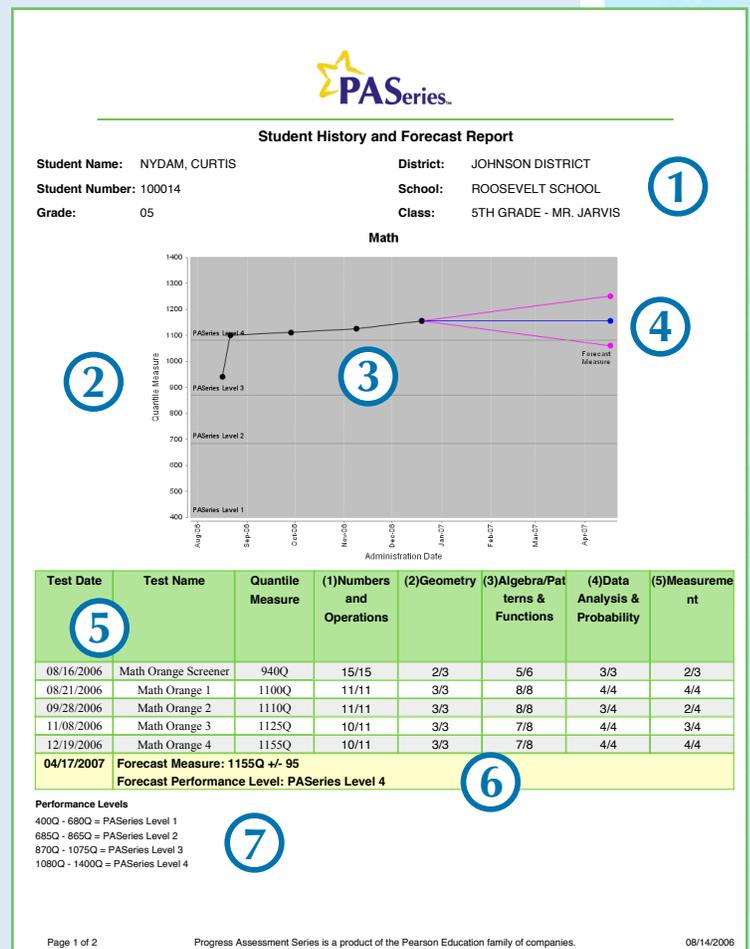# PEARSON PASeries™

Family's Interpretive Guide

The Student History and Forecast Report shows the progress of students on tests throughout the year. It also shows a forecast of their achievement at the time of the state test.

This guide provides important information on how to interpret your child's report.

① Location of your child's information.

② Your child's achievement is measured using Lexiles for reading and Quantiles for math. These scores identify your child's current level of understanding. They can be used to help you select learning materials that will start at your child's understanding level to help him or her improve. More information may be found on the back of this guide and at the following websites: http://www.lexile.com and http://www.quantiles.com. You may also ask your child's teacher for more information on how to use Lexiles and Quantiles at home.

③ Each point on the line graph is your child's score on a PASeries test. You can use the graph to view your child's progress throughout the year.

④ PASeries looks at many test scores over the course of a school year to forecast a likely score for your child at the end of the school year. That score is represented by the blue dot and is called a Forecast Measure. This forecast is an estimate of your child's end-of-the-year performance based on actual test scores from the first part of the year. Your child will likely score between the magenta dots as long as there is continued, appropriate instruction. This estimate does not take into account any factors outside of school that affect learning. The most likely estimate is the blue dot score.

⑤ Your child's PASeries test history is shown. This includes the dates of the tests, the Lexile or Quantile score your child achieved, and the number of questions answered correctly on each test.

⑥ An estimate of your child's end-of-the-year Lexile or Quantile score is shown. The Performance Level shown is determined by your child's Lexile or Quantile score. The performance levels are determined by each state and will vary from state to state.

⑦ Performance levels are provided in terms of Lexile and Quantile scores. These performance levels let you compare your child's performance to the state standards at your child's grade level.

PASeries™

Student History and Forecast Report

Student Name:	NYDAM, CURTIS	**District:**	JOHNSON DISTRICT
Student Number:	100014	**School:**	ROOSEVELT SCHOOL
Grade:	05	**Class:**	5TH GRADE - MR. JARVIS

Math

Test Date	Test Name	Quantile Measure	(1)Numbers and Operations	(2)Geometry	(3)Algebra/Patterns & Functions	(4)Data Analysis & Probability	(5)Measurement
08/16/2006	Math Orange Screener	940Q	15/15	2/3	5/6	3/3	2/3
08/21/2006	Math Orange 1	1100Q	11/11	3/3	8/8	4/4	4/4
09/28/2006	Math Orange 2	1110Q	11/11	3/3	8/8	3/4	2/4
11/08/2006	Math Orange 3	1125Q	10/11	3/3	7/8	4/4	3/4
12/19/2006	Math Orange 4	1155Q	10/11	3/3	7/8	4/4	4/4
04/17/2007	**Forecast Measure: 1155Q +/- 95** **Forecast Performance Level: PASeries Level 4**						

Performance Levels
400Q - 680Q = PASeries Level 1
685Q - 865Q = PASeries Level 2
870Q - 1075Q = PASeries Level 3
1080Q - 1400Q = PASeries Level 4

Page 1 of 2   Progress Assessment Series is a product of the Pearson Education family of companies.   08/14/2006

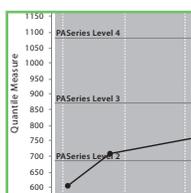**For more information, contact your child's teacher.**

Lexile Measures

The Lexile Framework for Reading matches readers with books that they can read. The Lexile measure is based on two factors: the length of sentences and whether common or uncommon words are used. Generally speaking, easier text has shorter sentences and uses more common words. Difficult text has longer, more complicated sentences and uses more uncommon words.
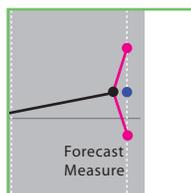
Quantile Measures

The Quantile Framework for Mathematics measures a student's math competence in three areas. The three areas are understanding concepts, using correct procedures, and knowing how to apply your understanding to real-world situations. These three competencies are related to five areas of mathematics—Number and Operations, Geometry, Algebra/Patterns and Functions, Data Analysis and Probability, and Measurement.
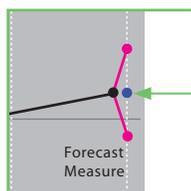
Performance Levels

The performance levels are categories that explain what students should know or be able to do at each grade level or state content standards level. The names of the performance levels and the scores that go with each level appear at the bottom of the report. In most instances, states have come up with names for each level. If that is the case, you will see your state's performance level names, for example, At Risk, Proficient, or Advanced.

Forecast Measure

The Forecast Measure for your child is an estimate, in Lexiles or Quantiles, of the performance level that your child will most likely achieve. The estimate is based on your child's performance on the PASeries screener and progress tests taken throughout the school year. The last test date listed is the forecast date. The forecast date is the expected date of the state test. The more PASeries tests your child takes during the year, the more information is available to make the forecast and the more reliable the estimate. For example, the Forecast Measure will be more accurate for a student who takes one test each month for five months than for a student who takes only two tests in September. Your child must have scores for at least two tests before a Forecast Measure or Performance Level will be given.

Confidence in the Estimates

As with any estimate, the Forecast Measure is an imperfect prediction. The Forecast Measure is shown by the center dot at the end of the graph. The dots above and below the Forecast Measure show the likely highest score and lowest score your child could achieve. Although the best estimate is the center dot, error in the estimate makes it likely (but not certain) that your child's score will fall somewhere between the two outer dots. When interpreting the Forecast Measure, expect it to fall somewhere between the outer dots.

You should never make decisions about summer school or repeating a grade based on just one test. These decisions are best made when looking at all that is known about your child. That would include standardized test scores and the difficulty of your child's classes. You would also consider what books your child has read and understood and what math content is known. Most importantly, you would want to consider the judgment of your child's teachers and what will be of most benefit to your child.