[10 second pause; make sure the children are working on the top row.]
Now I am going te say problems for all the rest of the boxes in the top row. I will not stop, so write your answers quickly. If you can't think of an answer, Just leave the box empty. Ready?

Form S | Box C $3+1$ |
| :--- |
| Box D $2+5$ |
| Box E $1+6$ |
| Box F $7+2$ |
| Box C $2+6$ |
| Box H $3+5$ |
| Box I $4+8$ |
| Box J $3+7$ |
| Box K $5+9$ |
| Box L $6+8$ |
| Box M $8+7$ |
| Box N $4+9$ |

Stop working. You may rest for a moment...then we will work on the bottow row.
[10 second pause]
Ready to listen again? Look at the bottom row of boxes. Find Box A. This time I am going to say problems like 9-6. The answer for 9-6 is 3. So there is a 3 in box A. Find box B. What is $4-2 ? 4-2$ is 2. You write a 2 in box B.
[10 second pruse-make sure the children are in the bottom row.]
Now I am going to say problems for the rest of the boxes. I will not stop, so write your answers quickly. If you can't think of an answer, leave the box empty. Ready?

Form S
Box C 7-1
Box D 8-4
Box E 9-5
Box F 7-4
Box G 8-6
Box 日 4-3
Box I 11-2
Box J 13 - 8
Box K $12=7$
Box L 15-9
Box M 10-2
Box N $16 \sim 7$
Stop working. Put your pencil down.
[Stop the tape.]
That is all the work we will do today, Remember, we will come again and you will do work like this again, Each time I come, you will be able to do more of the work.
[Colleet the booklete;]

## Directions for Algorithm Timed Tests

(Distribute the tests, telling the chilildren not to open them yet.)
SAY: Today we are going to do a new kind of math problem. Probably you have not learned how to do these problems yet. Don't worry about that-Just do the best you can.

I will say "GO" when you should begin working. Then after a little while I will say "STOP." Please don't start working until I say "GO."

Now turn to the page that says ADD. (Make sure children are on the right page. 2 Look at the red dotted line. First you will do the problems ABOVE the red line. When I say "GO," do as many problems above the red line as you can before I say "STOP." Don't work below the red line yet. Ready? "GO!" (AZZow 1/2 minutes.) "STOP!!" Now we will work on the problems below the red line. Ready? "GO!" (AZZow 1步minutes.) "STOP:!"
"STOP!" That was a very short time, wasn't it?!! You will be learning how to do these problems faster. Now turn to the page that says SUBTRACT.
(Repeat above procedure exactly for the SUBTRACT page.)
"STOP!" That was fast too, wasn't it? Next time we come, you'll be able to do more. (Collect tests.)

ID


9 '
ERIC Studios In Mathematics - Coordinated Study I - October 1079.


$93$


$A$ 囟

$\subset 0$

(
$10 i$


$$
\therefore \text { Add }
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
53 \\
+34
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
45 \\
+28 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$


"Subtract

$$
\begin{array}{r}
85 \\
-59 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
53 \\
-34 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
76 \\
-\quad 4 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
749 \\
-\quad 69 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## Directions for Administering Achievement Monitoring Test $T$

Coordinated Study \#1 \& \#2

## General Directions

Reading the Test. The first part of this test is in multiple choice format and is read aloud to the children. Read the questions exactly as they are printed in the directions; do not paraphrase. Each question is read twice-or the key phrases are repeated after the original question is read. Read the questions at a somewhat slower than conversational pace. The second part of the test involves verbal problems for which the child must write, but not solve, a number sentence. Again, you will read the number story twice. The third part of the test, the basic facts speed test, will be administered via tape.

Since many children will not know how to do the majority of the test, expecially at the beginning of the year, they will no doubt want to ask questions or want you to repeat items yet again. Please do not allow this--instead, ask them to answer "as best they can" or to mark the "puzzled face" to show they have "not learned this yet." Note also that reading the answers to the children is not permitted.

Since this is a group-administered test, verbal exchanges with individual children can be distracting and interfering--try to establish a policy. of not talking and not allowing the children to talk in between questions.

Should the above directions seem unnecessarily stringent; please realize that we are attempting to measure change over time and that we have very few questions on which to base this measurement. The children vill take the other forms of this same test at 6 week intervals and then they will repeat the three forms; hopefully each time they will be able to answer the questions more successfully.

Make sure the children mark only one box and that they mark at least one box. Encourage them to use the "puzzled face" by reminding them that this response means "I haven't learned this (how to do this) yet."

Pacing the Test. Try to keep the test moving. Expecially for the number story and algorithm problems it may take a "long" time for the children to figure out an answer. As a rule of thumb, allow the group to work on each question until only one or two children are still working. At that point, if necessary, suggest that anyone still working mark the "puzzled facei" box. Then just go on to the next question without waiting alonger. The second part of the test, sentence writing, may go slowly. Remind the children not to solve the problem, and again, to use the "puzzled face" when they need to. The third part of the test, the taped basic facts questions is a speed test. Once the tape is started, it will not be stopped.

## Prepiration for Testing

The children will need two pencils with erasers. They will not need scratch paper for this test, since they may write in the "arrow" space. The children's names have been written on the tests in advance; distribute the tests, making sure each child has his/her own test.

## Specific Directions

SAY: Today we are going to do some work with numbers in this booklet. You learned how to do some parts of the work last year in first grade. You will learn how to do more of the work this year in second grade. We don't expect you to know how to do all of the work today. We will come back again and again while you are in second grade ... each time you will have learned how to do more of the work.

Find your name on the line. Look at the big box with an $X$ in ityou will answer the questions today by making a big $X$ like this one.

EXARPLE A Now find row A. I am going to ask you a question. You will answer by making a big $X$ in one of the boxes. If you haven't learned about the answer yet, make an $X$ in the last box, the one with the puzzled face. [Pause.]

Which box has the most sailboats in it? Make an $X$ in the box with the most sailboats in it. [Pause.] If you haven't learned about this yet, make an $X$ in the last box, the one with the puzzled face. [Check to see that the children mark only one box in the row.]

EXAMPLE
B Find Row B. Look at the trucks in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the box that tells how many trucks there are ... how many trucks there are. [Pouse.] Remember, if you haven't learned about this yet, mark the puzzled face.

Now turn to the next page and fold your booklet.
[Note: Starting with row $C$, do not assist the children with the test except to make sure they are marking only one bax and at least one box.]

C Row C. Make an $X$ on the box that has a seventy-four in it ... make an $X$ on the box that has a seventy-four in it. [Pause.] If you haven't learned about this yet, mark the puzzled face.

D Row D. Look at the number in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the box that has that many stars in it ... make an $X$ on the box that has that many stars in it.

E Row E. Look at the problem in the arrow. What number is the answer ... what number is the answer?
$F$ Row $F$. Look at the number sentence in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the number that will make the sentence true ... make an $X$ on the number that will make the sentence true.

G Row G. I am going to read a number story about fish. I will read the story twice. Listen both times before you mark a box. Judy has 6 little fish. She also has 9 big fish. How many fish does Judy have altogether? [Repeat. Allow time for the chiidren to figure out their answers to rows $G$ and $H . J$

H Row H. This number story is about comics. For this story, you may write on the paper if you want to. Paul had 43 comics. He gave 28 comics to Carol. How many comics did Paul have left? [Repeat and give "pussled face" reminder if necessary to move the test along. You also might need to remind ohildren to "make an $X^{\prime \prime}$ on their answer.]

I Row I. Look at the three purses. Which purse has the least amount of money in it ... the least amount of money?

Row J. Look at the numbers in the arrow. Make an $X$ on the box that means the same as the numbers in the arrow...that means the same as the numbers in the arrow.
$K$ Row K. Look at the number sentences. One of the number sentences tells how to find the answer for this story about keys. After I read the story, make an $X$ on the number sentence that tells how to find the answer. Sally has 8 keys. Her brother Mike has 14 keys. How many more keys does Mike have than Sally? [Repeat.]

L Row L. This number story is about beads. After I read the story, make an $X$ on the number sentence that tells how to find the answer. Jack has 16 red beads. He also has 56 green beads. How many beads does Jack have altogether? [Repeat.]

M Row M. This number story is about links. Mark the number sentence that tells how to find the answer. Patty made a chain of links. She used 3 links first. Then she used 8 more links. How many links long is her chain? [Repeat.]
$\mathrm{N}^{\text {. Row }} \mathrm{N}$. This number story is about marbles. On Tuesday Melinda won 31 marbles. On Wednesday she won some more marbles. She won 64 marbles altogether. How many marbles did she win on Wednesday? [Repeat.]

Turn to the next page.

0 Row 0. This number story is about tickets. First Julie bought 7 tickets to ride on the roller coaster. Then she bought 4 more tickets to ride on the ferris wheel. How many tickets did Julie buy? [Repeat.]
$P$ Row P. This atory is about a dog's leash. For this story you may write on the paper if you want to. The dng's leash is 75 links long. A part of the leash 47 links long is around a tree. The rest of the leash 1s not. How long is the part that is not around a tree? [Repeat. Remind about "pusiled face" and "make an $X$ on answer" as necessary.]
Q Row Q. Look at the problem in the arrow. What number is the answer ... what number is the answer? [Nention "write on paper" reminder]

R Row R. Look at the problem in the arrow. What number is the answer ... what number is the answer?

S Row S. I am going to tell you about some numbers ... listen ... 16 comes one number before 17. 15 comes two numbers before 17. What number comes 5 numbers before 17 ... 5 numbers before 177

T Row T. What number is 3 more than 28 ... 3 more than 289
Turn to the next page.
U Row U. Look at the picture in the arrow. Mr. Smith wants to buy 14 oranges. He has put 9 oranges in the cart already. They are on the bottom of the cart -- you cannot see them. How many more oranges does he need? [Pouse.] Mr. Smith wants 14 oranges. He has 9 oranges in the cart. How many more oranges does he need?

Now we will do some different work. I will read a number story to you. Then I want you to write a number sentence for the story. You don't need to solve the sentence. Just write the sentence the best you can without solving it. Write it on the line.
sTORY A Jenny had 13 balloons. She gave 9 balloons to Ben. How many balloons did Jenny have left? [Repeat.]

STORY B Mark has 16 crayons, His sister Pam has 58 crayons. How many more crayons does Pam have than Mark? [Repeat.]

STORY C.Jean had 26 bottle caps. Her mother gave her 37 more bottle caps. How many bottle caps did Jean have altogether? [Repeat.]

STORY D There are 11 trucks in the sandbox. 8 are big and the rest are little. How many little trucks are in the sandbox? [Repeat.]

Turn to the last page.

The work on this page is different. I want to see how quickly you can think of the answers for addition and subtraction problems.

I am going to play a tape--the voice on the tape wil. say problems, like this: [Play the four scmple problems $2+8,5+6,7+4,8+\alpha_{0}$ ] The problems will go very quickly, even faster than when you were in first grade. Today you probably will not know very many answers, but when I come back and $\because$ do these problems again, you will know more. Don't feel bad if you don't know the answers today.

We will start with the row of boxes at the top of the page--the ones with capital letters $A, B, C . .$. . The voice on the tape will tell you where to write your answers. Do your best to keep up with the voice. Get your pencil ready. [Start tape.]

Script on Tape: Look at the row of boxes at the top of the page. Find box
A. I am going to. say problems like $5+4$. The answer for $5+4$ is 9 .

So there is a 9 in box A. Find Box B. What $187+187+1$ is 8 . You write an 8 in box $B$.
[10 second pause; make sure the children are working on the top row.]
Now I am going to say problems for all the rest of the boxes in the top row. I will not stop, so write answers quickly. If you can't think of an answer, just leave the box empty. Ready?

| Form 5 | Box C $2+4$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| : | Box D $6+3$ |
|  | Box E $5+2$ |
|  | Box F $2+3$ |
|  | $\text { Box G } 5+0$ |
|  | Box $\mathrm{H} 1+3$ |
|  | Box I $9+2$ |
|  | Box J $6+6$ |
|  | Box K $4+7$ |
|  | Box L $7+6$ |
|  | Box M 9+7 |
|  | Box N $6+4$ |

Stop working. You may rest for a moment...then we will work on the bottom row. [10 second pause]

Ready to listen again? Look at the bottom row of boxes. Find Box A. This time I am going to say problems like 9 - 6. The answer for 9 - 6 is 3 . So there is a 3 in box $A$. Find box B. What is $4-2 \hat{i} 4-2$ is 2. You write a 2 in box B.
[10 second pause--make sure the children are in the bottom. row.]
Now I am going to say problems for the rest of the boxes. I will not stop, so write your answers quickly. If you can't think of an answer, leave the box empty. Ready?

Form T | Box C 3-2 |
| ---: |
| Box D 6-4 |
| Box E 9-1 |
| Box F 7-3 |
| Box G 6-1 |
| Box H 7-5 |
| Box I 10-4 |
| Box J $13-9$ |
| Box K $14-8$ |
| Box L $11-7$ |
| Box M $12-4$ |
| Box N $17-9$ |

Stop working. Put your pencil down.
[Stop the tape.]
That is all the work we will do today. Remember, we will come again and you will do work like this again. Each time I come, you will be able to do more of the work.
[Collect the booklets.]

Directions for Algorithm Timed Te،ts
(Distribute the tests, telling the children not to open them.yet.)
SAY: Today we are going to do a new kind of math problem. Probably you have not learned how to do these problems yet. Don't worry about that-just do the best you can.

I will say "GO" when you should begin working. Then after a little while I will say "STOP." Please don't start working until I say "GO." Now turn to the page that says ADD. (Make sure children are on the right page. 1 Look at the red dotted line. First you will do the problems ABOVE the red line. When I say "GO," do as many problems above the red line as you can before I say "STOP." Don't work below the red line yet. Ready? "GO!" (AlZow 1亩 minutes.) "STOP!!" Now we will work on the problems below the red line. Ready? "GO!" (Allow lǐ2 minutes.) "STOP!!" "STOP!" That was a very short time, wasn't it?!!. You will be learning how to do these problems faster. Now turn to the page that says SUBTRACT.
(Repeat above procedure exactly for the SUBTRACT page.)
"STOP!" That was fast too, wasn't it? Next time we come, you'll be able to do more. (Collect tests.)

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114



A


B

C

D ®-


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+95 \\
\hline
\end{array}
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\begin{array}{r}
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+\quad 3 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$



Subtract $\quad-\underline{56}$

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## Appendix B

ITEM STATISTICS FOR FORMS R, $S$, $T$ FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION

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ITEM NUG:BER II




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$9+3$












HEAKS





SUMMARY STEM STAESTSTICS



| OPITON | nT | H | $p$ | P8ust | PBort | Bust | 8075 | 81 | IT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | io | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| 61 | 1 | 25 | 13.3 | .19 | . 17 | . 25 | .35 | 12,36 | 30,88 |  |
|  | + |  | ¢01 | 18 | 14 | +14 | T 7 | $4{ }^{4} 50$ | -3650 | Open Seaterces |
| 3 | 0 | 2 | 6.7 | 0.15 | $\cdots$ | 0.28 | -. 36 | 10,50 | 24,00 | Subtrectioo 10-18 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3.3 | $\cdots, 32$ | -. 36 | $\bullet 17$ | - 188 | 7.00 | 13,00 |  |



## 




- Heths


| UPI'IUN | $1 T$ | $N$ | $p$ | PHeSt | PRopr | BuS's | 8 tap | 8T |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



ITEM NUMER 14 CUEFTICIENTS OF CURRELALION MEANS



Problea Solving (B)
Subt-joinraddend 0-99

CUEVPICIENRS OF CORRELATSOH
MEANS



Algorithme
Addition Algorith








ITEN NUHELR 5
coefficients or correuation

## HEANS


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neus $\qquad$


maty






|  |  |  |  |  | Cutrretimetar topmetitur |  |  |  |  | ments |  | ITEM DESCRIPTIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UPiSuli | $n 1$ | N | $p$ |  | Puosil | Pburt | $\mathrm{B}=5 \mathrm{SI}$ | undt |  | $8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 17 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3,3 |  | -. 33 | - .24 | -181 | -, 57 |  | 1.00 | 19,00 |  |
| C1 | 1 | 26 | 86.7 | C | . 68 | .60 | 1.04 | d,01 | $\bigcirc$ | 8.19 | 32,46 | 9.1 |
| TUT4L | V | 30 | 10.0 |  | T 1 | 0 | T97 | THI |  | -10 | Thit |  |








ITEN Nubagr 3


| UPTIUN | nt | $N$ | $?$ | Pbost Pbett | Bust | Hat | ST | It |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |






Hent

| UPMTOH | 47 | $N$ | $p$ |  | PBuS! | Pbupl | DnSt | 8.17 |  | 51 | 77 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  | .00 | . 00 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |  | . 00 | . 00 | .00 | . 00 |  | . 00 | . 00 |  |
|  |  | 10 | 6 |  | - 51 | Tt | W1 | T 6 |  | 40 ¢0, | Hh, 50 |  |
| 63 | 1 | 10 | 93.8 | C | .31 | . 12 | . 515 | . 21 | C | 11.03 | 14,67 | Add-part part whole 11-15 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | .00 |  | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| TuTal |  | 32 | 0 |  | TO | Of | 0 | 06 |  | \%) | \% 0 |  |

ITEM Number $6 \quad$ cuepicients or currelantur nenns


| 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | Problem Solving (A) <br> Subt-8imple separating 0-99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1078 |  | 0 | . 07 | 4 | d9 | - 14.8 | - 3 , ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| C 2 | 1 | 17 | 53.1 | C | . 39 | .35 | . 49 | . 43 | C 14,82 | 36,53 |  |
| 3 | 0 | 2 | 0.3 |  | . 02 | -, 04 | . 03 | . 188 | 20,00 | . 33.50 |  |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 2400 |  | . 10 | . 00 | . 00 | -84 | 14.14 .00 | $\begin{array}{r}\text {-7, } \\ \hline .00\end{array}$ |  |
| TUTAL |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |





19tin avanch 11




Sentuce Mrittag (B)
Mdediaple Jotanag $1 \mathrm{~L}-15$




| UPMivil | W! | N | $p$ | Pbust | PBaHT | 808 8 |  | 81 | 71 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 01 | . 00 | 100 | .00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 00 | ,OV | . 01 | . 10 | , 00 | . 00 |  |
| 1 |  | 11 | 90 | TVI | H | Tf | 16 | 76 | \%t | Problea Solving (8) |
| 6 | 1 | 31 | 96,9 | 144 | . 21 | 186 | 162 | 24.03 | 14, 11 | Add-aluple joining 11-15 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3.1 | 0,44 | -1. 21 | 1.10 | 1,60 | 1,00 | 25,00 |  |

ITET NUMBLH 14 CUEFFICLENRS OF CORRELAMION

## HEAMS



| 0 | 0 | 0 | $10^{\circ}$ | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | + |  | THT |  | It | ( +2 | Ot | - 41.09 | 45 | Problea Solving (B) |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 21.9 | , 15 | .26 | 120 . | .36 | , 14,57 | 37,59 |  |
| 3 | 0 | 5 | 15.6 | 0.16 | $\cdots, 11$ | 0.24 | $\cdots 19$ | (12,80 | 32,00 | Subt-part part uhole-adend |
|  |  | 4 |  | -24 | 4 | $\cdots$ | - 4 | cytildit |  | 0-99 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 100 |  |
| JUTAL |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ITEM NUMBER 15


Imen-



ITEM, RUMBER 19


| DPTIUN , WT | N | $p$ | P9,51 | PboTI | 8051 | 8081 | 88 | 71 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0. | 0 | - | 10 | - | 010 | + | +لll | +1012 |  |
| 10 | 3 | 9.4 | -, 13 | -1y | -, 51 | $\cdots, 34$ | 11.00 | 30.67 |  |
| C 21 | 20 | 62.5 | C. $\quad .44$ | . 52 |  |  | 14,75 | 37,05 | Couating On 9-18 |
| 3 | 6 | 148 | - | + +24 | - | \%ald | 1717 | 40,67 |  |
| 4.0 | 3 | 9.4 | $\cdots .25$ | $\cdots .29$ | 0.14 | $\cdots .51$ | 81.69 | ? 8 8,67 |  |
| 50 | - | . 0 | .00 | .00 | .00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |



LERTXP 2.0

PAGE 11


| ghtiun | 17 | * | P | Prost ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | P807t | Has! | H019 | 6\% | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cot | 0 | 31 | 10 0,9 | . 600 | 100 .102 .10 | $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ .190 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -100 | 100 3,13 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00145 \\ & 34,45 \\ & \hline 4.040 \end{aligned}$ |

ITEX DRSCRIPTIONS

Sentance Vriting Subtrotiple sepatating 11-15

ITEM NUMBER 2
corficients or correlation
HEANS


ITEA WUHEER 3
COEPFICLEVIS or correurton
HEANS


 $\qquad$
MEANS
UPTIUH
-

| UPTSOH | 117 | 4 | P |  | Prest | PHopt | 8058 | 8017 |  | 81 | 71 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 311 |  | 4.73 | H, 54 | -1.81 | -1,43 |  | 2.00 | 14.00 |
| C 1 | 1 | 30 | 93.8 | C | . 80 | , 65 | 1.42 | 1.15 | C | 11.00 | 35,53 |

ITE NUMAEA 2

| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.1 | 4.73 | $\cdots$ | -1,81 | 91,43 | $2,00$ | 14,00 15,93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3 | 97\% | +10 | 65 | - 4.42 | $\underline{1015}$ | C- $\quad 14.10$ | [15,93 |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 3.1 | - 39 | - 32 | -96 | $\cdots$ | 6, 60 | 23,00 |
| total |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ITEX NMAGEA 3
COEFPICIEMSS OF CORRELATIOA

## MEANS




H2

| OPTIUN | 1 | $N$ | p |  | Ples? | Pbidt |  |  |  | \% | Tr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 0 | 1 | 3.1 |  | 0.73 | -9,58 | -1.081 | - 1.43 |  | 2,00 | 84.00 |
| C'1 | 1 | 29 | 90.6 | 6 | . 65 | . 55 | 1.06 | - 87 | ¢ | 11,00 | 35.55 |
|  | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |  | (1) |  |  | +4,50 | S980 |

cuEpricaense or currelatiun


| -18 | 0 | 0 | $\begin{array}{r} 00 \\ +00010 \end{array}$ | .00.060 | . 00 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 32 |  |  | +110 |  |  |  | 314 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |
| T0TAL |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



-
$1+1$


ITEM NWHETK 1
COEPFICLENTS OF CURRELATIUN
$9+2$
RUTAL 32

ITER Numbiaid
culficickins of corkelation
MEANS
OPHION MM N P PBoST PBATT BOST BaYT of IT


 $\qquad$


IIEM MIMBER 10
CUEPFICIEMIS OF CORRELATION
MEAMS


255
$\begin{array}{cc}0 & 0 \\ -4054 & 0 \\ 2 & 0\end{array}$
6
142
4
32
18,8
$-6+48-8$
12.5
$\begin{array}{ll}4,71 & 0,63 \\ 0,01 & 0.11\end{array}$

+





ITEM NUMOCR . 12
CuEPFICLEBTS OF CURKELATIUA HEANS


## 



| UPITUN | 17 | 1 | $p$ | Pundt | PRoft | nosis | 8nfl | 87 | IT | ITH DEA DECRIPTIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 31.8 |  | 1,54 | -1.2v |  |  |  |  |
| 61 | 1 | 10 | 93.8 | . 1.65 | . 151 | 1.15 | 1.19 .90 | 1,100 9,19 | 19,00 15,30 | 3-2 |

IJCM NUMBUK ?

944. 4 .



| unitali | W | $N$ | P |  | Pymb | PGAPT | 8-57 | 8 yP |  | 81 | 71 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61 | 1 | 30 | 01.0 | C | .69 | '191 | 1.15 | . 19 | ¢ | 9.47 | 13.30 | 9-1 |
| curi | 0 | 1 | 1.1 |  | 0.42 | M,13 | -1,0] | -131 |  | 1,00 | 30,00 |  |

 - Whals


ITEM NUAHCLI 5
CuLPTICIENES OF COHRELATION REANS



## 

Tien-
HENA

| UPTLUK | W4 | N | P |  | Pbust | Pbort | Bost | 8 CTH |  | 8T | 77 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 14,8 |  | 0.50 | 0.36 | -17 | 0.35 |  | 4,31 | 29,61 |  |
| C1 | 1 | 25 | 78.1 | C | . 56 | . 11 | . 78 | . 67 | C | 7,80 | 36,08 | 1-5 |
| TOTAL |  | 36 | +1 |  |  | \%t | +18 | - 08 |  | 1960 | H00 |  |

ITEM NUMBER 1 COLPTICIENTS OF CORRELATLUN. MEANS


|  |
| :---: |



さitin-


ITEA NUABCR 10


## -


HTE number 12 cubricients or corhelarton heans



| ITEA NUKEER 1 |  |  |  | COETPICIENRS OF CORRCUATION |  |  |  |  | MEANS |  | ITEM DESCRIPTIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPTION | 17 | N | $p$ | PBeSt | PRuTY | 8081 |  |  | 87 | 71 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | . 00 | . 00 | .00 | . 00 |  | .00 | . 06 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3,4 | 4, 15 | 0,19 | 0,83 | 41.16 |  | 7,00 | 9,00 |  |
| 62 | 1 | 25 | $86,2 \mathrm{C}$ | . 59 | , 50 | . 88 | . 17 | C | 13,48 | 33,28 | Mrimerounasis |
| 3 | 0 | 8 | 6.9 | 0.84 | -1, 16 | 9.46 | 9.30 |  | 10.00 | 26.50 | Writes 0-99 |
| 4 | - | 1 | 3.4 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 9.91 | - 60 |  | 6,00 | 20.00 |  |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 00 | . 10 | 100 | 100 |  | 00 | . 10 |  |



ITEN NUMEER 3



| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | ,00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C 2 | 1 | 27 | 93,1 | . 11 | . 08 | 19 |  |  | 31.90 | Open Sentencers Subtraction $0-9$ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3.4 | cid | . 03 | 125 | . 08 | 1,00 | 33,00 |  |
| ? | - | - | 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 010 | . 00 |  |
| 5 | - | 0 | . 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| SOTAL |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## ITEM NUMELA 1

cocricicurs of cohmivplon
OPTION HI N P PBuET PDoty fost Jopt of it




## ITEM NTHBER 12

## 

OPYION NT N P PBest PBoyt Bost Batt it it IT


Sentence Mriting (B) Subt-part part whole-addend 0-99

48T
TOMK


Problein Solying (B)
Subt-join-addend 11-15

Problen Solving (B)
Adduainple joining 0-99

COETFICIDNTS OO CORRELARIDN
HLAM


| 61 | 1 | 11 |  |  | .00 <br> .18 <br> 18 | $\begin{aligned} & .00 \\ & .00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .00 \\ \text { all } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 14,00 | 33,17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ? | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | , | 1 | 110 | ${ }^{1} 3$ | 9.15 | . 05 | 12,00 | 32,25 |
| 1 | 0 | , | 1. | 100 | 100 | 100 | . 00 | , 00 | , 10 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | , |  | 10 | do | do |  | , |
| 9074 |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |

MEANS

courficimis or correlufto


| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | . 00 | .00 | 100 |  | 100 | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CT | 1 | 1 | 30,6 | . 13 | 19 | $129 \%$ | , 32 | ${ }^{3} 135$ | 32.91 |
| ? | 9 | 3 | 10,3 | -, 30 | -116 | -, 51. | 4.88 | 10,00 | 271,39 |
| 1 | 0 | 5 | 17.2 | 09 | -1,08 | 14 | , 112 | 13.40 | 30,00 |
| ! | 0 | 4 | 13.1 | 9.16 | -, 05 | 1,23 | -,01 | 13,30 | 30,50 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 10 | . 00 | . 10 | . 00 | . 00 | , 00 | . 00 |

Algoritims
Addition Alporition

17EM NUMBER 16



SUBREF ! GENERAL OSNCCTVLCS
Bgen wuath 19 cocpriciente or cunachation_mans



sfex numase 10





# SUBIEST 3 PACTS SPEEDOWADDISLON 

| ITEM NUHEER |  |  |  | COEPrICIEATS OP CORRELATSON |  |  |  |  | MCAKS |  |  | ITE DESCRIPTIONS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPTIOH | Wr | * | $p$ |  | P8od? | PBopt | BuSt | $8-78$ |  | 89 | 17 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.4 |  | 0.22 | 4.25 | - 6.32 | -60 |  | 3,00 | 20,00 |  |
| C! | 1 | 21 | 93.1 | $c$ | . 59 | . 31 | . 92 | . 92 | C | 9,07 | 32,78 | $1+5$ |
| 2 | 0 | 1. | 3.1 |  | 0.91 | 0.49 | -1.23 | -1.16 |  | . 00 | 9,00 |  |



| ITEM NUMEER 3 |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | il |  | P | IT | dx | or | 8 I 17 | 31 | II |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | .00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |
| CT | 1 | 7 | 16.6 |  |  |  |  |  | 3,32 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3.1 |  |  | 1,23 | 1.16 | 000 |  |
| poral |  | 39 |  |  |  |  |  | + |  |

$4+4$

ITER RUMBER 4
COLPIICIENTS OF CORRELATION
HEANS


$3+6$

ITEIT WOMBETR I

## COETITCILRTS OT CORKLHITIOH

## 7lxans

| OPTIOH | Wr | N | $p$ | Pbust | PGMrt | B-81 | But ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | $8 t$ | IT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | , | 1 | 13,8 | 4.46 | , 14 |  | 0.68 | 5,00 | 22,00 |
| C 1 | 1 | 31 | 82,8 . C | .67 | . 63 | , 97 | . 92 | $\bigcirc 9,50$ | 34.04 |
| 70144 | 0 | 29 | 31 | 0.12 |  | 1.15 | 1,16 | .00 | 9,00 |

277







TLET HONEERTIO


| 0 | 0 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27,60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C: | 1 | 12 | $41,4 \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 31.92 |
| 3 |  | 2 | . 619 | 0.15 | 析 | 0.48 | 1.5 | 4,50 | 22,50 |



TEST MO 2 ACH, MONITR, GSOPOP
subTEST L GRYSRAL Obuxchives

ITEH RUMQER ! $\qquad$ ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

| OPSION | 17 | N | 8 |  | Pbesti | P8, | BuS5 | 日- T |  | ST | tT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  | . 00 | . 00 |
| C! | 1 | 12 | 44,4 | C | . 42 | 133 | . 52 | . 41 | $C$ | 14,00 | 35,92 |
| 2 | 0 | 3 | 11.1 |  | -24 | . 06 | - 39 | . 11 |  | 14,67 | 34,33 |
| 3 | 0 | 9 | 33.3 |  | -19 | . 02 | 9.24 | . 13 |  | 11,56 | 31,11 |
| 4 | 0 | 3 | 11.1 |  | -9,61 | 7,62 | -1.02 | -1,03 |  | 6,67 | 18,00 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | - 0 |  | -00 | 100 | 100 | - 0 |  | 000 | -100 |

Numerousness
Writes $0-99$

| $\qquad$ | HI | H | $p$ |  | IENTS |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { LATLON } \\ \text { Bars } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $87$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | .00 .00 | .00 .00 | $\begin{gathered} .00 \\ .00 \end{gathered}$ | .00 .00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| 62 | 1 | 25 | 97.6 | . 55 | 160 | $\bigcirc .94$ | 1,05 | 12,96 | 34.298 | Numerousness |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | 0.00 | . 00 | . 00 | Represents 0-99 |
| - 4 | 0 | 2 | 1.4 | -, 55 | 0.61 | 1.02 | -1.15 | 6,00 | 14,50 |  |
| Totat | 0 | 27 | . 0 | .00 | .00 | .00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . |

## ITEM NUYBER 3


OPITON

St
IT


Open Sentences
Addition $0-9$

ITEM NUMAER 1


ITEX NUMBER
OPTION WT N P PBOST PBotT BuST Bott $\quad$ ST , it


## 





| 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |  | . 00 | . 00 | 100 | . 00 |  | , 00 | . 00 | Order, Place Value Ordering 0 - 99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | V | 1 | 14.8 |  | 9,09 | -05 | 9.13 | -088 |  | 11.75 | 31.75 |  |
| C 2 | $!$ | 18 | 66.7 | C | . 47 | . 52 | . 61 | . 68 | $C$ | 13,56 | 35,94 |  |
| 3 | , | 1 | 3.7 |  | 0,08 | 1,14 | 0.20 | -1,32 |  | 11.00 | 27.00 |  |
| 4 | 0 | 1 | 14.8 |  | 0.49 | 7, 51 | 9.76 | \%,88 |  | 8,50 | 27.25 |  |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| rosal |  | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## ITEM RUMEER 8

COEPFICIENTS OR conrehation
, MLAAS




| ITEM NUMBER 13 |  |  |  | COEFPICIENTS Of Correlation |  |  |  | MEANS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPTION | 17 | H | $p$ | Prost | PbaTT | 80ST | 8-71 | ST | IT |  |
| 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 | . 00 | .00 | .00 | .00 | . 00 | . 00 | Problew Solving (B) <br> Subt-part part whole-addend $11.15$ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3.7 | 0,01 | -, 04 | -, 06 | $\cdots .10$ | 12.00 | 31.00 |  |
|  | 0 | 1 | 3.9 | 0.14 | . 00 | $\bullet .34$ | . 01 | 10,00 | 33.00 |  |
| C 3 | I | 23 | 85.2 | . 49 | .47 | .14 | . 11 | [3,13 | 34.48 |  |
| 4 | 0 | 2 | 7.4 | -,58 | -,6! | - 1.02 | - 1.85 | 6,00 | 14.50 |  |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |


ITEM NUMBER 15 COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION MEANS


subrest : semather kritince
PREB RESPOMSE $\qquad$ _

ITEM Descripitions


| OPTrion | m | N | $p$ |  | Pbost | psotr | 8-65 | gatr |  | 87 | 71 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  | . 00 | . 00 |
| 61 | $!$ | 27 | 100,0 | C | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | C | 3,30 | 32,81 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | . 00 | 00 | 00 | 0 |  | 00 | . 00 |

Sentence Uritting Add-part part whole 21.15




| OPItON | V7 | * | $p$ | Pbobt | Pboft |  | bay |  | $6 t$ | 71 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 8 | 16 | 3.1 | 0.01 | . 17 | 9.18 | . 39 |  | 3.06 | 40,00 |
| 61 | 1 | 16 | 59.3 | . 82 | . 23 | 1.04 | . 29 | C | 3,81 | 36,44 |
| 2 | 0 | 10 | 37,0 | $\cdot 80$ | - 30 | -1,03 | 0.38 |  | 2,50 | 29,50 |

Sentence Mriting Subt-joln-addend 11-15





ITEM NUNHER 5 COEFTCIENTS OF CORELUKIOM


| 0 | 0 | 3 | 11.1 |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{K}^{2} 94$ | \% 213.67 | 19,33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C 1 | 1 | 22 | 81.5 | 0 | . 64 | . 58 | ,91 | \% 99 | C)10,09 | 35.05 |
| 2 | 0 | 3 | . 1.4 |  | 0.16 | 0, 14 | -1.30 | 0.29 | 7,50 | 28,50 |
| TOTAL |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

7EST NO 2 ACH, MONLTR, 6SOPOP
SUB1EST 3 HACTS SPEFDDOWDDISLON





COEPTCICHES OF CORHPLATLOH


| ITEM MUMELC 12 |  |  |  | COETTICLINTS OR CORRELATION MEAMS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| oppion | $1!$ | H | $p$ | plast playt | B-ST | 8ay7 | ST | $\pi$ |  |
| c! | ! | 19 | 18,5 10,4 |  | -93 0.91 | $\begin{array}{r}-111 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 5,20 10,53 | 24,20 36,11 | $4+1$ |
| rotai | 0 | $2{ }^{3}$ | 18.1 | $\cdots .22 \quad 0.27$ | -. 36 | $\square .45$ | 7,33 | 26,3] |  |





ITECM NUMBER 6

Cubrficients or corkelanton

HEANS


MEXTIS


| 0 | 4 | 14,8 | -1,67 | -18 | 4.103 | 4.74 | 0 | 23,00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $C 1$ | 20 | 14,1 6 | . 62 | . 10 | ${ }^{83}$ | . 54 | 9,00 | 34,80 |
|  | ${ }^{3}$ | ग1/ | . 10 | ",01 |  | - 0.1 | 1.00 | 32,67 |

11.2

Item numaer a
coerficienss of correlarton
HEAS


| 0 | 0 | 16 | 59,3 | 0,12 | 0.69 | -91 | 0,89 | 6,06 | 28,00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | ! | ? | $3{ }^{3} 1$ | 16 | \% | 18 | ${ }^{14}$ | 10,61 | 39,67. |
| torai | 0 | 29 | 1.4 | , 20 |  |  |  | 10,00 | 40,50 |

13-8
iten nuaber 9
COEFFICLEITS OF CORRCLATION
neans


TITR RUHBEFT 10
GOEFTCLITYS OI CORKUCNITON

## RCRNS

| OPITON | in | 1 | P | Pbost | Pbrpt | 8085 | bert |  | 85 | 71 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 40.9 | 0.51 |  |  |  |  | 6,00 | 27.12 |
| 61 | 1 | 1 | 25,9 | 117 | . 55 | . 63 | , 15 | c | 10,29 | 90,71 |
| rotaí | f | 27 | JJ, | 10 | 0,00 | 13 | 0.00 |  | 8,3 | 36,78 |




| 1 |  |  |  | cosrricients or conrcuation |  |  |  | MEANS |  | ITE Descritilons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPTION | Wr | / | $p$ | PSost | PIort | Bust | Bary | 87 | 71 |  |
| , | 0 | - | 0 | . 00 | . 00 | 000 | . 10 | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 00 | .00 | 000 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | J,0 | . 17 | . 02 | , 13 | . 04 | 16.00 | 36,00 | Huarrounnes |
| ( $)$ | 1 | 31 | Hod | 0.17 | 1.07 | 0.31 | M, 0 | 11.36 | 36.th | Vrites 0-99 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | . 00 | . 00 | ¢ <br> .00 <br> .00 | 100 000 | 100 .10 | $\square 00$ 00 | Heter |



## ITEM WUHELR 3

cospricients or corneciasion





## IfEM MUABEA




| [TEY NUMER 5 | COEPLCLIENTS Or CORHELATLON | HEANS | + |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |




ITEM RUMEER 9 COEFFICIENRS OR CORRELATION HEANS

| OPYION | n 7 | H | 8 |  | PBnS? | P8-7t | Bust | $8-7$ |  | 67 | TT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |  | .00 | . 00 | . 00 | .00 |  | . 00 | . 00 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 6 | 18.2 |  | 0.12 | 0,06 | 0.18 | - 090 |  | 13,00 | 34,67 |  |
| $C 2$ | 1 | 24 | 72.7 | C | . 39 | . 45 | . 52 | . 60 | C | 14,21 | 31,12 | Sentence Mriting ( $A$ ) |
| 3 | 0 | 2 | 6,1 |  | $\square 123$ | 9,36 | 0.45 | -1.12 |  | 11.50 |  | Subt-cmparioon 11-15 |
| 1 | , | 1 | 3.0 |  | 0.41 | 0.52 | -1.03 | -1.30 |  | 8, 00 | $19,00$ |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | .0 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  | 0 | . 100 |  |




## ITEM MUMBER 12

OPTION WI N P PBuSt PBuft Bust Buft $8 T$. IT


Sentence Mriting ( 8 ) Subt-joitraddend 0-99

TEST NO 2 _ACH MOHITR GTOPOP
SUANERE 1 GENERAL ORNYCNTVES

ITEM NUMBER 13
COEPFICIEMTS OF CORRELLATION
means


ITEM NUKAER 14
CORFICIENTS OF CORRLUMTION

## MEAMS




ITEM NUMAER 15

COEFPICICMES OF CORRELATION

NEANS



Algorithms
Addition Alportithm

IHEK NUMBER 16
COLPTICIENTS OF CORRELATION
MEANS
ST TI


## 8UBTEST 1 GENCRAL OBJECTIVCS

gyen numatr 19


| DPTION | VT | $N$ | $p$ | Pbust | PSort | Bust | Bott | 87 | T1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | .0 | . 00 | . 00 | .00 | . 00 | . 00 | .00 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 3.0 | 0.05 | . 05 | 0.12 | . 11 | 13,00 | 37.00 |  |
| 2 | 0 | 3 | 9.1 | . 09 | 0.10 | .16 | 0.19 | 14,33 | 33,67 | Countion Sek 9-18 |
| C3 | 1 | 28 | 66.7 | 132 | . 31 | . 11 | 1.18 | 11.18 | 37105 | Counting bick 9-10 |
| 4 | 0 | 7 | 21.2 | - 14 | - 0.38 | - 158 | -,54 | 11.11 | 31.14 |  |
| 5 | , | 0 | 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | 0.00 | . 00 | , 00 |  |



| ITEM NUMBER 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  | LATIOH <br> 3. |  | $N E$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPTYON | 1 | N | F | P8DIT | Pbat | Bast | Brat | 8T | Tr |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 9.1 | - 21 | 0.26 | \%.38 |  | - $\quad$ 72100 | 30.61 | Counting on 9-18 |  |
| C 2 | d | 26 | 79.8 | C $\quad .48$ | . 140 | . 66 | , 31 | ( 418.23 | 36.73 |  |  |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 9.1 | 0.21 | 0.01 | -. 38 | - 01 | \% 12,00 | 35,33 |  |  |
| ? | 0 | 1 | 3.0 | 4.41 | 9,32 | ${ }^{11} 103$ | - 1.30 | 8.00 | T8, 01 |  |  |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | . 0 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 |  |  |
| 707AL |  | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| OPTLUN | 15 | $T$ | P | P659 | Pry | bast | BJTI | 51 | IT | Sentence Mriting Add-simple joining 0-99 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 3,0 | -123 | . 10 | -. 51 | . 26 | 2,00 | 39.00 |  |
| C | $!$ | 3 | 019 | . 18 | ${ }^{112}$ | . 14 | 1.34 | 3, 36 | 3597 |  |
| Torai | 0 | 33 | 9.1 | -11 | -1/1 | .17 |  | $2,00$ | 29,67 |  |

ITEM RUKBER 1 COEFPIGLEMSS OP CORRELAFION HEANS






dick Munaze 1

COEFITCIENTS OP CORRLLATSON
MEANS
Optton Hy N P pbost poift bebt bopt of it

| 0 |  | 6 | 10,2 | 4.61 | 9.62 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 1.50 | 27,67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | 1 | 25 | 98, | . 14 | , 61 | . 17 | . 91 | 11.28 | 31,12 |
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 0,1 | . 106 | -11 | 4.12 | $\bullet 311$ | 10,00 | 31,00 |


|  | Oppion | Hi | 1 | $p$ | Pbosf | Pbely | boft | Batt | 8 S | 77 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21.2. | 0.12 |  | $\bullet 1.02$ | 0,03 | 1,59 | 28.71 | 1+6 | 328- |
| 327 | 61 | 1 | 22 | 66,76 | . 12 | . 04 | , 13 | ${ }^{103} 6$ | 11.59 | 18,18 |  |  |
|  | 90044 | 0 | 3 | 82.1 | $\square .13$ | 0.19 | C, 12 | 9.30 | 9,15 | 32,50 |  |  |



TEST HO 3 ACH, KONITR, GT~POP
SUBREST 4 FACTB GPRED $\quad$ SUBTRACTION


MEXNS

| OPTION | 17 | N | P |  | Pbosf | PBaTP | Bnst | Butt |  | 81 | T" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |  | . 00 | . 00 | . 00 | 100 |  | . 00 | . 00 |
| C1 | 1 | 31 | 93.9 | 6 | . 35 | . 12 | . 63 | , 51 | C | 8,32 | 35,97 |
| T0842 | 0 | $3{ }^{2}$ | 6.1 |  | 7.15 | 0.38 | 9.10 | 9.65 |  | 5,00 | 20.00 |

6-4


TEST HD 1 ACH, MONITR GTOPOP


ITEM NUMEER 6 COEIPICLEHRS OF CORRLLATLOH MEANB

1-5

ITEM NUMBEK 9 COEFPICIEMTS OF COHRELATION MEANS



ITEM NUMBER 8
cobpricients or correlarlun gighot Menhs



13-9

ITEM NUMEER 9
COEFTICILNTS OF CORRELATLON
MEARS


| 0 | 0 | 86 | 48,5 |  | $\cdots, 48$ | $\cdots$ | b, 6! | $\cdot .50$ |  | 9.00 | 33,06 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C 1 | 1 | 12 | 36,4 | C | . 51 | . 43 | . 71 | . 59 | 6 | 9.83 | 38,83 |
| 2 | 0 | 5 | 15.2 |  | -10 | $\bullet$-02 | 0.15 | $0 \cdot 03$ |  | 1,60 | 35,20 |
| TOTAL |  | ]3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ITETh NUTMEER 10



Appendix C
PERFORMANCE BY OBJECTIVE FOR THE TWO
SCHOOLS AND SIX CLASSES

NOTE: For those objectives for which there are three items, the number of subjects represented in the proportion correct at a particular test time is ascertained simply by aumming the N's for the three forms; however, when there are more or less than three items, the N is increased or decreased proportionately.

No data were prepared by school and class for the Algorithms (Timed Test) objectives.

PROGRESS MOHARD OBJECTIVES ACROSS ADMINISTRATION TIMES AS REPRESEMTED BY PROPORTION OP ETUDENTS ANSWERTNG ITENS CORRECILY POR:

SCHOOL 1


$11-19$
0.99

Soatence-Wridting (Sat B)
aubt-joinnaddand
add-aimple joinang
oubt-part part vhola-addend
11-15
$0-99$
Santenca-Niriting (Pree Reaponse) add-simple joining
oubt-purt part whole-addand
add-part part whole
subt-comparison
Bubt-join-addend
Set $A$ (as abova)
Sut B (as above) ${ }^{1}$
11-15
0-99
Mgorythme
addition algordthm
aubtraction algorithem
$50.8 \quad 63.3 \quad 60.0$
$36.941 .7 \quad 35.0$
75.4.76.7 85.0
$50,8 \quad 65.0 \quad 68.3$
$11.920 .0 \quad 26.2$
$82.295 .0 \quad 95.0$
$58.1 \quad 45.0 \quad 50.0$
$53.8 \quad 58.3 \quad 69.3$
90.582 .590 .5
95.697 .597 .5
$40.0 \quad 80.0 \quad 72.5$
$90.7 \quad 82.5 \quad 92.1$
$14.3 \quad 40.0 \quad 45.2$
$23.3 \quad 32.5 \quad 39.5$
$67.773 .3 \quad 77.5$
$50.8 \quad 65.0 \quad 68.3$
$61.576 .7 \quad 77.5$
$56.961 .7 \quad 68.3$
$88.4 \quad 82.5 \quad 86.8$
$81.0 \quad 90.0 \quad 95.2$
$22.240 .0 \quad 47.5$
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}49.2 & 48.3 & 50.0 & 6 & 51.5 & 53.3 & 56.7\end{array}$

12
$59.2 \quad 69.2 \quad 72.9$
$43.9 \quad 52.5 \quad 47.5$
341

Igh the problem types correspond to set $B$, these free response problems have the same wording etc, as the intervien 1.e.; the Seatemcomiriting Set $B$ itema above have alternative wording, number order, etc.


|  |  | Administration Tim |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | S-4 |  | S-6 |
| 'orm R | $\mathrm{N}=$ | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| orm | $\mathrm{N}=$ | 23 | 20 | 18 |
| 'ota | N - | 22 | 20 | 22 |

PROGRESS TOHARD OBJECTIVES ACROSS ADMINISTRATION TIMES AS REPRESENIED BY PROPORTION OR STODENTS ANSWRRING ITEMS CORRECTY POR:

SCHOOL 3


| Description of Objectives |  | Objective |  |  |  | Composite Objective |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Administration Time |  |  |  | Admindstration Tme |  |  |
|  | Number <br> of Items | S-4 |  | S-6 | Number <br> of Items | S-4 | S-5 |  |
| Sentence-Writing (Set A) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-simple separating | 2 |  | 90.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| 11-15 |  | 64.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 3 |  |  |  | 6 |  | 78.1 | 86.2 |
| Sentence-Writing (Set B) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add-simple joining |  |  | 95.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-part part whole-addend | 2 |  | 65.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11-15 | 3 |  | 62.5 | 69.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 3 |  | 65.6 | 55.2 | 6 | 58.8 | 64.1 | 62.1 |

Sentence-Writing (Free Response)

| add-simple joining | 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| subt-simple separating | 2 |
| subt-part part whole-addend | 2 |
| add-part part whole | 2 |
| subt-comparison | 2 |
| subt-foin-addend | 2 |
|  |  |
| Set A (as above) |  |
| Set B (as above) | 6 |
| $11-15$ | 6 |
| $0-99$ | 6 |

Algori thms

| addition algorithm | 3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| subtraction algorithm | 3 |

95.5100 .095 .0
95.8100 .095 .0
$75.0 \quad 72.7 \quad 85.0$
$90.9 \quad 90.0 \quad 94.4$
40.959 .170 .0
$59.1 \quad 65.0 \quad 66.7$
$\begin{array}{lll}76.5 & 82.8 & 86.2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}76.5 & 79.7 & 82.8\end{array}$
$80.9 \quad 85.9 \quad 86.2$
$72.1 \quad 76.6 \quad 82.8$
$\begin{array}{llll}52.9 & 59.4 & 58.6\end{array}$
$17.7 \quad 43: 8 \quad 65.5$
$\begin{array}{lll}76.5 & 81.3 & 84.5\end{array}$
$35.3 \quad 51.6 \quad 62.1$

ERICugh the problem types correspond to Set $B$, these free response problems have the same wording etc, as the intervien Ltw; L.e., the Sentenceifritiag Set $B$ items above have alternative wording, number order, etc.

| Jescription of Objectives | Objective | Composite Objectiv |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Number <br> of Items | Administration Time |  |

Sounting
on 9-31
back 9-3I

5
4
$82.8 \quad 87.0 \quad 77.6$
$\begin{array}{llllll}63.6 & 59.5 & 81.6\end{array}$ 9
$74.5 \quad 75.0 \quad 79.3$
Recall of Basic Pacts
(Speeded Test)
add $0-20$
subt $0-20$

| 36 |  | 67.7 | 75.8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 96.2 |  |  |  |
| 36 | 56.4 | 62.2 | 78.5 |

Administration Time
$\$-4 \quad s-5 \quad s-6$
Sorm R
? 0 地
iorn

| $N=$ | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $N=$ | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| $N=$ | 12 | 12 | 11 |

## PROCRESS TOWARD OBJECIIVES ACROSS ADHINISTRATION TITRS AS REPRESENTED BY PROPORTION OP STWEMTS ANSIERINE ITENS CORRECILY ROR:

CLASS $\sqrt{1}$


| Description of Objectives |  | Objective |  | Composite Objective |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Administration Time |  | Administ | ration Time |
|  | Number of Items | S-4 $\quad$ S-5 S-6 | Number <br> of Items |  | $\mathrm{s}-5 \mathrm{~s}-6$ |
| Bentence-Writing (Set A) |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-8imple separating | 2 | 93.8100 .0100 .0 |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole | 2 | 85.7100 .0100 .0 |  |  |  |
| subtmcomparison | 2 | $35.7 \quad 58.366 .7$ |  |  |  |
| 11-15 | 3 | 90.9 85.0 90.9 |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 3 | 54.690 .086 .4 | 6 | 72.7 | 87.588 .6 |
| Sentence-Hriting (Set B) |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend | 2 | $14.3 \quad 28.6 \quad 33.3$ |  |  |  |
| add-simple joining | 2 | 92.9100 .0100 .0 |  |  |  |
| subt-part part whole-addend | 2 | $81.3 \quad 64.3 \quad 71.4$ |  |  |  |
| 11-15 | 3 | $63.6 \quad 65.0 \quad 68.2$ |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 3 | $63.6 \quad 60.0 \quad 68.2$ | 6 |  | 62.568 .2 |
| Sentence-Writing (Free Response) |  |  |  |  |  |
| add-simple joining | 2 | 100.0100 .093 .3 |  |  |  |
| subt-simple separating | 2 | 100.091 .7100 .0 |  |  |  |
| subt-patt patt wholeraddend | 2 | 42.983 .386 .7 |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole | 2 | 100.085 .792 .9 |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison | 2 | $21.4 \quad 50.060 .0$ |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend | 2 | $31.3 \quad 50.0 \quad 35.7$ |  |  |  |
| Set A (as above) | 6 | $\begin{array}{lllllllll}75.0 & 75.0 & 84.1\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Set $B$ (as above) ${ }^{1}$ | 6 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}56.8 & 71.5 & 72.7\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 11-15 | 6 | $68.2 \quad 82.5 \quad 81.8$ |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 6 | $63.6 \quad 70.0 \quad 75.0$ | 12 | 65.9 | 76.378 .4 |
| Algorithms |  |  |  |  |  |
| addition algorithm | 3 | $63.680 .0 \quad 63.6$ |  |  |  |
| subtraction algorithm | 3 | $54.650 .0 \quad 50.0$ | 6 |  | 65.8559 |
| 352 |  |  |  |  |  |


ounting

| on 9-31 beck 9-31 | 5 | $83.387 .5 \quad 3.1 .1$ 76.9 78.6'79.3 | 9 | 80. |  | 380.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| heall of busic Pecta (Bpocod Tont) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add $0-20$ |  |  | 36 | 76. | 88. | 890.2 |
| aubt 0-20 |  |  | 36 | 67. | 80. | 071.6 |

051

bra
Adminastration Time
s-4 s-5 s-6

| $N=$ | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $N=$ | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| $N=$ | 6 | 6 | 8 |

354

## CLASS 2

| Description of Objectives |  | Objective |  |  |  | Composite Objective |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AdminIstration ITme |  |  |  | Admindstration Ttue |  |  |
|  | Number <br> of Items |  | S-5 |  | Number <br> of Items | S-4 | 5-5 |  |

writes $0-99$
represents $0-99$

Open Sentences
add $0-20$
subt 0-20
$\pm$
$\pm-10$
$\pm 11-20$
Ordering, Place Value ordering $0-99$
notation $0-99$
Problem-Solving (Set A)
subt-simple separating
add-part part whole
subt-comparison

11-15
3
0.99

Problem-Sclving (Set B)
subt-foin-addend
add-simple joinin
add-simple joining subt-part part wholemaddend
11-15 $350^{\circ}$ $0-99$

3
3

3
3
3
3

3
3

都


## 

$\begin{array}{lll}62.5 & 41.7 & 64.3\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}68.8 & 75.0 & 78.6\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}75.0 & 91.7 & 85.7\end{array}$
$75.0 \quad 91.7 \quad 78.6$
$\begin{array}{lll}75.0 & 91.7 & 85.7\end{array}$
$75.0 \quad 91.7 \quad 78.6$
$\begin{array}{llll}56.3 & 66.7 & 71.4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}0.0 & 33.3 & 21.4\end{array}$
$62.5 \quad 57.1 \quad 50.0$
$\begin{array}{llll}53.9 & 66.7 & 55.6\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}45.5 & 50.0 & 44.4\end{array}$
$56.3 \quad 66.7 \quad 78.6$
$\begin{array}{llll}50.0 & 50.0 & 21.4\end{array}$
6
$53.1 \quad 58.3 \quad 50.0$
$63.6 \quad 50.0 \quad 55.6$
$87.5 \quad 85.7 \quad 90.0$
$\begin{array}{llll}38.5 & 55.6 & 44.4\end{array}$
$81.3 \quad 91.7 \quad 85.7$
$\begin{array}{llll}37.5 & 33.3 & 42.9\end{array}$
$28.1 \quad 50.0 \quad 46.4$
$\begin{array}{lll}75.0 & 91.7 & 82.1\end{array}$

| Description of Objectives | Objective | Composite Objective |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> of Items | $\mathrm{s}-4 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}-6$ | Admistration Time | Number <br> of Items |

Sentence-Writing (Set A) subt-simple separating add-part part whole subt-comparison

## 11-15

 0-99Sentence-Hixiting (Set B) subt-join-addend addmsimple joining subt-part part vhole-addend

## 11-15

 $0-99$Sentence-HrItIng (Free Response)
add-simple joining
subt-simple separating
subt-part part whole-addend
add-part part whole
subt-comparison
subt-join-addend
Set A (as above)
Set $B$ (as above) ${ }^{1}$
11-15
$0-99$
Algorithms
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { addition algorithm } & 3 \\ \text { gubtraction algorithm } & 3\end{array}$
$90.9 \quad 75.0 \quad 77.8$
$87.585 .7 \quad 80.0$
15.411 .144 .4
$68.8 \quad 66.7 \quad 78.6$
$50.041 .7 \quad 57.1$
$12.5 \quad 28.6 \quad 30.0$
76.988 .9100 .0
$36.4 \quad 25.0 \quad 55.6$
$50.0 \quad 58.3 \quad 71.4$
$43.841 .7 \quad 50.0$
75.042 .980 .0
92.3100 .0100 .0
38.577 .877 .8
$81.8 \quad 75.0 \quad 88.9$
$0.0 \quad 57.1 \quad 30.0$
$27.3 \quad 37.5 \quad 33.3$
$\begin{array}{lll}65.6 & 79.2 \quad 71.4\end{array}$
$43.8 \quad 54.2 \quad 64.3$
$56.370 .8 \quad 75.0$
53.162 .560 .7
$31.341 .7 \quad 50.0$
$31.3 \quad 25.0 \quad 14.3$

6
$59.4 \quad 54.2 \quad 67.9$

6
$46.9 \quad 50.0 \quad 60.7$

12
$54.766 .7 \quad 67.9$
$\begin{array}{lll}31.3 & 33.3 & 32.1\end{array}$

| ascription of Objectives | Objective |  |  | Composite Ofjective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Administration Time |  | Administration Tive |
|  | Number <br> of Items | S-4 \$-5 S-6 | Number <br> of Items | S-4 S-5 S-6\% |
| Ounting |  |  |  |  |
| on 9.31 | 5 | 75.961 .969 .6 |  |  |
| back 9 -31 | 4 | 31.6 40,0 47.4 | 9 | 58.352 .859 .3 |

Recall of Bastc Pacts
(Speeded Test)

| ald $0-20$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| subt $0-20$ | 36 | 49.5 | 65.3 | 60.1 |
| 31.8 | 43.1 | 51.5 |  |  |

## Administration Time

S-4 S-5 S-6
orm $R$
orm
orm !

| $N=$ | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $N=$ | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| $N=$ | 5 | 4 | 5 |

## CLASS 3




Sentence-Writing (Free Response)
add-simple joining 2
90.9100 .0100 .0
subt-simple separating
subt-part part whcle-addend
add-part part whole
subt-comparison
subt-join-addend
$93.3100 .0 \quad 90.9$
$80.0 \quad 75.0 \quad 72.7$
$\begin{array}{llll}90.0 & 81.8 & 90.0\end{array}$
$27.3 \quad 27.3 \quad 63.6$
$40.0 \quad 63.6 \quad 60.0$

Set $A$ (as above)
Set B (as above)

11-15
0-99

Algorithms
addition algorithm subtraction algoritho
$\begin{array}{lll}50.0 & 58.8 & 68.8\end{array}$
$22.2 \quad 52.9 \quad 68.8$
12
$\begin{array}{llll}74.2 & 75.0 & 79.7\end{array}$
$63.9 \quad 67.7 \quad 81.3$

6
$36.1 \quad 55.9 \quad 68.8$ 364 ugh the problen types correspond to Set $B$, these free response problems have the same vording etc. as the interview ; $1, e_{1}$, the Seatence-yriting Set $B$ itens above hay: alternative wooding, aumber order, etc.




Sentence-Writing (Set A) subt-simple separating
add-part part whole subt-comparison

11-15
0-99
Sentence-Writing (Set B)
subt-join-addend
2
add-simple joinnas
subt-part part whole-addend
11-15
0-99
Sentence-Writing (Pree Response) add-simple joining
subt-simple separatiog
subt-part part whole-addend
add-part part whole
subt-comparison
subt-join-addend
Set $A$ (as above) $_{1} \quad 6$
Set B (as above)
11-15
0-99
Algorithms
addition algorithm
subtraction algorithm
370
$0.0 \quad 16.7 \quad 20.0$
$80.0 \quad 83.3 \quad 50.0$
$20.0 \quad 0.0 \quad 0.0$
$25.0 \quad 44.4 \quad 42.9$
$37.5 \quad 22.2 \quad 0.0$
$31.3 \quad 33.3 \quad 21.4$
$66.7 \quad 66.7 \quad 80.0$
100.0100 .075 .0
$20.0 \quad 66.7 \quad 50.0$
60.066 .780 .0
$0.0 \quad 16.7 \quad 0.0$
$0.0 \quad 16.7 \quad 20.0$
$50.0 \quad 61.1 \quad 50.0$
$31.3 \quad 50.0 \quad 50.0$
$50.0 \quad 66.7 \quad 50.0$
31.344 .450 .0

12
$40.6 \quad 55.6 \quad 50.0$
$37.566 .7 \quad 57.1$
$12.5 \quad 22.2 \quad 42.9$
6
6
$43.8 \quad 38.9 \quad 57.1$
$75.0 \cdot 44.4 \quad 85.7$
$12.5 \quad 33.3 \quad 28.6$
21.3
40.653 .650 .0
$25.044 .4 \quad 50.0$

| lescription of Objectives | Objective |  |  | Composite Objectiv |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Administration Time |  | Administration Itm |
|  | Number of Items | S-4 4 S-5 S-6 | Number <br> of Items | S-4 S-5 S-6 |
| lounting |  |  |  |  |
| on 9-31 | 5 |  |  |  |
| back 9-31 | 4 | 36.466 .720 .0 | 9 | 29,2 $59.3 \quad 47.6$ |
| Recall of Ba . Facts |  |  |  |  |
| add 0-20 |  |  | 36 | $38.5 \quad 57.4 \quad 45.2$ |
| subt 0-20 |  |  | 36 | $26.0 \quad 44.438 .1$ |

Adoinistration Time
S-4 S-5 S-6
lorm R
form
lorm !

| $N=$ | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $N=$ | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| $N=$ | 3 | 3 | 2 |

PROGRBS YOHARD OBJECTIVES ACROSS ADMINISTRATION TIMES AS REPRESENTED BY PROPORTION OR STUDENTS ANSWRRING ITEMS CORRECIIY POR: CLASS 5

| Description of Objectives | Objective |  |  |  | Composite Objective |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Administration Time |  |  |  | Administration TIme |  |  |
|  | Number <br> of Items | Sm4 | S-5 S-6 | Number <br> of Items |  | S-5 | S-6 |
| Numerousness |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| viltes 0-99 | 3 |  | 73.3100 .0 | 6 |  |  |  |
| represents $0-99$ | 3 |  | 93.384 .6 |  |  | 83.3 | 92.3 |
| Open Sentences |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add 0-20 | 3 | 87.5 | 86.7100 .0 |  |  |  |  |
| subt 0-20 | 3 |  | 93.3100 .0 |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm 0-10$ | 3 |  | 86.7100 .0 |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm 11-20$ | 3 |  | 93.3100 .0 | 6 |  | 90.0 | 100.0 |
| prdertag, Place Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ordering 0-99 | 3 | 93.8 | 86.776 .9 |  |  |  |  |
| notation 0-99 | 3 |  | $6.7 \quad 7.7$ | 6 | 53.1 | 46.7 | 42.3 |
| Problen-Solving (Set A) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-simple saparating | 2 |  | 72.755 .6 |  |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole | 2 | 44.4 | 100.077 .8 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison | 2 |  | 17.887 .5 |  |  |  |  |
| 11-15 | 3 | 87.5 | 93.3100 .0 |  |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 3 |  | 73.346 .2 | 6 | 59.4 | 83.3 | 73.1 |
| Problem-Solving (Set B) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend | 2 |  | 66.775 .0 |  |  |  |  |
| add-simple joining | 2 |  | 72.788 .9 |  |  |  |  |
| subt-part part wholewaddend | 2 |  | 50.044 .4 |  |  |  |  |
| 11-15 | 3 |  | 93.392 .3 |  |  |  | $u$ |
| 0-99 | 3 | 31.3 | 33.346 .2 | 6 | 65.6 | 63.3 | 69.2 |
| ERIC 374 |  |  |  |  | 37 |  |  |




Sounting


|  |  | Adminis | trat | T1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | So4 | S-5 | S-6 |
| 20\% R | $N=$ | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| ? 0 S | $N=$ | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Porm I | $N=$ | 4 | 6 | 5 |

PROCRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES ACROSS ADHINLSTRAIION TIMES AS REPRESENTED by RROPORTION OP STUDENIS ANSUERING ITEMS CORRECTLY POR: CLASS 6

| Description of Objectives |  | Objective |  |  |  | Composite Objective |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Administration Time |  |  |  | AdminIstration Tdme |  |  |  |
|  | Number <br> of Items |  | S-5 |  | Number <br> of Items |  |  |  |  |

Numerousness writes 0-99 3 represents $0-99$

Open Sentences
add 0-20
subt $0-20$
$\pm 0-10$
$\pm 11-20$
Ordering, Place Value ordening 0-99
notation 0-99
Problem-Solving (Set A)
subt-siaple separating
add-part part whole
subt-comparison
11-15
$0-99$
3
3

Problem-Solving (Set B)
subt-join-addend
add-simple joining
subt-part part whole-addend

## 11-15

$0-98 \quad 380$
$68.4 \quad 68.4 \quad 76.5$
$73.7 \quad 73.7 \quad 82.4$
$68.4 \quad 89.5 \quad 88.2$
84.294 .782 .4
$84.2 \quad 89.5 \quad 82.4$
68.494 .788 .2
$63.273 .7 \quad 76.5$
$\begin{array}{llll}15.8 & 15.8 & 5.9\end{array}$
$64.3 \quad 53.9 \quad 50.0$
69.261 .575 .0
$63.6 \quad 58.3 \quad 60.0$
$\begin{array}{llll}84.2 & 84.2 & 88.2\end{array}$
$47.4 \quad 31.6 \quad 35.3$
$54.5 \quad 75.0 \quad 70.0$
$92.9 \quad 69.2 \quad 58.3$
$30.8 \quad 61.5 \quad 58.3$
$84.294 .7 \quad 76.5$
36.842 .147 .1

6
$71.1 \quad 71.1 \quad 79.4$

6
$76.3 \quad 92.1 \quad 85.3$
$39.5 \quad 44.741 .2$
$\begin{array}{lll}65.8 & 57.9 \quad 61.8\end{array}$

| Description of Objectives |  | Objective |  |  | Composite Objective |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Adminds | tration Time |  | Administ | ration Time |
|  | Number <br> of Items |  | S-5 S-6 | Number of Items |  | S-5 S-6 |
| Sentence-Writing. (Set A) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-simple separating | 2 | 100.0 | 91.7100 .0 |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole | 2 | 78.6 | 92.3100 .0 |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison | 2 | 15.4 | 53.933 .3 |  |  |  |
| 11-15 | 3 |  | 89.582 .4 |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 3 | 63.2 | 68.470 .6 | 6 | 63.2 | 79.076 .5 |
| Sentence-Hriting (Set B) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend | 2 |  | 7.716 .7 |  |  |  |
| add-simple joining | 2 |  | 100.0100 .0 |  |  |  |
| subt-part part whole-addend | 2 | 63.6 | 58.340 .0 |  |  |  |
| 11-15 | 3 |  | 57.958 .8 |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 3 |  | 52.647 .1 | 6 | 50.0 | 55.352 .9 |
| Sentence-Writing (Free Response) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| add-simple joining | 2 | 100.0 | 92.3100 .0 |  |  |  |
| subt-simple separating | 2 |  | 100.0100 .0 |  |  |  |
| subt-part part whole-addend | 2 |  | 84.6 58.3 |  |  |  |
| add-part part whole | 2 |  | 91.7100 .0 |  |  |  |
| subt-comparison | 2 |  | 30.858 .3 |  |  |  |
| subt-join-addend | 2 |  | 16.760 .0 |  |  |  |
| $\text { Set } A \text { (as above) }{ }^{2}$ |  |  | 73.785 .3 |  |  |  |
| Set B(as above) | 6 | 57.9 | $65.8 \quad 73.5$ |  |  |  |
| 11-15 |  |  | 79.085 .3 |  |  |  |
| 0-99 | 6 |  | 60.573 .5 | 12 | 63.2 | 69.779 .4 |
| Algorithms |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| addition algorithm | 3 | 57.9 | 57.964 .7 |  |  |  |
| subtraction algorithm | 3 | 31.6 | 52.629 .4 | 6 |  | 55.347 .1 |
| 382 |  |  |  |  |  | 383 |

ERIC igh the problem types correspond to Set $B$, these free response problems have the same wording etc, as the interview L.e., the Sentence-Writing Set $B$ items above have alternative wording, number order, etc.


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[^0]:    

    * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ After the original specification of noninstructional objectives, it was decided to add 3-digit numbers (objectives) to the algorithm timed subtests and also to subdivide the timed test objectives according to criteria such as whether or not regrouping was required; therefore, the final number of objectives was $>38$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ For both the sentence-writing and problem-solving objectives, Set A test verbal problems differed from interview verbal problems in that different nouns and verbs were used so that the students had a new context to consider.

[^3]:    4 A proportion correct $\geq 90 \%$ :s the criterion for mastery. While it is recognized that not every student will have mastered an objective using this criterion, it allows for measurement error and assures that most students have reached master.

