# LAS Links to Texas English Language Proficiency Standards 

# Third-Party Independent Alignment Study Report Spring 2019 

The findings in this study are those of the independent reviewing team.

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## Executive Summary

A third-party independent alignment study was conducted for the LAS Links assessments and the Texas English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) in Austin, Texas, from January 31 to February 1, 2019.

Eight reviewers (six Texas reviewers and two national reviewers) analyzed the LAS Links assessments at grades K through 12 for alignment to the Texas ELPS. Reviewers included English language learner curriculum experts and teachers, administrators, professors of higher education, and assessment specialists. A national alignment expert and psychometrician provided training and conducted the study. Reviewers analyzed the LAS Links assessments for each grade according to Dr. Norman Webb's alignment methodology, as modified by Dr. Gary Cook for English language proficiency assessments and standards (2007).

Data on the alignment of the LAS Links assessments were collected from the eight reviewers, following the methodology developed by Norman Webb, as modified by Dr. Gary Cook. The data collected were then statistically analyzed to determine whether each test form met the statistical criteria established by the alignment model.

Four test alignment criteria, or alignment dimensions, were examined for each LAS Links assessment. These were Categorical Concurrence, Linguistic Difficulty Level Consistency, Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence, and Balance of Representation. Three of these criteria have been defined and explained by Norman Webb in a series of publications describing his model of standards-based test alignment. Linguistic Difficulty Level Consistency has been defined by Gary Cook in his alignment studies of English language proficiency assessments and standards (2005).

Taken as a whole, the third-party independent results of the alignment of the LAS Links assessments to the Texas ELPS were very strong.

This report includes the results of the third-party independent alignment study. Given the results, the use of LAS Links as a tool of measurement for the Texas ELPS is warranted.

## LAS Links Assessment System

In U.S. public schools, one in ten students receives English language services-and that number continues to grow. In Texas public schools, over $16 \%$ of students are English language learners (McFarland). Additionally, other students may also need additional language instruction to meet academic proficiency targets. LAS Links is an integrated suite of English language proficiency assessments and instructional tools designed to strengthen an English language learning program.

The LAS Links forms and placement tests correspond to the goals and objectives of states' rigorous content standards in language arts, mathematics, and science. For initial placement of students, LAS Links provides scale scores and proficiency levels. The LAS Links suite of assessments measures social and academic language in all four domains (Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing) for the major academic strands:

- Social, Intercultural, and Instructional
- Language Arts, Social Science, and History
- Mathematics, Science, and Technical Subjects

LAS Links uses realistic illustrations, reading passages set in context, and culturally relevant test content to engage, challenge, and encourage students throughout the learning process. LAS Links K-12 assessments are grade-level appropriate and available in five grade bands:

- Primary (K-1)
- Early Elementary (2-3)
- Elementary (4-5)
- Middle School (6-8)
- High School (9-12)

There is also a pre-K assessment available, but it was not used in this study. The LAS Links assessment forms C and D consist of multiple-choice (MC) items, short constructed-response (SCR) items, and extended constructed-response (ECR) items. The table below provides a general overview of the numbers and types of items that are contained in the LAS Links assessments. The number of items varies by grade band, as demonstrated by the use of ranges for the number of items.

Table 1: LAS Links Item Counts and Item Types by Domain

|  | Listening | Reading | Speaking | Writing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number of Items | $20-23$ | 30 | 18 | $17-20$ |
| Type of Items | MC | MC and SCR | SCR and ECR | MC, SCR, and ECR |

## Structure of the Texas English Language Proficiency Standards

The English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS), as required by 19 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 74, Subchapter A, $\S 74.4$, outline English language proficiency level descriptors and student expectations for English language learners (ELLs). School districts are required to implement the ELPS as an integral part of each subject in the required curriculum. The ELPS are part of the state-required curriculum, the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for $\mathrm{K}-12$.

The ELPS in this section outline English language proficiency level descriptors and student expectations for ELLs. The cross-curricular second-language acquisition skills in subsection (c) of this section apply to ELLs in Kindegarten through Grade 12.

The Texas ELPS in subsection (c) are organized into five domains: learning strategies, listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Reviewers aligned to the skills detailed in this subsection. For the purpose of this alignment study, each skill within subsection (c) for each domain was given a code. A number was assigned for each domain, and a letter was assigned for each skill within that domain. See the range of codes for each domain below.

- Learning Strategies: 1.A-1.H
- Listening: 2.A-2.I
- Speaking: 3.A-3.J
- Reading: 4.A-4.K
- Writing: 5.A-5.G


# Alignment Study: Approach and Process 

## Overview of the Study

The LAS Links and Texas English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) alignment study was conducted in Austin, Texas, from January 28 to February 1, 2019. The study involved a review of the LAS Links assessments at grades K through 12 for alignment to the Texas ELPS.

The purpose of the alignment study was to determine the degree of alignment between the ELPS and the operational test items found on the LAS Links assessments. The study was based on Webb's alignment model, a model developed by Dr. Norman Webb of the Wisconsin Center for Educational Research. Dr. Gary Cook adapted Webb's model for English language learner (ELL) assessments and standards, and his adaptations are used in this study (2005). The Webb model requires a balanced alignment-study review approach, which brings together in-state alignment and/or subject-area experts and national alignment and/or subject-area experts with the goal of ensuring that the alignment study is valid and reliable. The primary roles of the independent reviewers are to judge the linguistic difficulty level of each item and to identify the primary, and possibly secondary and tertiary, standard to which each item is aligned. Descriptions of the thirdparty independent reviewers for each study can be found below, in the Alignment Study Participants section of this report. A detailed description of the alignment process used with the study including summary tables showing the result, can also be found in this report. Overall, the alignment relationships between Texas ELPS and the LAS Links assessments for each study are strong and demonstrate that the items are well aligned to the respective standards.

## Alignment Study Participants

Eight independent alignment experts were engaged in the study (six Texas reviewers and two national reviewers). Both the Texas reviewers and the national reviewers were individuals who had not been involved in the LAS Links item and assessment development process but who had teaching experience and/or extensive background and expertise in English language learner (ELL) curriculum. The study was planned so that four individuals on each panel were educators from school districts within Texas who have worked with ELLs. The remaining four educators were selected from various locations across the state and the country for their expertise in English language proficiency.

Information on the backgrounds and qualifications of the panelists is provided in the following section. One of the national content experts had been identified prior to the alignment study meeting to serve as the facilitator of the panel's discussions and other proceedings. The facilitator, who had served on alignment study panels in other states in the past, was briefed prior to data collection on her facilitator role in this particular study.

An independent trainer experienced in conducting alignment studies provided the initial group training and individual training as necessary throughout the alignment study proceedings. The
trainer also monitored the panel's progress throughout the five days of data collection in Austin, Texas. Dr. James Augustin served in this role. He has experience in conducting alignment studies using Webb's alignment model and served as the main facilitator of the thirdparty independent review process. Dr. Augustin is a nationally known alignment expert who has participated in a number of alignment studies as a reviewer and as a facilitator. As such, he has broad experience in conducting alignment studies using the Webb model. His role in this third-party independent alignment study was to oversee the entire alignment process, ensuring that the review was conducted correctly. Dr. Augustin was responsible for analyzing the results and providing the interpretation of the alignment results. He also provided reviewers with alignment training, including understanding Cook's linguistic difficulty levels and understanding the alignment process.

An independent auditor observed the training and the work progress of the panelists during their participation in the study, ensuring the study was not compromised in any way.

The section below provides additional information regarding the national alignment study thirdparty facilitator/trainer, the national alignment study third-party independent auditor, and the ELL third-party independent reviewers.

## National Alignment Study Third-Party Facilitator/Trainer

## James Augustin, PhD

Dr. James Augustin has extensive experience serving as the overall alignment process trainer and main facilitator of the third-party independent review process. He also serves to analyze the alignment data, and he provides written conclusions based upon the data. Dr. Augustin is uniquely qualified to serve in this role, having participated as a national alignment expert for several state alignment studies, including studies for Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Maryland, and Wisconsin. For these studies, Dr. Augustin served as a trainer, lead facilitator, report writer, and/or reviewer for the alignment studies, which were based on Dr. Norman Webb's methodology. He has also consulted with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico on alignment study procedures for the Commonwealth's testing program. Dr. Augustin has contributed numerous research, evaluation, and program-development reports on curriculum and measurement topics published by the University of Wisconsin and other education and government agencies. He served as guest editor of a special issue of Measurement and Evaluation in Counseling and Development (2002).

In addition to Dr. Augustin's alignment study experience, he has served as a measurement consultant, providing support for the development of a number of large-scale assessment programs. He was also most recently the director of Large-Scale Assessment with Educational Testing Service (ETS), where he was responsible for overseeing the development of multiple and complex assessments for large-scale assessment programs. Dr. Augustin was also a test development director for the Psychological Corporation/Harcourt Educational Measurement. In addition, he was with the Wisconsin Assessment Center at the University of Wisconsin and the Department of Psychology at North Carolina State University.

Dr. Augustin received his PhD degree in human resource development psychology, with advanced study in measurement and testing, from North Carolina State University at Raleigh. He received an MA degree in psychology from Marquette University and a BA degree in psychology from Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas.

## National Alignment Study Third-Party Independent Auditor

## Barbara Kapinus, PhD

Dr. Barbara Kapinus is a consultant in education, having recently consulted for such organizations as the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC), the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC), the Literacy Design Collaborative (LDC), Educational Testing Service (ETS), and the Stanford Center for Assessment, Learning, and Equity (SCALE). She has also consulted on several projects for the U.S. Department of Education, most notably the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). In addition, she has worked on several state reading assessments, standards development projects, curriculum efforts, and staff development programs through which she has gained extensive alignment experience. She has served as a national alignment auditor and/or group facilitator for alignment studies using Webb's methodology in Alabama, Alaska, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Most recently, Dr. Kapinus served as the director of English Language Arts for the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC). Prior to her work at the SBAC, she retired from the National Education Association, where she was a senior policy analyst for over thirteen years. Dr. Kapinus also served as the director of the Curriculum and Instructional Improvement Program at the Council of Chief State School Officers, where she worked on projects and state collaborations related to standards implementation, assessment, reading, workplace readiness, early learning, and Title I. Her experience also includes eight years as a Specialist for Reading and Communication Skills at the Maryland State Department of Education and sixteen years in Prince George's County Public Schools in several roles, including classroom teacher, reading specialist, and curriculum specialist.

Dr. Kapinus has published works on reading research, research applications, assessment, and education policy and instruction. She has served on numerous committees of the International Literacy Association, the National Assessment of Education Progress, and the National Reading Conference, including those committees responsible for alignment.

Dr. Kapinus received a BA degree in history from the University of California at Berkeley and MA and PhD degrees in reading from the University of Maryland at College Park.

## English Language Learner Third-Party Independent Reviewers

Becky Huang, PhD

Dr. Becky Huang is an associate professor in the Department of Bicultural-Bilingual Studies, College of Education and Human Development, at the University of Texas San Antonio. She is also the coordinator/graduate advisor of record of the MA program in applied linguistics/teaching English as a second language.

Dr. Huang's research areas span applied linguistics, psychology, and education. Her research program focuses on two interrelated areas that address the goal of promoting language and education outcomes for bilingual/English learner (ELL) students: language/literacy development and assessment of bilingual/ELL students. The first line of research focuses on language and literacy development among bilingual/dual-language learners, particularly those who learn English as a second language. She examines the cognitive and environmental predictors of bilingual language and literacy outcomes. Her second line of research investigates the reliability, validity, and fairness of language/literacy assessments for bilingual learners. For this line of work, she focuses on the validity of placement and language proficiency tests as well as rater reliability in assessments that involve human judgments (e.g., speaking assessments and formative assessments).

Dr. Huang has published in leading applied linguistics, education, and psychology journals, including the Teachers College Record, International Journal of Bilingualism, Studies in Second Language Acquisition, Reading Research Quarterly, Journal of Psycholinguistic Research, System, Language Testing, and Language Assessment Quarterly. She has also published conference proceedings, handbook chapters, research reports, and encyclopedia entries. She recently co-edited two special issues for System and International Journal of Bilingualism. Dr. Huang holds a teaching foreign/heritage language certificate from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and an English language teacher certification in secondary education from the Ministry of Education in Taiwan. She is a former middle school teacher and has also taught English as a second/foreign language (ESL/EFL) to various age groups.

She received her doctorate in educational psychology from UCLA and completed the Linguistic Society of America's Summer Institute in Linguistics at the University of California at Berkeley. She did her postdoctoral training at Harvard University and at Educational Testing Services English Language Learning and Assessment research division.

## Jennifer Edstrom

Currently, Ms. Edstrom serves as a principal educational consultant, providing instructional seminars on curriculum development, assessment, and best practices for teachers. Additionally, she serves as a field supervisor for the University of San Diego, where she observes, assesses, and instructs teaching candidates during the California state teaching certification process. Ms. Edstrom has also authored several publications in the field of education.

Ms. Edstrom's prior experience includes teaching and staff development. Her alignment experience includes work with large-scale assessment programs, for which she has overseen content development for a variety of $\mathrm{K}-8$ reading/language arts state and district-implemented assessment programs in accordance with state standards and benchmarks, including materials for English language learners (ELLs). She has also participated as an English language arts national expert for alignment studies based on Dr. Webb's methodology in Pennsylvania and Nebraska. In addition to her development experience, she has trained Washington State educator committees in all aspects of assessment development, including item writing, bias and sensitivity review, ELL review, rubric writing, item review, and alignment of items to standards. Ms. Edstrom has also served as a consultant to Educational Testing Services (ETS).

Ms. Edstrom received her BS degree from Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts, and her MS degree in curriculum and instruction from the University of San Diego in San Diego, California. At the University of San Diego, she received an award of distinction from the department of learning and teaching and was a merit scholar and a graduate research fellow.

## Sarah De La Garza, EdM

Sarah De La Garza is a graduate research assistant and doctoral student at the University of Texas at Austin. Prior to entering the doctoral program, she was involved in English language learning (ELL) education in various capacities. Ms. De La Garza was a high school teacher and instructional specialist at Brooks Academy of Science \& Engineering in San Antonio, Texas. In this role, she coached teachers in instructional strategies, created district benchmarks, and analyzed data to revise curriculum guides. Subsequently, she served as assistant principal at Jubilee Academies in San Antonio, Texas. She also served as an English learner specialist and assistant director of bilingual/ESL programs at Jubilee Academies in Austin, Texas. In these roles, she supervised compliance and instructional initiatives related to bilingual/ESL services in San Antonio, Austin, and Kingsville regions. She also initiated the first district program evaluation and analyzed student data from classroom observations and state assessments to provide program recommendations for the Language Proficiency Assessment Committee. Ms. De La Garza holds a Texas teaching certificate in history (grades 8-12), social studies (grades 812), social studies (grades 4-8), English as a second language supplemental (grades 4-12), English language arts and reading (grades 8-12), and principal (grades EC-12).

Ms. De La Garza received a BA in comparative studies in race \& ethnicity with departmental honors from Stanford University. She received an EdM in school leadership from Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas, and is currently pursuing a PhD in educational leadership in policy from the University of Texas at Austin.

## Stacy Reeves, PhD

Dr. Stacy Reeves is an associate professor (tenured) at the University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In this position, she teaches undergraduate and graduate classroom-
management courses and literacy courses for initial and advanced teacher licensure. Dr. Reeves is chair and co-chair of undergraduate honor students' theses, specialist students' action research field projects, and doctoral candidates' dissertations in literacy and related areas. She is also a professional-development trainer for area schools and other groups that work with students. Dr. Reeves serves on a variety of committees and other university-based decision-making groups, and she is on the board of a multinational school in Limuru, Kenya, providing support for the assessment of students in literacy and English language acquisition and making suggestions to teachers, parents, and other parties for students' growth in literacy and English language acquisition.

Before this position, Dr. Reeves taught for many years, including at William Carey University in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and at the University of Southern Mississippi. She was also an elementary school teacher for Hattiesburg Public Schools. Dr. Reeves is a member of the Mississippi Reading Association, having served as state president from 2010 to 2011, and is an active member of the International Reading Association. She has served as an English language arts national alignment study expert for state assessment alignment studies based on Dr. Norman Webb's methodology in Alabama, Alaska, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Dr. Reeves received a BS degree in elementary education and an MS degree in education, with an emphasis on reading/literacy, from the University of Southern Mississippi. She received a PhD degree in curriculum and instruction, with a minor in technology, from Mississippi State University.

## Rebecca Callahan, PhD

Dr. Rebecca Callahan is an associate professor of education and faculty research associate at the Population Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Callahan has published numerous books, peer-reviewed articles, book chapters, encyclopedia entries, book reviews, reports, manuscripts, and other publications. Her most recent book is titled The Bilingual Advantage: Language, Literacy, and the U.S. Labor Market. She received a Reviewer Award for the American Educational Research Journal in 2014 and an Early Career Award in Bilingual Education Special Interest Group in 2011, both from the American Educational Research Association.

Dr. Callahan has also presented at numerous conferences and invited speaker sessions. Most recently, she was an invited speaker at the TITLE I English Learner State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards at the Chief Council of State School Officers Conference in San Diego, California, in June 2018. She also recently presented "School Structure and the Dynamics of Power: Postsecondary Opportunities for Bilingual English Learner Students" at the American Educational Research Association Annual Conference in New York, New York, in April 2018. Dr. Callahan was formerly a bilingual teacher for ten years in the Jamul-Dulzura Union, Woodland Joint Unified, and Grant Joint Union School Districts.

Dr. Callahan received a BA in anthropology and a Bilingual Certificate of Competence (BCC) bilingual teaching certificate from the University of California at San Diego and an MA in
education from the University of California at Davis. She received her PhD of Education in language and literacy: second language acquisition from the University of California at Davis.

## Virginia Acevedo

Virginia Acevedo has over fifteen years of experience in bilingual and English as a second language (ESL) instruction. As a bilingual teacher, Ms. Acevedo planned and delivered lessons to English language learning (ELL) students and created tools and support used for informal and formal assessments to evaluate students, including for the Texas English Language Proficiency Assessment System (TELPAS). As the district initial bilingual placement and TELPAS testing coordinator, she was responsible for all district testing materials, procedures, and support. As the current district bilingual and ESL instructional facilitator, Ms. Acevedo oversees initial placement testing for all ELLs in the Socorro ISD. She also facilitates TELPAS training, testing, and data collection for the district, in addition to evaluating and providing documentation to the program director regarding progress of bilingual/ESL students, teachers, and campuses. Additionally, Ms. Acevedo is currently enrolled in a Principal Internship at Lamar University and is pursuing a Principal Certification.

Ms. Acevedo received a BA in interdisciplinary studies with a minor in elementary bilingual/ESL education from the University of Texas at El Paso. She received her MA in teacher leadership from the University of Phoenix.

## Blanca Florencia

Blanca Florencia is an experienced professional, is fluent in both English and Spanish, and has worked in public education for over forty years. Ms. Florencia was an instructor for thirty-one years in the Houston ISD and Minneapolis Public Schools, teaching English as a second language and physical education. She also served as a program coordinator, coordinating a language grant that successfully improved academic scores for targeted Spanish-speaking students and attending the National Association for Bilingual Education conferences. Ms. Florencia also served as a program facilitator of the English language learning (ELL) Department at Minneapolis Public Schools. In this role, she was responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of English as a second language (ESL) programs at seven elementary schools. Most recently, she worked as an Organizer for Texas American Federation of Teachers for Region 5 AMP.

Ms. Florencia received a BS in physical education/health K-12 from the University of TexasPan American. She received a Developmental and Adapted Physical Education endorsement from Minnesota State University, Mankato. She received an MA in curriculum and instruction from St. Thomas University and ESL licensure from Hamline University.

## Leo Izaguirre

Leo Izaguirre has worked in public education for over thirty-four years, holding teaching and leadership positions. Ms. Izaguirre taught in the McAllen ISD and Pharr-San Juan-Alamo ISD for twenty years in elementary school, junior high school, and high school settings. She also served as the bilingual/English as a second language (ESL) director for fourteen years. In this role, she was responsible for overseeing the implementation of the district's ESL services, including instruction, placement, and testing. She also provided support to teachers of English language learners (ELLs) in bilingual and ELL settings. This included providing ESL resources for teachers at all grade levels and leading professional development. Ms. Izaguirre has served on various state and district ELL committees, including the Language Proficiency Assessment Committee, Region One Bilingual Task Force Committee, and Texas Education Agency Bilingual Task Committee.

Ms. Izaguirre received a BS in education with a minor in reading and an MA in curriculum and instruction, both from the University of Texas-Pan American.

## Alignment Methodology

As stated earlier in this report, the alignment study that was conducted for LAS Links and the Texas English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) was based on the work of Dr. Norman Webb, Wisconsin Center for Educational Research, University of Wisconsin-Madison. In his work, Webb states that the alignment of the standards or objectives for student learning with tests for measuring students' attainment of these expectations is an essential component for an effective standards-based education system. The alignment study was designed to model Webb's procedures, including the use of depth-of-knowledge levels and Webb's definition of alignment (Webb, 2005, 2007). The definition of alignment is as follows:

Alignment is defined as the degree to which expectations and assessments are in agreement and serve in conjunction with one another to guide the system toward students learning what they are expected to know and do. As such, alignment is a quality of the relationship between expectations and assessments and not a specific attribute of either of these two system components. Alignment describes the match between expectations and assessment that can be legitimately improved by changing either student expectations or assessments. Seen as a relationship between two or more system components, alignment can be determined by using the multiple criteria described in detail in a National Institute of Science Education (NISE) research monograph, Criteria for Alignment of Expectations and Assessments (Webb, 1997).

The Webb methodology was modified by Cook (2007) for use with English language proficiency standards and assessments, and this study was conducted using his modification.

## Webb's Alignment Model and Modifications

Webb's alignment model as modified by Cook (2007) is based on four criteria: Linguistic Difficulty Level (LDL) Consistency, Categorical Concurrence, Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence, and Balance of Representation. Reviewers used these four criteria to assess the content agreement between the Texas ELPS and LAS Links. For each alignment criterion, an acceptable level was defined by what would be required to ensure that a student had met the standards. A brief description of the alignment criteria is provided below. Additional information can be found in the section of this report labeled "Alignment Criteria."

Linguistic Difficulty Level Consistency is a metric representing the percentage of items at the linguistic difficulty level (LDL). This measure is a replacement for Webb's depth of knowledge statistic. In this instance, LDL refers to linguistic instead of cognitive complexity. Each language proficiency standard is given an LDL of 1,2 , or 3 . Level 1 stands for elementary linguistic features, level 2 represents standard linguistic constructions, and level 3 refers to complex linguistic formulations. During the alignment process, LDLs are also assigned to each test item. The purpose is to identify the connection between standards' LDLs and test items' LDLs. If an item is coded above or below a standard's LDL, little information would be available about how
that item samples students' behavior relative to the linguistic difficulty of that standard. The main idea of assessing ELL students is to help identify and monitor linguistic progress. If items do not match the linguistic levels of the standards, the ability to properly evaluate students is limited.

Categorical Concurrence refers to how well items match or cover standards. To evaluate this area, the statistic Categorical Concurrence is used. Categorical Concurrence is calculated by averaging the number of items assigned to specific English language proficiency standards by raters, or educators who participate in the alignment process. Raters select specific standards for each item on the tests being rated. The number of coded items is then averaged across raters and reported as Categorical Concurrence. This statistic is a proxy for the average number of items raters believe address specific standards. It is important to note that some items can address more than one standard, and raters are allowed to code accordingly.

Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence refers to how well a test's items cover a set of standards. Webb states that "this criterion is met if a comparable span of knowledge expected of students by a standard is the same as, or corresponds to, the span of knowledge that students need in order to correctly answer the assessment items/activities" (Webb, 2007).

Balance of Representation is the degree to which one standard or group of standards is given more emphasis on a test than another standard or group of standards. An index (Webb, 2002) is used to judge the distribution of the test items.

The Webb model has been used extensively in many alignment studies throughout the country and has been recommended for use by the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO). The alignment criteria in the Webb model also adhere to the guidelines specified in the United States Department of Education's Standards and Assessments peer review documents, including the "Annotated Assessment Peer Review Guidance" provided on November 20, 2015.

Cook's modifications to Webb's model were published by CCSSO in the Aligning Assessment to Guide the Learning of All Students publication (Cook, 2005). The fifth chapter, "Aligning English Language Proficiency Tests to English Language Learning Standards," by H. Gary Cook, extends alignment research to an investigation of English language proficiency (ELP) test alignment (Cook, 2005). The report describes a process for ELP alignment, which matches an assessment's linguistic skills and acquisition levels to English language development standards.

## Alignment Study Procedure

The panelists met in Austin for a period of five days during the last week of January 2019. Norman Webb's (1999) definition and model of alignment were followed in design of the data collection for the study. Aspects of Gary Cook's (2005) adaptation of Webb's model to English language proficiency (ELP) tests were also incorporated into the data collection process. At the beginning of the meeting, all panelists were provided with an orientation and training presentation. The presentation covered Webb's definition of alignment and his conceptualization
of alignment criteria. A detailed discussion of LDLs, as defined by Cook (2005), was included. The alignment process all panelists would follow was also introduced. Further detailed instruction was provided to the panelists as they progressed through the five steps of the process. Individual panelists were given instruction on aspects of specific steps when this was requested or judged necessary by the trainer. The group facilitator also assisted with some instruction and guidance. Characteristics of the Texas English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) required some special instructions during the data collection phase of the study.

Task 1 focused on reaching consensus on the LDL of each Texas content standard/indicator after individual panelists had made initial LDL assignments. All panelists participated in the discussions so that the judgments of both Texas educators and national content experts could be considered in reaching a consensus on the LDL of each standard. The panel facilitator made sure that there was adequate discussion whenever needed before designating the consensus LDLs of the standards. The trainer and independent auditor noted that discussions were thoughtful and balanced, and no one panelist dominated the discussions.

Detailed instruction was provided by the trainer and facilitator at the beginning of each subsequent task (i.e., tasks 2 through 5). Panelists worked independently on tasks 2 through 5, which focused on making a series of judgments regarding alignment at the individual test-item and test-form levels. Panelists worked at a pace comfortable to them, and all panelists had sufficient time to thoroughly examine alignment of all five grade-level tests assigned to them. Panelists worked up the grades from level K-1 to level 9-12.

A high-level overview of the steps in the process is provided on the next page. The Texas ELPS, along with the LDL consensus values, can be found in Appendix B of this report. The alignment study process also involved the electronic capture of data. Information about the electronic data capture tool and its use in the process is provided below.

## The Electronic Data Capture Tool

The electronic data capture tool was used in the third-party alignment study. The tool was designed specifically to facilitate the gathering of independent reviewers' judgments. For the LAS Links to Texas ELPS third-party alignment study, the application automated the process of aligning the Texas ELPS for a given content area and the test items found on the corresponding LAS Links assessment. The tool and its reports made it possible to gauge in a timely manner the alignment, based on Webb's alignment model, between the Texas ELPS and the items on the assessments. In addition, the tool also provided opportunities for reviewers to provide additional information regarding items, including comments related to source of challenge. The item-byobjective or standard codes by reviewers were then aggregated and analyzed.

As stated, the national alignment expert Dr. James Augustin provided training on the overall alignment process and LDLs and also served as the lead facilitator. Dr. Augustin has extensive experience training third-party independent review committee members in the use of electronic data capture software for alignment studies. The training provided information not only on understanding the LDLs but also on properly using the electronic data capture tool when
assigning an LDL to each standard and item. A high-level overview of the process is provided on the next page.

## Alignment Study Process

## Step 1: Determining the Linguistic Difficulty Level (LDL)

Reviewers individually determined the LDL for each skill in subsection (c) of the Texas English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS). They discussed their LDL ratings to reach a group consensus.

## Step 2: Taking the test

Reviewers reviewed the test and recorded their comments about the test items.

## Step 3: Determining what each test item measured and the LDL for each test item

## Step 3.1

Using the first three test items, reviewers independently determined what each item measured by assigning it to a primary standard (and a secondary standard and tertiary standard, if applicable). A group discussion took place; however, reaching consensus on what each item measured was not required.

Step 3.2
Reviewers independently determined the LDLs of the first three items. Reviewers were instructed to code only one LDL $(1,2$, or 3$)$ for each of the three items. Reviewers also independently noted any source of challenge for the first three items. A group discussion took place; however, reaching consensus on the LDLs of the first three items was not required.

Step 3.3
Reviewers continued to independently determine the primary standard (and the secondary standard and tertiary standard, if applicable) for the remainder of the test items.

Step 3.4
Reviewers independently determined the LDL for the remainder of the test items. Again, the reviewers were instructed to code only one LDL for each test item.

Throughout the alignment process, reviewers independently noted any source of challenge for each test item and provided written comments as necessary.

Step 4: Summarizing the alignment criteria of test items
Once reviewers determined the primary standard (and secondary standard and tertiary standard, if applicable) for each test item and the LDL for each test item, they analyzed the entire test for LDL Consistency, Categorical Concurrence, Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence, and Balance of Representation.

## Step 5: Answering a debriefing questionnaire

Reviewers independently shared feedback about the process, the test items, and the standards.

## Alignment Criteria

Judgments of the panelists were statistically analyzed according to Webb's model of alignment and Cook's specific application of the model to English language learning standards. All the model's statistical alignment criteria were applied, and the results were reviewed along with the panelists' written responses to a debriefing questionnaire (task 5) completed for each grade level test form, in preparation of this report.

In most instances, Cook's (2007) alignment criteria were applied to the resulting statistical analyses of the panel's judgments to describe the degree of alignment for each of the four alignment dimensions. Two changes were made that actually increased the rigor of the criteria; these changes were made in recognition of the characteristics of the LAS test series. First, Cook's (2007) statistical criteria for the Writing subtests were strengthened to match the statistical criteria for the alignment levels used for the other three subtests addressing Speaking, Listening, and Reading. This was done because the Writing subtest at each LAS Links test level has a sufficient number of test items to do so, in contrast to Cook's criteria established for a Writing test with only two writing prompts. Second, the statistical criteria required to attain the three levels of K-1 Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence were increased to match those used for the other four LAS Links test levels. Making these statistical criteria more rigorous seemed appropriate due to there being similar numbers of items on the LAS Links $\mathrm{K}-1$ subtests as appear on the subtests of the other LAS Links levels. The statistical criteria used in this study to identify degree of alignment for all four subtests are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Alignment Criteria for Speaking, Listening, Reading, Writing Domains

| Alignment Areas |  | Alignment Criteria |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Speaking, Listening, Reading, Writing |  |  |  |
|  | LIMITED | MODERATE | STRONG |  |
| Categorical Concurrence | $<4$ | $\geq 4$ | $\geq 6$ |  |
| LDL Consistency | $<40 \%$ | $\geq 40 \%$ | $\geq 50 \%$ |  |
| Range-of-Knowledge <br> Correspondence | $<40 \%$ | $\geq 40 \%$ | $\geq 50 \%$ |  |
| Balance of Representation | $<0.6$ | $\geq 0.6$ | $\geq 0.7$ |  |

The results for each of the four criteria discussed in this section were calculated using Cook's adaptations to Webb's methodology, reviewers' averaged ratings, and reviewers' comments. The results for LDL consistency, categorical concurrence, range-of-knowledge correspondence, and balance of representation are included in Appendix C of this report.

# Alignment Analysis of the Texas English Language Proficiency Standards and LAS Links Assessments 

The overall results of the alignment study indicate that all five levels of the LAS Links tests are very strongly aligned with the Texas content standards for Speaking, Listening, Reading, and Writing within the state's English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS). For the Categorical Concurrence and Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence dimensions of alignment, alignments were found to be consistently strong across all four content areas for all five levels (K-1, 2-3, 45, 6-8, and 9-12) of LAS Links. Alignment of the tests along the Linguistic Difficulty Level (LDL) Consistency and Balance of Representation dimensions was similarly strong, with only a few exceptions where alignment with some content standards was found to be moderate.

Before discussing the details of the alignment of each specific LAS Links test level with the Texas ELPS, it is important to note that the LDLs assigned (through consensus discussions by the panel) to the standards within each content domain showed fewer LDL 1 standards and more LDL 2 and LDL 3 standards. This resulted in the LDL means of the content domains reported in Table 3 following a similar pattern and ranging from 2.1 for Writing to 2.3 for Speaking.

Table 3 below shows the results for this first major step in the alignment process involving reviewers' determinations of the LDLs of the Texas ELPS. Additional information regarding the various LDLs can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Table 3: Distribution and Means of Consensus Linguistic Difficulty Levels for the Texas English Language Proficiency Standards

| Domain | LDL 1 Standards | LDL 2 Standards | LDL 3 Standards | Domain Mean |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Speaking | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2.3 |
| Listening | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2.2 |
| Reading | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2.2 |
| Writing | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2.1 |
| Learning Strategies | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2.3 |

## Alignment Results

Using the electronic data capture tool, reviewers independently determined what each item measured. They also entered the linguistic difficulty level (LDL) for each item. The calculation software provided the statistical analysis to determine whether each LAS Links assessment as a whole included items measuring content from each of the Texas ELPS domains in order to
evaluate categorical concurrence. The tool also provided the statistical analysis to determine LDL consistency, range-of-knowledge correspondence, and balance of representation.

A high-level summary alignment analysis for LDL consistency, categorical concurrence, range-of-knowledge correspondence, and balance of representation is provided in Tables 4-8. The results indicate that the alignment relationship between the Texas ELPS and the LAS Links assessment is very strong, as noted in the "Interpretation of Content Alignment Results" section of this report. Additional detailed information is provided in Appendix C of this report.

The following is a summary of the degree of alignment found at each of the five levels of the LAS Links tests for the four alignment dimensions.

Table 4: Grades K-1 Content Alignment Summary

| LAS Links Grades K-1 Alignment with Texas English Language Proficiency Content Standards |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Content <br> Standards | Categorical <br> Concurrence | LDL <br> Consistency | Range of <br> Knowledge | Balance of <br> Representation |
| Speaking | Strong | Moderate | Strong | Moderate |
| Listening | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Reading | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Writing | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |

Table 5: Grades 2-3 Content Alignment Summary

| LAS Links Grades 2-3 Alignment with Texas English Language Proficiency |  |  | Content Standards |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Content <br> Standards | Categorical <br> Concurrence | LDL <br> Consistency | Range of <br> Knowledge | Balance of <br> Representation |
| Speaking | Strong | Moderate | Strong | Strong |
| Listening | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Reading | Strong | Strong | Strong | Moderate |
| Writing | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |

Table 6: Grades 4-5 Content Alignment Summary
LAS Links Grades 4-5 Alignment with Texas English Language Proficiency Content Standards

| Content <br> Standards | Categorical <br> Concurrence | LDL <br> Consistency | Range of <br> Knowledge | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Speaking | Strong | Moderate | Strong | Strong |
| Listening | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Reading | Strong | Strong | Strong | Moderate |
| Writing | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |

Table 7: Grades 6-8 Content Alignment Summary

| LAS Links Grades 6-8 Alignment with Texas English Language Proficiency |  |  |  | Content Standards |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Content <br> Standards | Categorical <br> Concurrence | LDL <br> Consistency | Range of <br> Knowledge | Balance of <br> Representation |
| Speaking | Strong | Moderate | Strong | Strong |
| Listening | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Reading | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Writing | Strong | Moderate | Strong | Strong |

Table 8: Grades 9-12 Content Alignment Summary
LAS Links Grades 9-12 Alignment with Texas English Language Proficiency Content Standards

| Content <br> Standards | Categorical <br> Concurrence | LDL <br> Consistency | Range of <br> Knowledge | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Speaking | Strong | Moderate | Strong | Moderate |
| Listening | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Reading | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |
| Writing | Strong | Strong | Strong | Strong |

## Interpretation of Content Standards Alignment Results

## Level K-1

At level K-1, Categorical Concurrence and Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence were strong for all four subtests: Speaking, Listening, Reading, and Writing. This indicates a sufficient number of items measuring the standards within each content area and good coverage of the collection of Texas standards within each English language proficiency subtest or domain.

LDL Consistency and Balance of Representation also were strong for the Listening, Reading, and Writing subtests at the K-1 level. For the Speaking subtest, alignment for these two dimensions was judged by the panel to be moderate-perhaps, as one panelist noted in her debriefing comments, due to the challenge of measuring conversational speaking as part of a written standardized test battery. Overall, the written comments of the panel were positive concerning coverage of the standards at appropriate LDLs, including a wide range of item difficulties, and the potential of the test to measure a broad range of students' English proficiency from low to high.

## Level 2-3

Similar to level K-1, Categorical Concurrence and Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence were strong for all four subtests. LDL Consistency was strong for Listening, Reading, and Writing. LDL Consistency was moderate for Speaking- again, probably as a result of the challenge of measuring conversational speaking with a written standardized test.

Balance of Representation was strong for Speaking, Listening, and Writing. Balance of Representation was moderate for the Reading subtest. One panelist noted that there was "a lack of critical reading analysis in this assessment but that is not entirely inappropriate based on where $2-3$ graders lie on the developmental continuum for language." Another panelist confirmed this observation with the comment that analytic skills within Reading were not as well represented in the Reading questions as were basic and inferential comprehension skills.

In their overall comments, panelists stated that the assessment covered the full range of content specified in the standards, with a full range of cognitive complexity and difficulty reflected in the test items.

Level 4-5
As was the case with the previous two levels, Categorical Concurrence and Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence alignment were strong for all four content domains. Some judges wrote comments elaborating that the test covered the range of standards appropriate to a written test for level 4-5, while some standards were most appropriately assessed at earlier grades or using performance-based assessment tools.

LDL Consistency was strong for Listening, Reading, and Writing content standards. For the Speaking standards, LDL Consistency was moderate. In their written comments, several panelists observed that the test items as a collection were more cognitively complex and linguistically difficult than the items in the levels $\mathrm{K}-1$ and $2-3$ tests.

Balance of Representation was strong for the Speaking, Listening, and Writing subtests. For the Reading subtest, Balance of Representation alignment was moderate.

Level 6-8
For the middle school grades (6-8) test, Categorical Concurrence, Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence, and Balance of Representation were strong for all four content domains. Written comments of the panelists tended to specify that the test items did a sufficient job covering the range and emphasis of content domain standards appropriate to middle school (i.e., grades 6-8) students, recognizing that some standards seemed not to apply to this level.

Panelists judged LDL Consistency as strong for the Listening and Reading content domains. For the Speaking and Writing subtests, LDL Consistency was moderate.

## Level 9-12

Categorical Concurrence and Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence were strong across all four content domains for the high school level test. As with the lower levels of LAS Links, panelists noted in their debriefing comments that the test sufficiently covered the standards appropriate to English language learners (ELLs) in grades 9-12. It was observed by some panelists that standards that focused on foundational language skills for younger or beginner ELLs were slightly less covered.

LDL Consistency and Balance of Representation were strong for Listening, Reading, and Writing. LDL Consistency and Balance of Representation alignment were moderate for the Speaking subtest. Although the Speaking subtest was not specifically referenced in regard to complexity and difficulty of the items, panelists did notice that most items at the high school level were LDL 2 or LDL 3.

Regarding Balance of Representation, two panelists specifically observed in their debriefing comments that the subtests at the high school level did seem to focus on three or four standards, though most grade-appropriate standards were represented by at least one item. However, they did not specifically cite the Speaking subtest in making this observation.

Table 9: LAS Links Alignment with Texas English Language Proficiency Learning Strategies


Note: Alignment with Learning Strategies is as follows: $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{Strong} ; \mathrm{M}=$ Moderate; $\mathrm{L}=$ Limited.

## Interpretation of Learning Strategies Alignment Results

During task 3 of the data collection process, panelists were encouraged to identify a Texas Learning Strategy standard measured (if one in particular could be identified) in addition to the primary content domain standard measured by each test item. The results of these panel judgments are summarized for all four domains across all five test levels in Table 9. What is apparent in examining the 80 alignment degree information cells in the table ( 4 domains X 4 alignment dimensions X 5 test levels) is that there is a pattern of fairly solid alignment of the subtests with the Texas Learning Strategies. A total of 58 (72.5\%) alignments are strong, 18 $(22.5 \%)$ are moderate, and only $4(5.0 \%)$ are limited. The strong alignments include Categorical Concurrence across all subtests at all five grade levels. Similarly, Balance of Representation alignment with the Learning Strategies standards is strong across all subtests at all five grade levels.

Considering LDL Consistency and Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence, most alignments with the Learning Strategies standards were strong or moderate in degree. Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence for the Learning Strategies standards was limited for the Listening, Reading, and Writing subtests within the level $\mathrm{K}-1$ test form. At the high school level (i.e., grades 9-12), LDL Consistency alignment with the Learning Strategies standards was limited for the Speaking subtest items.

The overall strength of the LAS Links tests' alignment with the Learning Strategies standards is noteworthy because panelists commented on the challenge of making these specific alignment judgments. Some panelists questioned the appropriateness of examining the alignment of written standardized test items with the activities represented in the Learning Strategies standards. Upon completing her alignment review of this last level in the series of five LAS Links test forms, one panelist wrote several perceptive comments about her cumulative experience working with the Learning Strategy standards. She noted that she aligned test content to the Learning Strategies standards in a more sparing way as she progressed up the levels of LAS Links. She stated that the Learning Strategies can be aligned tangentially to the assessment but, in her professional opinion, are not easily measured on a paper-and-pencil standardized test, but could be measured by a performance test. This general sentiment was echoed by other panelists during the course of the four days of data collection for the LAS Links alignment study.

## Reliability among Reviewers

The intra-class correlation is based on the mean squares from the analysis of variance of a twoway random effects model, reviewers crossed with items (Shroud and Fleiss, 1979), as described in Appendix D. The overall intra-class correlation among the reviewers' assignment of linguistic difficulty levels to items was reasonably high. If there is a low variance among the reviewers' coding in assigning linguistic difficulty levels to items, the intra-class correlation has greater error. Table 10 provides a summary of the intra-class correlation and the percentage of items coded as the same linguistic difficulty level by all reviewers.

Table 10: Summary or Reliability among Reviewers

| Test Form | Intra-Class Correlation |
| :--- | ---: |
| Listening Level K-1 | 0.84 |
| Listening Level 2-3 | 0.66 |
| Listening Level 4-5 | 0.73 |
| Listening Level 6-8 | 0.69 |
| Listening Level 9-12 | 0.76 |
| Reading Level K-1 | 0.91 |
| Reading Level 2-3 | 0.71 |
| Reading Level 4-5 | 0.60 |
| Reading Level 6-8 | 0.68 |
| Reading Level 9-12 | 0.80 |
| Speaking Level K-1 | 0.78 |
| Speaking Level 2-3 | 0.83 |
| Speaking Level 4-5 | 0.83 |
| Speaking Level 6-8 | 0.71 |
| Speaking Level 9-12 | 0.65 |
| Writing Level K-1 | 0.87 |
| Writing Level 2-3 | 0.67 |
| Writing Level 4-5 | 0.86 |
| Writing Level 6-8 | 0.61 |
| Writing Level 9-12 | 0.76 |

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## Appendix A: Linguistic Difficulty Levels

Linguistic Difficulty Levels by Skill Area

| Skill Areas |  | Linguistic Difficulty Levels |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Level 1: Elementary Features | Level 2: Standard Constructions | Level 3: Complex Formulations |
| Oral/Aural | Listening | Limited to a basic understanding of simple formulaic, classroom and social discourse; attending to day-to-day brief and common language interactions | Basic understanding of and attending to every day classroom and social discourse, common idiomatic expressions both in the classroom and in social situations and contexts | Understanding of and attending to more complex or specialized grade appropriate discourse and interactions, comprehending contextualized and acculturated communications (e.g., ellipsis, comedy, parody) |
|  | Speaking | Limited to a basic ability to produce formulaic expressions in standardized classroom and social situations | Facility to produce standard classroom and social discourse interactions using extended formulaic expressions as well as common idiomatic expressions | Facility to produce and interact within complex classroom and social discourse interactions utilizing more contextualized and acculturated forms and constructions |
| Textual | Reading | Little to a basic facility to process and attend to English phonemic and alphabetic constructions; little to a basic ability to comprehend high frequency grade appropriate classroom and survival vocabulary items | Basic understanding of and ability to attend to standard everyday grade appropriate texts which include vocabulary and passages most commonly encountered in classroom and every day social situations | Understanding of and attending to grade appropriate vocabulary and texts; grade-level ability to comprehend classroom and socially appropriate texts |
|  | Writing | Limited to a basic ability to copy and/or produce simple text constructions (e.g., letters, basic vocabulary items, name) | Basic ability to produce simple, grade relevant classroom-based and/or social-text-utilizing standard vocabulary and grammatical features and constructions | Facility to produce grade appropriate text constructions using grade appropriate vocabulary and grammatical features and constructions; ability to produce and express grade appropriate ideas and concepts |

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNER ALIGNMENT EXAMPLES OF ASSIGNING LINGUISTIC DIFFICULTY <br> Level 1 Elementary Features 

## Example 1:1 Listening

Objective: Follow simple two-step oral directions to complete a task in English
This objective is an example of level 1. Students most commonly meet this expectation by using elementary linguistic features-an elementary understanding of direction would be all the student would need to know to meet this objective.

## Example 1:2 Speaking

Objective: Use common social greetings and simple repetitive phrases
This objective is a level 1 since only simple constructions and formulaics are needed to meet this objective.

## Example 1:3 Reading

Objective: Recognize some common English morphemes in simple phrases or sentences.
This objective requires students to identify elementary text-based features and represents a linguistic difficulty level of one.

## Example 1:4 Writing

Objective: Student will be able to write basic personal information (name, address, phone number)

This objective highlights basic writing expectations and is a level 1 linguistic difficulty.

## Example 1:5 Writing

Item: Prompt
Choose the correct word.
Triangles always $\qquad$ three sides.
A. have
B. half
C. has

This item is a level 1 since it requires a student to use elementary vocabulary and syntactic features.

## Level 2 Standard Constructions

## Example 2:1 Listening

## Objective: Participate in routine classroom discussions.

This objective requires students to move beyond simple directions or responding to common formulaic expressions. It requires students to listen to more sophisticated, albeit routine classroom interactions and is thus a level 2.

## Example 2:2 Speaking

Objective: Deliver simple narrative and informative presentations and express with simple, detailed sentences.

Here students must go beyond simple formulaics. This objective requires students to engage in simple by dynamic interactions representing standard classroom interactions and discourse and hence is a level 2.

## Example 2:3 Reading

Objective: The student will read, comprehend, and analyze fiction and nonfiction. Answer simple, factual questions about what is read.

Students are required to process more sophisticated everyday texts and understand and respond to simple factual questions; hence this is a level 2.

## Example 2:4 Writing

Objective: Write a short narrative story that includes the basic elements of setting and characters and that follows a visually supported outline provided by the teacher.

This objective asks students to write short, basic, grade-relevant narratives making this a level 2.

## Example 2:5 Listening

Item: Prompt


## SCRIPT

Narrator: Listen to a teacher talking to her science class
Teacher: When we study the food chain, we might want to think of a circle. There is not a real beginning or end-it just continues to go round and round. It is a system or circle of soil, plants, animals, and then all of those things dying and becoming "soil" again. So, think about it in concrete terms. You have soil, which provides food for plants to grow. Then you have plants. They are the food of many animals. The animals eat them, and eventually the animals die. The organic material in the animals' bodies then becomes part of the soil, which feeds new plants, which feed new animals. The circle continues around and around. These are the workings of an ecosystem - plants and animals feed each other.
Now take this model of an ecosystem that I've just described for you and work with a partner to describe specific plants and animals that live together exactly the way I've described.

Narrator: What does the teacher compare the food chain to?
A. A circle
B. Death
C. A house
D. Plants

This item requires students to process the passage and then determine how "circle" fits into the discussion. The passage is relatively long and involved, but the question above taps into standard listening expectations.

## Level 3 Complex Formulations

## Example 3:1 Listening

Objective: Evaluate use of materials or resources needed to complete tasks based on oral discourse

To meet this objective, students must be involved in complex academic and social interactions and negotiations. Task specific vocabulary and discourse strategies are need and hence this is a level 3.

## Example 3:2 Speaking

Objective: In a variety of academic and social contexts, ask for or provide specific information that confirms or denies beliefs

Here students much have complex mastery of a variety of discourse features. Successful mastery of this object exhibits a level 3 linguistic difficulty.

## Example 3:3 Reading

Objective: The student will use strategies to read a variety of materials, fiction and nonfiction. Make connections between previous knowledge and/or experiences and what is read.

Students are required to not only process a variety of reading materials, but they must also connect currently gained knowledge with previous experience or knowledge; thus, this is a level 3.

## Example 3:4 Writing

Objective: Write clear and coherent grade appropriate paragraphs with effective transitions and sentence structures.

For students to meaningfully exhibit this objective, they must have grade appropriate fluency in writing. This characteristic exhibits a level 3.

## Example 3:4 Reading

Item: Prompt


Read the instructions for making a book cover that the teacher gave to her students:
We have finished reading Bridge to Terabithia by Katherine Paterson. Now, you are going to prepare a book jacket for the book. Follow these instructions for designing your book jacket:

1. The title and author are placed on the front cover. Don't forget to follow the rules for capitalization of both title and author.
2. Put an illustration on the front cover. The illustration should reflect the characters, plot, or setting of the book.
3. On the back cover, include at least three positive reviews.

Which chart is made correctly?
A. Graphic A
B. Graphic B
C. Graphic C
D. Graphic D

This task is a level 3 since students have several contextualized reading tasks, e.g., understand the notion of book jackets, process the three requested tasks and interpret each instruction relative to the tasks context.

Appendix B: Linguistic Difficulty Level Consensus Values

## Texas English Language Proficiency Standards LDL Consensus

| Standard | Consensus |
| :---: | :---: |
| Learning Strategies |  |
| 1.A Use prior knowledge and experiences to understand meanings in English | 2 |
| 1.B Monitor oral and written language production and employ self-corrective techniques or other resources | 3 |
| 1.C Use strategic learning techniques such as concept mapping, drawing, memorizing, comparing, contrasting, and reviewing to acquire basic and grade-level vocabulary | 2 |
| 1.D Speak using learning strategies such as requesting assistance, employing non-verbal cues, and using synonyms and circumlocution (conveying ideas by defining or describing when exact English words are not known) | 2 |
| 1.E Internalize new basic and academic language by using and reusing it in meaningful ways in speaking and writing activities that build concept and language attainment | 2 |
| 1.F Use accessible language and learn new and essential language in the process | 2 |
| 1.G Demonstrate an increasing ability to distinguish between formal and informal English and an increasing knowledge of when to use each one commensurate with grade-level learning expectations | 2 |
| 1.H Develop and expand repertoire of learning strategies such as reasoning inductively or deductively, looking for patterns in language, and analyzing sayings and expressions commensurate with grade-level learning expectations | 3 |
| Listening |  |
| 2.A Distinguish sounds and intonation patterns of English with increasing ease | 1 |
| 2.B Recognize elements of the English sound system in newly acquired vocabulary such as long and short vowels, silent letters, and consonant clusters | 1 |
| 2.C Learn new language structures, expressions, and basic and academic vocabulary heard during classroom instruction and interactions | 2 |
| 2.D Monitor understanding of spoken language during classroom instruction and interactions and seek clarification as needed | 2 |
| 2.E Use visual, contextual, and linguistic support to enhance and confirm understanding of increasingly complex and elaborated spoken language | 2 |
| 2.F Listen to and derive meaning from a variety of media such as audio tape, video, DVD, and CD ROM to build and reinforce concept and language attainment | 3 |
| 2.G Understand the general meaning, main points, and important details of spoken language ranging from situations in which topics, language, and contexts are familiar to unfamiliar | 3 |
| 2.H Understand implicit ideas and information in increasingly complex spoken language commensurate with grade-level learning expectations | 3 |
| 2.I Demonstrate listening comprehension of increasingly complex spoken English by following directions, retelling or summarizing spoken messages, responding to questions and requests, collaborating with peers, and taking notes commensurate with content and grade-level need | 3 |


| Speaking |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3.A Practice producing sounds of newly acquired vocabulary such as long and short vowels, silent letters, and consonant clusters to pronounce English words in a manner that is increasingly comprehensible | 1 |
| 3.B Expand and internalize initial English vocabulary by learning and using high-frequency English words necessary for identifying and describing people, places, and objects, by retelling simple stories and basic information represented or supported by pictures, and by learning and using routine language needed for classroom communication | 2 |
| 3.C Speak using a variety of grammatical structures, sentence lengths, sentence types, and connecting words with increasing accuracy and ease as more English is acquired | 3 |
| 3.D Speak using grade-level content area vocabulary in context to internalize new English words and build academic language proficiency | 2 |
| 3.E Share information in cooperative learning interactions | 2 |
| 3.F Ask and give information ranging from using a very limited bank of high-frequency, highneed, concrete vocabulary, including key words and expressions needed for basic communication in academic and social contexts, to using abstract and content-based vocabulary during extended speaking assignments | 2 |
| 3.G Express opinions, ideas, and feelings ranging from communicating single words and short phrases to participating in extended discussions on a variety of social and grade-appropriate academic topics | 3 |
| 3.H Narrate, describe, and explain with increasing specificity and detail as more English is acquired | 2 |
| 3.I Adapt spoken language appropriately for formal and informal purposes | 3 |
| 3.J Respond orally to information presented in a wide variety of print, electronic, audio, and visual media to build and reinforce concept and language attainment | 3 |
| Reading |  |
| 4.A Learn relationships between sounds and letters of the English language and decode (sound out) words using a combination of skills such as recognizing sound-letter relationships and identifying cognates, affixes, roots, and base words | 1 |
| 4.B Recognize directionality of English reading such as left to right and top to bottom | 1 |
| 4.C Develop basic sight vocabulary, derive meaning of environmental print, and comprehend English vocabulary and language structures used routinely in written classroom materials | 2 |
| 4.D Use prereading supports such as graphic organizers, illustrations, and pretaught topic-related vocabulary and other prereading activities to enhance comprehension of written text | 2 |
| 4.E Read linguistically accommodated content area material with a decreasing need for linguistic accommodations as more English is learned | 2 |
| 4.F Use visual and contextual support and support from peers and teachers to read gradeappropriate content area text, enhance and confirm understanding, and develop vocabulary, grasp of language structures, and background knowledge needed to comprehend increasingly challenging language | 2 |
| 4.G Demonstrate comprehension of increasingly complex English by participating in shared reading, retelling or summarizing material, responding to questions, and taking notes commensurate with content area and grade level needs | 3 |
| 4.H Read silently with increasing ease and comprehension for longer periods | 2 |


| 4.I Demonstrate English comprehension and expand reading skills by employing basic reading <br> skills such as demonstrating understanding of supporting ideas and details in text and graphic <br> sources, summarizing text, and distinguishing main ideas from details commensurate with content <br> area needs |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4.J Demonstrate English comprehension and expand reading skills by employing inferential skills <br> such as predicting, making connections between ideas, drawing inferences and conclusions from <br> text and graphic sources, and finding supporting text evidence commensurate with content area <br> needs |  |
| 4.K Demonstrate English comprehension and expand reading skills by employing analytical skills <br> such as evaluating written information and performing critical analyses commensurate with <br> content area and grade-level needs |  |
| Writing | 3 |
| 5.A Learn relationships between sounds and letters of the English language to represent sounds <br> when writing in English |  |
| 5.B Write using newly acquired basic vocabulary and content-based grade-level vocabulary |  |
| 5.C Spell familiar English words with increasing accuracy, and employ English spelling patterns <br> and rules with increasing accuracy as more English is acquired |  |
| 5.D Edit writing for standard grammar and usage, including subject-verb agreement, pronoun <br> agreement, and appropriate verb tenses commensurate with grade-level expectations as more <br> English is acquired | 2 |
| 5.E Employ increasingly complex grammatical structures in content area writing commensurate <br> with grade-level expectations, such as: <br> (i) using correct verbs, tenses, and pronouns/antecedents <br> (ii) using possessive case (apostrophe s) correctly <br> (iii) using negatives and contractions correctly | 2 |
| 5.F Write using a variety of grade-appropriate sentence lengths, patterns, and connecting words to <br> combine phrases, clauses, and sentences in increasingly accurate ways as more English is acquired | 2 |
| 5.G Narrate, describe, and explain with increasing specificity and detail to fulfill content area <br> writing needs as more English is acquired | 2 |

## Appendix C: Summary Tables

| ONOYLS | $60^{\circ} 0$ | †0＇0 | 6100 | 0¢ 0 | てで0 | \％9t | 09 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 8£＇ZZ | 6 | NGLSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONOYLS | Iで0 | I $\underbrace{\circ} 0$ | $0{ }^{\circ} 0$ | $9 \mathrm{~S}^{\circ} 0$ | 61＊0 | \％EI | L8．8 | 88．8 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| Кэиәృs！suo， TGT | иоบฺ！！ла p．iepuef | əлоqV диәэ．әд廿とうい | иои！！ләа p．rpuets |  | иоп̣ய！ләа <br>  | Mopg ұиәэ．эд иとә」 | ио！̣⿺𠃊八刀二 <br> p．tpuels | urə ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | sp．repuris |  |
|  | 2xoqV |  | 1V |  | ${ }^{\text {ләрu }}$（ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S！！ |  |  |  |





Listening Grades K-1

|  | Standards | LDL <br> Level | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded <br> Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 8.88 | 8.87 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
| LISTEN | 9 | 1 | 2 | 22\% | 22.38 | 5.60 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 33\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 44\% |  |  |  |

Table 1C4L: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Range of Standards |  |  |  | Range of Knowledge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of Standards Hit |  | \% of Total |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean Standards Hits | Standard Deviation | Avg. Percent of Standards Hit | Standard Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 8.88 | 8.87 | 1.75 | 1.91 | 22\% | 0.24 | LIMITED |
| LISTEN | 9 | 22.38 | 5.60 | 4.88 | 1.13 | 54\% | 0.13 | STRONG |


| ĐNOYLS | 01 ${ }^{\circ} 0$ | IL'0 | 09 ${ }^{\circ}$ | \%68'tع | 6 | NALSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONOYLS | $81^{\circ} 0$ | $88^{\circ} 0$ | L8.8 | \% 88' $^{\text {¢ }}$ I | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NUT } \end{aligned}$ |
| иоџ̣ъиәзә.лdәу јо әэивןея | ио!!!!ләの <br> p.spuens | urə ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ио!̣!!ла <br> p.spuens | иセәN | sp.rpueis |  |
|  | хәриI |  |  |  |  |  |


Listening Grades 2-3
Table 2C1L: Summary of Alignment Results

| Standard Alignment of Grades 2-3 Listening Items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Alignment Statistics |  |  |  |  | Alignment Findings |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standards |  | CAT |  | LDL | Range | Balance | CAT | LDL | Range |  | Balance |  |
| LRN STRT |  | 11.50 |  | 55\% | 42\% | 0.86 | STRONG | STRON | G MO | ERATE | STRONG |  |
| LISTEN |  | 26.25 |  | 55\% | 57\% | 0.70 | STRONG | STRON |  | ONG | STRONG |  |
| Table 2C2L: Summary of LDL Consistency |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stan | Hits |  |  |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | LDL <br> Consistency |
|  |  |  |  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  | ards |  |  |  | Mean Percent Below | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean Percent At | Standard Deviation | Mean Percent Above | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 11.50 |  | 8.98 | 19\% | 0.36 | 0.55 | 0.32 | 26\% | 0.23 | STRONG |
| LISTEN | 9 |  | 26.25 |  | 6.54 | 39\% | 0.23 | 0.55 | 0.16 | 6\% | 0.11 | STRONG |

Table 2C3L: Summary of Categorical Concurrence

|  | Standards | LDL <br> Level | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LRN } \\ & \text { STRT } \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 11.50 | 8.98 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
| LISTEN | 9 | 1 | 2 | 22\% | 26.25 | 6.54 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 33\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 44\% |  |  |  |



Listening Grades 4-5
Table 4C1L: Summary of Alignment Results

| Standard Alignment of Grades 4-5 Listening Items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standards | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance | CAT | LDL | Alignment Findings |  |
| LRN STRT | 14.25 | $43 \%$ | $48 \%$ | 0.81 | STRONG | MODERATE | MODERATE | Balance |
| LISTEN | 26.50 | $59 \%$ | $56 \%$ | 0.75 | STRONG | STRONG | STRONG | STRONG |


|  | Standards | Hits |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | LDL <br> Consistency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mean <br> Percent <br> Below | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent At | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent <br> Above | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 14.25 | 7.59 | 18\% | 0.34 | 0.43 | 0.29 | 39\% | 0.31 | MODERATE |
| LISTEN | 9 | 26.50 | 7.63 | 32\% | 0.20 | 0.59 | 0.16 | 9\% | 0.07 | STRONG |


|  | Standards | LDL <br> Level | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded <br> Mean | Standard Deviation | Categorical <br> Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 14.25 | 7.59 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
| LISTEN | 9 | 1 | 2 | 22\% | 26.50 | 7.63 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 33\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 44\% |  |  |  |


| ĐNOYLS | $80^{\circ} 0$ | SL＇0 | E9＊ | \％LE＇てE | 6 | NALSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DNOYLS | Zİ0 | I8．0 | $65^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | \％0ヤ゙LI | 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { LYLS } \\ \text { NUT } \end{gathered}$ |
| ио！̣ъұиәรә．ıdәу јо әэиеןея |  <br> p．ıериетS | urən | ио！̣！！ла <br> р．ериенS | uвว ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | sp．repuels |  |
|  | хәриI |  |  |  |  |  |



| ONOYLS | $80^{\circ} 0$ | \％9S | $9 L^{\circ} 0$ | $\varsigma$ | $\varepsilon 9^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | 0¢゙9Z | 6 | NALSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGOW | Iで0 | \％8t | t9 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | $88^{\circ} \varepsilon$ | $6 \mathrm{C}^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | ¢でもI | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NUT } \end{aligned}$ |
| әธึрәпоиу јо วธ̊uey | иопи！iлa <br> p．Iepuets |  | иоп̣！иәа p．rpuets |  | иои！！ләа <br> p．sepuets | ured | sp．rpueis |  |
|  | ［ P 70 L J0 \％ |  |  |  | S1！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |



Listening Grades 6-8
Table 6C1L: Summary of Alignment Results


| Table 6C3L: Summary of Categorical Concurrence |
| :--- |
|   LDL | Standards \(\begin{gathered}LDel <br>

Level\end{gathered}\), S

|  | Standards | $\begin{gathered} \text { LDL } \\ \text { Level } \end{gathered}$ | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded <br> Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LRN } \\ & \text { STRT } \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 17.25 | 7.98 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
| LISTEN | 9 | 1 | 2 | 22\% | 31.63 | 9.55 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 33\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 44\% |  |  |  |

Listening Grades 6－8

| ONOYLS | ONOYLS | ĐNOYLS | DNOYLS | IL＇0 | \％8S | \％S¢ | $00^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}$ ¢ | NGLSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONOYLS | GLVYGGON | ĐNOYLS | ĐNOYLS | SL．0 | \％Lt | \％SS | 8E゙んI | LXLS NYT |
| ә）urieg | วsuey | TGT | LVD | asuejeg | วsiuxy | TOT | LVD | sp．IEpuels |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| ONOYLS | ［ ${ }^{\circ} 0$ | てL｀0 | ¢¢＊ 6 | \％II＇Zを | 6 | NGLSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONOYLS | $91^{\circ} 0$ | てL’0 | $86^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | \％IS＇LI | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  јо әэиеן！g | ио！ฺ！ィәа р．лериедS | urə\ | ио！̣！iaд p．sepuets | u®ว ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | sp．r．puefiS |  |
|  | хәриI |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 6C5L：Summary of Balance of Representation

| ONOYLS | $60^{\circ} 0$ | \％LS | E8＊ | $\varepsilon \Gamma^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | ¢¢＊ 6 | E9＊IE | 6 | NGLSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGON | £で0 | \％+ t | ¢8．${ }^{\text {I }}$ | $0 \varsigma^{\bullet} \varepsilon$ | $86^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | ¢でしI | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| əธีนеบ <br>  | ио！и！иәа <br> p．iepuels |  <br>  | иопр！iда <br> p．rpuets |  | ио！̣！иәа р．ерив＿S |  | sp．rpuels |  |
|  | ［E70L J0 \％ |  |  |  | S！！ |  |  |  |


Table 9C2L: Summary of LDL Consistency

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | LDL <br> Consistency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mean Percent Below | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent At | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent <br> Above | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 17.38 | 8.86 | 11\% | 0.16 | 0.55 | 0.23 | 0.34 | 0.22 | STRONG |
| LISTEN | 9 | 32.00 | 9.96 | 37\% | 0.20 | 0.55 | 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.09 | STRONG |


| DNOYLS | Lİ0 | \％8S | $66^{\circ} \mathrm{I}$ | ¢でS | 96.6 | 00 てE | 6 | NGLSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGOW | Iで0 | \％Lt | L9 ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | $\varsigma L^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ | $98^{\circ} 8$ | 8E＇LI | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| วธิрәрмоиУ ј0 วธันย | иоџ̣！！лә <br> p．ıвривłS | 1！H sp．tepuels jo <br>  | ио！̣в！̣әव <br> р．триетя | $\begin{gathered} \text { SY! } \\ \text { sp.rpuelS urəW } \end{gathered}$ | ио！̣！иəә <br> p．iepuefs | urə ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | sparpuels |  |
|  | ［ ${ }^{\text {P70 }}$ L J0 \％ |  | ＋！${ }^{\text {Sp }}$ | UETS Jo ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{ON}$ | S！！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| ONOYLS | $96 \%$ | $00^{\circ}$ ย | \％$\downarrow$ t | $\dagger$ | $\varepsilon$ | 6 | NGLSIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \％¢์ | $\varepsilon$ | Z |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％てて | 乙 | I |  |  |
| ONOYLS | $98^{\circ} 8$ | $8 E^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{LI}$ | \％¢Z | $\checkmark$ | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | \％¢L | 9 | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0 | 0 | I |  |  |
| әэиә．．．nnsu0， ［セบ！．10ธัวฉセ］ | ио！！！iлa <br> р．триетS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UrəW } \\ & \text { pәрод } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { İләT } \\ \text { TUT } \end{gathered}$ | sp．spublS |  |



## 

Listening Grades 9-12

|  | Standards | Percent of Total Hits |  | Index |  | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | STRONG |  |
| LRN | 8 | $17.27 \%$ | 8.86 | 0.75 | 0.17 | STRONG |
| STRT | 8 | 9.96 | 0.71 | 0.13 |  |  |
| LISTEN | 9 | $31.80 \%$ |  |  |  |  |


| DNOYLS | 10．0 | S0\％ | E1＇0 | $29^{\circ} 0$ | $\dagger \square^{\circ} 0$ | \％¢์ | t0\％ 8 | $0 \varsigma^{\prime} \varsigma$ | II | CVIt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGOW | ャで0 | ャで0 | Lİ0 | It＊0 | 6で0 | \％¢£ | $\varepsilon L^{\prime} 0 \mathrm{I}$ | ¢で0I | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| Коиә！s！suoj TOT | иопи！iлa p．Iepuef | axoqv диәэ．эд ивәы | иопр！иәа <br> р．криетв |  | ио！̣е！иәа <br> p．sepued |  ивәы | иоц！！ләа <br> p．spuefs | ${ }^{\text {uraj }}$ | spırpuelS |  |
|  | 2soqV |  | 1 V |  | ${ }_{\text {ләрu }}{ }_{\mathbf{n}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S1！${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |




Reading Grades K-1

|  | Standards | LDL <br> Level | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 10.25 | 10.73 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 5 | 50\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 40\% |  |  |  |
| READ | 11 | 1 | 2 | 18\% | 35.50 | 8.04 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 5 | 45\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 3 | 27\% |  |  |  |

Table 1C4R: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence


| ONOYLS | $80^{\circ} 0$ | 080 | †0*8 | \%L¢'zE | II | OVIt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONOYLS | $\mathrm{SI}^{\circ} 0$ | 180 | EL'0I | \%0ヤ゙ 6 | 8 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LYLS } \\ \text { NYT } \end{gathered}$ |
| ио!̣ъұиәรә.лdәу јо әЈиеןея | иопр!ләव <br> р.sepueds | Urə\ | ио!̣!!ләव <br> р.гривтs | ивәД | sp.rpueis |  |
|  | хәриI |  |  |  |  |  |


Reading Grades 2-3
Table 2C1R: Summary of Alignment Results

| Alignment Statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Alandard Alignment of Grades 2-3 Reading Items |
| Standards | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance |  |  |
| LRN STRT | 16.38 | $48 \%$ | $42 \%$ | 0.77 | STRONG | MODERATE | MODERATE | STRONG |  |  |
| READ | 37.13 | $61 \%$ | $61 \%$ | 0.67 | STRONG | STRONG | STRONG | MODERATE |  |  |

Table 2C2R: Summary of LDL Consistency

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | LDL <br> Consistency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mean <br> Percent Below | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent At | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent <br> Above | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 16.38 | 13.24 | 17\% | 0.20 | 0.48 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.34 | MODERATE |
| READ | 11 | 37.13 | 9.96 | 21\% | 0.17 | 0.61 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.19 | STRONG |


| ONOYLS | £1＊0 | \％［9 | $6 \varepsilon^{*}$ | ¢ $L^{\circ} 9$ | $96 \%$ | £1．LE | II | aVgt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGON | $87^{\circ} 0$ | \％で | $9 て ゙ て$ | $8 \varepsilon^{\circ} \varepsilon$ | $\dagger z^{\prime} \varepsilon$ I | 8¢＇91 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| әธрәрмоиу јо วธินยบ | ио！̣е！ләТ <br> p．iepuels |  | ио！̣е！иәа <br> р．ерие＿S | $\begin{gathered} \text { s+!! } \\ \text { sp.rрриеңS urəD } \end{gathered}$ | иоџฺ！ләฮ <br> р．лериеłS | urə ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | sp．ırpuels |  |
|  | ［ P70L J0 \％ |  |  |  | S＋！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |

Table 2C4R：Summary of Range－of－Knowledge Correspondence

| ONOYLS | $96 \%$ | $\mathcal{E}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ ¢ | \％LZ | $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon$ | II | OVİ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \％St | $\varsigma$ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％8I | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  |
| ONOYLS | $\dagger て ゙ \varepsilon[$ | $88^{\prime \prime} 9$ | \％0t | $\dagger$ | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | \％0S | $\varsigma$ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\%$ \％ | $\checkmark$ | $\varepsilon$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％¢L | 9 | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0 | 0 | I |  |  |
|  | ио！̣！iлa <br> p．repuris | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { urodN } \\ & \text { pəpoд } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { sp.sepue_S } \\ 70 \cdot 0 \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { [лләТ } \\ \text { TQT } \end{gathered}$ | sp．repuris |  |



Table 2C5R: Summary of Balance of Representation

|  | Standards | Percent of Total Hits |  | Index |  | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | STRONG |  |
| LRN <br> STRT | 8 | $13.95 \%$ | 13.24 | 0.77 | 0.15 | MODERATE |
| READ | 11 | $31.63 \%$ | 9.96 | 0.67 | 0.05 |  |


| ONOYLS | $81^{\circ} 0$ | 8100 | Lİ0 | $09^{\circ} 0$ | ¢I＇0 | \％ど | 8 ¢＇も $^{\text {d }}$ | $00^{\circ} \mathrm{St}$ | II | OVAY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGON | ti＇0 | で＊ | Zİ0 | $6 *^{\circ} 0$ | E1＇0 | \％6 | しt゚ナI | 00\％6 | 8 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LYLS } \\ \text { NYT } \end{gathered}$ |
| Коиәృs！suoj TOT | ио！̣！иəव <br> р．леривіS | วлоqV дшәэ．әд uャə | ио！ุ！iлa <br> p．sepuels |  | иопฺ！ләа <br> p．iepuef | $\begin{gathered} \text { морәg } \\ \text { ниәэлә } \\ \text { urəд } \end{gathered}$ | ио！̣！inда p．sepueis | ured | sp．ıврuels |  |
|  | əлоqV |  | 1 V |  | ${ }_{\text {ләри }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sl！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |




s－t sopeiŋ oiu！perу
Reading Grades 4-5
Table 4C3R: Summary of Categorical Concurrence

|  | Standards | LDL <br> Level | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded Mean | Standard Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LRN STRT | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 19.00 | 14.47 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
| READ | 11 | 1 | 2 | 18\% | 45.00 | 14.38 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 5 | 45\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 3 | 27\% |  |  |  |

Table 4C4R: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Range of Standards |  |  |  | Range of Knowledge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of Standards Hit |  | \% of Total |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean Standards Hits | Standard <br> Deviation | Avg. Percent of Standards Hit | Standard Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 19.00 | 14.47 | 3.375 | 2.39 | 42\% | 0.30 | MODERATE |
| READ | 11 | 45.00 | 14.38 | 7 | 0.76 | 64\% | 0.07 | STRONG |


| DNOYLS | L0．0 | \％+9 | $9 L^{\circ} 0$ | $L$ | $8 \varepsilon^{\text {c }} \downarrow$ | $00^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ ¢ | II | CVIt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGOW | $0 \varepsilon^{*} 0$ | \％で | $6 \varepsilon^{\prime} Z$ | $\varsigma \angle E \cdot \varepsilon$ | Lt゚もI | 00＊6 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| әธрәрмоиу јо วธันหบ | иопр！ләव <br> p．sepued |  | иоп̣！ләव <br> р．лерив＿S |  | иопи！ләт <br> р．ериетs | urbu | sp．repuris |  |
|  | ［ P ¢0L ${ }^{\text {J }}$ \％ |  | sp．repuet jo əsiury |  | Sl！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |


s－t sәри．
(4A5)
Reading Grades 6-8
Table 6C1R: Summary of Alignment Results
Table 6C2R: Summary of LDL Consistency

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | LDL Consistency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | Standard Deviation | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mean <br> Percent Below | Standard Deviation | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { Percent At } \end{gathered}$ | Standard Deviation | Mean <br> Percent Above | Standard Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 23.88 | 10.72 | 7\% | 0.10 | 0.56 | 0.23 | 0.37 | 0.20 | STRONG |
| READ | 11 | 44.13 | 14.00 | 22\% | 0.11 | 0.57 | 0.13 | 0.21 | 0.11 | STRONG |


| ONOYLS | 2I＊0 | \％6S | I $\varepsilon^{*}$ I | $\varsigma \%$ | $00^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$ | \＆I＇tt | II | CVIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONOYLS | ¢で0 | \％SS | $00^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}$ | ¢LE＇t | てL＇01 | $88^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ 乙 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NUT } \end{aligned}$ |
| әธрәрмоиу јо อธีนยบ | иопр！лаの <br> p．spurys | І！Н spırриетS jo <br>  | иоп̣！иәа <br> p．tepuels | sp．repuels uban | иоп̣セ！иәа <br> p．repuris | urəD | sp．repueis |  |
|  | ［ ${ }^{\text {P1OL }} \mathbf{j 0}$ \％ |  |  |  | S＋！ |  |  |  |
|  | Sp．sepuets jo əsiury |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| ONOYLS | $00^{\circ} \downarrow$ I | とI＇tt | \％LZ | $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon$ | I I | OVAt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \％St | $\varsigma$ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％8I | $\tau$ | I |  |  |
| ONOYLS | ZL＇0I | $88^{\prime} \mathcal{E}$ | \％0t | † | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | \％¢Z | $\tau$ | $\varepsilon$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％¢L | 9 | Z |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0 | 0 | I |  |  |
| әэцәл．土nэиод <br>  | ио！̣！nəव <br> р．ıвриедS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UrədN } \\ & \text { pəpoд } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sp.Iepuels } \\ \text { jo } \circ_{\mathbf{N}} \end{gathered}$ |  | sp．repueld |  |

Reading Grades 6-8

|  | Standards | Percent of Total Hits |  |  | Index | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation |  |  |
| LRN | 8 | $15.50 \%$ | 10.72 | 0.77 | 0.12 | STRONG |
| STRT | 11 | $28.65 \%$ | 14.00 | 0.72 | 0.04 | STRONG |


| DNOYLS | LI＇0 | $61^{\circ} 0$ | $81^{\circ} 0$ | 95＊0 | $60^{\circ} 0$ | \％¢̧ | $\varepsilon 8 \cdot \downarrow$ | $8 \varepsilon^{\circ} 9{ }^{\circ}$ | II | CVIt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ĐNOYLS | てで0 | $\varepsilon \varepsilon^{\circ} 0$ | LI＇0 | ¢ $\varsigma^{\circ} 0$ | $\varepsilon 1^{\circ} 0$ | \％ZI | $10 \cdot \varepsilon$ I | 88．8I | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| Кэиәэя！suoว TOT | ио！̣ణ！иәव <br> p．sepuets | əлоqV риәл．әд ивว | ио！̣！иәа <br> р．леривIS |  | иопр！ләа <br> p．iepuets |  | иоџฺ！иәव <br> p．IвриетS | uran | sp．ırpuels |  |
|  | 2soqV |  | 1 V |  | ${ }_{\text {ләри }}{ }_{\boldsymbol{n}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S＋！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |

Table 9C2R：Summary of LDL Consistency


Reading Grades 9－12
Reading Grades 9-12

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LRN |  | LDL <br> Level | No. of <br> Standards | Percentage of <br> Standards | Coded <br> Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Categorical <br> Concurrence |
|  | 8 | 1 | 0 | $0 \%$ |  | 18.88 | 13.01 |

Table 9C4R: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Range of Standards |  |  |  | Range of Knowledge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of Standards Hit |  | \% of Total |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean Standards Hits | Standard <br> Deviation | Avg. Percent of Standards Hit | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 18.88 | 13.01 | 3.38 | 1.60 | 0.42 | 0.20 | MODERATE |
| READ | 11 | 46.38 | 14.83 | 6.25 | 1.49 | 0.57 | 0.14 | STRONG |


| ONOYLS | ¢0＇0 | ZL＇0 | $\varepsilon 8^{\prime} \downarrow$ I | \％9L＇IE | II | OVIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ĐNOYLS | ［ ${ }^{\circ} 0$ | 180 | $10 \cdot \varepsilon]$ | \％E6でて | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NUT } \end{aligned}$ |
| ио！̣ฉұиәรә．ıdәу јо әэивןея | иоп̣！ィəの <br> p．Iepuef | Uとう」 | ио！̣！ィəの <br> р．spuels | иセәы | sp．repuris |  |
|  | хәриІ |  |  |  |  |  |



(148)
Speaking Grades K-1
Table 1C1S: Summary of Alignment Results

| Standard Alignment of Grades K-1 Speaking Items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alignment Statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Alignment Findings |  |  |
| Standards | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance |  |  |  |  |
| LRN STRT | 24.13 | $56 \%$ | $42 \%$ | 0.73 | STRONG | STRONG | MODERATE | STRONG |  |  |  |  |
| SPEAK | 52.00 | $46 \%$ | $66 \%$ | 0.68 | STRONG | MODERATE | STRONG | MODERATE |  |  |  |  |

Table 1C2S: Summary of LDL Consistency

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | LDL <br> Consistency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mean <br> Percent <br> Below | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent At | Standard Deviation | Mean <br> Percent Above | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 24.13 | 15.20 | 15\% | 0.14 | 0.56 | 0.09 | 0.29 | 0.16 | STRONG |
| SPEAK | 10 | 52.00 | 16.00 | 29\% | 0.21 | 0.46 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.12 | MODERATE |


| DNOYLS | $81^{\circ} 0$ | \％99 | LL＇ 1 | £9．9 | 00＇91 | 00＇ZS | 0I | HVIdS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGON | てで0 | \％で | $L L^{\prime}$ I | $8 \varepsilon^{\circ} \varepsilon$ | $0 Z^{\prime}$ ¢ | \＆1＇tて | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { N甘T } \end{aligned}$ |
| วธррәроиу јо วธินยบ | иопъ！иәव <br> р．ıррие＿S |  | иопр！ләа <br> р．леривіS | $\begin{gathered} \text { s+! } \\ \text { sp.ıepuełS uвә人 } \end{gathered}$ | ио！̣！！ләа <br> р．ІвриетS | urbin | sp．epuels |  |
|  | Sp．repuris jo əsiury |  |  |  | S!!H |  |  |  |



| ONOYLS | 00＇9I | $00^{\circ} \mathrm{ZS}$ | \％0t | t | $\varepsilon$ | 0I | YVAdS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \％0S | ¢ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0I | I | I |  |  |
| ONOYLS | $0 Z^{\prime} \varsigma 1$ | $\varepsilon I^{\prime} \downarrow \tau$ | \％+ t | † | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | \％¢Z | $\checkmark$ | $\varepsilon$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％¢L | 9 | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0 | 0 | I |  |  |
|  <br>  | ио！̣！iлa p．rpuels | $\begin{aligned} & \text { urəW } \\ & \text { рәрод } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { sp.repuets } \\ \mathbf{j 0} \cdot 0 \mathbf{N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { IəләT } \\ & \text { TGT } \end{aligned}$ | sp．repuelS |  |



Speaking Grades K-1

|  | Standards | Percent of Total Hits |  | Index |  | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | STRONG |  |
| LRN <br> STRT | 8 | $14.90 \%$ | 15.20 | 0.73 | 0.18 | MODERATE |
| SPEAK | 10 | $32.12 \%$ | 16.00 | 0.68 | 0.06 |  |


| GLVYGCON | 2100 | ¢で0 | SI＇0 | $9 t^{\circ} 0$ | Iで0 | \％6Z | 00＇91 | 00＇てS | 0I | YVAdS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ĐNOYLS | $9{ }^{\circ} 0$ | 6で0 | $60^{\circ} 0$ | $9 \mathrm{~S}^{\circ} 0$ | 七100 | \％SI | $0 て ゙ \varsigma 1$ | \＆1＇tて | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| Кэиәృs！suo〕 TAT | ио！！！иәа <br> p．sepueis | วл0qV ңшәэ．әд urə | иопр！иәа p．sepuef |  | ио！ุ！ィəの p．Iepuets | моря ұшәэ．лд <br>  | иоп̣！ィәа <br>  | urə ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | sp．repuels |  |
|  | 2xoqV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S＋！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |

Table 2C2S：Summary of LDL Consistency


Table 2C1S：Summary of Alignment Results
Speaking Grades 2－3
Speaking Grades 2-3
Table 2C3S: Summary of Categorical Concurrence

|  | Standards | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LDL } \\ & \text { Level } \end{aligned}$ | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 28.25 | 15.38 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 33\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 44\% |  |  |  |
| SPEAK | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10\% | 56.00 | 19.99 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 5 | 50\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 40\% |  |  |  |

Table 2C4S: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Range of Standards |  |  |  | Range of Knowledge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of Standards Hit |  | \% of Total |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard Deviation | Mean Standards Hits | Standard <br> Deviation | Avg. Percent of Standards Hit | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 28.25 | 15.38 | 4.25 | 2.12 | 53\% | 0.27 | STRONG |
| SPEAK | 10 | 56.00 | 19.99 | 7.00 | 1.20 | 70\% | 0.12 | STRONG |


Speaking Grades 4-5

| Standard Alignment of Grades 4-5 Speaking Items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alignment Statistics |  |  |  | Alignment Findings |  |  |  |
| Standards | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance |
| LRN STRT | 33.75 | 43\% | 61\% | 0.76 | STRONG | MODERATE | STRONG | STRONG |
| SPEAK | 60.13 | 40\% | 75\% | 0.77 | STRONG | MODERATE | STRONG | STRONG |

Table 4C2S: Summary of LDL Consistency

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | LDL <br> Consistency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean Percent Below | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent At | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent <br> Above | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 33.75 | 11.07 | 11\% | 0.10 | 0.43 | 0.20 | 0.46 | 0.26 | MODERATE |
| SPEAK | 10 | 60.13 | 20.18 | 22\% | 0.10 | 0.40 | 0.11 | 0.38 | 0.20 | MODERATE |


| ĐNOYLS | Zİ0 | \％SL | $0{ }^{*} \mathrm{I}$ | S＇L | $8{ }^{\circ} 0 \mathrm{O}$ | E「＂09 | 0I | YVGdS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ĐNOYLS | $9 て ゙ 0$ | \％［9 | 01＇Z | SL8＇t | L0＇II | ¢ $L^{\circ}$ ¢ $\mathcal{L}$ | 8 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LYLS } \\ \text { NUT } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | иоп̣！iлaの p．sepueis |  | ио！̣！iaдの p．Iepubis |  | иоиุ！ィәの <br> p．sepuets | urbin | spırpuels |  |
|  | sp．repuels jo əธ̊ury |  |  |  | Sl！ |  |  |  |


| ONOYLS | 81．02 | EL｀09 | \％0t | t | $\varepsilon$ | 0I | YVAdS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \％0S | $\bigcirc$ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0I | I | I |  |  |
| ONOYLS | LO＇II | $\varsigma\llcorner\cdot \varepsilon \varepsilon$ | \％tt | t | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NUT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | \％¢์ | $\varepsilon$ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％¢Z | 乙 | $\varepsilon$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％SL | 9 | $\tau$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0 | 0 | I |  |  |
| әэиәл．未nэuo， <br>  | иоп̣！！ла <br> p．rpuefs | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { uвәW } \\ & \text { рәрод } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { sp.repuels } \\ \mathbf{j 0} \cdot 0 \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { IəләТ } \\ & \text { TのT } \end{aligned}$ | sp．sppuelS |  |

Speaking Grades 4-5

|  | Standards | Percent of Total Hits |  | Index |  | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | STRONG |  |
| LRN | 8 | $17.33 \%$ | 11.07 | 0.76 | 0.08 | STRONG |
| STRT | 8 | 20.18 | 0.77 | 0.06 |  |  |
| SPEAK | 10 | $30.87 \%$ |  |  |  |  |


| GLVYGGOW | Iで0 | 1 $\underbrace{\circ} 0$ | ［ ${ }^{\circ} 0$ | Lt＊ | 0で0 | \％\＆Z | 69.0 Z | $00^{\circ} 09$ | 0I | MVIdS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGON | てど0 | $9 \dagger^{\circ} 0$ | $0 \varepsilon^{\circ} 0$ | $0 \downarrow^{\circ} 0$ | LI＇0 | \％カI | $88^{\circ} 8$ | $0 ¢ \bigcirc \subseteq \mathcal{E}$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| Кวиәдя！ TAT | иопр！иәа <br> р．криеті | วлоqV пиәэ．әд иとəD | иоми！ләа propuels | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1V циәэ.яәd } \\ \text { ueəN } \end{gathered}$ | иопи！ләа <br> p．iepuef | Molag диәэ．әд ивว | ио！̣ย！ләа р．яриеті | uran | sp．repuris |  |
|  | วл0qV |  |  | V |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sl！ |  |  |  |




Speaking Grades 6-8
Table 6C3S: Summary of Categorical Concurrence

|  | Standards | LDL <br> Level | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded <br> Mean | Standard Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LRN } \\ & \text { STRT } \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 35.50 | 8.88 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 3 | 33\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 44\% |  |  |  |
| SPEAK | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10\% | 60.00 | 20.69 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 5 | 50\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 4 | 40\% |  |  |  |

Table 6C4S: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Range of Standards |  |  |  | Range of Knowledge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of Standards Hit |  | \% of Total |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean Standards Hits | Standard Deviation | Avg. Percent of Standards Hit | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 35.50 | 8.88 | 4.75 | 1.58 | 59\% | 0.20 | STRONG |
| SPEAK | 10 | 60.00 | 20.69 | 7.625 | 1.41 | 76\% | 0.14 | STRONG |


| ĐNOYLS | $00{ }^{\circ} 0$ | カtL＇0 | 69.0 Z | \％00＇0¢ | 0I | MVIdS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ĐNOYLS | ¢ $\angle 0^{\circ} 0$ | $8 t L^{\prime} 0$ | $88^{\circ}$ | \％¢L゙LI | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| ио！̣ъұиәรәлdәу јо әэиеןея | ио！！！！ләव <br> p．sepuef | urən | ио！̣！！лаの <br> p．Iepuets | ивәД | sp．ıppuels |  |
|  | хәри |  |  |  |  |  |



Speaking Grades 9-12
Table 9C1S: Summary of Alignment Results

| Standard Alignment of Grades 9-12 Speaking Items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alignment Statistics |  |  |  | Alignment Findings |  |  |  |
| Standards | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance |
| LRN STRT | 34.00 | 28\% | 55\% | 0.72 | STRONG | LIMITED | STRONG | STRONG |
| SPEAK | 65.25 | 43\% | 65\% | 0.69 | STRONG | MODERATE | STRONG | MODERATE |

Table 9C2S: Summary of LDL Consistency


| ONOYLS | $60^{\circ} 0$ | \％¢9 | E60 | $⿳ ㇒ ⿻ ⿰ ㇒ 乛 小 凵 19$ | L8＇0Z | ¢で¢9 | 0I | YVGdS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DNOYLS | Iで0 | \％¢¢ | $69^{\text { }}$ I | ¢LE＇† | $\varsigma \varsigma^{\prime} \mathcal{E}$ | $00 \bullet \downarrow \mathcal{L}$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NyT } \end{aligned}$ |
| әธрәрмоиу јо อธี้บ | иоп̣！！iда <br> p．iepuets |  | иоп̣！iдa <br> p．tepubis | $\begin{gathered} \text { S!!! } \\ \text { sp.rpuelS urəW } \end{gathered}$ | иой！иәव <br> p．Iepuels | urg ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | sp．repuels |  |
|  | ［ ${ }^{\text {P7OL }} \mathbf{j 0}$ \％ |  |  |  | S！！${ }^{\text {l }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | sp．repueis jo əธ̆uey |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONOYLS | L8\％0Z | ¢で¢9 | \％0t | $\dagger$ | $\varepsilon$ | 0I | MVEdS |
|  |  |  | \％0¢ | ¢ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0I | I | I |  |  |
| ONOYLS | $\varsigma \varsigma^{\prime} \mathcal{E}$ | $00^{\circ} \downarrow \mathcal{E}$ | \％カt | t | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | \％£์ | $\varepsilon$ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\%$ \％ | 乙 | $\varepsilon$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％¢L | 9 | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0 | 0 | I |  |  |
| әуиә．．nnsuoう <br>  |  р．криетS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { urəW } \\ & \text { рәрод } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 尸nəT } \\ \text { TGT } \end{gathered}$ | sp．repuris |  |


ZI－6 səp．．9 su！yeods
Speaking Grades 9-12

|  | Standards | Percent of Total Hits |  | Index |  | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | STRONG |  |
| LRN <br> STRT | 8 | $16.06 \%$ | 13.55 | 0.72 | 0.15 | MODERATE |
| SPEAK | 10 | $30.81 \%$ | 20.87 | 0.69 | 0.15 |  |


| 9NOYLS | ¢I＇0 | †1 0 | ¢ ${ }^{\circ} 0$ | 65＊0 | LI＇0 | \％LZ | $\varepsilon \iota^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | $8 \underbrace{\circ} \downarrow$ ¢ | $L$ | TLIEM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGOW | Zİ0 | $91^{\circ} 0$ | $0{ }^{\circ} 0$ | ガ0 | SI＇0 | \％6を | ยどャI | 88＊81 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| Кэиәу！！suo〕 TGT | ио！̣ย！ләт р．ериеті | วлоqV риәэ．эд ивәы | ио！̣！ила р．лериет |  | ио！̣ย！иәव p．tepuels | иъәј | ио！̣！илат р．ıериедS | urd， | sp．repuels |  |
|  | 2xOqV |  | 1 V |  | .$^{\text {л }}$ рип |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sl！${ }^{\text {［ }}$ |  |  |  |





Writing Grades K-1

|  | Standards | LDL <br> Level | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded Mean | Standard Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LRN } \\ & \text { STRT } \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 18.88 | 14.33 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 5 | 45\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 3 | 27\% |  |  |  |
| WRITE | 7 | 1 | 1 | 14\% | 34.38 | 5.13 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 4 | 57\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 29\% |  |  |  |

Table 1C4W: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Range of Standards |  |  |  | Range of Knowledge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of Standards Hit |  | \% of Total |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard Deviation | Mean Standards Hits | Standard Deviation | Avg. Percent of Standards Hit | Standard Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 18.88 | 14.33 | 2.625 | 1.77 | 33\% | 0.22 | LIMITED |
| WRITE | 7 | 34.38 | 5.13 | 5.25 | 0.89 | 75\% | 0.13 | STRONG |


Writing Grades 2-3
Table 2C1W: Summary of Alignment Results

| Standard Alignment of Grades 2-3 Writing Items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alignment Statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Alignment Findings |
| Standards | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance |  |  |  |
| LRN STRT | 22.50 | $55 \%$ | $41 \%$ | 0.77 | STRONG | STRONG | MODERATE | STRONG |  |  |  |
| WRITE | 38.50 | $54 \%$ | $71 \%$ | 0.76 | STRONG | STRONG | STRONG | STRONG |  |  |  |

Table 2C2W: Summary of LDL Consistency

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { LDL } \\ \text { Consistency } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mean Percent Below | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent At | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent Above | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 22.50 | 14.76 | 23\% | 0.12 | 0.55 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.14 | STRONG |
| WRITE | 7 | 38.50 | 10.42 | 28\% | 0.21 | 0.54 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.14 | STRONG |


| DNOYLS | てで0 | \％IL | IS＇I | $00^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | $て も 0$ I | 0¢ 88 | $L$ | HLIVM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ヨLVYヨオOW | $6 て ゙^{0} 0$ | \％It | IE＇Z | $\varsigma \chi^{\circ} \mathcal{E}$ | 9じもI | $0 \varsigma^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}$ ¢ | 8 | LYLS <br> NYT |
| әорәјмоиУ јо วธึuยy | иоџฺ！̣әの <br> р．лериетS |  | ио！ฺ！ฺәа <br> р．лериетS | $\begin{gathered} \text { S!!! } \\ \text { sp.ıвpurłS urəN } \end{gathered}$ | ио！ฺ！иәд <br> р．лериетS | uعวN | sp．IEpuelS |  |
|  | Sp．İpurłS $\ddagger 0$ əsiury |  |  |  | S1！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |

Table 2C4W：Summary of Range－of－Knowledge Correspondence

| ĐNOYLS | $て も 0$ I | $0 S^{*} 8 \mathcal{E}$ | \％6Z | $乙$ | $\mathcal{E}$ | $L$ | GLIXM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \％LS | † | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％ I | I | I |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％LZ | $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％St | $\varsigma$ | 乙 |  |  |
| ĐNOYLS | $9 L^{\circ} \mathrm{t}$ I | $0 S^{\prime}$＇z | \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | $\checkmark$ | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | LHLS |
|  |  |  | \％SL | 9 | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0 | 0 | I |  |  |
| วэนว．．．nnsuoว <br>  | 廿о！̣！иәव <br> p．repuels | $\begin{aligned} & \text { urəW } \\ & \text { рәро习 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sp.IEPUEłS } \\ \ddagger 0^{\circ} \mathrm{oN} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { IəNӘT } \\ \text { TQT } \end{gathered}$ | sp．sepurłS |  |



Writing Grades 2-3

|  | Standards | Percent of Total Hits |  | Index |  | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | STRONG |  |
| LRN | 8 | $17.65 \%$ | 14.76 | 0.77 | 0.16 | STRONG |
| STRT | 8 | 10.42 | 0.76 | 0.07 |  |  |


| DNOYLS | $\varepsilon 1^{\circ} 0$ | $\varepsilon \varepsilon^{\circ} 0$ | SI＇0 | $85^{\circ} 0$ | 01 0 | \％6 | $\pm \mathcal{E}^{\prime} 0 \mathrm{I}$ | 88＊0才 | $L$ | HLIEM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DNOYLS | 七で0 | $0 \varepsilon^{\circ} 0$ | S $Z^{\circ} 0$ | t9 0 | ZI．0 | \％L | $88^{\circ} \mathcal{E}$ | 88．6I | 8 | LYLS <br> NYT |
|  TAT | ио！̣е！ләの <br> p．ıериетS |  | 廿оџฺ！ләа <br> р．леривіS |  | ио！̣е！̣әの <br> р．леривłS |  | иоџฺ！ләव <br> р．IセривІS | UとうN | sp．repuels |  |
|  | onoqv |  |  | V |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S4！${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |

Table 4C2W：Summary of LDL Consistency




## Writing Grades 4-5

|  | Standards | LDL <br> Level | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded Mean | Standard Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 19.88 | 13.88 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 5 | 45\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 3 | 27\% |  |  |  |
| WRITE | 7 | 1 | 1 | 14\% | 40.88 | 10.34 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 4 | 57\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 29\% |  |  |  |

Table 4C4W: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Range of Standards |  |  |  | Range of Knowledge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of Standards Hit |  | \% of Total |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard Deviation | Mean Standards Hits | Standard Deviation | Avg. Percent of Standards Hit | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 19.88 | 13.88 | 3.25 | 1.83 | 41\% | 0.23 | MODERATE |
| WRITE | 7 | 40.88 | 10.34 | 4.375 | 1.19 | 63\% | 0.17 | STRONG |


| ONOYLS | LI＇0 | \％¢9 | $61^{\circ} \mathrm{I}$ | ¢LE゙ヤ | ャع゙0I | 88．0t | L | HLIEM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGON | £で0 | \％It | E8．${ }^{\text {I }}$ | $\varsigma て ゙ \varepsilon$ | $88^{\circ} \varepsilon 1$ | 88．61 | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| әธррјмоиу јо อธินยบ | ио！̣！！ләव <br> р．лериедS |  | иоп̣！iла p．iepuets |  | иоиฺ！ләа <br> p．ıepueis | urə ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | sp．repueis |  |
|  | sp．irpuels jo əsiury |  |  |  | S1！${ }^{\text {［ }}$ |  |  |  |

Table 4C5W：Summary of Balance of Representation
Writing Grades 6-8
Table 6C1W: Summary of Alignment Results

| Standard Alignment of Grades 6-8 Writing Items |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Alignment Statistics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Alignment Findings |
| Standards | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance | CAT | LDL | Range | Balance |  |  |  |
| LRN STRT | 22.63 | $49 \%$ | $42 \%$ | 0.82 | STRONG | MODERATE | MODERATE | STRONG |  |  |  |
| WRITE | 38.88 | $47 \%$ | $71 \%$ | 0.76 | STRONG | MODERATE | STRONG | STRONG |  |  |  |

Table 6C2W: Summary of LDL Consistency

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Percent of Questions at LDL Level |  |  |  |  |  | LDL <br> Consistency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean | Standard Deviation | Under |  | At |  | Above |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mean <br> Percent Below | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent At | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean <br> Percent <br> Above | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 22.63 | 11.77 | 15\% | 0.19 | 0.49 | 0.14 | 0.36 | 0.21 | MODERATE |
| WRITE | 7 | 38.88 | 9.19 | 25\% | 0.22 | 0.47 | 0.18 | 0.28 | 0.15 | MODERATE |


| ONOYLS | IL 0 | \％IL | $9 L^{\circ} 0$ | $\varsigma$ | 61＊6 | 88．8を | $L$ | GLIXM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLvygaon | ゅで0 | \％で | ${ }^{6} 6^{\circ}$ | $\varsigma \angle E \cdot \varepsilon$ | LL＇II | ย9＇そて | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| әธрәрмоиу јо əธียห | ио！̣！iлad р．лерив＿S |  | иоп̣！iлa <br> p．iepuels |  | иопр！ләа <br> p．iepubis | urgh | sp．repueis |  |
|  | [P70LJO \% |  |  |  | S1！${ }^{\text {［ }}$ |  |  |  |



| ONOYLS | 61\％ 6 | 88＊ 8 | \％6て | $\tau$ | $\varepsilon$ | $L$ | GLIEM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \％LS | t | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％$\dagger$ | I | I |  |  |
| ONOYLS | LL＇II | \＆9＇zz | \％LZ | $\varepsilon$ | $\varepsilon$ | 8 | LYLS NHT |
|  |  |  | \％St | $\varsigma$ | 乙 |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％ 5 Z | $\checkmark$ | $\varepsilon$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％¢L | 9 | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％0 | 0 | I |  |  |
|  <br>  | ио！̣！！ィәव <br> р．криеті | $\begin{aligned} & \text { uronN } \\ & \text { pәрод } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { sp.sepue_S } \\ \mathbf{j 0} \cdot 0 \mathrm{~N} \end{gathered}$ |  | sp．repuetS |  |

әэиәлм
8－9 sәрел．оึи！！！й
Writing Grades 6-8

|  | Standards | Percent of Total Hits |  | Index |  | Balance of <br> Representation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Standard <br> Deviation | Mean | Standard <br> Deviation | STRONG |  |
| LRN <br> STRT | 8 | $17.50 \%$ | 11.77 | 0.82 | 0.11 | STRONG |
| WRITE | 7 | $30.08 \%$ | 9.19 | 0.76 | 0.06 |  |


| ONOYLS | ャ1 0 | I $\varepsilon^{\circ} 0$ | Zİ0 | IS＇0 | Iで0 | \％8I | ¢E＊ 6 | 0¢．0t | $L$ | FLIEM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GLVYGGON | £で0 | เヤ゚0 | \＆100 | $8 t^{\circ} 0$ | †1＊0 | \％II | ででて | £9＊IZ | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
|  <br> TGT | ио！̣ய！иәа <br> p．tepuels | әлоqV ұиәэ．əд UセวN | ио！̣ยида р．Iepubis |  | ио！̣！！iəa <br> p．sepuets | морg <br> диәэ．яд <br> иとว | ио！ุ！inad <br> p．Iepuets | uran | sp．repuris |  |
|  | әлоqV |  | 1 V |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S！！${ }^{\text {H }}$ |  |  |  |




Writing Grades 9-12

|  | Standards | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LDL } \\ & \text { Level } \end{aligned}$ | No. of Standards | Percentage of Standards | Coded <br> Mean | Standard Deviation | Categorical Concurrence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0\% | 21.63 | 12.42 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 6 | 75\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 25\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 | 5 | 45\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 3 | 27\% |  |  |  |
| WRITE | 7 | 1 | 1 | 14\% | 40.50 | 9.35 | STRONG |
|  |  | 2 | 4 | 57\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3 | 2 | 29\% |  |  |  |

Table 9C4W: Summary of Range-of-Knowledge Correspondence

|  | Standards | Hits |  | Range of Standards |  |  |  | Range of Knowledge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. of Standards Hit |  | \% of Total |  |  |
|  |  | Mean | Standard Deviation | Mean Standards Hits | Standard <br> Deviation | Avg. <br> Percent of Standards Hit | Standard <br> Deviation |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LRN } \\ \text { STRT } \end{gathered}$ | 8 | 21.63 | 12.42 | 3.25 | 1.83 | 41\% | 0.23 | MODERATE |
| WRITE | 7 | 40.50 | 9.35 | 5 | 0.53 | 71\% | 0.08 | STRONG |


| ONOYLS | ¢0＇0 | ¢ $\iota^{\prime} 0$ | ¢ع゙6 | \％08＇0¢ | $L$ | GLIEM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DNOYLS | tI 0 | $28^{\circ} 0$ | ででて | \％カガ9I | 8 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LYLS } \\ & \text { NYT } \end{aligned}$ |
| ио！̣ъұиәรәлdәу јо әэивןеg | ио！̣！иәа <br> р．лерив＿S | Uвə ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | ио！и！ләа <br> p．tpuels | иセәј | sp．rpueis |  |
|  | хәриІ |  |  |  |  |  |

Writing Grades 9－12
Table 9C5W：Summary

## Appendix D: Results of Intra-class Correlation

For the random model, the correct calculation is:

$$
\frac{\frac{u}{\left\langle S W Z-S W^{\partial} \rho n \Gamma\right\rangle}+S W^{\text {นəəI }}}{S W 甘-S W^{\text {uəəI }}}=
$$


For the mixed model (i.e., fixed judges), the intra-class correlation would be calculated identically to Alpha.
 component of variance associated with them. Random judges assume the judges used are one of many possible selections of judges; same with either model. Assuming the judges are fixed would imply these are the only judges that would ever be used, so there is no
 where $\rho^{*}$ is the reliability aspired to and $\rho_{L}$ is the reliability estimate for a single judge.
The two-way analysis assuming both random items and fixed judges gives a result for the


## Calculation Modes

Calculation for two-way model with both questions and judges random.

| Listening Grade K-1 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 19 | 1.46 |
| Judges | 7 | 1.34 |
| Error | 133 | 0.19 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.84 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.87 |  |


| Listening Grade 2-3 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 19 | 0.85 |
| Judges | 7 | 2.43 |
| Error | 133 | 0.21 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.66 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.75 |  |


| Listening Grade 4-5 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 19 | 0.81 |
| Judges | 7 | 0.97 |
| Error | 133 | 0.19 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.73 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.76 |  |

## Calculation Modes

Calculation for two-way model with both questions and judges random.

| Listening Grade 6-8 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 22 | 0.70 |
| Judges | 7 | 1.19 |
| Error | 154 | 0.19 |
| Intra-Class Correlation | 0.69 |  |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.73 |  |


| Listening Grade 9-12 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 22 | 1.01 |
| Judges | 7 | 1.34 |
| Error | 154 | 0.21 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.76 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.79 |  |


| Reading Grade K-1 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |
| Questions | 29 | 2.74 |
| Judges | 7 | 2.25 |
| Error | 203 | 0.17 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.91 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.94 |  |

## Calculation Modes

Calculation for two-way model with both questions and judges random.

| Reading Grade 2-3 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | $d F$ |  |
| Questions | 29 | 1.21 |
| Judges | 7 | 3.08 |
| Error | 203 | 0.28 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.71 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.77 |  |


| Reading Grade 4-5 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 29 | 0.51 |
| Judges | 7 | 0.51 |
| Error | 203 | 0.20 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.60 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.62 |  |


| Reading Grade 6-8 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | $M S$ |
| Questions | 29 | 0.69 |
| Judges | 7 | 1.06 |
| Error | 203 | 0.20 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.68 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.71 |  |

## Calculation Modes

Calculation for two-way model with both questions and judges random.

| Reading Grade 9-12 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 29 | 1.01 |
| Judges | 7 | 0.85 |
| Error | 203 | 0.19 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.80 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.81 |  |


| Speaking Grade K-1 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 40 | 1.52 |
| Judges | 7 | 4.88 |
| Error | 280 | 0.24 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.78 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.84 |  |


| Speaking Grade 2-3 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 40 | 2.01 |
| Judges | 7 | 4.91 |
| Error | 280 | 0.25 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.83 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.87 |  |

## Calculation Modes

Calculation for two-way model with both questions and judges random.

| Speaking Grade 4-5 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 40 | 1.49 |
| Judges | 7 | 3.53 |
| Error | 280 | 0.19 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.83 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.87 |  |
|  |  |  |


| Speaking Grade 6-8 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 40 | 1.20 |
| Judges | 7 | 7.37 |
| Error | 280 | 0.22 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.71 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.81 |  |


| Speaking Grade 9-12 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 40 | 1.09 |
| Judges | 7 | 9.19 |
| Error | 280 | 0.23 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.65 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.79 |  |

## Calculation Modes

Calculation for two-way model with both questions and judges random.

| Writing Grade K-1 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 31 | 2.07 |
| Judges | 7 | 2.59 |
| Error | 217 | 0.21 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.87 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.90 |  |


| Writing Grade 2-3 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  |  | $M S$ |
| Questions | 31 | 1.02 |
| Judges | 7 | 2.64 |
| Error | 217 | 0.29 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.67 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.71 |  |


| Writing Grade 4-5 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Questions | 31 | 1.26 |
| Judges | 7 | 1.09 |
| Error | 217 | 0.15 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.86 |
| Cronbach's Alpha |  | 0.88 |

## Calculation Modes

Calculation for two-way model with both questions and judges random.

| Writing Grade 6-8 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 31 | 0.82 |
| Judges | 7 | 4.87 |
| Error | 217 | 0.23 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.61 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.71 |  |


| Writing Grade 9-12 |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | $d F$ | $M S$ |
| Questions | 31 | 1.23 |
| Judges | 7 | 3.45 |
| Error | 217 | 0.21 |
| Intra-Class Correlation |  | 0.76 |
| Cronbach's Alpha | 0.83 |  |

