



What is the MAP test?

MAP stands for “Measures of Academic Progress” and is a test that ADNOC Schools use to measure what students have learned in Math, Reading, and Language Usage. ADNOC Schools give the MAP twice per year, in the fall and the spring. The MAP has replaced other standardized tests previously administered at ADNOC Schools like the IOWA Test of Basic Skills. The MAP test is a “computerized adaptive test” that adjusts the difficulty of the questions to the level of each individual student. The test, which has no time limit, begins with questions that matches the student’s grade level. If the student answers these question wrong, the computer will pick an easier question next. The rest of the questions are then determined by the student’s performance on previous questions.

How is the MAP different from other tests?

Traditional standardized tests compare how a student performs to a large group of other students his or her age. These tests are helpful for determining whether students have met certain academic standards. However, if a student is performing below grade level, he or she might not be able to understand very many questions, and the test may be very frustrating. These results would then show that the student is below grade level, but give very little information about his or her actual learning needs or progress. The MAP is different because it adapts to the level of the test-taker. It can show parents and teachers the instructional level of students and identify concepts that individual students might be ready to learn. When students take the test again later in the school year, the results will be able to measure the student’s progress, growth and then be used to identify new concepts to focus on as students’ progress.

How is the MAP scored?

As the MAP test is taken on a computer, the test score is available as soon as the student finishes. Scores are given as a Rasch Unit (RIT Scale), which is a vertical equal interval scale that measures student achievement. A RIT score will vary from grade to grade as a student grows and gains the ability to correctly answer test items of increasing difficulty and complexity. These scores can be used to compare student’s performance to that of “typical” students his or her age. RIT scores can also be used to gauge a student’s expected progress. In addition, RIT scores can also be used with curriculum tools to help determine what skills students might be ready to develop next. For example, a score from 191-200 on the reading portion of the MAP test suggests that a student might be ready to develop the following skills:

- Making inferences about the emotions of characters in the text
- Drawing conclusions based on information from informational texts
- Making inferences to identify settings in literary passages

The MAP Test is created by educators for educators through the Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA). For more information, click [here](#) to go to their website.

Map Data Overview Explained

The Map Data Overview has been categorized by grade level and contains two visual elements:

- The first visual representation of the test results is a bar graph showing the results of each campus, in each tested area, in comparison to both one another as well as the US Normative data as of 2015. The numbers on the vertical axis of the bar graph contain the relevant RIT Score range.
- The second visual element within this section is the Achievement Scale for each tested area. The center point of each scale is set to the US Norm for each subject area. The RIT scores defining each subsequent level (Lower or Higher) are separated by $1/2$ the standard deviation except for the highest level, which has been set to the 95th percentile.

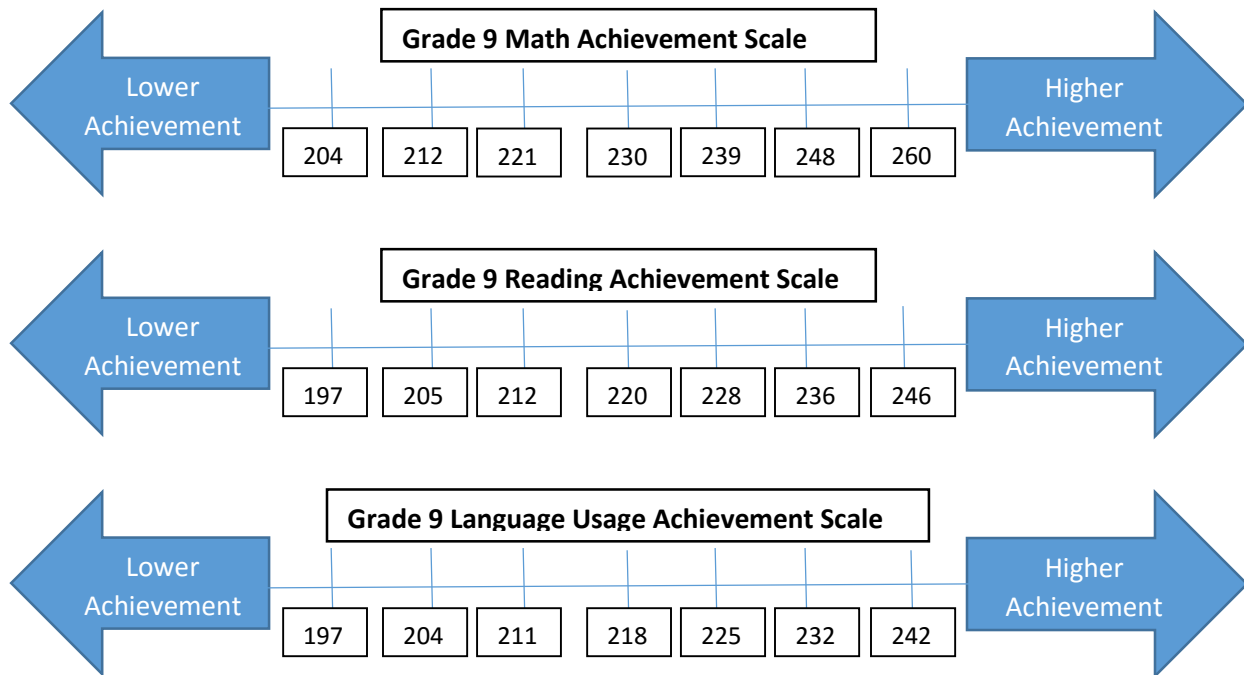
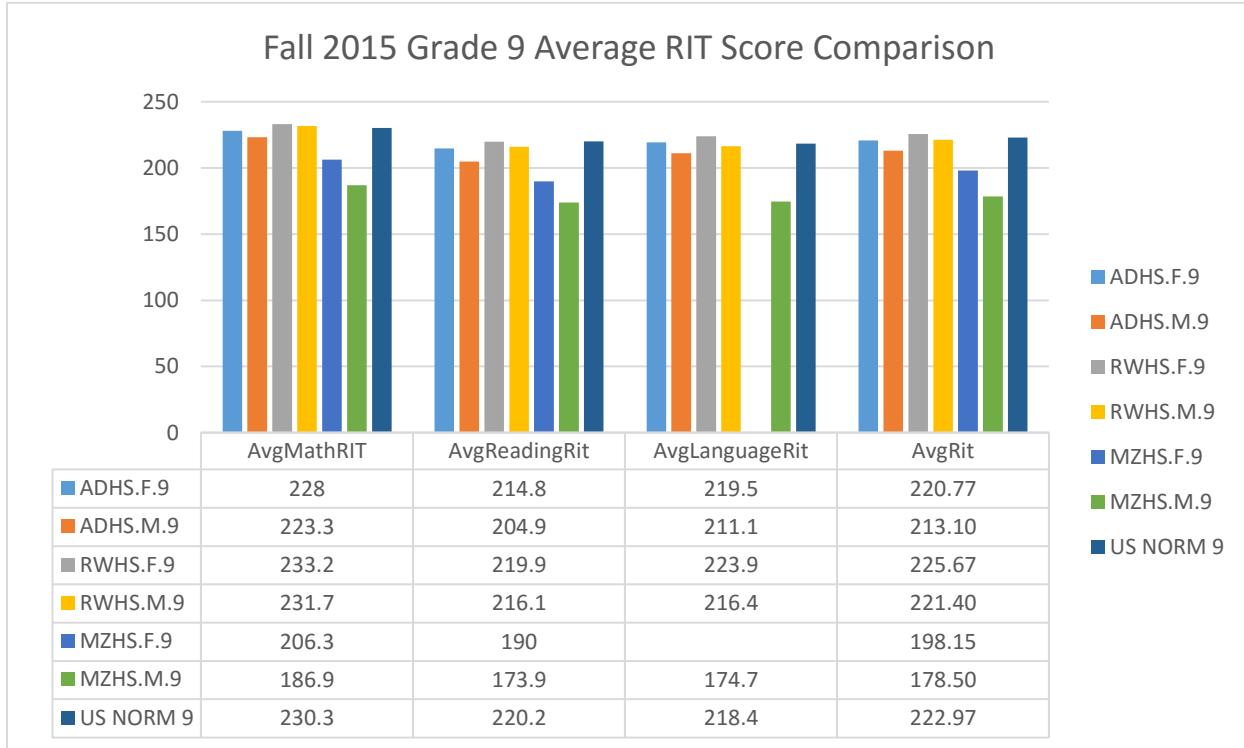
How to Use this Data

Parents interested in comparing their students' scores to campus, district and/or US scores as well as getting an idea of their achievement level are able to do so by combining these two visual elements along with their individual students' scores on the MAP test. For example; a grade 3 student on the Ghayathi Campus receives a score of 200 on the Math section of the test. By looking at the bar graph the parent can quickly see that their student has scored well above the campus, district and US norm in this tested area. The parent can also refer to the grade 3 math achievement scale and see that their student has scored within the moderately high achievement level in comparison to US normative standards.



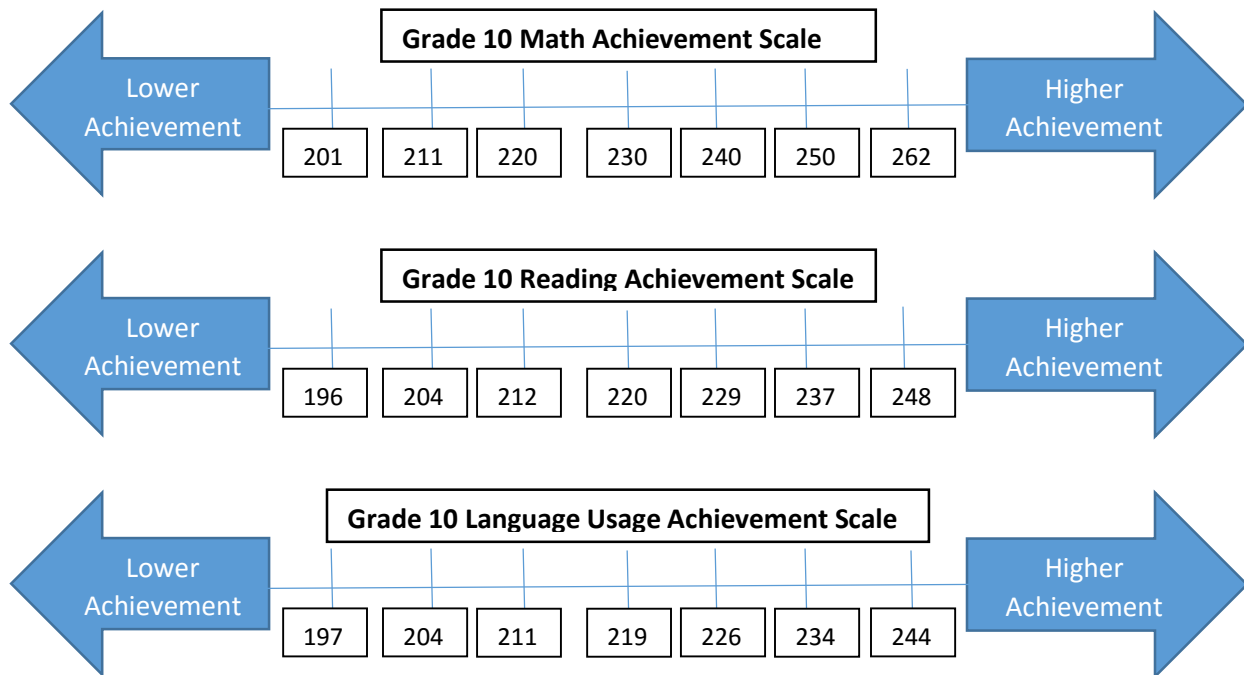
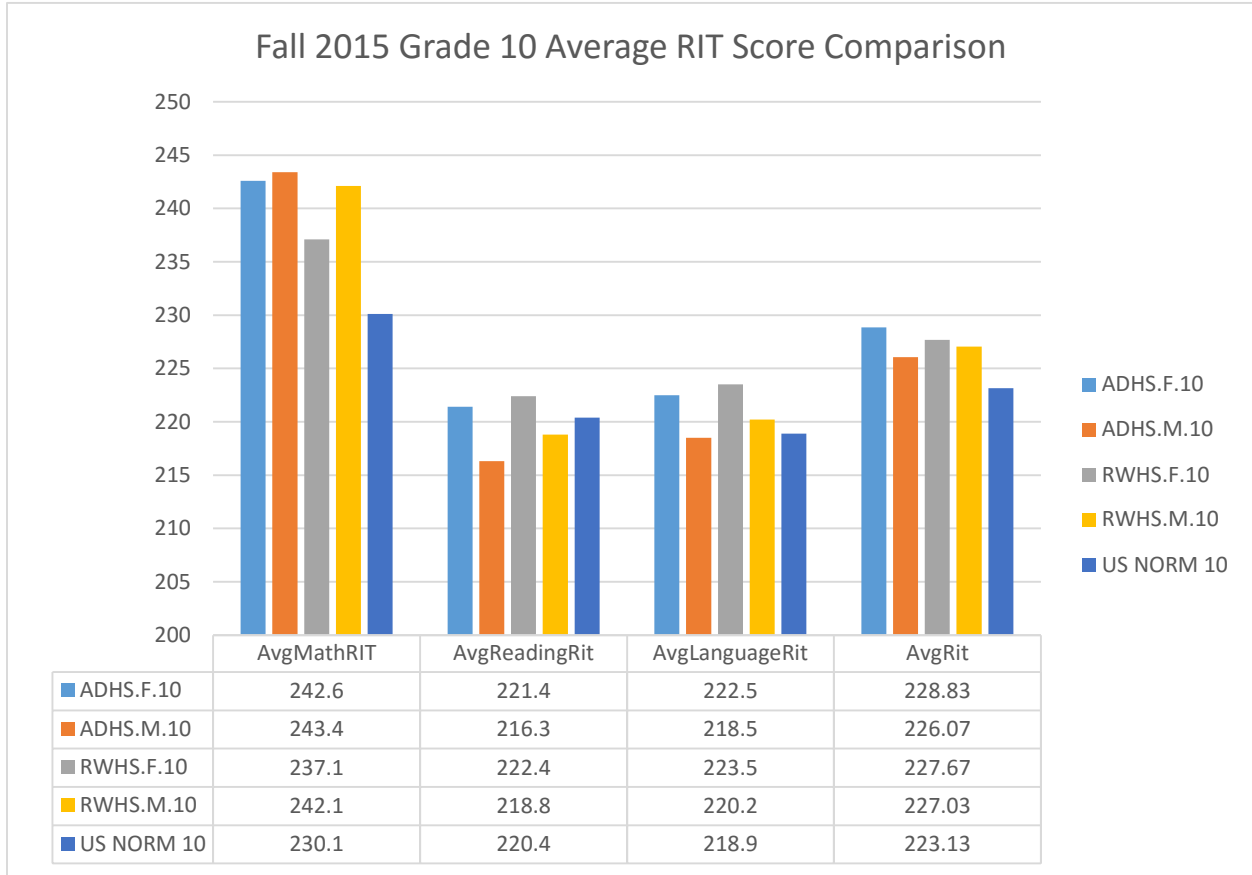
ADNOC High Schools MAP Data Overview

Grade 9 Overview





Grade 10 Overview





Grade 11 Overview

