



ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Multi-State Alternate Assessment Sample Items Overview

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Session Overview

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

- MSAA Design
- Taking a Closer Look: Item Types and the Characteristics of the various items
- Overview of MSAA Sample Items (English Language Arts and Mathematics only)



Overall Goals of MSAA

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

To develop a system of assessments supported by curriculum, instruction, and professional development to ensure that students with the most significant cognitive disabilities achieve increasingly higher academic outcomes and leave high school ready for post-secondary options.



MSAA

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- Summative Assessment
 - (March through May)
- Math and ELA including **Writing**
 - Grades 3-8 and Grade 11





Assessment Design

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- Online Platform (computer-based)
- Item Types are:
 - Selected response and constructed response
 - Math constructed response at various grade levels
 - Writing both selected and constructed response
- Items of varying complexity
- Scripted Directions for Test Administrators



MSAA Item Development and Item Complexities

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- The MSAA items were developed at varying degrees of complexity that measure the same academic skill.
- In order to know more about the characteristics of the students that participate in Alternate Assessments the Learner Characteristic Inventory (LCI) was administered.
- The data from the LCI was incorporated into the development and complexities used to create each item.



Principled Design

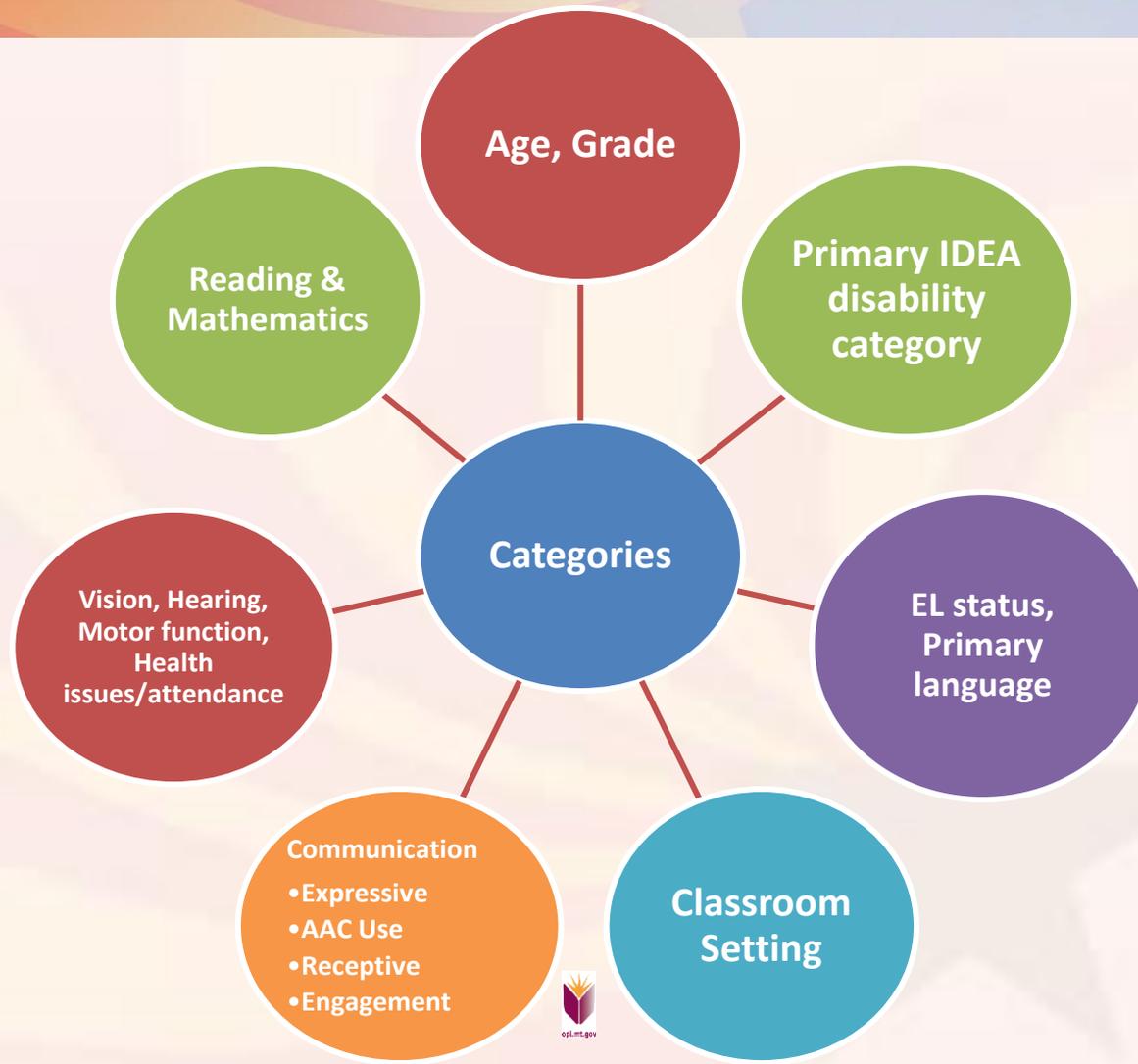
ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

- Variable Features are written into the tasks (implemented) to support the integration of UDL:
 - Aspects of assessment tasks that can be varied in order to control difficulty or target emphasis of the knowledge, skills and abilities
 - UDL Categories: Receptive, Expressive, Language and Symbols, Cognitive, Executive, Affective
- The embedded variable features allow the assessment to measure the academic skills that all students with significant cognitive disabilities have acquired.



Learner Characteristic Inventory (LCI)

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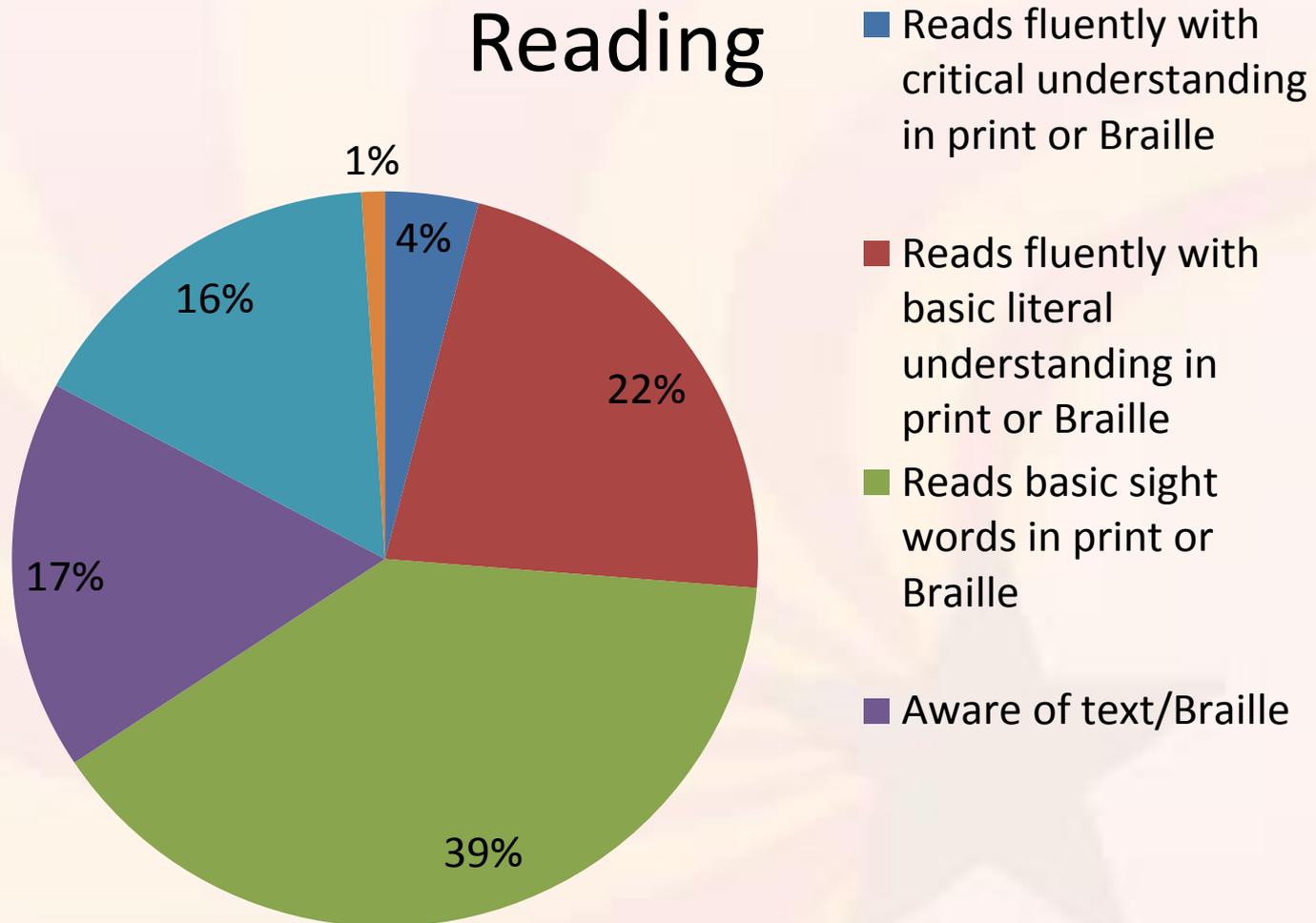




Reading: (From All NCSC Partner States)

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Reading

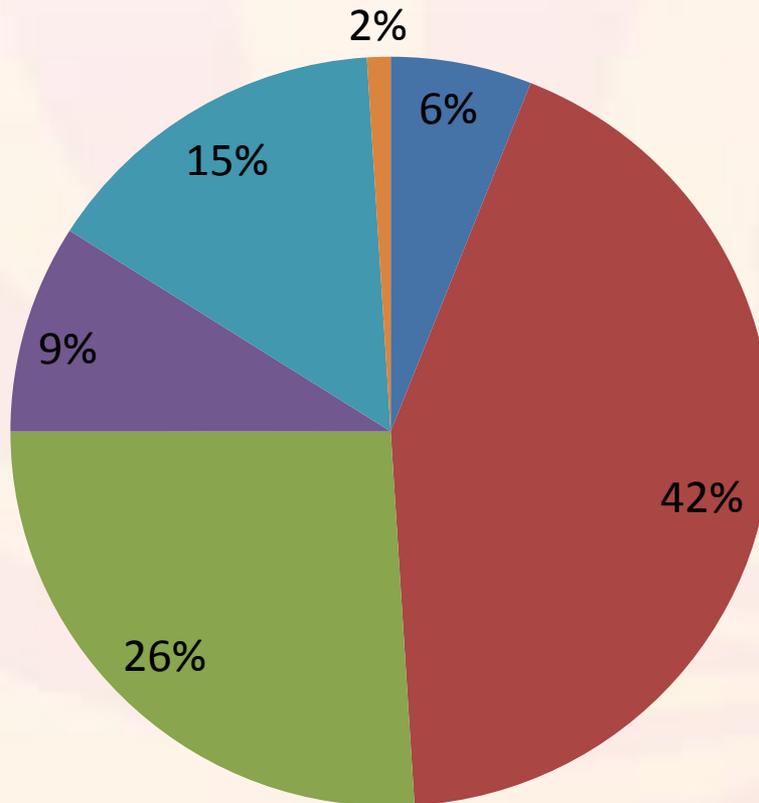




Math: (From All NCSC Partner States)

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Mathematics



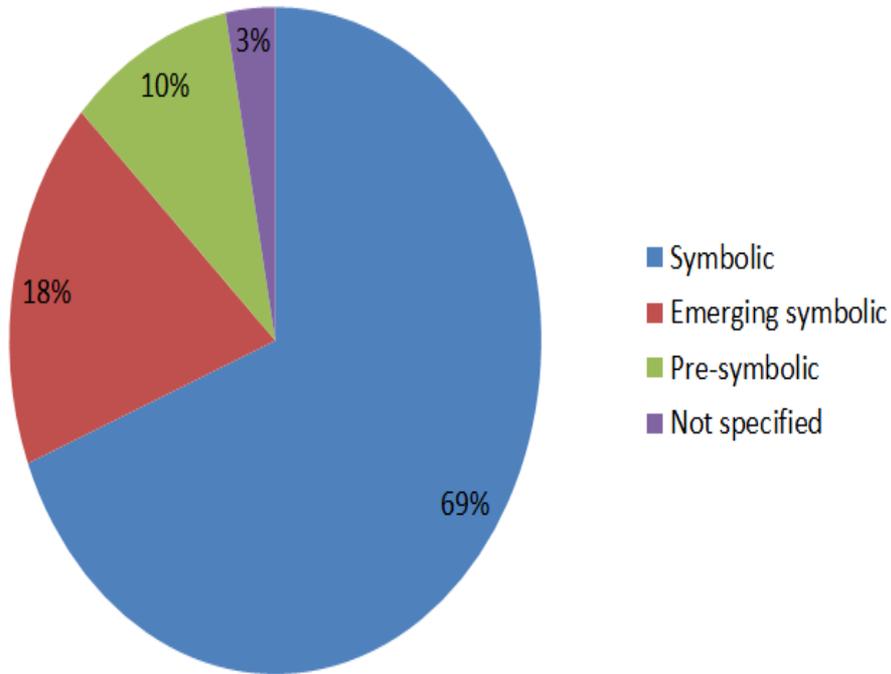
- Applies procedures to solve real life or routine word problems from a variety of contexts
- Does computational procedures with or without a calculator
- Counts with 1:1 correspondence to at least 10, and/or makes numbered sets of items
- Counts by rote to 5
- No observable awareness or use of numbers



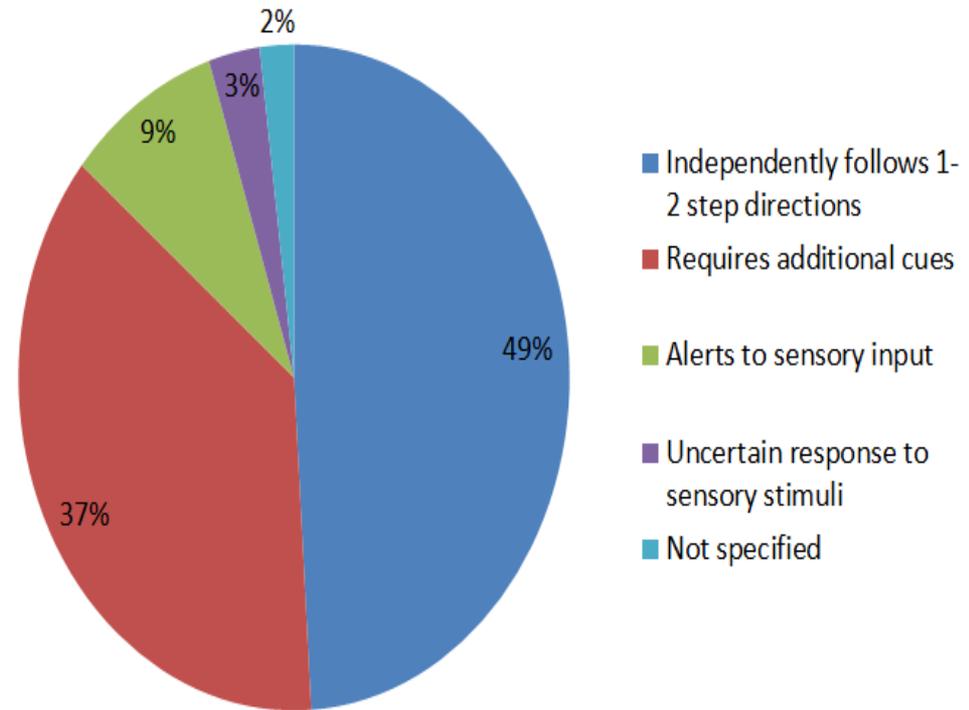
Communication: (From all NCSC Partner States)

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Expressive Communication



Receptive Language





Item Complexities

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- Each content standard is assessed by items written at various levels of complexity.
- For example, in mathematics, some items use only mathematical notation and other items accompany the notation with a visual model of its meaning.



Mathematics (Standards)

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Grade 3

CCSS: 3.NF.A.1 Understand a fraction $1/b$ as the quantity formed by 1 part when a whole is partitioned into b equal parts; understand a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a parts of size $1/b$.

3.NO.1B Identify the fraction that matches the representation (rectangles and circles; halves, fourths, and thirds, eighths).

EU: Count the number of the parts selected (3 of the 4 parts; have fraction present but not required to read $\frac{3}{4}$).

Grade 6

CCSS: 6.EE.C.9 Use variables to represent two quantities in a real-world problem that change in relationship to one another; write an equation to express one quantity, thought of as the dependent variable, in terms of the other quantity, thought of as the independent variable.

Analyze the relationship between the dependent and independent variables using graphs and tables, and relate these to the equation.

CCC: 6.ME.2a2 Solve one-step real world measurement problems involving unit rates with ratios of whole numbers when given the unit rate (3 inches of snow falls per hour, how much in 6 hours).

Grade 11

CCSS: HSS-ID.A.2 Use statistics appropriate to the shape of the data distribution to compare center (median, mean) and spread (interquartile range, standard deviation) of two or more different data sets.

CCC: H.DPS.1c1 Use descriptive stats; range, median, mode, mean, outliers/ gaps to describe data set.

EU: Identify the highest and lowest value in a data set given a number line and matching symbols (concept of range).



Mathematics Grade 3

Sample Item 1

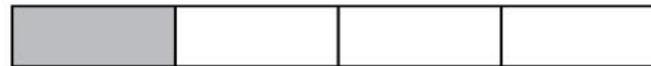
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Sample Math Items - Grade 3

Sample Item 1

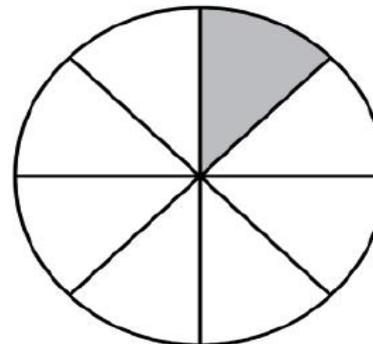
This item is about fractions.

This fraction bar is divided into 4 equal parts.



There is 1 part that is shaded. This fraction bar shows one-fourth.

This fraction circle is divided into 8 equal parts.



Statement reminding students what the item is about

Demonstration

Simplified Language



Mathematics Grade 3 Sample Item 1

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

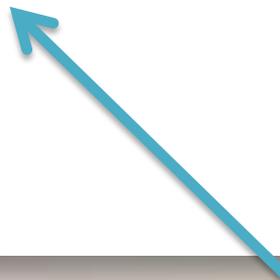
Sample Math Items - Grade 3

**What part of the fraction
circle is shaded?**

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{8}$



3 Answer Options



Mathematics Grade 3

Sample Item 2

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Math Items - Grade 3

Sample Item 2

This item is about fractions.

This rectangle is divided into 2 equal parts.



There is 1 part that is shaded.

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Simplified Language



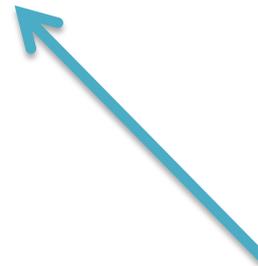
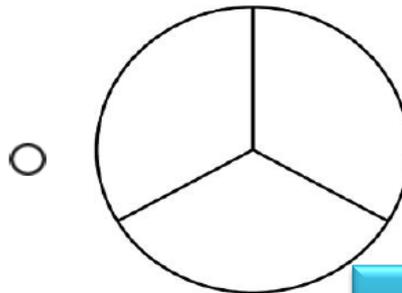
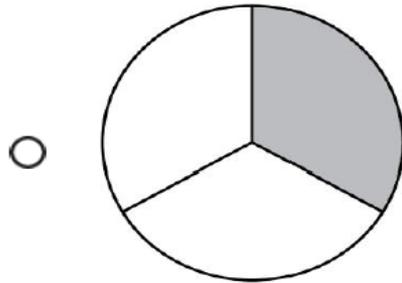
Mathematics Grade 3

Sample Item 2

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Math Items - Grade 3

Which circle shows 1 out of 3 parts is shaded?



2 Answer Options



Mathematics Grade 6

Sample Item 1

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Math Items - Grade 6

Sample Item 1

This item is about solving a problem using a ratio.

June learned 6 new vocabulary words for every chapter she read. This is a ratio of 6 to 1.

6 : 1

June learned 60 new vocabulary words.

How many chapters did June have to read to learn 60 new vocabulary words?

- 3 chapters
- 6 chapters
- 10 chapters

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Added context and language

Mathematical Notation only

3 Answer Options



Mathematics Grade 6 Sample Item 2

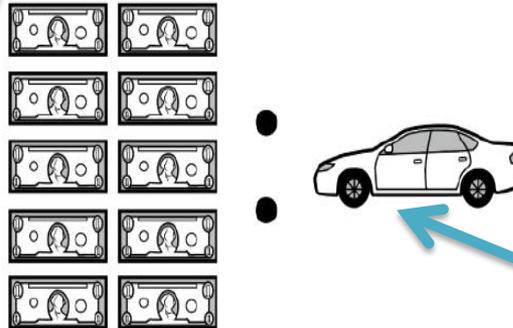
ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Math Items - Grade 6

Sample Item 2

This item is about solving a problem using a ratio.

Connie earned \$10 for every car she washed.



10:1

This is a ratio of 10 dollars earned for 1 car washed.

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Mathematical notation and visual representation

Simplified Language



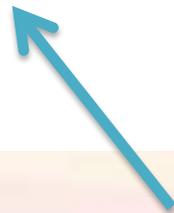
Mathematics Grade 6 Sample Item 2

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Math Items - Grade 6

**How many dollars did Connie
earn by washing 3 cars?**

- \$10
- \$11
- \$30



3 Answer Options



Mathematics Grade 6 Sample Item 3

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Math Items - Grade 6

Sample Item 3

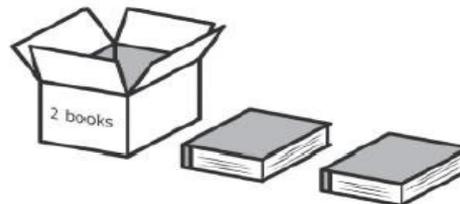
This item is about solving a problem using a ratio.

The students in Ms. Victor's class collected books.

There are three boxes.



Each box holds 2 books.



Statement reminding students what the item is about

Simplified Language

Visual Supports



Mathematics Grade 6

Sample Item 3

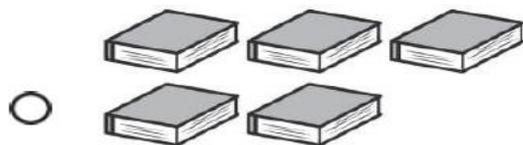
ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Math Items - Grade 6

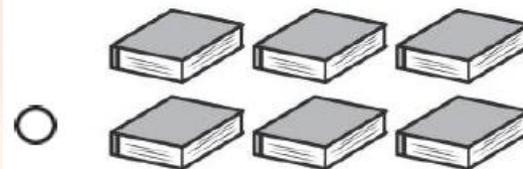
How many total books did the students put in to fill the 3 boxes?



3 books



5 books



6 books

Visual
Supports in
Answer Choice

3 Answer Options



Mathematics Grade 11

Sample Item 1

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Item 1

This item is about finding the mean of a set of data.

The mean is the average of the numbers in a set of data.

This data table shows the number of algebra problems Chris did for homework each of 4 days last week.

Number of Algebra Problems

Day	Number of Problems
Monday	5
Tuesday	4
Wednesday	5
Thursday	6

To find the mean, add all of the values in the list and divide the sum by the number of values.

To find the mean number of problems, first add all of the values.

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Demonstration

Sample Math Items - Grade 11

$$5 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 20$$

Then divide the sum by the number of values. There are 4 values, so divide 20 by 4.

$$20 \div 4 = 5$$

The mean number of problems is 5.

This is another data table.

This data table shows the number of magazine articles Jan read each of 4 days last week.

Number of Magazine Articles

Day	Number of Articles
Monday	4
Tuesday	2
Wednesday	4
Thursday	6

Demonstration

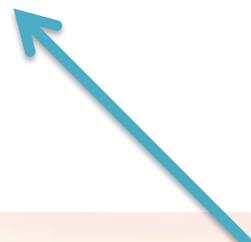


Mathematics Grade 11 Sample Item 1

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

**What is the mean number of
articles Jan read each day last
week?**

- 4 articles
- 6 articles
- 16 articles



3 Answer Options



Mathematics Grade 11 Sample Item 2

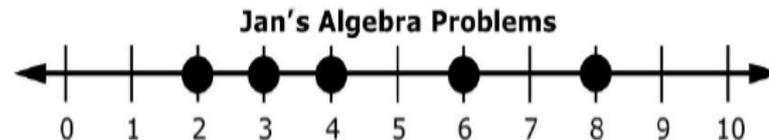
ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample Math Items - Grade 11

Sample Item 2

This item is about a number line.

This is a number line.



The least value is farthest to the left on the number line.

The greatest value is farthest to the right on the number line.

Jan does algebra problems. The dots on the number line show how many algebra problems Jan did in each of her math classes last week.

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Demonstration

Simplified Language



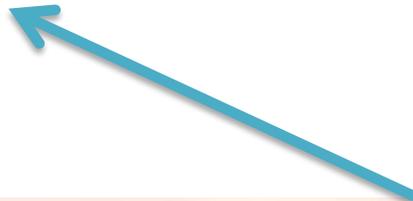
Mathematics Grade 11 Sample Item 2

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

**What is the greatest number
of algebra problems Jan did in
math class last week?**

2

8



2 Answer Options



Reading (Standards)

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Grade 4

CCSS 4.RL.2 Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCC 4.RL.k2 Determine the theme of a story, drama, or poem; refer to text to support answer.

CCSS 4.RL.1 Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCC 4.RL.i1 Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly.

Grade 8

CCSS 8.RI.8 Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, assessing whether the reasoning is sound and the evidence is relevant and sufficient; recognize when irrelevant evidence is introduced.

CCC 8.RI.k4 Identify an argument or claim that the author makes

CCSS 8.RI.1 Cite the textual evidence that most strongly supports an analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

CCC 8.RI.j1. Use two or more pieces of evidence to support inferences, conclusions, or summaries of text.

Grade 11

CCSS 11-12.RI.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

CCC: 112.RI.b1 Use two or more pieces of evidence to support inferences, conclusions, or summaries from text.

CCSS 11-12.RI.6 Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.

CCC 1112.RI.d1 Determine the author's point of view or purpose in a text.



Graduated Text Complexity of Reading Passages

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Less Complex

- Simple sentences
- Commonly used words
- Theme is obvious
- Clear events in order
- Predictable events
- Simple charts and tables
- Answers taken from the text

More Complex

- Simple and compound sentences (i.e., and)
- Some grade level words
- Theme is clear
- Connections between ideas and events presented in order
- Charts and tables
- Answers drawn from the text

Most Complex

- Compound and complex sentences
- Grade level words
- Theme implied
- Connections between a range of ideas and events
- Charts and tables essential to understand text
- Answers inferred from the text



English Language Arts Grade 4 Sample Item 1

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample ELA Items - Grade 4

Directions

We are going to read a story about a boy named Ben. After we read, you will be asked a question about the theme. Listen for the message of the story.

Ben's Present



Ben wants a dog. He thinks about dogs every day. In the morning, he begs his mom for a dog. His mom says dogs are a lot of work.



At night, he tells his dad that he will be good if he gets a dog. Ben's dad says that dogs cost a lot of money.



Ben's parents ask him what he wants. Ben says he wants a dog. He says he will walk the dog. He will feed the dog. He will play with the dog. He will pay for the dog's food.



Ben shows his parents he can take care of a dog. He watches a neighbor's dog for a week. He walks the dog.



He feeds the dog. He plays with the dog. Ben's parents see his hard work.



Then one morning, Ben hears a bark. He jumps out of bed. He smiles.

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Simple sentences

Visual Supports



English Language Arts Grade 4 Sample Item 1

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS



He runs down the stairs. He sees his gift. It is a cute, brown dog. Ben hugs the dog. The dog wags his tail. A smile comes across Ben's face. Ben got a dog!

Would you like to read the story again before you are asked a question?

Re-read passage or
passage part

Sample Item 1

Remember, the theme is the message of the story.

What is the theme of this story?



having a lot of friends



showing you can take care of a pet



asking your parents for something

Would you like to read the story again before you answer the question?

3 Answer
Options with
Visual
Supports



English Language Arts Grade 4 Sample Item 2

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Passage part; same passage as previous example

Sample ELA Items - Grade 4

We read about a boy named Ben. We are going to read part of the story again. Then you will answer a question. Listen for the present Ben gets.



He runs down the stairs. He sees his gift. It is a cute, brown dog. Ben hugs the dog. The dog wags his tail. A smile comes across Ben's face. Ben got a dog!

Would you like to read the story again before you are asked a question?

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Visual Supports

Simplified Language

Re-read passage or part

Sample Item 2

What did Ben get?

- 
a bike
- 
a dog
- 
a video game

Would you like to read this part again before you answer the question?

Visual Supports in Answer Options

3 Answer Options



English Language Arts Grade 8 Sample Item 1

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Sample ELA Items - Grade 8

Directions

We are going to read informational text about a man named Mark Twain. He lived a long time ago and wrote books. After we read, you will be asked a question about an argument the author makes.

The Life and Works of Mark Twain



Mark Twain was an American writer. He was born in 1835. He wrote many books, but his best known books are "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn".

Both books are set in Missouri. This is where Twain lived.

Twain first began by writing articles and drawing sketches for his brother's local newspaper. He became well known after he wrote a short humorous story.

Twain lived his life on the go. He traveled throughout the country and overseas. He gained the attention of presidents and celebrities.



Twain was fascinated by science and technology. He actually created several inventions. His love of science was reflected in his book, "A

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Compound and complex sentences

Compound sentences

Visual Supports

Visual Supports



English Language Arts Grade 8 Sample Item 1

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court". In this book, one of the characters is a time traveler. This type of story was one of the first of its kind.

Mark Twain has influenced many people. He is seen as a great American author.

Would you like to read the passage again before you are asked a question?

Re-read passage or part

Sample Item 1

Remember, an author uses an argument, based on facts, to make the reader believe something.

What argument did the author make about Mark Twain?


Mark Twain was a famous scientist.


Mark Twain lived in Missouri.


Mark Twain was a talented author.

Would you like to read the text again before you answer the question?

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Visual Supports in Answer Options

3 Answer Options



English Language Arts Grade 8 Sample Item 2

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Passage part; same passage as previous example

Sample Item 2

We read about a man named Mark Twain. We are going to read part of the text again. Then you will be asked a question about an inference.

The Life and Works of Mark Twain



Mark Twain was an American writer. He was born in 1835. He wrote many books, but his best known books are "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". Both books are set in Missouri. This is where Twain lived.

Twain first began by writing articles and drawing sketches for his brother's local newspaper. He became well known after he wrote a short humorous story.

Twain lived his life on the go, traveling throughout the country and on the attention of presidents and

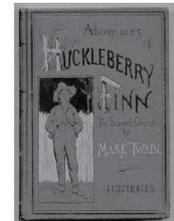
Mark Twain was a famous writer. Which sentence tells that Mark Twain was famous?



He was born in 1835.



He wrote for his brother's newspaper.



He became well known after he wrote a story.

Would you like to read this part again before you answer the question?

Item about a passage part with a reminder statement

Visual Supports

Statement reminding students about what the item is about

Visual Supports in Answer Options

3 Answer Options

Simple and Compound Sentences



English Language Arts Grade 8 Sample Item 3

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Second Question
about passage
and Answer
Options

Sample Item 3

What is another sentence that tells that Mark Twain was famous?



The setting of both books is in Missouri.



He traveled throughout the country.



He gained the attention of presidents and celebrities.

Would you like to read this part again before you answer the question?

3 Answer
Options

Visual
Supports in
Answer
Options



English Language Arts Grade 11

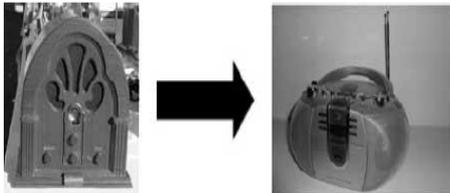
ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Directions

We are going to read informational text about the invention of the radio and television. After we read, you will be asked questions about details that support a conclusion.

The Impact of Radio and Television

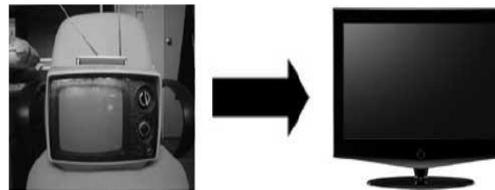
There were two important inventions in the 20th century, radio and television. These two inventions changed people's daily lives.



Radio

The first radio transmitted the human voice in 1900. The radio was originally invented to send messages. Americans used radios for the first time to listen to music, news, and entertainment programs. By the 1930s, more than half of American homes had a radio. For the first time,

people could hear breaking news from around the world while in their homes.



Television

Television was even more popular than the radio. It was invented in 1926. It allowed people to watch moving pictures in their own homes. At first, television shows were broadcast using black and white pictures. In 1953, television shows became available in color. By 1978, almost every family in America had at least one television in their home. Now people could see live images from around the world.

The invention of radio and television has had a great impact on our daily lives. Today, radios and televisions are widely used at home and in classrooms. Think how different your life would be without radios or televisions.

Would you like to read the text again before you are asked a question?

Statement reminding students about the what the item is about

Visual Supports

Compound and complex sentences, some grade level words



English Language Arts Grade 11 Sample Items 1 and 2

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Statement reminding students what the item is about

Sample Item 1

From reading the text you can conclude that radio changed people's daily lives. Which detail supports that radio changed people's daily lives?



There were two important inventions in the 20th century.



Television was more popular than the radio.



Americans used radio for the first time to listen to music.

Would you like to read the text again before you answer the question?

3 Answer Options

Visual Supports in Answer Options

Sample Item 2

What is another detail that supports that radio changed people's daily lives?



The radio was invented to send messages.

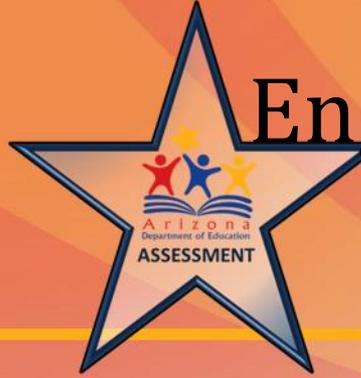


Every family in America had at least one television.



People could hear breaking news from around the world.

Would you like to read the text again before you answer the question?



English Language Arts Grade 11

Sample Item 3

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Passage part; same passage as previous example

Sample Item 3

We just read about the impact of radio and television. We are going to read part of the text again. After we read, you will be asked a question about the author's point of view.



The invention of radio and television has had a great impact on our daily lives. Today, radios and televisions are widely used at home and in classrooms. Think how different your life would be without radios or televisions.

Would you like to read the text again before you are asked a question?

Statement reminding student what the student just read and what the student will be looking for next.

Item about a passage part with a reminder statement

Visual Supports in Answer Options

3 Answer Options

People can have different points of view. Remember, an author's point of view is how the author thinks about the subject.

What is the author's point of view about radio and television?



Radio and television have little use.



Radio and television are found in the workplace.



Radio and television have changed people's lives.

Would you like to read the text again before you answer the question?



English Language Arts Grade 11

Sample Item 4

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

Passage part; same passage as previous example

Sample Item 4

We read about radio and television. We are going to read part of the text again. The word impact is in this part. After we read, you will be asked a question about why the author uses the word impact.



Statement reminding student what the student just read and what the student will be looking for next

Compound and complex sentences, some grade level words

The invention of radio and television has had a great impact on our daily lives. Today, radios and televisions are widely used at home and in classrooms. They are used to entertain and to learn new things. Think how different your life would be without radios or televisions.

Why does the author use the word impact in this part?



to show when radio and television were invented



to show that television was more popular than the radio



to show that radio and television have changed the way people live

Would you like to read this part again before you answer the question?

Visual Supports in Answer Options

3 Answer Options



Findings That Informed The NCSC Item Design

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

- The MSAA items give all students the opportunity to show what they know across content complexity.
- The item design reflects the decision to ensure students can interact with content at varying complexity levels.



Assessing Writing

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

- Scaffolded Support
- Focus on idea development, organization and conventions
- Uploading and/or submitting final writing product



Writing

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

- Selected Response Items
 - Assesses Writing Skills
 - Full range of complexity represented
- Writing Prompt
 - Students will respond to and will be generated by using selected responses



Writing Materials

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

- Has reference materials (cards to support student)
 - Example: Good Writers....
 - Will be scored using a rubric (will be not scored test administrators)



Writing: Uploading Evidence

ARIZONA'S ASSESSMENTS

- Critically important the test administrator is aware the options for submitting the writing response(s) for students
 - Upload evidence
 - Transcribing
 - Annotation
- *Additional information about these processes are in the *NCSC Test Administration Manual* and Training Modules



Questions ???

Arizona Department of Education
Contact:

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