



MasteryGuide™ Mathematics

Assessment Specifications and Blueprints

Contents

Mathematics Design	4
System Overview	4
Item and Form Development	4
Testlet Specifications	6
Grade 3	7
General Discussion.....	7
Strands	8
Common Errors and Misconceptions.....	15
Grade 4	15
General Discussion.....	15
Strands	17
Common Errors and Misconceptions.....	24
Grade 5	24
General Discussion.....	24
Strands	26
Common Errors and Misconceptions.....	34
Grade 6	34
General Discussion.....	35
Strands	36
Common Errors and Misconceptions.....	41
Grade 7	41
General Discussion.....	41
Strands	43
Common Errors and Misconceptions.....	47
Grade 8	48
General Discussion.....	48
Strands	50

Common Errors and Misconceptions	54
Appendix A – Real-World Context vs. Real-World Problems.....	55
Appendix B – Addition and Subtraction Situations	56
Appendix C – Multiplication and Division Situations	59
Appendix D – Student Reference Sheets	61
Grades 3 and 4 – No Reference Sheet.....	61
Grade 5.....	61
Grade 6.....	61
Grade 7.....	62
Grade 8.....	63
Appendix E – Misconceptions.....	64
References	81

Mathematics Design

System Overview

The New Meridian MasteryGuide™ Assessment (MGA) for mathematics through-year assessment system is organized using twelve (12) strands of mathematical understanding that represent the content of the grade, as defined in the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics (CCSS-M). Each strand encompasses a small set of related content standards. The strands were developed using foundational documents such as Student Achievement Partners' *Coherence Map* (Achieve the Core, 2012) and the *Progressions for the Common Core State Standards in Mathematics* (Common Core Standards Writing Team, 2023) as well as common high-quality curricula (i.e., Illustrative Mathematics, Eureka Math, EngageNY).

Across the year, students take 12 short tests, termed “testlets,” to assess their mastery of the content of the strands. Each testlet assesses student proficiency in one strand. The grain size of the strands ensures that the sequence of testlet administration can be configured to meet the local scope and sequence of the classroom, school, or district. Thus, students will only take any testlet after they have had the opportunity to learn the content of that strand.

Item and Form Development

Each testlet is built following a Cognitive Diagnostic Modeling q-matrix design, with two latent attributes to be observed. Some attributes correspond one-to-one with a CCSS-M standard; some attributes align to part of a single standard, while others encompass skills from multiple standards. In some strands, the attributes represent a rearrangement of the knowledge, skills, and abilities described by multiple standards. Each item interaction is designed to measure one attribute derived from the CCSS-M.

Testlets are designed to gather evidence of student development along a progression of learning within and across grades, informed by the *Progressions for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics* (Common Core Standards Writing Team, 2023). In each strand, items are written at several levels of complexity that reflect a variety of depths of understanding of content. New Meridian mathematics content specialists continue to analyze and align items to several frameworks for cognitive complexity, including Webb’s Depth of Knowledge (Webb, 1997; 2006), Aspects of Rigor (Achieve, 2019), and New Meridian’s Cognitive Complexity Framework for Mathematics, to ensure the items provide coverage of a range of skills across a range of complexity categories.

The items within each testlet also reflect a range of difficulty levels. During the design phase of the development cycle, content specialists reviewed multiple sources of information, including pilot data, to create descriptions of easy, medium, and difficult items for each strand. These levels are defined by the percentage of students expected to provide a full-credit response (the item's p-value); specialists tag items based on a calibrated understanding of how the unique aspects of each item may contribute to the actual p-value realized upon item analysis.

Items are tagged with short descriptions of the stimulus (e.g., real-world context, analog clock, area model) as well as common errors and misconceptions (e.g., student reverses the left-to-right ten-to-one relationship in adjacent place values) to support alignment with the intended attributes and enhance future reporting efforts. During item authoring and review, subject matter experts identify misconceptions that students may hold. When possible, distractors on selected-response items and anticipated incorrect responses in constructed-response items are tagged with these misconceptions. Student responses will be reviewed post-administration, and misconceptions will be revised as needed.

Item-interactions are machine-scorable and scored dichotomously (i.e., 0 or 1). Interaction types include Choice (single- and multiple-select), Inline Choice, Gap Match, Graphic Gap Match, Graphic Hotspot, Matching Table Grid, Order, and Text Entry (short numeric response only).

Items are developed by New Meridian's team of content, accessibility and fairness, and editorial experts. Representatives from the Montana Office of Public Instruction (MT OPI) review the items, followed by a review conducted by a cadre of educators.

Items are authored in New Meridian's item bank management system. The items are uploaded into the Assessment & Technology Solutions (ATS) delivery platform. New Meridian's content team and representatives from MT OPI conduct a User Acceptance Test (UAT) review of each form. Accommodated forms include paper-pencil delivery, braille delivery, Spanish transadapted for online delivery, Spanish transadapted for paper-pencil delivery, and translation into American Sign Language (ASL) via embedded videos for online delivery.

Testlet Specifications

Testlets adhere to the following blueprint specifications:

Overview	
Number of strands assessed per testlet	1
Number of reporting attributes per strand	2
Number of reporting attributes assessed per testlet	2
Number of items per testlet	9–13
Distribution	
Score points per item	All items score dichotomously (i.e., 0 or 1)
Interaction types	Approximately: 40% choice (single- or multiple-select multiple choice) 40% constructed response (numeric text entry only) 20% technology-enhanced (matching table, inline choice, gap match, hot spot, hot text, order)
Reporting Attributes	2 reporting attributes per testlet Approximately 45–55% for each attribute All items assess a reporting attribute and align to a CCSS-M standard.
Complexity (as measured using Webb's Depth of Knowledge)	Approximately: 60–75% DOK 1 25–40% DOK 2
Expected Difficulty Distribution	Varies by Testlet Approximately: 20–30% easy (expected $p > 0.7$) 40–60% medium ($0.35 \leq \text{expected } p \leq 0.7$) 10–20% hard (expected $p < 0.35$)

Grade 3

General Discussion

Grade 3 testlets emphasize the critical work of third grade as students

- Develop an understanding of and familiarity with the concept and application of multiplication and division as representing the combining and partitioning of equal groups of objects.
- Develop an understanding of area as a two-dimensional measurement attribute and its relationship to multiplication and division.
- Develop an understanding of fractions as numbers.

In third grade, students build on their foundational understanding of repeated addition using arrays as they explore and progress toward fluency in multiplication. They come to understand multiplication as the combining of equal groups, where the product represents the total number of objects or units when the groups are combined. Students recognize the relationship between multiplication and division, where division can represent either repeated subtraction (quotative) or equal partitioning/sharing (partitive). Strands 1–3 focus exclusively on multiplication and division, while strands 4, 5, 10, and 11 provide students with opportunities to use those skills in other contexts.

Third-grade students develop their understanding of multiplication while learning concepts of area. They recognize area as a two-dimensional measurement that is reported as a number of square units, in contrast with previous measurement work with one-dimensional linear units. Working with area also gives students the context in which to practice multiplication skills and the properties of operations, both within 10×10 and with multiples of 10. Strands 9–10 focus specifically on area concepts and applications.

Finally, in third grade, students formalize their understanding of fractions. In previous grades, students began to see fractions as representing partitions of a shape or area model. In third grade, they develop an understanding that fractions are numbers that can be found on a number line. They extend previous understanding of length models to understand that a fraction is located at the end of the interval which starts at 0 and has a length of that fraction. They recognize equivalent fractions as those located at the same point on a number line, including seeing that a fraction can be equivalent to a whole number. Strands 7–8 focus on initial fraction concepts, while strand 11 offers an opportunity to apply fraction understanding in the context of data and measurement.

Students taking grade 3 testlets do not have access to a calculator or reference sheet.

Strands

Strand 1: Concepts of Multiplication and Division

Working with numbers ranging from 0 to 10, students demonstrate an understanding of the meaning of multiplication and division. They identify and interpret products and quotients in real-world contexts, and they use multiplication and division skills to solve one-step, real-world problems.

Attributes

- The student interprets products and quotients of whole numbers.
- The student solves one-step, real-world problems by multiplying or dividing within 10×10 .

Common Core State Standards

- 3.OA.A.1, 3.OA.A.2, 3.OA.A.3

Additional Specifications

- Students may be asked to interpret products or quotients within 10×10 .
- Some items will include a visual model to represent the calculation.
- Division items may include partitive or quotative division situations.
- Items will be evenly distributed across situations involving groups, arrays, and measurement quantities. See Appendix C – Multiplication and Division Situations.

Strand 2: Multiplication and Division Equations

Students demonstrate an understanding of the inverse relationship between multiplication and division by finding an unknown number in a multiplication or division equation, including representing an equation division as a multiplication equation with an unknown factor.

Attributes

- The student determines an unknown number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers, within 10×10 .
- The student understands division as an unknown-factor problem.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.OA.A.4, 3.OA.B.6

Additional Specifications

- Items will represent an even distribution of multiplication and division.
- Items will represent an even distribution of the properties of multiplication and division.
- Based on the intended difficulty, the unknown number in an equation may be placed in any location.



Strand 3: Multiply and Divide Within 100

Students demonstrate the use of the associative, commutative, and distributive properties to multiply and divide within 10×10 . They also complete multiplication and division facts.

Attributes

- The student understands and uses properties of operations to multiply and divide.
- The student fluently multiplies and divides within 10×10 .

Common Core State Standards

- 3.OA.B.5, 3.OA.C.7

Additional Specifications

- Items will be distributed across the 'quadrants' of the 10×10 multiplication table:
 - Both factors 5 or less
 - One factor 5 or less and the other factor between 6 and 10, inclusive
 - Both factors between 6 and 10, inclusive
- Items will represent an even distribution of the properties of multiplication and division.
- Students need not use formal terms for properties of math.

Strand 4: Time, Liquid Volume, and Mass

Students demonstrate mastery of reading time from an analog clock, determining elapsed time less than one hour, and solving real-world problems involving intervals of time. They use measurement scales based on the number line to estimate and find the liquid volume or mass of an object and solve one-step, real-world problems regarding these measurements.

Attributes

- The student tells time and solves problems involving intervals of time.
- The student solves real-world problems involving liquid volume and mass.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.MD.A.1, 3.MD.A.2

Additional Specifications

- Calculations are restricted to the same ones described in 3.OA.C.7, 3.NBT.A.2, and 3.NBT.A.3.
- Students may be asked to apply estimation and/or reasoning skills as described in 3.OA.D.8.
- Real-world problems in this strand are intended to provide a context for students to apply newly developed multiplication and division skills. Most items will include multiplication or division, rather than addition or subtraction.
- When models are presented in the stimulus, they will be numerical and partitioned proportionally, such as lines marking liquid volume on a bucket, an analog clock, an analog dial measurement scale, or a typical number line.



- In items about elapsed time, the duration will be less than one hour. The duration may or may not cross the hour.
- Items will not use compound units of measurement such as cm^3 or ask students to find the geometric volume of a container.
- Items will not include multiplicative comparison.

Strand 5: Real-World Problems and Patterns

Students demonstrate a growing capacity to solve two-step, real-world problems, including the ability to round and use other estimation strategies. They represent the problems with situation and solution equations, representing an unknown with a letter. Students also use their understanding of the properties of operations to explain arithmetic patterns associated with multiplication.

Attributes

- The student represents and solves two-step, real-world problems.
- The student identifies arithmetic patterns and explains them using the properties of operations.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.OA.D.8, 3.OA.D.9, 3.NBT.1 (secondary)

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 3.OA.D.8 will involve at least one multiplication or division step in alignment with the grade-level emphasis on those operations.
- Standard 3.NBT.A.1 will only be assessed as a part of solving real-world problems. No item will be aligned to 3.NBT.A.1 in isolation.
- Items aligned to 3.OA.D.9 will focus on arithmetic patterns related to multiplication or found in a multiplication table, not addition. Students will not be asked about geometric patterns.
- Real-world problems may involve equations or expressions that use letters to represent unknown numbers. The letter selected is logically drawn from the object it represents; for example, the number of pennies is represented by the letter “p,” while the number of nickels is represented by the letter “n.”
- Items are limited to problems posed with whole numbers and having whole number answers.
- Students should know how to perform operations in the correct order when there are no parentheses present.

Strand 6: Place Value and Operations in Base Ten

Students demonstrate fluency with addition and subtraction of whole numbers within 1,000, including demonstrating an understanding of strategies based on place value. They apply understanding of the tens and ones places and the associative, commutative, and distributive

properties of multiplication. They multiply with larger whole numbers, specifically multiplying a two-digit multiple of 10 by a one-digit whole number.

Attributes

- The student fluently adds and subtracts within 1,000.
- The student multiplies two-digit multiples of 10 by one-digit whole numbers.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.NBT.A.2, 3.NBT.A.3

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 3.NBT.A.2 may present the addition or subtraction vertically or horizontally.
- In alignment with the progression of learning in addition and subtraction, most items aligned to 3.NBT.A.2 will require at least one regrouping of place values.
- In alignment with the progression of learning in addition and subtraction, most items in this strand aligned to 3.NBT.A.2 will have three-digit numbers for all three values (two addends and the sum, or a minuend, a subtrahend, and the difference). No items will include one-digit numbers or sums/minuends less than 100.
- Most items in the strand will be pure math (no real-world context). When a context is presented, the intent is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem solving.

Strand 7: Understand Fractions as Numbers

In previous grades, students worked with shapes equally partitioned into two, three, or four parts. In grade 3, students come to understand that fractions are numbers that can be located along a number line, some between whole numbers and others located at the same point as a whole number. They understand that a unit fraction represents one part of a whole when the whole is partitioned into equal parts, and it is located at the end of the first subdivision when the interval from 0 to 1 on the number line is equally subdivided. They apply this knowledge to describe the size and location on a number line of a non-unit fraction.

Attributes

- The student represents unit fractions using area and length models.
- The student extends unit fraction understanding to represent non-unit fractions.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.NF.A.1, 3.NF.A.2, 3.NF.A.2.a, 3.NF.A.2.b, 3.G.A.2

Additional Specifications

- Items not assessing unit fractions will be evenly distributed across fractions less than 1 and fractions greater than 1 (represented in $\frac{a}{b}$ format).



- In alignment with the grade-level understanding of a fraction as a number, more items will use number line models than area models.
- Some items in the strand will include a real-world context. In these items, the intent of the context is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem solving.

Strand 8: Compare and Find Equivalent Fractions

In previous grades, students measured an object using two different length units and recognized that the count of length units is inversely related to the size of the length unit. In grade 3, this understanding serves as a foundation for comparing unit fractions (i.e., length units on a number line model). Students also compare fractions with the same denominator, including unit and non-unit fractions, leveraging their understanding that a fraction represents a count of parts of a given size. They understand that the two fractions must refer to the same whole to generate a valid comparison.

Attributes

- The student recognizes and generates equivalent fractions and explains their equivalency using visual models.
- The student compares fractions and justifies the comparison using visual models.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.NF.A.3, 3.NF.A.3.a, 3.NF.A.3.b, 3.NF.A.3.c, 3.NF.A.3.d

Additional Specifications

- Fractions are limited to denominators of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8. Incorrect answer options may include other denominators as indicated by the needs of the individual item.
- In alignment with an understanding of fractions as numbers, more items in this strand will use number line models than area models.
- Some items in the strand will include a real-world context. The intent of the context is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem-solving.

Strand 9: Unit Squares and Square Units

Students extend their understanding of measurement to include two-dimensional units, recognizing a square unit as the measurement unit used to represent the area of a shape. They understand that unit squares must exactly cover the shape for their number to represent the area, analogous to how linear units must exactly align end-to-end. Students count the number of unit squares to find a rectangle's area and relate this to multiplication, first finding the area of an array of unit squares by multiplying the number of unit squares in each row (or column) by the number of rows (or columns); then by multiplying the number of rows by the number of columns; and finally, recognizing the number of rows and columns as equivalent to the side lengths, by multiplying the measure of each of the two dimensions of the rectangle.

Attributes

- The student understands concepts of area.
- The student demonstrates that the area of a rectangle can be found by counting unit squares and by multiplying side lengths.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.MD.C.5, 3.MD.C.5.a, 3.MD.C.5.b, 3.MD.C.6, 3.MD.C.7, 3.MD.C.7.a

Additional Specifications

- Items in this strand may include improvised units for area measurement (e.g., square crackers used as unit squares).
- Most items will involve multiplication of the number of units in a row by the number of rows (or columns) or of the side lengths, rather than counting unit squares.
- Multiplication is restricted to general grade-level limitations.

Strand 10: Solve Area Problems

Students multiply side lengths to find the area of rectangular figures in mathematical and real-world contexts. They recognize that area is additive; when two rectangles are joined, the area of the whole figure is equal to the sum of the areas of the two rectangles. Students use this understanding to find the area of composite rectilinear figures and to demonstrate and explain the distributive property of multiplication over addition, writing expressions and equations that model the process of finding the area.

Attributes

- The student solves real-world and mathematical problems involving area.
- The student uses area models to represent and explain the distributive property of multiplication over addition.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.MD.C.7, 3.MD.C.7.b, 3.MD.C.7.c, 3.MD.C.7.d



Additional Specifications

- Measurement units are limited to centimeters, inches, feet, and generic “units.”
- Some items assessing the distributive property of multiplication over addition, or the area of composite rectilinear figures, will include a rectangle with a side length between 11 and 19 units, inclusive, where the length is decomposed into 10 units plus n units (i.e., $10 + n$) and n is a one-digit whole number.
- The strand will include items that assess determining the area of a rectilinear figure composed of two non-overlapping rectangles.
- Items will reference the “side lengths” of the rectangle, not the “length and width.”
- If necessary, parentheses should only be used to group the addends of a decomposed side length.

Strand 11: Data and Graphing

Students use multiplication skills while working with scaled categorical data displays such as scaled bar graphs and scaled pictographs. They build on skills that were developed in previous years to create and analyze more sophisticated data displays, solving one- and two-step problems based on data they retrieve from the graph. Students extend their previous understanding of length units to include fractional measurements; line plots give students a context to demonstrate their understanding of fractions as numbers that can be located on a number line.

Attributes

- The student represents categorical data on scaled graphs and solves real-world problems using data presented on scaled graphs.
- The student measures lengths and represents the measurement data on a line plot.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.MD.B.3, 3.MD.B.4

Additional Specifications

- All categorical data displays will use scales of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10. Bars in a bar graph may stop at the scale line or halfway in between. Pictographs may use half-icons only if the icon does not represent a living thing nor is the icon itself a representation of a living thing.
- Items may include images of “broken” rulers (e.g., a jagged break line appears at the left end of the ruler such that the first mark shown and labeled is the 2-inch mark).
- All lengths will be measured to the nearest half or fourth of an inch. Lengths may be reported and plotted using a mix of denominators and/or whole numbers. Corresponding line plots may have all or some tick marks labeled.

Strand 12: Two-Dimensional Geometric Figures



Students understand that individual shapes can have multiple names (e.g., a square is also a rectangle) in much the same way that individual numbers can have multiple names (e.g., $\frac{1}{2}$ is also $\frac{2}{4}$). They also realize that changing the layout of a given number of linear units can change the number of area units enclosed by the linear units and vice versa.

Attributes

- The student categorizes shapes based on shared attributes, focusing on quadrilaterals.
- The student solves real-world and mathematical problems involving perimeter.

Common Core State Standards

- 3.G.A.1, 3.MD.D.8

Additional Specifications

- Items involving perimeter may include identifying figures with the same perimeter and different areas or the same area and different perimeters. Thus, it is recommended that this strand be assessed after strand 9 or 10.
- Most items in this strand will involve quadrilaterals.
- Items assessing the analysis and categorization of shapes based on shared attributes are limited to rectangles, squares, rhombi, and generic “quadrilaterals.”

Common Errors and Misconceptions

The following are examples of common grade 3 errors and misconceptions that distractors and anticipated incorrect responses are tagged with prior to delivery:

- The student misinterprets meanings of and relationships among the four operations (e.g., subtracts instead of dividing).
- The student counts the 0-mark on a number line as the first mark (i.e., begins counting at the beginning of the first interval, rather than at the end).
- The student compares fractions based on the magnitude of the numeral in the denominator rather than the relative size of the unit partitions (e.g., decides $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{3}$ because $2 < 3$).
- The student compares fractions without regard to the necessity of a same-sized whole.
- The student double-counts the “overlap” area of a figure composed of two rectangles.
- The student does not recognize a whole number as being a collection of fractional parts (e.g., the student does not believe the measurement can be a whole number when measuring to the nearest half inch).

Grade 4

General Discussion



Grade 4 testlets emphasize the critical work of fourth grade as students

- Generalize base-ten place value concepts for whole numbers.
- Build towards fluency with whole numbers in the four operations.
- Extend understanding of fraction equivalence.
- Compute with fractions.

In fourth grade, students build on their foundational understanding of hundreds, tens, and ones as they generalize the ten-to-one relationship between adjacent place values to include all whole number places. They use multiplicative reasoning to compare the value of a digit in one place to the value of the same digit one place to the right (e.g., recognizing that the value of a 2 in the thousands place is ten times as much as the value of a 2 in the hundreds place). Strand 1 focuses on concepts associated with base-ten whole number place value.

Fourth grade students apply their increasing understanding of place value along with models and the properties of operations as they continue to build toward fluency in the four operations. By the end of fourth grade, students are fluent in addition and subtraction of whole numbers. They expand their understanding of the distributive property of multiplication over addition as they multiply greater numbers, multiplying either two two-digit numbers or a number up to four digits by a one-digit number. Students also divide a number up to four digits by a one-digit number using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations. Strands 2, 4, and 5 focus on whole number operations.

Problems drawn from real-world contexts offer students the opportunity to think algebraically while performing calculations with whole numbers. Students use a variety of modeling and reasoning skills to understand and solve a problem and decide whether the answer makes sense in the context. Strand 6 focuses on problem-solving in real-world contexts, including problems that involve numeric patterns.

In fourth grade, students extend their previous understanding of fraction equivalence, recognizing that the numerators and denominators of equivalent fractions are related by the same factor. They apply previous understanding of fractions as numbers to recognize that the properties of operations for whole numbers also apply to fraction operations. They recognize a non-unit fraction as the sum of unit fractions (e.g., $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$), analogous to how a whole number greater than 1 is equal to a sum of ones (e.g., $3 = 1 + 1 + 1$). They apply this understanding to add and subtract fractions with like denominators, and they begin to combine their knowledge of equivalent fractions with fraction addition as they add a fraction with the denominator 10 and a fraction with the denominator 100. Students also apply their previous understanding of multiplication as repeated addition to multiply a

fractional quantity by a whole number (e.g., recognizing that $3 \times \frac{4}{5}$ means three groups of $\frac{4}{5}$ and is equivalent to $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$). Strands 7–10 focus on fractions.

Students taking grade 4 testlets do not have access to a calculator or reference sheet.

Strands

Strand 1: Place Value in the Base Ten System

Students extend previous work with whole number place value concepts to include all whole numbers. They describe the relative value of the same digit in adjacent places using multiplicative comparison, for instance, recognizing that a ten thousand is ten times as great as a thousand, and a thousand is ten times as great as a hundred. They use place value understanding to read, write, compare, and round whole numbers in numeric, expanded, and word forms.

Attributes

- The student applies an understanding of the 10-to-1 multiplicative relationship between a digit in one place and the same digit in the place to its immediate left.
- The student reads, writes, compares, and rounds multi-digit whole numbers.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.NBT.A.1, 4.NBT.A.2, 4.NBT.A.3

Additional Specifications

- Items will use a balance of word form, number form, and expanded form of numbers.
- Items will use only whole numbers.
- Items will reference the relationship only from a greater place value to a lesser place value (i.e., that the place value on the left has a value that is 10 times as great as the place value on the right).
- Operations are limited to whole numbers less than or equal to 1,000,000.

Strand 2: Addition and Subtraction Algorithms

Students use a standard algorithm to demonstrate fluency in multi-digit addition and subtraction.

Attributes

- The student fluently adds multi-digit whole numbers using a standard algorithm.
- The student fluently subtracts multi-digit whole numbers using a standard algorithm.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.NBT.B.4

Additional Specifications

- Items will use only whole numbers with sums and minuends less than 1,000,000.



- Most items will be at the higher end of the allowable range of numbers.
- Most items will include multiple regroupings across place values.
- Most items in the strand will be pure math (no real-world context). When a context is presented, the intent is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem-solving.
- Operations are limited to whole numbers less than or equal to 1,000,000.

Strand 3: Extend Concepts of Multiplication

Students extend their previous understanding of multiplication, recognizing it as a method for comparing two quantities. They multiply or divide to solve one-step problems involving multiplicative comparison. Students also apply multiplication understanding to classify numbers as prime or composite and to identify factor pairs and multiples of whole numbers.

Attributes

- The student interprets and solves problems involving multiplicative comparison.
- The student identifies factor pairs and multiples of whole numbers and determines whether a number is prime or composite.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.OA.A.1, 4.OA.A.2, 4.OA.B.4

Additional Specifications

- Items will use only whole numbers in the strand.
- Items assessing factor pairs, prime, and composite will only use whole numbers less than or equal to 100.
- Items assessing multiples will only use whole numbers less than or equal to 10 as the target number (i.e., only assess multiples of the numbers 1–10, inclusive).
- Items will include situations using equal groups, arrays, area, and comparison. See Appendix C – Multiplication and Division Situations.

Strand 4: Multi-Digit Multiplication

Students apply place value understanding and properties of operations to multiply greater numbers. They decompose one or both factors by place value and apply the distributive property, using area models and equations to illustrate and explain the work.

Attribute

- The student multiplies up to four-digit by one-digit whole numbers and two two-digit numbers.
- The student illustrates and explains multi-digit multiplication.



Common Core State Standards

- 4.NBT.B.5

Additional Specifications

- Items will be balanced between multiplying a two-, three-, or four-digit number by a one-digit number (and vice versa) and multiplying a two-digit number by a two-digit number.
- Models will include area models and equations.
- Most items in the strand will be pure math (no real-world context). When a context is presented, the intent is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem-solving.
- Operations are limited to whole numbers less than or equal to 1,000,000.

Strand 5: Multi-Digit Division

Students apply place value understanding and properties of operations to divide greater numbers. They decompose the dividend by place value and apply the distributive property, using area models and equations to illustrate and explain the work.

Attributes

- The student finds whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and one-digit divisors.
- The student illustrates and explains multi-digit division.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.NBT.B.6

Additional Specifications

- Items will be balanced between two-, three-, and four-digit dividends. All items will have a one-digit divisor.
- Models will include area models and equations.
- Most items in the strand will be pure math (no real-world context). When a context is presented, the intent is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem-solving. Contexts will vary between partitive and quotative situations.
- Remainders will be represented using “R” notation (e.g., 3 R2).
- Operations are limited to whole numbers less than or equal to 1,000,000.

Strand 6: Real-World Problems and Patterns

Students apply their conceptual understanding of and skill with the four operations to solve multi-step problems drawn from real-world contexts. They assess the reasonableness of their answer and



interpret remainders in the context of the problem. Students use operations and algebraic reasoning to identify features of a number or shape pattern not identified in the pattern rule.

Attributes

- The student solves multi-step word problems using the four operations, including problems where a remainder must be interpreted and problems involving multiplicative comparison.
- The student generates number and shape patterns and identifies features of the pattern.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.OA.A.3, 4.OA.C.5

Additional Specifications

- Multi-step items will include at least three distinct operational steps. Interpreting a remainder can replace one operational step where appropriate.
- Items will use only whole numbers.
- All calculations will be limited to grade-level operations on whole numbers.
- Items assessing understanding of reasonableness will focus on critiquing a response generated by a character in the problem.
- Items assessing interpretation of a remainder will focus on whether the remainder should be ignored/discarded (e.g., the answer is the quotient), reported as is (e.g., the answer is the remainder), or included in the response (e.g., the answer is the quotient rounded up to the next whole number).
- Items assessing patterns will provide the pattern rule in the item stem.
- Most items assessing generating patterns will focus on identifying a future term, rather than the term(s) that immediately follow any given portion of the sequence.

Strand 7: Compare and Find Equivalent Fractions

Students extend their understanding of equivalent fractions and explain the equivalency, referencing the count and relative size of parts that are generated when a number is decomposed in varying ways. Students compare fractions with unlike numerators and unlike denominators using this understanding as well as benchmark numbers, number line models, and equivalent fractions with like denominators.

Attributes

- The student recognizes and generates equivalent fractions and explains the equivalency using fraction models.
- The student compares fractions.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.NF.A.1, 4.NF.A.2



Additional Specifications

- Fractions are limited to denominators of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100. Incorrect answer options may include other denominators as indicated by the needs of the individual item.
- When an item asks students to compare fractions using a benchmark number, any benchmarks presented in the item are limited to multiples of one-half.

Strand 8: Add and Subtract Fractions

Students extend their understanding of addition and subtraction to include applying these operations to fractions. They see a non-unit fraction as the sum of unit fractions and use this understanding to add and subtract fractions with the same denominator, in mathematical and real-world problems. Students retrieve fractional measurement data from line plots to provide additional context for fraction operations.

Attributes

- The student understands a fraction as the sum of unit fractions with the same denominator and uses this understanding to add and subtract fractions (including fractions greater than 1 and mixed numbers).
- The student solves real-world problems by adding and subtracting fractions with like denominators, including problems with fractional data presented on a line plot.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.NF.B.3, 4.NF.B.3.a, 4.NF.B.3.b, 4.NF.B.3.c, 4.NF.B.3.d, 4.MD.B.4

Additional Specifications

- Fractions are limited to denominators of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100. Incorrect answer options may include other denominators as indicated by the needs of the individual item.
- Real-world problems will be distributed across the problem types given in Appendix B – Addition and Subtraction Situations.

Strand 9: Multiply Fractions

Students extend their understanding of multiplication and multiples to include repeated addition of fractional quantities. They multiply a fractional quantity by a whole number to solve mathematical and real-world problems, representing the multiplication with a visual model or equation.

Attributes

- The student applies knowledge of multiples to multiply a fraction by a whole number.
- The student solves word problems by multiplying a fraction by a whole number.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.NF.B.4, 4.NF.B.4.a, 4.NF.B.4.b, 4.NF.B.4.c



Additional Specifications

- Fractions are limited to denominators of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100. Incorrect answer options may include other denominators as indicated by the needs of the individual item.
- Interpretation of multiplication is limited to situations involving a whole number of groups, each of a fractional size. For example, an item may ask students to find the total weight of grain in 4 bags of grain, with each bag weighing $\frac{3}{8}$ of a pound. However, an item will not ask students to find the weight of $\frac{3}{8}$ of a bag of grain given that a full bag weighs 4 pounds.
- Real-world problems will be distributed across the problem types given in Appendix C – Multiplication and Division Situations.

Strand 10: Decimal Fractions

Students relate decimal fractions written in fraction form and decimal form by translating between the forms. They use concepts of fraction comparison to compare decimal fractions written in decimal form. They add a fraction with denominator 10 and a fraction with denominator 100 by rewriting the former as a fraction with denominator 100, using visual models and equations to illustrate the addition.

Attributes

- The student uses fraction understanding to compare decimals.
- The student expresses fractions as decimals and adds decimal fractions.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.NF.C.5, 4.NF.C.6, 4.NF.C.7

Additional Specifications

- Fractions are limited to denominators of 10 and 100. Incorrect answer options may include other denominators as indicated by the needs of the individual item.
- Items do not assess comparing decimals based on place value understanding. Comparisons are made based on the understanding of comparing fractions and transferring that comparison to the decimal forms.

Strand 11: Solve Measurement Problems

Students use multiplicative comparison to describe the relative size of measurement units within the same system of measurement and multiply to find the number of smaller units equivalent to a given number of larger units. They convert between measurement units as part of their work to solve real-world and mathematical measurement problems. Students also solve problems by applying the formulas for the area and perimeter of a rectangle.

Attributes

- The student solves real-world and mathematical measurement problems, including problems involving relative sizes of measurement units.
- The student solves problems using the area and perimeter formulas for rectangles.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.MD.A.1, 4.MD.A.2, 4.MD.A.3

Additional Specifications

- Items may include fractions, limited to denominators of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100. Incorrect answer options may include other denominators as indicated by the needs of the individual item.
- Items assessing measurement conversions may leverage the idea that the larger unit is a group composed of a certain number of the smaller unit (e.g., recognizing that 3 pounds is the same as 3 groups of 16 ounces each) and/or may ask students to compare the two unit sizes multiplicatively (e.g., recognizing that 1 pound is 16 times as much as 1 ounce). Items will not use “conversion rates.”
- Items may include decimals, limited to tenths and hundredths. Students will not be asked to compute with the decimals but may be directed to express the decimals in fraction form as part of solving the problem.
- Items do not assess students’ ability to substitute values into the area or perimeter formula. Items will assess students’ ability to use the relationships between and among length, width, perimeter, and area to solve problems involving these measures.

Strand 12: Angles and Geometry

Students recognize angles as figures that can be measured using unit degrees. They recognize that angle measurement is additive; when two angles are joined, the measure of the two angles combined is equal to the sum of the measures of each angle. Students also recognize angles as geometric shapes, along with points, line segments, rays, and lines, and they classify shapes according to their geometric properties.

Attributes

- The student understands concepts of angles and measures angles.
- The student draws and identifies lines and angles and classifies shapes by properties of their lines and angles.

Common Core State Standards

- 4.G.A.1, 4.G.A.2, 4.G.A.3, 4.MD.C.5, 4.MD.C.5.a, 4.MD.C.5.b, 4.MD.C.6, 4.MD.C.7



Additional Specifications

- Knowing that an angle that turns through n one-degree angles has an angle measure of n degrees is necessary for this strand; however, items will not be aligned solely to 4.MD.C.5.b.
- Students should recognize angles as geometric shapes formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint; however, items will not be aligned solely to the parent standard 4.MD.C.5.
- Items may assess student understanding that n degrees is equivalent to $\frac{n}{360}$ of a circle.
- In items where the fraction $\frac{n}{360}$ is to be simplified, the denominator of the equivalent fraction is limited to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 8.

Common Errors and Misconceptions

The following are examples of common grade 4 errors and misconceptions that distractors and anticipated incorrect responses are tagged with prior to delivery:

- The student confuses additive and multiplicative comparison.
- The student compares numbers by looking at the first digit of the two numbers without consideration of place value (e.g., decides $62,058 > 114,520$ because $6 > 1$).
- The student disregards place value when determining partial products in a multiplication problem (e.g., includes a partial product of 8×3 , instead of 80×30 , when multiplying 87×35).
- The student interprets the remainder incorrectly.
- The student counts the 0-mark on a number line as the first mark (i.e., begins counting at the beginning of the first interval, rather than at the end).
- The student compares fractions without regard to the relative size of the wholes.
- The student adds the numerators and adds the denominators.
- The student multiplies both the numerator and the denominator by the whole number.
- The student uses an incorrect relationship between measurement units to convert.
- The student considers an angle measure to be dependent on the distance of the arc from the vertex.

Grade 5

General Discussion

Grade 5 testlets emphasize the critical work of fifth grade as students

- Generalize base-ten place value concepts for decimals.
- Begin decimal computation.



- Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators, multiply two fractions, or divide a whole number by a unit fraction (and vice versa).
- Understand volume as a three-dimensional measurement attribute and recognize its relationship to multiplication and division.

In fifth grade, students finalize their understanding of place value concepts in the base-ten system. They extend previous work with the ten-to-one relationship between adjacent places into the decimal places and recognize the inverse one-to-ten relationship. They also begin to work with exponential form, specifically when considering powers of ten as they relate to place value. Strand 2 focuses on place value and the powers of ten.

Building on previous work with decimal fractions and place value, students in grade 5 begin to work with decimal computation. Students use models, properties of operations, and strategies based on place value to expand their understanding of operations with whole numbers to recognize that operations with decimals follow the same rules (e.g., recognizing that in adding two decimals, one adds tenths to tenths, hundredths to hundredths, and so on). Strand 5 focuses on operations with decimal numbers.

Fifth-grade students leverage their previous understanding of equivalent fractions as they add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators, rewriting each as an equivalent fraction with like denominators to complete the computation. They use number sense to assess the reasonableness of their sum or difference, taking into consideration the closeness of each fraction to a common benchmark number. Strand 6 focuses on addition and subtraction of fractions.

Students also extend previous work with multiplication, particularly fraction multiplication, as they multiply a whole number by a fraction or multiply two fractions, including mixed numbers. They apply an understanding of multiplication as a comparison to develop a deeper understanding of number, particularly recognizing that the value of one factor, relative to 1, determines whether the product will be greater than, equal to, or less than the other factor. Combining this concept with previous understanding of multiplicative comparison, students recognize multiplication by a fraction as scaling, laying the foundation for future work with scale factors. Strand 7 focuses on the multiplication of fractions.

Students extend their understanding of division as they divide unit fractions by whole numbers and vice versa. They use models to interpret the calculation. In a similar vein, students come to recognize that a fraction can be interpreted as the division of the numerator by the denominator. They divide whole numbers and express the quotient and/or remainder as a fraction, representing a new way to

interpret remainders in real-world problems. Strand 8 focuses on these two concepts associated with fractions and division.

In fifth grade, students continue to grow their understanding of geometric measurement, moving into the third dimension as they explore concepts of volume. They recognize volume as the measure of the amount of space enclosed by a three-dimensional figure and understand that cubic units are composed of length units expressed in three dimensions. They explore different methods of finding the volume of a right rectangular prism, or a figure composed of the same, including packing the prism with unit cubes, multiplying the area of the base by the height, or multiplying the three edge lengths. Working with volume provides a context in which students can practice and build toward fluency with whole number multiplication as well as interpret and evaluate numerical expressions that represent a three-fold product. Strands 9–10 focus on volumetric measurement.

Students in grade 5 also develop a foundational understanding of a variety of concepts that will support work in later grades. Interpreting and evaluating numerical expressions lay the groundwork for algebraic expressions and, eventually, equations. Strand 1 focuses on numerical expressions. Students also begin to understand the Cartesian coordinate system by arranging two number lines perpendicular to each other and naming the location of a point within the plane according to its distance from 0 on each line. In later grades, students will extend their work to include negative coordinate values. Strand 11 focuses on the first quadrant of the coordinate plane. Fifth grade mathematics also provides students with the time and space to continue progressing through the levels of geometric understanding as defined by van Hiele (Fuys, Geddes, and Tischler, 1988), coming to recognize the hierarchical relationships among classes of geometric figures. Strand 12 focuses on the attributes of two-dimensional figures.

Students taking grade 5 testlets do not have access to a calculator and do have access to a reference sheet.

Strands

Strand 1: Numerical Expressions

Students apply the standard order of operations to evaluate numerical expressions. Students compare the values of two expressions, especially those that differ only by the presence or absence of grouping symbols. They translate an expression between word form and numeric/symbolic form.

Attributes

- The student evaluates numerical expressions.
- The student reads, writes, and interprets numerical expressions.



Common Core State Standards

- 5.OA.A.1, 5.OA.A.2

Additional Specifications

- Expressions do not exceed one level of grouping, which can be represented using parentheses, braces, or brackets.
- Items may include whole numbers and fractions.
- Calculations in items are limited to expectations established in grade 4 standards.
- Some items will include a real-world context. The intent of the context is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem-solving.

Strand 2: Place Value and Powers of Ten

Students explain the multiplicative relationship between adjacent place values in whole numbers and decimals. They demonstrate that a digit has a value that is 10 times as much as the value of the same digit in the place to its right and $\frac{1}{10}$ the value of the same digit in the place to its left. Students identify and explain patterns related to place value and the location of digits relative to the decimal point when multiplying or dividing a number by a power of ten, which they represent in exponent form.

Attributes

- The student applies understanding of the 10-to-1 multiplicative relationship between adjacent places in a number.
- The student explains patterns related to place value when multiplying or dividing by a power of ten and evaluates powers of ten represented in exponent form.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.NBT.A.1, 5.NBT.A.2

Additional Specifications

- Items assessing the relationship between places are limited to using the same digit in immediately adjacent place value places. The digit may be repeated within a single number or may be given in two separate numbers.
- In alignment with the major work of grade 5, most items will focus on the aspect of this strand that represents an extension from previous grades: understanding the right-to-left relationship (a digit has $\frac{1}{10}$ of the value as the same digit located one place to the left) and working in decimal places.
- Exponents are limited to whole numbers less than or equal to 6.

Strand 3: Represent and Compare Decimals



Students translate numbers that extend to the thousandths place among numeric, word, and expanded forms. They use place value understanding to round decimals. Students compare and order decimals based on concepts of place value.

Attributes

- The student reads, writes, and rounds decimals to the thousandths place.
- The student uses place value understanding to compare and order decimals.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.NBT.A.3, 5.NBT.A.3.a, 5.NBT.A.3.b, 5.NBT.A.4

Additional Specifications

- Some items may include measurement contexts limited to metric measurement units. The intent of the context is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem-solving.
- Items that assess rounding are limited to rounding a decimal to the nearest whole number, tenth, and/or hundredth.
- Items that assess ordering will be limited to no more than four numbers to put in order.

Strand 4: Multiply and Divide Whole Numbers

Students multiply whole numbers using a standard algorithm and divide whole numbers using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations. They apply these skills while solving one-step, real-world problems.

Attributes

- The student multiplies whole numbers using the standard algorithm and applies multiplication skills to solve real-world problems.
- The student divides whole numbers using a variety of strategies based on place value and the properties of operations and applies division skills to solve real-world problems.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.NBT.B.5, 5.NBT.B.6, 5.MD.A.1 (secondary)

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 5.MD.A.1 will only use operations with whole numbers.
- Items assessing multiplication are limited to a total of six digits in the factors and will focus on four-digit by two-digit and three-digit by three-digit calculations.
- Items assessing division are limited to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors.
- Items assessing division may include quotients with or without remainders. Students are not expected to interpret remainders in these items.



- Items including real-world problems will emphasize calculation rather than problem-solving and are limited to one step.
- Measurement conversions will be limited to those assessed in grade 4 or those that are provided on the Grade 5 Reference Sheet (see Appendix D – Student Reference Sheets).

Strand 5: Operations with Decimals

Students extend their work with the four operations in the base-ten system to include operations with decimals. They use strategies (including visual models) based on place value or properties of operations to add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals.

Attributes

- The student adds and subtracts decimals to the hundredths.
- The student multiplies and divides decimals to the hundredths.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.NBT.B.7, 5.MD.A.1 (secondary)

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 5.MD.A.1 will only be operations with decimal numbers.
- Items assessing addition will be limited to addends to the hundredths.
- Items assessing subtraction will be limited to numbers that correspond with the limitations on addition.
- Items assessing multiplication will be limited to factors to the tenths, such that the product will be limited to the hundredths. Factors will include no more than six digits in the factors in total (a zero in the ones place of a decimal less than 1 is excluded from the count of digits).
- Items assessing division will be limited to numbers that correspond with the limitations on multiplication. Dividends are limited to four digits while divisors are limited to two digits.
- Some items will include a real-world context. The intent of the context is to provide the student with a relatable entry point to demonstrate understanding of the mathematics. Items with context do not assess problem-solving.
- Measurement conversions will be limited to those assessed in grade 4 or those that are provided on the Grade 5 Reference Sheet (see Appendix D - Student Reference Sheets).

Strand 6: Add and Subtract Fractions

Students extend their understanding of fraction computation to add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators, recognizing the need for fractions to refer to the same whole. They rewrite one or more fractions as equivalent fractions with like denominators to add or subtract. They use benchmark fractions, number sense, and models to estimate the answer to a real-world problem and determine the reasonableness of their solution based on the estimate.

Attributes

- The student adds and subtracts fractions with unlike denominators.
- The student applies fraction addition and subtraction skills to solve real-world problems and assess the reasonableness of the solution.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.NF.A.1, 5.NF.A.2, 5.MD.B.2

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 5.MD.B.2 will only include addition and subtraction.
- Items assessing problem-solving will include fractions limited to denominators that make sense in the context of the problem (e.g., using halves for customary unit measurements or tenths for metric unit measurements).
- Items may ask students to evaluate the use of various strategies, such as benchmark numbers, to determine the reasonableness of a solution.
- Some items will include a real-world measurement or data context, where students will need to retrieve fractional data presented in a line plot display to solve the addition or subtraction problem.
- Mathematical items do not require students to simplify answers.

Strand 7: Multiply Fractions

Students extend their understanding of multiplication to include multiplying fractions, including mixed numbers. They multiply fractional side lengths to find the area of a rectangle and find the quantity that represents a fraction of a fractional quantity. In considering a multiplication equation, students describe the relationship between the values of one factor and the product based on the value of the other factor and use this relationship to explain equivalent fractions. They use these skills to estimate the answer to a real-world problem and determine the reasonableness of their solution based on the estimate.

Attributes

- The student interprets fraction multiplication in a variety of ways and applies this understanding to multiply fractions, mixed numbers, and whole numbers.
- The student applies fraction multiplication skills to solve real-world problems and assess the reasonableness of the solution.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.NF.B.4, 5.NF.B.4.a, 5.NF.B.4.b, 5.NF.B.5, 5.NF.B.5.a, 5.NF.B.5.b, 5.NF.B.6, 5.MD.B.2

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 5.MD.B.2 will only include multiplication.



- This strand will include items that represent multiplication in the mathematical contexts of equal groups, area of a rectangle, and scaling/comparison (including equivalent fractions).
- Items assessing problem-solving will include fractions limited to denominators that make sense in the context of the problem (e.g., using halves for customary unit measurements or tenths for metric unit measurements).
- Items will not include unwieldy denominators.
- Some items will include a real-world measurement or data context, where students will need to retrieve fractional data presented in a line plot display to solve the multiplication problem.
- Mathematical items do not require students to simplify answers.

Strand 8: Division with Fractions

Students extend their understanding of division to decompose a whole number into unit fractions with like denominators or to decompose a unit fraction into a whole number of lesser unit fractions. They solve real-world problems that involve interpreting the quotient of these computations. Students divide whole numbers and represent the result in fraction or mixed number form, understanding that a fraction represents the division of the numerator by the denominator.

Attributes

- The student applies understanding of division to divide a unit fraction by a whole number and a whole number by a unit fraction.
- The student solves real-world problems and assesses the reasonableness of the solution by dividing fractions and by representing the quotient of two whole numbers as a fraction.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.NF.B.3, 5.NF.B.7, 5.NF.B.7.a, 5.NF.B.7.b, 5.NF.B.7.c, 5.MD.B.2

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 5.NF.B.7 are limited to the division of a whole number by a unit fraction or a unit fraction by a whole number.
- Most items aligned to 5.NF.B.7 will focus on reasoning and interpretation rather than problem-solving.
- Items aligned to 5.MD.B.2 will only include division.
- Items assessing problem-solving will include fractions limited to denominators that make sense in the context of the problem (e.g., using halves for customary unit measurements or tenths for metric unit measurements).
- Items will not include unwieldy denominators.
- Whole number division is limited to the expectations of grade 4: dividends up to four digits and a one-digit divisor.



- Some items will include a real-world measurement or data context, where students will need to retrieve fractional data presented in a line plot display to solve the division problem.
- Mathematical items do not require students to simplify answers.
- Division of a fraction by a fraction is not a requirement at this grade.

Strand 9: Unit Cubes and Cubic Units

Students extend their understanding of measurement to include three-dimensional units, recognizing a cubic unit as the measurement unit used to represent the volume of a figure. They understand that unit cubes must exactly pack the figure for the number to represent the volume, analogous to how square units or linear units must be exactly aligned. Students count the number of unit cubes to find the volume of a right rectangular prism and relate this to multiplication, first multiplying the number of unit cubes in each layer by the number of layers and then multiplying the edge lengths or multiplying the area of the base by the height.

Attributes

- The student understands concepts of volume.
- The student demonstrates that the volume of a right rectangular prism can be found by counting unit cubes and by multiplying edge lengths.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.MD.C.3, 5.MD.C.3.a, 5.MD.C.3.b, 5.MD.C.4, 5.MD.C.5, 5.MD.C.5.a

Additional Specifications

- Items in this strand may include improvised units for volumetric measurement (e.g., cube-shaped erasers).
- Items will allow for the length, width, and height of a prism to be interchangeable.
- Items in this strand will reference the “edge lengths,” not “side lengths.”
- Most items will involve multiplication of the number of cubic units in a layer by the number of layers or of the edge lengths, rather than counting unit cubes.
- Edge lengths are restricted to whole numbers.
- Items in this strand are restricted to the concept of “packing” a prism with unit cubes, not “filling” the prism.

Strand 10: Solve Volume Problems

Students multiply edge lengths to find the volume of right rectangular prisms in mathematical and real-world contexts. They recognize that volume is additive; when two prisms are joined, the volume of the whole figure is equal to the sum of the volumes of the two prisms. Students use this understanding to find the volume of composite rectilinear prisms.



Attributes

- The student finds the volume of right rectangular prisms in mathematical and real-world problems.
- The student finds the volume of composite rectilinear figures in mathematical and real-world problems.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.MD.C.5, 5.MD.C.5.b, 5.MD.C.5.c

Additional Specifications

- This strand will include items that assess determining the volume of a right rectangular prism and the volume of a figure composed of two or three non-overlapping right rectangular prisms.
- Items will allow for the length, width, and height of a prism to be interchangeable.
- Items in this strand will reference the “edge lengths,” not “side lengths.”
- Edge lengths are restricted to whole numbers.
- This strand will include items that assess multiplying the area of the base of the figure by its height.
- This strand will include items that assess using the formula for the volume of a right rectangular prism.
- This strand may include items that ask students to provide one or more unknown dimensions for a given volume.
- Multiplication and division are restricted to grade-level limitations.

Strand 11: Understand the First Quadrant

Students locate coordinate points in the first quadrant and identify the ordered pair that names a given coordinate point. They interpret the meaning of the x - and y -coordinates, especially in terms of how the coordinate indicates the distance of the point along one axis and away from the other. Students describe the relative location of two or more points and find a point that is located a specific direction and distance from a given point. They create ordered pairs from corresponding terms in simultaneous patterns, locate the resulting points in the first quadrant, and describe the apparent relationship between the terms.

Attributes

- The student applies understanding of the structure of the coordinate plane.
- The student plots points on a coordinate plane and interprets the coordinate values in context.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.G.A.1, 5.G.A.2, 5.OA.B.3



Additional Specifications

- Items in this strand are limited to the first quadrant.
- Items in this strand are limited to whole number coordinates.
- Items aligned to 5.OA.B.3 will give the pattern rules in the stem.
- In alignment with the primary work of the grade, items aligned to 5.OA.B.3 will focus on identifying relationships between corresponding terms and plotting them on the coordinate plane, rather than simply identifying the terms.
- Students will be assessed on both interpretations of the meaning of the values in an ordered pair (i.e., the distance along one axis and the distance from the other axis).

Strand 12: Attributes of Geometric Figures

Students use geometric attributes of two-dimensional figures to determine all the classes that a shape belongs to. They identify whether the members of given classes always, sometimes, or never have various attributes. Students identify which classes of shapes are subclasses of other classes.

Attributes

- The student arranges two-dimensional figures into a hierarchy based on geometric properties.
- The student demonstrates that geometric attributes of one class of shapes belong to all subclasses of that shape.

Common Core State Standards

- 5.G.B.3, 5.G.B.4

Additional Specifications

- Items in this strand focus on the hierarchy of classes of quadrilaterals.
- Items in this strand primarily align to level 2 on the van Hiele theory of geometric thought.
- Items in this strand do not use hash marks to indicate congruency.

Common Errors and Misconceptions

The following are examples of common grade 5 errors and misconceptions that distractors and anticipated incorrect responses are tagged with prior to delivery:

- The student reverses the ten-to-one relationship between adjacent place values.
- The student always evaluates expressions from left to right, ignoring the order of operations.
- The student counts the number of zeros in the product and uses that quantity as the exponent on the power of ten.

Grade 6

General Discussion

Grade 6 testlets emphasize the critical work of sixth grade as students

- Connect multiplication and division to ratio and rate and use ratio reasoning to solve problems.
- Build an understanding of negative numbers and deepen understanding of operations with rational numbers to divide fractions by fractions.
- Write, interpret, and use algebraic expressions, equations, and inequalities.
- Develop an understanding of statistical variability, and display and describe data distributions.
- Reason about relationships among shapes to determine area, surface area, and volume.

In sixth grade, students begin to develop an understanding of ratios, unit rates, and proportional relationships. Building on previous work with multiplication and division, they use ratio reasoning to solve problems. Strands 1 and 2 focus on ratios and rates.

Students in grade 6 extend their understanding of the number system to include numbers less than 0. They understand negative numbers in context, compare and order rational numbers, and reason about the location of negative rational numbers on a number line and coordinate grid.

Strands 5 and 11 focus on rational numbers and the coordinate plane.

Students in sixth grade also extend their previous understanding of division to divide with fractions. Strand 3 focuses on dividing fractions. They achieve fluency in the four operations on positive rational numbers, using standard algorithms to accurately and efficiently complete straightforward computations. Strand 4 focuses on computational fluency.

In sixth grade, students use their knowledge of arithmetic and the properties of operations to write and interpret algebraic expressions, equations, and inequalities; evaluate algebraic expressions; and solve equations and inequalities. Students recognize equivalent expressions and use properties of operations to rewrite expressions and solve one-step equations. They understand that the solution to an equation or inequality is the value or set of values that makes an equation or inequality true. They write expressions and equations to represent a given situation. Students also understand the relationship between independent and dependent variables and use equations with two variables to represent relationships between quantities. Strands 6, 7, 8, and 9 focus on algebraic expressions, equations, and inequalities.

Students in sixth grade build upon their number sense to begin thinking statistically. Students understand that measures of center and variability are used to describe and summarize data sets.

They display data sets in dot plots, histograms, and box plots as well as compare and summarize data sets. Strand 12 focuses on statistical thinking.

In sixth grade, students build upon their knowledge of shapes to find area, surface area, and volume. They extend their work with rectangles to find the area of various polygons and develop formulas for the area of triangles and parallelograms. They use 2-dimensional nets to find the surface area of prisms and pyramids and extend their understanding of volume to right prisms with fractional edge lengths.

Students taking grade 6 testlets have access to a four-function calculator for select testlets. They also have access to the Grade 6 Student Reference Sheet (refer to Appendix D – Student Reference Sheets).

Strands

Strand 1: Concepts of Ratios and Unit Rates

Students create ratios from information presented in a variety of forms, including: in a table, as a verbal description, as points on a graph, and in diagrams. They use these ratios to calculate a unit rate or solve a problem. Students compare ratios and unit rates to answer questions posed in word problems.

Attributes

- The student finds and compares unit rates and ratios.
- The student uses ratios and unit rates to solve problems.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.RP.A.1 (secondary), 6.RP.A.2, 6.RP.A.3, 6.RP.A.3.a, 6.RP.A.3.b

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 2: Percents and Measurement Conversions

Students calculate using percentages, finding the unknown total, unknown part, or unknown percentage when given the other two values. They relate percentages to ratios. They solve real-world and mathematical problems that require conversion between measurement units, within and across systems.

Attributes

- The student solves problems involving percentages.
- The student uses ratio reasoning to convert between two systems of measurement.



Common Core State Standards

- 6.RP.A.3, 6.RP.A.3.c, 6.RP.A.3.d

Additional Specifications

- Unit rates for this grade are limited to non-complex fractions.

Strand 3: Divide Fractions

Students interpret division with fractions and represent real-world contexts with fraction division expressions, illustrating and justifying their work with visual fraction models. They divide fractions to solve mathematical and real-world problems.

Attributes

- The student interprets and computes quotients of fractions.
- The student solves word problems by dividing fractions and interprets the quotients where appropriate.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.NS.A.1

Additional Specifications

- Students may not use a calculator for this strand.

Strand 4: Computational Fluency

Students divide multi-digit whole numbers and represent non-integer results using fraction or decimal notation. They add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals.

Attributes

- The student fluently divides multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.
- The student fluently adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.NS.B.2, 6.NS.B.3

Additional Specifications

- Students may not use a calculator for this strand.
- In alignment with the expectation of fluency, items in this strand should include numbers that require an efficient or standard algorithm to compute.
- Items assessing division of whole numbers are limited to five-digit dividends and two-digit divisors.
- Items assessing addition of decimals are limited to five-digit addends to the thousandths place, less than 100. (A zero in the ones place of a decimal less than 1 is excluded from the



count of digits.) Items assessing subtraction are limited to numbers that correspond to the limitations on addition.

- Items assessing multiplication of decimals are limited to factors to the thousandths place and have a maximum of seven digits combined. (A zero in the ones place of a decimal less than 1 is excluded from the count of digits.) Items assessing division are limited to numbers that correspond to the limitations on multiplication.

Strand 5: Rational Numbers and Absolute Value

Students locate and identify rational numbers on a number line. They interpret rational numbers in context. They evaluate the absolute value of rational numbers and compare rational numbers, including comparing absolute values.

Attributes

- The student represents positive and negative values in context and represents rational numbers as points on a number line.
- The student understands and interprets absolute value and compares and orders rational numbers.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.NS.C.5, 6.NS.C.6, 6.NS.C.6.a, 6.NS.C.6.c, 6.NS.C.7, 6.NS.C.7.a, 6.NS.C.7.b, 6.NS.C.7.c, 6.NS.C.7.d

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 6: Algebraic Expressions and Exponents

Students write and interpret expressions using variables to represent mathematical and real-world statements. They use substitution to evaluate these expressions. Students represent and evaluate expressions with exponents.

Attributes

- The student reads and writes expressions using numbers and variables.
- The student evaluates expressions including exponents and variables.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.EE.A.1, 6.EE.A.2, 6.EE.A.2.a, 6.EE.A.2.b, 6.EE.A.2.c

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 7: Equivalent Expressions

Students apply properties of operations, find greatest common factors, and use the order of operations to identify and generate equivalent expressions using variables.

Attributes

- The student uses properties of operations to simplify expressions.
- The student generates and identifies equivalent expressions.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.EE.A.3, 6.EE.A.4, 6.NS.B.4

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 8: Variables in Expressions and Equations

Students write expressions and equations using variables to represent mathematical and real-world statements. They use substitution to evaluate expressions and solve equations. They identify dependent and independent variables and write equations to represent relationships between the variables.

Attributes

- The student writes and uses expressions and equations to solve real-world and mathematical problems, using variables to represent unknown quantities.
- The student understands the relationship between independent and dependent variables and represents it in an equation.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.EE.B.5, 6.EE.B.6, 6.EE.B.7, 6.EE.C.9

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 6.EE.B.5 will include only equations.

Strand 9: Write and Interpret Inequalities

Students identify solutions to strict and non-strict inequalities and graph the solutions on number lines. They write inequalities to represent real-world contexts. Students use substitution and knowledge of rational numbers to solve inequalities, including compound inequalities, involving positive and negative numbers.

Attributes

- The student demonstrates the understanding that the solution to an inequality is a value that makes the statement true.
- The student writes inequalities to represent constraints in real-world or mathematical problems and graphs the solutions on number line diagrams.



Common Core State Standards

- 6.EE.B.5, 6.EE.B.8

Additional Specifications

- Items aligned to 6.EE.B.5 will include only inequalities.

Strand 10: Solve Problems with Area and Volume

Students find the area of triangles and polygons composed of triangles and rectangles. They represent right prisms and pyramids with two-dimensional nets to find the surface area of the figure. They multiply non-integer edge lengths to find the volume of right rectangular prisms. Students solve real-world problems involving surface area and volume of prisms.

Attributes

- The student finds the area of polygons and the surface area of three-dimensional shapes.
- The student finds the volume of right rectangular prisms.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.G.A.1, 6.G.A.2, 6.G.A.4

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 11: The Coordinate Plane

Students locate points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane and name the four quadrants. They find the distance between points sharing a coordinate and use these lengths to find the areas of polygons on the plane. They understand that a point reflected across one axis will have one coordinate the same and the other coordinate its opposite.

Attributes

- The student solves real-world and mathematical problems by graphing in four quadrants on the coordinate plane.
- The student draws polygons in the coordinate plane and finds the length of horizontal and vertical line segments using coordinates.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.G.A.3, 6.NS.C.6, 6.NS.C.6.b, 6.NS.C.6.c, 6.NS.C.8

Additional Specifications

- Items assessing the distance between points may or may not include an image of the points on a coordinate grid.



Strand 12: Concepts of Statistics

Students recognize statistical questions. They represent numerical data on dot plots, box plots, and histograms and describe the data sets quantitatively and qualitatively. They describe how a change in the data set changes the centers of measure.

Attributes

- The student recognizes statistical questions and displays numerical data on a number line.
- The student summarizes data sets in relation to their context.

Common Core State Standards

- 6.SP.A.1, 6.SP.A.2, 6.SP.A.3, 6.SP.B.4, 6.SP.B.5, 6.SP.B.5.a, 6.SP.B.5.b, 6.SP.B.5.c, 6.SP.B.5.d

Additional Specifications

- Measures of center and range in this strand are limited to mean, median, mode, range, lower quartile, upper quartile, and interquartile range.
- Data sets in this strand will be described in terms of symmetry, skew, gaps, outliers, and peaks.

Common Errors and Misconceptions

The following are examples of common grade 6 errors and misconceptions that distractors and anticipated incorrect responses are tagged with prior to delivery:

- The student incorrectly applies an additive relationship when identifying equivalent ratios (e.g., identifying 5:7 as equivalent to 4:6).
- The student misunderstands the value of negative numbers, identifying numbers with greater absolute values as having greater value (e.g., $-5 > 3$).
- The student incorrectly applies the distributive property, only multiplying the first term in parentheses (e.g., $3(x + 2) = 3x + 2$).
- The student does not include all faces of a three-dimensional figure when finding surface area.
- The student confuses the terms mean and median and may use them interchangeably.

Grade 7

General Discussion

Grade 7 testlets emphasize the critical work of seventh grade as students

- Develop an understanding of proportionality to recognize and graph proportional relationships and solve multi-step problems.



- Complete understanding of operations with rational numbers by including negative integers, recognizing rational numbers, and expressing them in different forms.
- Use properties of operations to write and interpret expressions and equations and solve multi-step equations and inequalities.
- Extend understanding of shapes to solve problems involving area, surface area, and volume as well as supplementary, complementary, and vertical angles.
- Construct geometric shapes with given conditions.
- Use random samples to make inferences about and compare populations.

In seventh grade, students extend their understanding of ratios and unit rates to develop an understanding of proportionality. They solve various multi-step problems involving proportional relationships including percentages and scale drawings. Students recognize and represent proportional relationships in a graph, table, or equation and find the constant of proportionality. Strands 1 and 2 focus on proportional understanding.

Seventh graders complete their understanding of operations with rational numbers to negative numbers. They use their understanding of negative values in context to develop and apply rules for adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing with negative numbers. Students recognize numbers as irrational and rational and express rational numbers as fractions, decimals, and percents. Strands 3, 4, and 8 focus on operations with rational numbers.

In grade 7, students use their knowledge of arithmetic to write and interpret algebraic expressions as well as use properties of operations to recognize and write equivalent expressions. They write algebraic equations to solve problems and use properties of operations to solve multi-step equations. Students also solve problems that can be represented by a multi-step algebraic inequality. Strands 5, 6, and 7 focus on algebraic expressions, equations, and inequalities.

Seventh graders continue the study of geometric shapes, solving problems involving area, surface area, and volume of two- and three-dimensional objects composed of polygons and right prisms. Students find the area and circumference of circles and use them to solve problems. Students analyze angle and side length measurements of triangles to determine how many unique triangles can be constructed from given conditions. They solve problems involving supplementary, complementary, and vertical angles. Strands 9 and 10 focus on geometry.

In seventh grade, students extend their statistical thinking to make inferences about and compare populations as well as recognize and use random sampling methods to collect data. They use probability to describe the likelihood of simple and compound events and represent sample spaces using various methods. Strands 11 and 12 focus on statistics and probability.

Students taking grade 7 testlets have access to a four-function calculator for select testlets. They also have access to the Grade 7 Student Reference Sheet (refer to Appendix D – Student Reference Sheets).

Strands

Strand 1: Ratios and Proportional Relationships

Students use ratios to compute unit rates. They create proportions from information given in different representations. Students recognize a proportional relationship in a graph and interpret the meaning of points on the graph of a proportional relationship. They compare unit rates when presented in different representations.

Attributes

- The student computes and identifies unit rates from tables, graphs, and verbal descriptions.
- The student determines if a relationship is proportional and interprets points in context.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.RP.A.1, 7.RP.A.2, 7.RP.A.2.a, 7.RP.A.2.b, 7.RP.A.2.c, 7.RP.A.2.d

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 2: Solve Problems with Ratio and Proportion

Students calculate the unknown value in a proportion. They set up proportions from information about scale drawings and then calculate the actual or scale value. Students use percentages and other ratios to solve problems. Students represent and identify proportional relationships with equations.

Attributes

- The student represents proportional relationships with equations and solves multi-step problems.
- The student uses proportional relationships to solve ratio, percent, and scale drawing problems.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.G.A.1, 7.RP.A.3

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 3: Add and Subtract Rational Numbers

Students add and subtract rational numbers and solve problems involving addition and subtraction of rational numbers in real-world contexts. They represent the addition and subtraction of rational numbers on number line diagrams in mathematical and real-world contexts. They rewrite addition and subtraction expressions in equivalent forms.

Attributes

- The student adds rational numbers and interprets sums.
- The student subtracts rational numbers and interprets differences.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.NS.A.1, 7.NS.A.1.a, 7.NS.A.1.b, 7.NS.A.1.c, 7.NS.A.1.d

Additional Specifications

- Students may not use a calculator for this strand.

Strand 4: Multiply and Divide Rational Numbers

Students multiply and divide rational numbers and solve problems involving multiplication and division of rational numbers in real-world contexts. They interpret products and quotients of rational numbers in real-world contexts. They write fractions as non-terminating decimals. They identify whether the product of rational numbers is positive or negative.

Attributes

- The student multiplies rational numbers and interprets products.
- The student divides rational numbers and interprets quotients.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.NS.A.2, 7.NS.A.2.a, 7.NS.A.2.b, 7.NS.A.2.c, 7.NS.A.2.d

Additional Specifications

- Students may not use a calculator for this strand.

Strand 5: Expressions with Rational Numbers

Students represent real-world contexts with unknown values using algebraic expressions. They identify equivalent algebraic expressions. They identify the greatest common factor of terms in an algebraic expression and factor an expression to its simplest form.

Attributes

- The student generates equivalent expressions using properties of operations.
- The student rewrites expressions to highlight specific quantities.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.EE.A.1, 7.EE.A.2



Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 6: Solving Equations

Students solve algebraic equations in mathematical and real-world contexts and identify the steps taken to solve an equation. They solve problems in real-world contexts that can be represented by equations, and represent real-world contexts with equations.

Attributes

- The student solves word problems that can be represented by equations of the form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$.
- The student fluently solves equations of the form $px + q = r$ and $p(x + q) = r$.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.EE.B.4, 7.EE.B.4.a

Additional Specifications

- Items in this strand are limited to the use of rational numbers.

Strand 7: Solving Inequalities

Students represent real-world contexts using inequalities. They represent the solution set of inequalities on number line diagrams. They interpret the solution set of an inequality in a real-world context. They write inequalities to represent a verbal statement.

Attributes

- The student solves word problems that can be represented by inequalities of the form $px + q > r$ or $px + q < r$.
- The student interprets the solution set of an inequality in the context of the problem.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.EE.B.4, 7.EE.B.4.b

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 8: Solve Problems with Rational Numbers

Students solve problems in mathematical and real-world contexts. They interpret the solutions to problems. They represent problems using equations. Students solve problems with up to three steps.

Attributes

- The student solves real-world problems with rational numbers.
- The student solves mathematical problems with rational numbers.



Common Core State Standards

- 7.EE.B.3, 7.NS.A.3

Additional Specifications

- At this grade, computation with rational numbers extends the rules for manipulating fractions to include manipulating complex fractions.

Strand 9: Angle Relationships and Triangles

Students identify conditions that can result in a triangle. They recognize whether one triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangles can be drawn to fit a set of conditions. They write and solve equations to represent the measure of angles. Students use facts about related angles to find their measure.

Attributes

- The student constructs triangles and other geometric shapes with given conditions.
- The student finds an unknown angle measure in a figure by writing and solving simple equations and using facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.G.A.2, 7.G.B.5

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 10: Solve Problems with Geometric Figures

Students solve problems involving geometric measurements in mathematical and real-world contexts. They find the area of two-dimensional figures composed of quadrilaterals and/or triangles as well as find the surface area of three-dimensional figures with polygonal faces. They find the volume of right rectangular prisms with rational number edge lengths. They identify two-dimensional figures that result from slicing a three-dimensional figure. Students find the circumference, area, radius, and diameter of circles and report these values as rational approximations or in terms of pi.

Attributes

- The student applies formulas for geometric measurement.
- The student solves real-world and mathematical problems involving two- and three-dimensional figures.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.G.A.3, 7.G.B.4, 7.G.B.6

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 11: Measures of Center and Variability

Students identify sample sets to best represent a population. They make inferences about a population based on random sampling. They calculate and use measures of center and variability to informally compare two populations. Students retrieve data from dot plots and box plots.

Attributes

- The student makes inferences about a population based on sample data.
- The student uses measures of center and variability to draw informal comparisons between two populations.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.SP.A.1, 7.SP.A.2, 7.SP.B.3, 7.SP.B.4

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 12: Probability

Students calculate the probability of a chance event. They identify the number of outcomes in a sample space for a compound event. They qualitatively interpret a quantitative reporting of probability. Students distinguish between theoretical and experimental probabilities.

Attributes

- The student approximates the probability of a chance event using a probability model or observed frequencies.
- The student represents and uses sample spaces for compound events to find the probability of a compound chance event.

Common Core State Standards

- 7.SP.C.5, 7.SP.C.6, 7.SP.C.7, 7.SP.C.7.a, 7.SP.C.7.b, 7.SP.C.8, 7.SP.C.8.a, 7.SP.C.8.b

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Common Errors and Misconceptions

The following are examples of common grade 7 errors and misconceptions that distractors and anticipated incorrect responses are tagged with prior to delivery:

- The student reverses the meaning of quantities or variables when representing a real-world context.
- The student uses additive relationships to describe proportions instead of multiplicative relationships.



- The student gives absolute value of subtraction problems involving negative integers (e.g., $8 - 12 = 4$).
- The student does not use inverse operations when solving equations.
- The student confuses supplementary angles with complementary angles, using them interchangeably.
- The student misunderstands the meaning of representative samples.

Grade 8

General Discussion

Grade 8 testlets emphasize the critical work of eighth grade as students

- Apply properties of integer exponents.
- Develop an understanding of functions.
- Use algebraic thinking to solve multi-step linear equations in one variable.
- Make connections between proportional relationships and linear equations.
- Understand the solution to a system of equations and use a variety of methods to solve systems of equations.
- Understand similarity, congruency, and geometric transformations on two-dimensional figures.
- Develop an understanding of the Pythagorean theorem.

In eighth grade, students extend their understanding of the number system to recognize irrational numbers. Students express rational numbers as decimals, fractions, and percents. They approximate the value of irrational numbers to compare them and plot them on a number line. Students extend their knowledge of operations to exponents and roots, applying exponent rules to produce equivalent equations and finding the square and cube roots of perfect squares and cubes. They understand that scientific notation can be used to express large and small numbers, and they use scientific notation to solve problems.

Eighth graders build upon their knowledge of independent and dependent variables to understand functional relationships. They recognize functions represented as graphs, tables, descriptions, and ordered pairs. Students connect the equation of a straight line to a linear function, describe the relationship between two quantities represented in a graph, and sketch graphs of functions based on verbal descriptions.

In grade eight, students continue to use their knowledge of arithmetic and algebra to solve multi-step equations with one variable and rational coefficients. They understand and recognize equations with different types of solutions.

In eighth grade, students build upon their previous understanding of proportionality to graph proportional relationships and compare relationships represented in different ways. They connect the constant of proportionality with the slope of a line and use it to describe and compare relationships. Students use similar triangles graphed on a coordinate grid to find the slope of line segments on the same line and explain why they are always the same.

Eighth graders extend their understanding of linear equations with two variables to systems of equations. They recognize the intersection of two lines as the solution to the system of equations, recognize systems of equations with different types of solutions, and use the graphs of lines to estimate solutions. Students solve simple systems of equations given algebraically and verbally using substitution and elimination.

In grade eight, students expand their understanding of geometric figures to understand similarity and congruency. They recognize and apply dilations, translations, rotations, and reflections to two-dimensional figures. Students use transformations to make arguments about similarity and congruency. They build on their knowledge of angles to understand relationships between interior and exterior angles in a triangle and angles created when parallel lines are cut by a transversal.

In eighth grade, students gain an understanding of the relationship between the legs and hypotenuse of a right triangle and use it to derive and prove the Pythagorean theorem. They use the Pythagorean theorem to find unknown side lengths of right triangles and prove that triangles are right triangles. They build upon their knowledge of volume and circles to find the volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres, and use these formulas to solve problems.

Eighth graders extend their understanding to include bivariate data, recognizing the relationship between two quantities. They construct and interpret two-way tables and scatter plots and informally find a line of best fit to represent a relationship between variables. Students use linear equations representing bivariate data to solve problems and interpret linear equations in the context of bivariate data.

Students taking grade 8 testlets have access to a scientific calculator for select testlets. They also have access to the Grade 8 Student Reference Sheet (refer to Appendix D – Student Reference Sheets).

Strands

Strand 1: Understand and Use Irrational Numbers

Students identify whether a number is rational or irrational. They approximate or evaluate square and cube roots, locate these values on a number line, and order expressions involving square or cube roots from least to greatest. They use square and cube roots to find the radius or volume of cylinders, cones, and spheres. They write non-terminating decimals in fraction form.

Attributes

- The student approximates the value of irrational numbers and uses irrational numbers to solve problems.
- The student solves equations with square roots and cube roots.

Common Core State Standards

- 8.EE.A.2, 8.G.C.9, 8.NS.A.1, 8.NS.A.2

Additional Specifications

- Students may not use a calculator for this strand.

Strand 2: Exponent Rules and Scientific Notation

Students apply the properties of exponents to identify equivalent expressions. They use scientific notation to describe very large or very small quantities. They solve problems in real-world contexts by adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing numbers given in scientific notation.

Attributes

- The student applies properties of exponents to produce equivalent expressions.
- The student uses scientific notation to solve problems.

Common Core State Standards

- 8.EE.A.1, 8.EE.A.3, 8.EE.A.4

Additional Specifications

- Students may not use a calculator for this strand.

Strand 3: Understand Functions

Students identify whether a relation is a function and whether a function is linear or non-linear. They identify ordered pairs located on the graph of a function. They describe qualitatively the graph of a function.

Attributes

- The student recognizes a function represented in different ways and identifies points on the function.
- The student describes a functional relationship between two quantities.



Common Core State Standards

- 8.F.A.1, 8.F.B.5

Additional Specifications

- Functions are represented as equations, tables, graphs, and sets of ordered pairs.
- Function notation is not required at this grade.

Strand 4: Compare and Interpret Functions

Students identify and compare the slope, y -intercept, and x -intercept of functions. They interpret functional relationships, represented in different ways, as linear or non-linear in real-world contexts.

Attributes

- The student interprets the equations of linear functions.
- The student compares properties of functions represented in different ways.

Common Core State Standards

- 8.F.A.2, 8.F.A.3

Additional Specifications

- Functions are represented as equations, tables, graphs, and sets of ordered pairs.

Strand 5: Construct Functions

Students write an equation to model a function. They interpret a functional relationship, represented in different ways, in real-world contexts.

Attributes

- The student constructs a function.
- The student interprets and analyzes function components.

Common Core State Standards

- 8.F.B.4

Additional Specifications

- Functions are represented as equations, tables, graphs, and sets of ordered pairs.

Strand 6: Linear Equations in One Variable

Students identify whether an equation has exactly one, zero, or infinitely many solutions, and justify their answer. They identify steps in solving an equation, describe errors in solution steps, and solve equations.

Attributes

- The student recognizes equations with different types of solutions.
- The student solves linear equations with rational number coefficients.



Common Core State Standards

- 8.EE.C.7, 8.EE.C.7.a, 8.EE.C.7.b

Additional Specifications

- All equations are linear.

Strand 7: Proportional Relationships and Lines

Students write an equation to represent a graph of a line. They compare the slopes of sections of the same line. They graph a line to model an equation or a real-world situation. They identify the slope and y -intercept of a line and interpret these values in a mathematical or real-world context. They compare the slopes and intercepts of two lines.

Attributes

- The student uses slope and the equation of a line to solve problems.
- The student graphs proportional relationships and compares them when represented in different ways.

Common Core State Standards

- 8.EE.B.5, 8.EE.B.6

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 8: Systems of Equations

Students visually estimate the solution to a system of equations. They graph lines to represent the equations in a system and plot a point at the solution. They solve systems in mathematical contexts. They solve problems in real-world contexts that can be represented by a system of equations, and interpret the solution.

Attributes

- The student solves a system of equations algebraically or from a verbal description.
- The student estimates the solution of a system of equations from a graph.

Common Core State Standards

- 8.EE.C.8, 8.EE.C.8.a, 8.EE.C.8.b, 8.EE.C.8.c

Additional Specifications

- Systems of equations can be solved algebraically with basic substitution or elimination.
- Students solve real-world and mathematical problems that lead to a system of linear equations.

Strand 9: Pythagorean Theorem

Students use the Pythagorean theorem to find an unknown side length in real-world contexts. They calculate the distance between points on a coordinate grid using the Pythagorean theorem and calculate the perimeter of polygons drawn on a coordinate grid. They use the Pythagorean theorem to determine if a triangle is a right triangle.

Attributes

- The student uses the Pythagorean theorem to find unknown side lengths.
- The student uses the Pythagorean theorem to find the distance between two points in a coordinate system.

Common Core State Standards

- 8.G.B.6, 8.G.B.7, 8.G.B.8

Additional Specifications

- When finding distance between two points, points should be represented on a coordinate grid.

Strand 10: Geometric Transformations

Students apply properties of translations, reflections, and rotations of geometric figures to describe attributes of an image or its preimage. They describe transformations that would map a preimage onto its image. They demonstrate that the preimage and image are congruent using geometric transformations. They identify the coordinates of vertices of the image based on the coordinates of the preimage and given transformations.

Attributes

- The student uses transformations to show the congruence of two-dimensional figures.
- The student describes the effects of transformations on two-dimensional figures.

Common Core State Standards

- 8.G.A.1, 8.G.A.1.a, 8.G.A.1.b, 8.G.A.1.c, 8.G.A.2, 8.G.A.3

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Strand 11: Similarity and Congruence

Students apply properties of rigid transformations and dilations to determine whether two figures are congruent, similar, or neither. They identify and justify measures of angles based on angle relationships.

Attributes

- The student uses transformations to show the similarity of two-dimensional figures.
- The student uses informal arguments to show relationships between angles.



Common Core State Standards

- 8.G.A.4, 8.G.A.5

Additional Specifications

- All dilations are performed with respect to the origin on a coordinate grid.

Strand 12: Bivariate Data

Students interpret data presented in a scatter plot to identify associations between two variables in a real-world context. They interpret the equation of the line of best fit and visually assess whether a given line is the line of best fit. They analyze data in two-way association tables and determine relative frequencies.

Attributes

- The student uses a line of best fit to model data and solve problems.
- The student describes data patterns.

Reporting CCSS

- 8.SP.A.1, 8.SP.A.2, 8.SP.A.3, 8.SP.A.4

Additional Specifications

- n/a

Common Errors and Misconceptions

The following are examples of common grade 8 errors and misconceptions that distractors and anticipated incorrect responses are tagged with prior to delivery:

- The student incorrectly applies properties of exponents (e.g., $x^5 \cdot x^2 = x^{10}$).
- The student assumes all functions must be linear.
- The student misunderstands equations having no solution and equations having a solution of all real numbers.
- The student incorrectly finds slope as the ratio of change in x to change in y.
- The student incorrectly substitutes for the wrong variable in a system of equations.
- The student misidentifies the hypotenuse of a triangle when applying the Pythagorean theorem.



Appendix A – Real-World Context vs. Real-World Problems

Throughout the CCSS-M, standards call for students to “solve real-world problems.” When developing assessments, it is important to differentiate between items that present a context to frame or scaffold a problem and items that require students to apply problem-solving skills.

Many items contain word problems, which we will define as contextual problems. These problems include language that may clarify, provide scaffolding, or help students visualize the mathematics they are being asked to do. For example, a student may be asked to solve the following word problem:

Prajit has 2 boxes. Each box has 3 markers. How many markers are there in all?

This problem provides a context for students to visualize the expression 2×3 and scaffolds the concept of multiplication. These are more likely to be low complexity items. Sometimes, these items may seem contrived.

A real-world problem differs in that the context itself is the problem and is higher in complexity and usually requires modeling and the application of mathematics. These are problems that students may encounter in the real world. Students may be analyzing real-world data and forming conclusions. These problems should spark curiosity and involve critical thinking.



Appendix B – Addition and Subtraction Situations

The situation and solution equations presented in the table (table format adapted from the *Progressions for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics*) are samples. They are not intended as an exhaustive list of possible equations for each example situation.

Add to

Unknown	Example	Situation Equation	Solution Equation
Result	There are 3 markers in a box. Jamie puts 5 more markers in the box. Now how many markers are in the box?	$3 + 5 = \square$	$3 + 5 = \square$
Change	There are 3 markers in a box. Jamie puts some more markers in the box. Now there are 8 markers in the box. How many markers did Jamie put in?	$3 + \square = 8$	$8 - 3 = \square$
Start	There are some markers in a box. Jamie puts 5 more markers in the box. Now there are 8 markers in the box. How many markers were in the box to begin with?	$\square + 5 = 8$	$8 - 5 = \square$

Take from

Unknown	Example	Situation Equation	Solution Equation
Result	There are 8 markers in a box. Jamie takes 5 markers out of the box. Now how many markers are in the box?	$8 - 5 = \square$	$8 - 5 = \square$
Change	There are 8 markers in a box. Jamie takes some markers out of the box. Now there are 3 markers in the box. How many markers did Jamie take out of the box?	$8 - \square = 3$	$8 - 3 = \square$
Start	There are some markers in a box. Jamie takes 5 markers out of the box. Now there are 3 markers in the box. How many markers were in the box to begin with?	$\square - 5 = 3$	$3 + 5 = \square$



Put together / take apart

Unknown	Examples	Situation Equation	Solution Equation
Total	Jamie puts 3 markers and 5 crayons in a box. How many total markers and crayons are in the box?	$3 + 5 = \square$	$3 + 5 = \square$
One addend	Jamie puts 3 markers and some crayons in a box. There are a total of 8 markers and crayons in the box. How many crayons did Jamie put in the box?	$3 + \square = 8$	$8 - 3 = \square$
Both addends	There are some markers and some crayons in a box. There are a total of 8 markers and crayons in the box. How many markers and how many crayons can be in the box?	$\square + \square = 8$	$8 = \square + \square$

Compare

Unknown	Examples	Situation Equation	Solution Equation
Difference	Jamie has 3 markers. Alex has 8 markers. How many more markers does Alex have than Jamie?	$\square + 3 = 8$	$8 - 3 = \square$
	Jamie has 3 markers. Alex has 8 markers. How many fewer markers does Jamie have than Alex?	$\square + 3 = 8$	$8 - 3 = \square$
Greater quantity	Alex has 5 more markers than Jamie. Jamie has 3 markers. How many markers does Alex have?	$5 + 3 = \square$	$3 + 5 = \square$
	Jamie has 5 fewer markers than Alex. Jamie has 3 markers. How many markers does Alex have?	$\square - 5 = 3$	$3 + 5 = \square$
Lesser quantity	Alex has 5 more markers than Jamie. Alex has 8 markers. How many markers does Jamie have?	$5 + \square = 8$	$8 - 5 = \square$



	<p>Jamie has 5 fewer markers than Alex. Alex has 8 markers. How many markers does Jamie have?</p>	$8 - 5 = \square$	$8 - 5 = \square$
--	---	-------------------	-------------------



Appendix C – Multiplication and Division Situations

The situation and solution equations presented in the table (table format adapted from the *Progressions for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics*) are samples. They are not intended as an exhaustive list of possible equations for each example situation.

Equal Groups

Unknown	Example	Situation Equation	Solution Equation
Product	Jo has 4 bags with 5 brushes in each bag. How many brushes does Jo have in all?	$4 \times 5 = \square$	$4 \times 5 = \square$
	Micah has 4 buttons. Each button weighs 5 grams. How many grams do the buttons weigh altogether?	$4 \times 5 = \square$	$4 \times 5 = \square$
Group Size	Jo puts 20 brushes equally into 4 bags. How many brushes are in each bag?	$20 = 4 \times \square$	$20 \div 4 = \square$
	Micah has 4 buttons. Each button weighs the same. Altogether they weigh 20 grams. How many grams does each button weigh?	$4 \times \square = 20$	$20 \div 4 = \square$
Number of Groups	Jo puts 20 brushes into bags, with 5 in each bag. How many bags does Jo put brushes in?	$20 = \square \times 5$	$20 \div 5 = \square$
	Micah has some buttons. Each button weighs 5 grams. Altogether they weigh 20 grams. How many buttons does Micah have?	$\square \times 5 = 20$	$20 \div 5 = \square$

Arrays

Unknown	Example	Situation Equation	Solution Equation
Product	Jo puts brushes into 4 rows with 5 in each row. How many brushes does Jo have?	$4 \times 5 = \square$	$4 \times 5 = \square$



Row/Column Size	Jo puts 20 brushes into 4 equal columns. How many brushes are in each column?	$20 = 4 \times \square$	$20 \div 4 = \square$
Number of Rows/Columns	Jo puts 20 brushes into equal rows, with 5 in each row. How many rows are there?	$20 = \square \times 5$	$20 \div 5 = \square$
Number and Size of Rows/Columns	Jo arranges 20 brushes into equal rows. How many rows can Jo make and how many brushes are in each row?	$20 = \square \times \square$	$20 = \square \times \square$

Compare

Unknown	Example	Situation Equation	Solution Equation
Greater Quantity	Jo has 4 brushes. Riley has 5 times as many brushes as Jo has. How many brushes does Riley have?	$5 \times 4 = \square$	$5 \times 4 = \square$
Lesser Quantity	Riley has 20 brushes. This is 5 times as many brushes as Jo has. How many brushes does Jo have?	$20 = 5 \times \square$	$20 \div 5 = \square$
Comparison Factor	Jo has 4 brushes and Riley has 20 brushes. How many times as many brushes does Riley have than Jo?	$20 = \square \times 4$	$20 \div 4 = \square$

Area

Unknown	Example	Situation Equation	Solution Equation
Area	A rectangle is 4 inches long and 6 inches wide. What is the area of the rectangle?	$4 \times 6 = \square$	$4 \times 6 = \square$
One Side Length	A rectangle is 4 inches long and has an area of 24 square inches. What is the other side length?	$4 \times \square = 24$	$24 \div 4 = \square$
Both Side Lengths	A rectangle has an area of 24 square inches. What could the side lengths be?	$24 = \square \times \square$	$24 = \square \times \square$



Appendix D – Student Reference Sheets

Grades 3 and 4 – No Reference Sheet

No reference sheet is available to students taking grade 3 or grade 4 testlets.

Grade 5

Equivalent Measurements

Length

1 mile = 5280 feet

1 mile = 1760 yards

Mass/Weight

1 pound = 16 ounces

1 ton = 2000 pounds

Liquid Volume

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces

1 pint = 2 cups

1 quart = 2 pints

1 gallon = 4 quarts

1 liter = 1000 cubic centimeters

Formulas

Right Rectangular Prism: $V = B \times h$ or $V = l \times w \times h$

Grade 6

Equivalent Measurements

Length

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters

1 meter = 39.37 inches

1 mile = 5280 feet

1 mile = 1760 yards

1 mile = 1.609 kilometers

1 kilometer = 0.62 mile

Mass/Weight

1 pound = 16 ounces

1 pound = 0.454 kilograms

1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

1 ton = 2000 pounds

Liquid Volume

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces

1 pint = 2 cups

1 quart = 2 pints

1 gallon = 4 quarts

1 gallon = 3.785 liters

1 liter = 0.264 gallons

1 liter = 1000 cubic centimeters

Formulas

Right Rectangular Prism: $V = Bh$ or $V = lwh$

Triangle: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Grade 7

Equivalent Measurements

Length

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 meter = 39.37 inches
1 mile = 5280 feet
1 mile = 1760 yards
1 mile = 1.609 kilometers
1 kilometer = 0.62 mile

Mass/Weight

1 pound = 16 ounces
1 pound = 0.454 kilograms
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds
1 ton = 2000 pounds

Liquid Volume

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
1 pint = 2 cups
1 quart = 2 pints
1 gallon = 4 quarts
1 gallon = 3.785 liters
1 liter = 0.264 gallons
1 liter = 1000 cubic centimeters

Formulas

Right Rectangular Prism: $V = Bh$ or $V = lwh$

Triangle: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Parallelogram: $A = bh$

Circle: $A = \pi r^2$

Circle: $C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$

General Prisms: $V = Bh$

Grade 8

Equivalent Measurements

Length

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
 1 meter = 39.37 inches
 1 mile = 5280 feet
 1 mile = 1760 yards
 1 mile = 1.609 kilometers
 1 kilometer = 0.62 mile

Mass/Weight

1 pound = 16 ounces
 1 pound = 0.454 kilograms
 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds
 1 ton = 2000 pounds

Liquid Volume

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
 1 pint = 2 cups
 1 quart = 2 pints
 1 gallon = 4 quarts
 1 gallon = 3.785 liters
 1 liter = 0.264 gallons
 1 liter = 1000 cubic centimeters

Formulas

Right Rectangular Prism: $V = Bh$ or $V = lwh$

Triangle: $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Parallelogram: $A = bh$

Circle: $A = \pi r^2$

Circle: $C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$

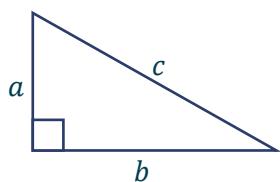
General Prisms: $V = Bh$

Cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$

Sphere: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Cone: $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$





Appendix E – Misconceptions

This appendix includes the current list of misconceptions and the respective misconception code that an item may be associated with.

CA	Calculation
CA.1	Addition and Subtraction
CA.1.a	Subtracted lesser digit from greater digit in each place
CA.1.b	Made nonspecific error in addition or subtraction
CA.2	Made error in multiplication fact
CA.3	Made error in division fact
CA.4	Division Algorithm – Whole Numbers
CA.4.a	Made calculation error within the division algorithm
CA.4.b	Made place value error using the division algorithm
CA.5	Regrouping – Whole Numbers
CA.5.a	Failed to regroup
CA.5.b	Regrouped incorrectly
CA.6	Made fraction calculation error
CA.7	Made negative sign error while performing a calculation
CA.8	Used incorrect operation when solving an expression or equation
CA.9	Disregarded digit when performing a calculation
CA.10	Disregarded an operation or term when performing a calculation
CA.11	Rounded instead of giving an exact answer
CO	Context
CO.1	Misinterpreted or misunderstood context or question
CO.2	Misinterpreted or misunderstood written context
CO.3	Misinterpreted question
CO.4	Used incorrect operation to solve a problem in context
CO.5	Used given numbers with no contextual understanding
CO.6	Disregarded part of the question or context
CO.7	Misinterpreted a remainder of a calculation when answering a question in context
CO.8	Misinterpreted operations with negative numbers in context



CO.9	Misinterpreted an inequality in context
NS	Number Sense
NS.1	Place Value Error
NS.1.a	Did not add or subtract by place value
NS.1.b	Made error applying times ten relationship in place value
NS.1.c	Made error comparing multi-digit whole numbers
NS.1.d	Misunderstood when to round down or up
NS.1.e	Rounded using the incorrect place value
NS.1.f	Made error describing place values of digits in a given number using a multiplication expression
NS.1.g	Misidentified correct unit/whole when writing the value of base-ten model
NS.1.h	Disregarded place value unit
NS.1.j	Made error comparing multi-digit whole numbers given in different forms
NS.1.k	Made error writing number in base-10 numerals when given word form
NS.2	Whole Number Multiplication and Division
NS.2.a	Made place value error when multiplying whole numbers
NS.2.b	Did not multiply by all place values when multiplying whole numbers
NS.2.c	Placed extra zeros in solution when multiplying whole numbers
NS.2.d	Misidentified a multiple of a given whole number
NS.2.e	Misidentified factor pairs
NS.2.f	Made error translating between a multiplication equation and a multiplicative comparison statement
NS.2.g	Used additive reasoning for a multiplicative relationship
NS.2.h	Misunderstood area model when multiplying multi-digit whole numbers
NS.2.j	Misunderstood multi-digit multiplication
NS.2.k	Made error with remainder when dividing whole numbers
NS.2.m	Misunderstood multi-digit division
NS.2.n	Calculated the number of times the divisor can go into the dividend, by place value, and disregarded difference in multi-digit division
NS.2.o	Confused factor and multiple
NS.2.p	Misunderstood multiplying by a multiple of 10
NS.2.q	Made place value error when dividing whole numbers
NS.3	Decimals
NS.3.a	Initial Decimal Concepts
NS.3.a-1	Made error writing decimal in expanded form using fractions



NS.3.a-2	Plotted decimal on number line incorrectly
NS.3.a-3	Made error converting between decimal and decimal fraction
NS.3.a-4	Misrepresented a decimal number with a model
NS.3.b	Decimal Comparison
NS.3.b-1	Made error comparing decimals by place value
NS.3.b-2	Disregarded decimal and incorrectly used whole number reasoning when comparing decimals
NS.3.b-3	Compared only least place value in each number when comparing decimals
NS.3.b-4	Used the number of digits after the decimal to compare decimals
NS.3.c	Adding and Subtracting Decimals
NS.3.c-1	Disregarded a digit when adding or subtracting decimals
NS.3.c-2	Made place value error when adding or subtracting decimals
NS.3.c-3	Subtracted the lesser digit from the greater digit in each place when subtracting decimals
NS.3.c-4	Failed to regroup when adding or subtracting decimals
NS.3.d	Multiplying and Dividing Decimals
NS.3.d-1	Misplaced decimal point in decimal division
NS.3.d-2	Misunderstood concept of decimal division
NS.3.d-3	Used remainder as decimal value
NS.3.d-4	Made non-specific error multiplying/dividing decimals
NS.3.e	Omitted values after the decimal point
NS.4	Fractions
NS.4.a	Initial Fraction Ideas
NS.4.a-1	Counted partitions incorrectly when determining numerator of fraction
NS.4.a-2	Counted partitions incorrectly when determining denominator of fraction
NS.4.a-3	Plotted fraction on number line incorrectly
NS.4.a-4	Misunderstood interval on number line as unit fraction
NS.4.a-5	Misunderstood partitioning into equal parts when representing a fraction
NS.4.a-6	Disregarded the whole/unit when representing a fraction
NS.4.a-7	Made error writing a fraction as division
NS.4.a-8	Represented model with fraction incorrectly
NS.4.b	Fraction Comparisons
NS.4.b-1	Disregarded the whole/unit when comparing fractions
NS.4.b-2	Compared only the shaded or unshaded parts of a model when comparing fractions



NS.4.b-3	Compared only the numerators or denominators of fractions
NS.4.b-4	Misunderstands fraction comparison
NS.4.c	Fraction Equivalence
NS.4.c-1	Estimated fraction equivalence on model instead of finding equivalence
NS.4.c-2	Used difference between numerator and denominator to find equivalent fractions
NS.4.c-3	Misunderstood fraction and whole number equivalence
NS.4.c-4	Added or subtracted same number to numerator and denominator when finding equivalent fraction
NS.4.c-5	Disregarded the whole/unit when determining equivalent fraction
NS.4.c-6	Used multiplication incorrectly when determining fraction equivalence
NS.4.c-7	Made error decomposing a fraction into a sum of fractions
NS.4.c-8	Misunderstands fraction equivalence
NS.5	Operations with Fractions
NS.5.a	Made error estimating when operating with fractions
NS.5.b	Adding and Subtracting Fractions
NS.5.b-1	Regrouped incorrectly when adding or subtracting fractions
NS.5.b-2	Disregarded fractions or whole numbers when adding or subtracting fractions
NS.5.b-3	Subtracted lesser digits from greater digits when subtracting fractions
NS.5.b-4	Added wholes to numerator before adding or subtracting
NS.5.b-5	Added or subtracted numerators and denominators when adding or subtracting fractions
NS.5.b-6	Disregarded denominators and added or subtracted numerators or did not find common denominators when adding or subtracting fractions
NS.5.b-7	Disregarded the whole/unit when adding or subtracting fractions
NS.5.b-8	Calculated common denominator but did not create an equivalent fraction when adding or subtracting fractions
NS.5.c	Multiplying and Dividing Fractions
NS.5.c-1	Disregarded the whole/unit when multiplying or dividing fractions
NS.5.c-2	Made error decomposing a fraction into a whole number times a fraction
NS.5.c-3	Multiplied both numerator and denominator in fraction by whole number
NS.5.c-4	Multiplied denominator in fraction by whole number
NS.5.c-5	Switched numerator and denominator when multiplying fractions
NS.5.c-6	Made error determining whether a product of two fractions will be greater or less than a given number



NS.5.c-7	Misunderstood the concept of multiplying or dividing fractions
NS.5.c-8	Misunderstood multiplying and dividing mixed numbers by multiplying/dividing whole numbers then multiplying/dividing fractions and combining values
NS.5.c-9	Add whole number factor to numerator instead of multiplying
NS.5.c-10	Disregarded fractions or wholes
NS.5.d	Division
NS.5.d-1	Multiplied numbers without taking reciprocal of divisor when dividing fractions
NS.5.d-2	Used reciprocal of dividend when dividing fractions
NS.5.d-3	Used reciprocal of both dividend and divisor when dividing fractions
NS.5.d-4	Made nonspecific error dividing fractions
NS.5.f	Converted incorrectly between mixed number and fraction
NS.6	Exponents
NS.6.a	Powers of 10
NS.6.a-1	Disregarded exponent when multiplying by powers of 10
NS.6.a-2	Evaluated incorrectly when multiplying by powers of 10
NS.6.b	Error Evaluating Exponents
NS.6.b-1	Disregarded exponent
NS.6.b-2	Multiplied base number and exponent
NS.6.b-3	Made error evaluating exponents with a negative base value
NS.6.b-4	Made error evaluating exponents with a decimal base number
NS.6.c	Properties of Integer Exponents
NS.6.c-1	Made error dividing exponents
NS.6.c-2	Made error multiplying exponents
NS.6.c-3	Made error applying a power of a power
NS.6.c-4	Made error applying multiple operations with exponents
NS.6.c-5	Made error applying negative exponents
NS.7	Rational Numbers
NS.7.a	Made error identifying the opposite of a given number
NS.7.b	Made error identifying the absolute value of a given number
NS.7.c	Misinterpreted positive or negative numbers in context
NS.7.d	Made error comparing negative numbers
NS.7.e	Identifying Rational Numbers on a Number Line
NS.7.e-1	Misidentified negative fraction on a number line



NS.7.e-2	Misidentified negative decimal on a number line
NS.7.e-3	Misidentified negative whole number on a number line
NS.7.f	Misidentified terminating or repeating decimal
NS.7.g	Made error using division to convert a fraction to a decimal
NS.8	Operations with Negative Numbers
NS.8.a	Subtracting with Negative Numbers
NS.8.a-1	Made error subtracting with a negative number on a number line
NS.8.a-2	Made error using equivalent expressions to subtract with negative numbers
NS.8.b	Adding with Negative Numbers
NS.8.b-1	Made error adding negative numbers on a number line
NS.8.b-2	Made nonspecific error adding negative numbers
NS.8.c	Made error multiplying negative numbers
NS.8.d	Made error dividing negative numbers
NS.9	Irrational Numbers
NS.9.a	Made error identifying an irrational or rational number
NS.9.b	Made error approximating the value of an irrational number
NS.9.c	Square Roots
NS.9.c-1	Made error using square roots to solve equations
NS.9.c-2	Made error evaluating a square root
NS.9.d	Cube Roots
NS.9.d-1	Made error using cube roots to solve equations
NS.9.d-2	Made error evaluating a cube root
NS.10	Scientific Notation
NS.10.a	Made error expressing large numbers using scientific notation
NS.10.b	Made error expressing small numbers using scientific notation
NS.10.c	Made error comparing values expressed in scientific notation
NS.10.d	Made error adding or subtracting values expressed in scientific notation
NS.10.e	Made error multiplying or dividing values expressed in scientific notation
ST	Structure
ST.1	Order of Operations
ST.1.a	Disregarded the order of operations by solving left to right
ST.1.b	Made error evaluating with grouping symbols
ST.1.c	Solved grouping symbols correctly, then disregarded order of operations by solving left to right



ST.1.d	Disregarded order of operations by solving for division always before multiplication and/or subtraction always before addition
ST.2	Made nonspecific vocabulary error
ST.3	Misunderstood when parentheses implies multiplication
ST.4	Made error using repeating decimal notation
ST.5	Annexed numbers instead of operating
ST.6	Misunderstood greater than or less than symbol
ST.7	Misunderstood greater than or equal to/less than or equal to symbol
PM	Properties of Math
PM.1	Operational Relationships
PM.1.a	Reversed dividend and divisor when calculating
PM.1.b	Wrote related multiplication and division equations or expressions incorrectly
PM.2	Applied associative property to subtraction or division when identifying equivalent expressions
PM.3	Misunderstood zero property of multiplication
PM.4	Distributive Property
PM.4.a	Wrote equation for distributive property from an area model incorrectly
PM.4.b	Applied distributive property incorrectly when writing an equivalent multiplication or division expression or equation
PM.4.c	Used distributive property incorrectly to solve an expression or equation
PM.4.d	Did not apply distributive property to all terms
PM.4.e	Used addition instead of multiplying when applying distributive property
PM.4.f	Disregarded distributive property
PM.4.g	Made error collecting/combining like terms
PM.4.h	Made error using distributive property to factor an expression
PM.4.j	Made error distributing subtraction or a negative number
PM.4.k	Modeled equation with area model that incorrectly shows distributive property
PM.5	Misunderstanding Equality
PM.5.a	Misunderstood meaning of equal sign
PM.5.b	Calculated incorrectly when operations are on both sides of the equal sign
PM.6	Misunderstanding Inequality
PM.6.a	Made error interpreting the endpoint of a solution set
PM.7	Patterns
PM.7.a	Explained pattern using properties of operations incorrectly



PM.7.b	Disregarded start value in a pattern
PM.7.c	Found incorrect term in a pattern
PM.7.d	Miscalculated or misunderstood a pattern
PM.7.e	Used incorrect operation in a pattern
PM.7.f	Confused start number and rule in a pattern
PM.7.g	Made error finding next number in a given pattern
ME	Measurement and Shape
ME.1	Shape
ME.1.a	Misidentified name of shape given an attribute
ME.1.b	Misclassified shapes with shared attributes
ME.1.c	Determined number of lines of symmetry in a shape incorrectly
ME.1.d	Misidentified a line of symmetry
ME.1.e	Misidentified shape based on hierarchy
ME.1.f	Misunderstood hierarchy of quadrilaterals
ME.1.g	Misunderstood parallel or perpendicular
ME.2	Read Measurement Incorrectly
ME.2.a	Misread analog clock
ME.2.b	Misread capacity measurement
ME.2.c	Approximated measure of item on ruler incorrectly
ME.2.d	Misread protractor
ME.2.e	Did not represent one hour as equal to 60 minutes when regrouping
ME.3	Area
ME.3.a	Found area of composite figure incorrectly
ME.3.b	Did not divide by 2 or multiply by one-half when finding area of a triangle
ME.3.c	Misunderstood "unit square"
ME.3.d	Modeled area with gaps and overlaps using unit squares
ME.3.e	Miscounted or miscalculated when finding area
ME.3.f	Added given side lengths when finding area
ME.3.g	Found area of rectilinear figure incorrectly
ME.4	Made error finding area from given perimeter or perimeter from given area
ME.5	Made error finding perimeter
ME.6	Confused perimeter and area
ME.23	Made error determining missing side length when given perimeter
ME.24	Added only the given side lengths when finding perimeter
ME.7	Converted within metric system incorrectly



ME.8	Converted within US standard system incorrectly
ME.9	Found elapsed time incorrectly
ME.10	Made error determining the measure of an angle in a circle
ME.11	Triangle
ME.11.a	Did not recognize side lengths that can form a triangle
ME.11.b	Misunderstood side and angle relationships within a triangle
ME.11.c	Used 360 for triangle sum
ME.11.d	Used incorrect height for triangle
ME.11.e	Misidentified angle measurements in a triangle
ME.11.f	Misunderstood that a right triangle requires a 90-degree angle
ME.11.g	Used 90 for triangle sum
ME.12	Misidentified the net of a 3D figure
ME.13	Misidentified a cross-section of a 3D figure
ME.14	Circle
ME.14.a	Made error finding circumference of a circle
ME.14.b	Made error finding area of a circle
ME.14.c	Made error solving problems involving circles
ME.14.d	Confused circumference and area
ME.14.e	Confused radius and diameter
ME.15	Volume
ME.15.a	Volume of Rectangular Prisms
ME.15.a-1	Miscounted unit cubes when finding volume of a rectangular prism
ME.15.a-2	Added given side lengths when finding volume of a rectangular prism
ME.15.a-3	Added two side lengths and multiplied by third side length when finding volume of a rectangular prism
ME.15.a-4	Confused volume and surface area
ME.15.a-5	Confused unit cube and unit square
ME.15.a-6	Disregarded unit labels of a rectangular prism
ME.15.a-7	Counted faces for volume of a rectangular prism
ME.15.a-8	Does not understand that volume is additive
ME.15.a-9	Misunderstood volume of a rectangular prism
ME.15.a-10	Multiplied two side lengths to find volume
ME.15.a-11	Multiplied all given side lengths to find volume of a composite figure
ME.15.a-12	Made error calculating side length of an unknown side when calculating volume



ME.15.a-13	Multiplied two side lengths and added the third side when finding volume of a rectangular prism
ME.15.a-14	Multiplied two side lengths when finding volume of a rectangular prism
ME.15.a-15	Multiplied two side lengths and divided the third side when finding volume of a rectangular prism
ME.15.b	Made error finding volume of a sphere
ME.15.c	Made error finding volume of a cylinder
ME.15.d	Made error finding volume of a cone
ME.15.e	Made error using volume formulas to solve problems
ME.16	Surface Area
ME.16.a	Did not include all faces when finding surface area
ME.16.b	Made nonspecific error finding surface area
ME.17	Pythagorean Theorem
ME.17.a	Did not square side lengths when applying the Pythagorean theorem
ME.17.b	Confused hypotenuse and legs
ME.17.c	Subtracted a^2 and b^2 when applying the Pythagorean theorem
ME.17.d	Used length of one leg for the hypotenuse
ME.17.e	Used sum of the legs for the hypotenuse
ME.17.f	Did not find the square root of c^2 when applying the Pythagorean theorem
ME.17.g	Made error using the Pythagorean theorem to find distance between two points
ME.17.h	Made nonspecific error applying the Pythagorean theorem
ME.18	Congruence
ME.18.a	Misunderstood concept of congruence
ME.18.b	Confused congruence and similarity
ME.18.c	Determined that congruent figures must have the same spatial orientation
ME.19	Similarity
ME.19.a	Determined that similar figures must have the same spatial orientation
ME.19.b	Determined that similar figures must be the same size
ME.19.c	Misunderstood concept of similarity
ME.20	Transformations
ME.20.a	Misidentified rotation transformation
ME.20.b	Misidentified reflection transformation
ME.20.c	Used incorrect direction when performing or describing a translation
ME.20.d	Used incorrect magnitude when performing or describing a translation



ME.20.e	Used incorrect scale factor in a dilation transformation
ME.20.f	Made error identifying or using a line of reflection
ME.20.g	Misunderstood that rigid motions maintain congruence
ME.20.h	Made error using transformations to map one figure onto another
ME.20.j	Used incorrect order when applying transformations
ME.20.k	Made non-specific error when performing a dilation
ME.20.m	Made non-specific error when performing a rotation
ME.21	Angle Relationships
ME.21.a	Misidentified corresponding angles
ME.21.b	Misidentified alternate interior or exterior angles
ME.21.c	Made error using supplementary angles
ME.21.d	Made error using angles on a straight line
ME.21.e	Confused complementary and supplementary angles
ME.21.f	Misunderstood vertical or adjacent angle relationships
ME.21.g	Did not use 180 degrees for angles on a straight line
ME.22	Misinterpreted geometric diagram
DS	Data and Statistics
DS.1	Data Displays
DS.1.a	Disregarded key or scale in data display
DS.1.b	Using Data Displays to Solve Problems
DS.1.b-1	Solved word problem with bar graph incorrectly
DS.1.b-2	Solved word problem with picture graph incorrectly
DS.1.b-3	Solved word problem with line plot incorrectly
DS.1.c	Creating Data Displays
DS.1.c-1	Created line plot with given data incorrectly
DS.1.c-2	Displayed data on dot plot incorrectly
DS.1.c-3	Displayed data incorrectly in a box plot
DS.1.c-4	Displayed data incorrectly in a histogram
DS.1.d	Interpreting Data Displays
DS.1.d-1	Misinterpreted shape of a data display
DS.1.d-2	Misinterpreted spread of a data display
DS.1.d-3	Misinterpreted gap in a data display
DS.1.d-4	Misinterpreted peak in a data display
DS.1.d-5	Miscounted when interpreting a data display
DS.1.e	Scatter Plots



DS.1.e-1	Misidentified a linear or nonlinear association in a scatter plot
DS.1.e-2	Misidentified a positive or negative association in a scatter plot
DS.1.e-3	Determined incorrectly that a line of best fit on a scatter plot must be above or below all data points
DS.1.e-4	Determined incorrectly that a line of best fit on a scatter plot must pass through the origin
DS.1.e-5	Determined incorrectly that a line of best fit on a scatter plot must pass through a certain number of points
DS.1.e-6	Made nonspecific error placing a line of best fit on a scatter plot
DS.1.e-7	Made error interpreting a scatter plot
DS.2	Misidentified a statistical question
DS.3	Measures of Center
DS.3.a	Misunderstood or misinterpreted the concept of measures of center
DS.3.b	Made non-specific error finding measure of center of a data set
DS.3.c	Confused mean and median
DS.3.d	Made error finding median of an even list of numbers
DS.3.e	Gave sum of list of numbers as mean
DS.4	Measures of Variability
DS.4.a	Misunderstood or misinterpreted the concept of measures of variability
DS.4.b	Made error finding a measure of variability of a data set
DS.5	Random Samples
DS.5.a	Misidentified valid random sampling method
DS.5.b	Made error drawing inferences about a population
DS.5.c	Comparing Populations
DS.5.c-1	Made error comparing measures of center of different populations
DS.5.c-2	Made error comparing measures of variability of different populations
DS.6	Probability
DS.6.a	Made error finding probability based on observed frequencies
DS.6.b	Made error indicating whether a given probability represents a likely or unlikely event
DS.6.c	Made error predicting relative frequency given a probability
DS.6.d	Made error finding probability of a chance event
DS.6.e	Made error finding probability of a compound event
DS.6.f	Made error identifying the number of possible outcomes in a compound event
DS.7	Made error interpreting a 2-way table



DS.8	Misinterpreted outlier of a data set
PR	Proportional Reasoning
PR.1	Unit Rate
PR.1.a	Did not find unit rate
PR.1.b	Made error finding unit rate
PR.1.c	Made error finding unit rate given a graph
PR.1.d	Misunderstood unit rate
PR.2	Ratio
PR.2.a	Misunderstood ratio relationship
PR.2.b	Misinterpreted ratio table
PR.2.c	Misunderstood equivalent ratios
PR.2.d	Misinterpreted ratio relationship as additive
PR.2.e	Reversed quantities in a ratio relationship
PR.3	Converting Units of Measure
PR.3.a	Used incorrect operation to convert units of measure
PR.3.b	Used incorrect rate to convert units of measure
PR.3.c	Made error comparing different units of measure
PR.4	Percent
PR.4.a	Misunderstood part-whole relationships for percentages
PR.4.b	Made error finding a percentage of number
PR.4.c	Misunderstood tax or tip in context
PR.4.d	Misunderstood markup or discount in context
PR.5	Made error identifying the constant of proportionality
PR.6	Made error identifying a proportional relationship
PR.7	Made error identifying independent or dependent variables
PR.9	Made error using proportional reasoning to solve a problem in context
PR.8	Scale Model
PR.8.a	Used incorrect scale for scale model
PR.8.b	Used scale incorrectly to solve problem
PR.8.c	Used given scale incorrectly to find area on a scale model
PR.8.d	Made nonspecific error using scale factor
GR	Coordinate Plane
GR.1	Error Graphing Ordered Pair
GR.1.a	Misidentified x-axis or y-axis
GR.1.b	Identified value of origin incorrectly



GR.1.c	Plotted point on coordinate grid incorrectly
GR.1.d	Reversed x- and y-coordinates
GR.1.e	Used incorrect sign for an x- or y-coordinate when graphing in all quadrants
GR.1.f	Miscounted when plotting points on a coordinate grid
GR.1.g	Made error identifying value of x- or y-axis
GR.2	Misidentified quadrants of a coordinate plane
GR.3	Misinterpreted a coordinate graph in context
GR.4	Used incorrect scale or did not consider scale on a coordinate grid
GR.5	Found incorrect distance between points across the x- or y- axis
GR.6	Made error reflecting over the x- or y-axis
MO	Modeling
MO.1	Error Modeling a Given Context with an Expression or Equation
MO.1.a	Translated between context and expression or equation incorrectly
MO.1.b	Used variable incorrectly when modeling a context with an expression or equation
MO.1.c	Used incorrect operation when modeling a context with an expression or equation
MO.1.d	Used parenthesis incorrectly when modeling a context with an expression or equation
MO.1.e	Confused independent and dependent variables when modeling a context with an expression or equation
MO.1.f	Made error modeling a given context with an expression or equation
MO.1.g	Reversed values when writing a subtraction or division expression or equation in context
MO.1.h	Made error translating a given expression or equation to a context
MO.1.k	Made error using an exponent when modeling a context with an expression or equation
MO.2	Translated between graphic and expression or equation incorrectly
MO.3	Translated between word form and expression or equation incorrectly
MO.4	Made error interpreting algebraic expressions or equations
MO.5	Modeling Inequalities
MO.5.a	Made error modeling given context with an inequality on a number line
MO.5.b	Made error modeling a given context with an inequality
MO.5.c	Made error modeling an inequality with a number line
MO.5.d	Made error modeling a number line representation with an inequality



MO.5.e	Made error translating between word form and an inequality
MO.5.f	Made error interpreting an inequality in context
MO.6	Made error graphing a given context on a coordinate plane
MO.7	Made error determining solution to expression given in word form
AG	Algebra
AG.1	Made error using a given formula
AG.2	Coefficient Error
AG.2.a	Interpreted coefficient as addition
AG.2.b	Annexed coefficient and the given value of a variable when evaluating an expression or equation
AG.2.c	Disregarded variable when evaluating an expression
AG.3	Error Solving Equations
AG.3.a	Made error using substitution to evaluate an equation
AG.3.b	Did not use inverse operations for addition or subtraction when solving an equation
AG.3.c	Did not use inverse operations for multiplication or division when solving an equation
AG.3.d	Disregarded terms when solving an equation
AG.3.f	Did not isolate the variable when solving an equation
AG.3.e	Number of Solutions
AG.3.e-1	Confused infinitely many solutions with no solution
AG.3.e-2	Confused infinitely many solutions with a solution of zero
AG.3.e-3	Confused solution of zero with no solutions
AG.3.e-4	Made nonspecific error interpreting an equation to determine the number of solutions
AG.4	Error Solving Inequalities
AG.4.a	Made error using substitution to evaluate an inequality
AG.4.b	Used incorrect inequality symbol after multiplying or dividing by a negative number
AG.4.c	Did not use inverse operations for addition or subtraction when solving an inequality
AG.4.d	Did not use inverse operations for multiplication or division when solving an inequality
AG.5	Linear Equations
AG.5.a	Slope



AG.5.a-1	Used horizontal change for slope
AG.5.a-2	Used vertical change for slope
AG.5.a-3	Used horizontal change over vertical change for slope
AG.5.a-4	Confused y-intercept and slope
AG.5.a-5	Made nonspecific error finding slope
AG.5.a-6	Made error with a negative sign when finding slope
AG.5.a-7	Made error interpreting slope in context
AG.5.a-8	Made error identifying slope given an equation
AG.5.b	Y-intercept
AG.5.b-1	Confused x-intercept and y-intercept
AG.5.b-2	Used incorrect y-intercept
AG.5.b-3	Made error interpreting y-intercept in context
AG.5.c	Graph
AG.5.c-1	Made error graphing an equation in slope-intercept form
AG.5.c-2	Made error graphing an equation in standard form
AG.5.c-3	Made error graphing a horizontal or vertical line
AG.5.d	Made error interpreting equations in slope intercept form
AG.6	Systems of Equations
AG.6.a	Misidentified solution of a system of equations on a graph
AG.6.b	Misunderstood concept of a system of equations
AG.6.c	Made error using elimination to solve a system of equations
AG.6.d	Made error using substitution to solve a system of equations
AG.6.e	Made error writing system of equations given a context
AG.6.f	Made error interpreting the number of solutions to a system of equations
FN	Functions
FN.1	Compare Functions
FN.1.a	Made error comparing the initial value of two functions
FN.1.b	Made error comparing the rate of change of two functions
FN.1.c	Made error comparing both the initial value and rate of change of two functions
FN.2	Identify Functions
FN.2.a	Misidentified a function represented by a table
FN.2.b	Misidentified a function represented by a graph
FN.2.c	Misidentified a function represented by ordered pairs
FN.2.d	Misidentified ordered pair of a function represented by a table



FN.2.e	Misidentified ordered pair of a function represented by an equation
FN.2.f	Misidentified inputs and outputs of a given function
FN.3	Rate of Change
FN.3.a	Made nonspecific error determining rate of a change of a function when given a table
FN.3.b	Used a number in table with no contextual understanding when finding rate of change
FN.3.c	Used an incorrect additive pattern when finding rate of change
FN.4	Initial Value
FN.4.a	Made error determining the initial value of a function when given a table
FN.4.b	Confused rate of change and initial value
FN.5	Equation
FN.5.a	Made error writing a linear equation given a table
FN.5.b	Made error writing a linear equation given a verbal description
FN.5.c	Made error writing a linear equation given a graph
FN.5.d	Misinterpreted rate of change of a linear equation
FN.5.e	Misinterpreted initial value of a linear equation
FN.6	Graph
FN.6.a	Made error determining whether the graph of a function is increasing or decreasing
FN.6.b	Made error determining whether the graph of a function is linear or nonlinear
FN.6.c	Misidentified a graph representing a verbal description of a function
FN.7	Linear Functions
FN.7.a	Made error identifying an equation that represents a linear function
FN.7.b	Made error identifying a graph that represents a linear function
FN.7.c	Made error identifying a set of ordered pairs that represents a linear function
FN.7.d	Made error identifying a table that represents a linear function
GN	General
GN.1	Made unspecified or unknown error or multiple errors
GN.2	Justified conclusion incorrectly

References

“Coherence Map.” Achieve the Core. Student Achievement Partners. Accessed February 1, 2023. <https://achievethecore.org/page/1118/coherence-map>

Common Core Standards Writing Team. *Progressions for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics* (February 28, 2023). Tucson, AZ: Institute for Mathematics and Education, University of Arizona.

“EngageNY.” New York State Education Department. Accessed February 1, 2023.

<https://nysesd.sharepoint.com/sites/P12EngageNY-Math-EXTA/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FP12EngageNY%2DMath%2DEXTA%2FShared%20Documents%2FMathematics&p=true&ga=1>

“Eureka Math” Great Minds. Accessed February 1, 2023.

<https://greatminds.org/math/eurekamath>

A Framework to Evaluate Cognitive Complexity in Mathematics Assessments. Achieve, 2019. <https://www.achieve.org/cognitive-complexity-mathematics>

Fuys, David, Dorothy Geddes, and Rosamond Tischler. “The Van Hiele Model of Thinking in Geometry Among Adolescents.” *Journal for Research in Mathematics Edition. Monograph*, vol. 3 (1988): pp. i-196. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/i230381>

“Illustrative Mathematics.” Illustrative Mathematics. Accessed February 1, 2023.

<https://illustrativemathematics.org>

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices & Council of Chief State School Officers. *Common Core State Standards for Mathematics*. Washington, DC: Authors, 2010.

Van de Walle, John, Karen S. Karp, and Jennifer M. Bay-Williams. *Elementary and Middle School Mathematics: Teaching Developmentally*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 2010.

Webb, Norman. *Mathematics DOK Definitions*. WCEPS. Accessed February 1, 2023.

<https://www.webbalign.org/dok-definitions-for-math>