InView and TerraNova 3 | What do they measure?

**Terra Nova**
The (achievement) scores indicate how well the child is doing in relation to students across the country. Includes subtests:

- Reading
- Language
- Mathematics
- Science
- Social Studies

**InView** is a norm-referenced assessment which measures the skills and abilities most directly related to academic success. A reliable Cognitive Skills Index (CSI) is derived from five sub-tests that assess the following cognitive areas:

- Verbal Reasoning—Words
- Verbal Reasoning—Context
- Sequences
- Analogies
- Quantitative Reasoning

**Plus Tests**
Measures important foundation skills in:

- Word Analysis
- Vocabulary
- Language Mechanics,
- Spelling
- Mathematics Computation
Comparisons | Percentiles and Stanines

The majority of the students, nationwide, are in the 30th through 70th percentile.

- Represents the percentage of students in the national norm group whose score was at or below a student’s score.
- A student whose NP is 65 performed better than 65% of those students who took the test when it was normed.
- Important Reminders:
  - NP scores range from 1 to 99.
  - The national norm of NP is 50; i.e., 50% of students scored at or below a given student’s score.
  - NP scores are NOT percent correct scores.

The Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) is an equal interval, normalized standard score. In this regard it is similar to the stanine but it is divided into more units. It has a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 21.06.
Growth Measurement | Scale Score

- Designed to measure student achievement from elementary school through high school
- Expected to increase with grade level
- TerraNova content forms a developmental continuum through which students move as they develop new capabilities

➢ If a student is in the 50th National Percentile each year – he is still growing!
Reporting

Unwrapping the Individual Profile Report
**Performance on Objectives**

**Obj. No. = Objective Number**
The McGraw Hill CTB testing company has numbered the learning objectives tested on the test. The **Objective Numbers** are standard across all reports at this grade level.

Next to the Objective Number is the **Objective Title**. This helps pinpoint exactly which objective is being identified by the Obj. No.

In this report, Obj. No. 02 in Reading corresponds to Basic Understanding.

**OPI = Objective Performance Index** - an estimate of the number of items this student would be expected to answer correctly if there had been 100 items for this objective.

**Objective Mastery Range** – The range of OPI values from Low Mastery to High Mastery. In this case, the Objective Mastery Range is from 45-88 OPI on Reading Objective 02, Basic Understanding. This range will be the same for all students at this grade level for this test.
Not only does the testing company provide the numerical data, they also provide a graphical representation of the Objective Performance Index as a shaded area located to the right of the stated Objective Mastery Range.

If you look at this student’s performance on Reading Obj. No. 02, you will note that there is a full circle to the far right of the Mastery Range indicating that this student has mastered the objective.

Looking further down the report we see a half circle on Language Obj. No. 07, Sentence Structure, indicating moderate mastery.

On Mathematics Obj. No. 13, Measurement, the student has Low Mastery, indicated by the open circle.

This data gives parents an idea of student strengths and weaknesses at the objective level. A student may want to prioritize those objectives that still need work.

With the student at the left, Measurement would be one area to work on at home and at school.
### Norm-Referenced Scores

How this student compared to other students that took the test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Subject</th>
<th>Scale Score</th>
<th>Anticipated Normal Curve Equiv</th>
<th>Normal Curve Equiv</th>
<th>Anticipated National Percentile</th>
<th>National Percentile</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
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<td>Above</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Above</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Score**</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Above</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</table>

** Total score consists of Reading, Language, Mathematics

*** Above or Below appears when there is a significant difference

**Scale Score:** A standard score that indicates performance on this test. Scores range from 0 to 999. Tests are scaled separately and cannot be compared across tested areas. Scale Scores are expected to increase with each grade level.

**Normal Curve Equivalent:** The mean, mode and median for this test is 50. NCEs can be compared from year to year or from test subject (Reading) to test subject (Mathematics.) Values are related to the normal or bell curve. Values are evenly spaced between 0 and 100.

**National Percentile:** A value on a scale that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. For example in Spelling this student received a 63%ile meaning 63% of all students who took the test scored at or below this student. Percentiles cannot be compared year to year or test subject to test subject. Values are not evenly spaced between 0 and 100.
**Norm-Referenced Scores**

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<th>DIFF***</th>
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**Anticipated scores** are determined based on the results of the InView test, coupled with a student's age and grade level. Anticipated scores show what individual students can be expected to achieve. Since it is an average, anticipated scores somewhat higher or lower are still within the acceptable range.

**Difference:** If the student’s Normal Curve Equivalent Score (NCE) is 7 or more units higher than the Anticipated Normal Curve Equivalent Score the student will score “Above”. If the NCE is 7 units less than the ANCE then the student will score “Below.”

For the student above, the difference was significantly higher than expected so she received “Above “ in the difference column.

Based on the information above, this student is best in Mathematics Computation.
The InView portion of the test provides data based on the chronological age of the student. InView provides an accurate and reliable measurement of deductive, inductive, and quantitative reasoning abilities, all of which are crucial to academic achievement.

There are five tests: Sequences, Analogies, Quantitative Reasoning, Verbal Reasoning-Words, Verbal Reasoning – Context.

- Sequences, Analogies, and Quantitative Reasoning are combined to yield a **Total Non-Verbal Score**.
- Verbal Reasoning-Words and Verbal Reasoning – Content are combined to yield a **Total Verbal Score**.
- All five tests are combined to create a **Total Score**.
SS (scale scores) range from 0 to 999. InView subtests are “scaled” separately, meaning that the scale scores for one subtest cannot be compared with the scale scores of another. Scale Scores are expected to increase with each grade level.

NSA (stanine by age) and NSG (stanine by grade) range from 1-9 and represent your child’s performance compared to a national sample of children in the same grade and of the same age.

NPA (percentile by age) and NPG (percentile by grade) range from 1-99 and represent your child’s performance compared to a national sample of children in the same grade and of the same age.
What do I do with this information?
Take a few minutes to review the scores you have for your child in light of this information.

Make notes of any questions you may have.

Remember this is one piece of information, not the complete picture.

Based on the scores, determine your child’s academic strengths and weaknesses.

Is this consistent with other information you have about your child – earlier test data, report card data, STAR Reports, etc.?

Partner with your child’s teacher to support your child to improve in areas of weakness and continues to succeed in areas of strength.

Support your child at home by providing time and resources to practice academic skills.

Questions??? Contact your child’s teacher, Mrs. Kynoch or Mrs. Bechtol. We are happy to help!