

Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) < 161	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 161 - 170
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads a simple pictograph - comparisons (e.g., largest smallest, most often, least often) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Displays data appropriately - bar graph - scale is 1 to 1 • Compares data from simple graphs (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a chart or table - numbers • Reads a simple pictograph - comparisons (e.g., largest smallest, most often, least often)
Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> None	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> dollar, longest, shortest
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> None	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> = is equal to

Explanatory Notes

* At the range mid-point, this is the probability students would correctly answer items measuring these concepts and skills. Both data from test items and review by NWEA curriculum specialists are used to place Learning Continuum statements into appropriate RIT ranges. Blank cells indicate data are limited or unavailable for this range or document version.

Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) < 161	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 161 - 170	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 171 - 180
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads a simple pictograph - comparisons (e.g., largest smallest, most often, least often) 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Displays data appropriately - bar graph - scale is 1 to 1 • Compares data from simple graphs (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a chart or table - numbers • Reads a simple pictograph - comparisons (e.g., largest smallest, most often, least often) 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads a simple bar graph - numbers (e.g., how many) • Compares data from simple graphs (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a chart or table - numbers • Interprets simple graphs or tables • Interprets data using tally charts • Reads a simple pictograph - comparisons (e.g., largest smallest, most often, least often) • Solves simple problems based on data from pictographs • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Solves simple problems based on data from bar graphs
Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <i>New Vocabulary:</i> None <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> None	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <i>New Vocabulary:</i> dollar, longest, shortest <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> = is equal to	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <i>New Vocabulary:</i> fewer, taller <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> cm centimeter/centimetre

Explanatory Notes

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Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 161 - 170	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 181 - 190
<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Displays data appropriately - bar graph - scale is 1 to 1 • Compares data from simple graphs (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a chart or table - numbers • Reads a simple pictograph - comparisons (e.g., largest smallest, most often, least often) 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads a simple bar graph - numbers (e.g., how many) • Compares data from simple graphs (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a chart or table - numbers • Interprets simple graphs or tables • Interprets data using tally charts • Reads a simple pictograph - comparisons (e.g., largest smallest, most often, least often) • Solves simple problems based on data from pictographs • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Solves simple problems based on data from bar graphs 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets simple graphs or tables • Interprets a chart or table - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a pictograph • Solves simple problems based on data from pictographs • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a simple bar graph - numbers (e.g., how many) • Reads and interprets data from a bar graph • Interprets a simple bar graph - calculation required • Solves simple problems based on data from bar graphs
<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p>	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p>	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" with objects hidden in containers • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" using a spinner
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> dollar, longest, shortest</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> fewer, taller</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> lowest</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> = is equal to</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> cm centimeter/centimetre</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> \$ dollar sign</p>

Explanatory Notes

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Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 171 - 180	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 191 - 200
<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads a simple bar graph - numbers (e.g., how many) • Compares data from simple graphs (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a chart or table - numbers • Interprets simple graphs or tables • Interprets data using tally charts • Reads a simple pictograph - comparisons (e.g., largest smallest, most often, least often) • Solves simple problems based on data from pictographs • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Solves simple problems based on data from bar graphs 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets simple graphs or tables • Interprets a chart or table - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a pictograph • Solves simple problems based on data from pictographs • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a simple bar graph - numbers (e.g., how many) • Reads and interprets data from a bar graph • Interprets a simple bar graph - calculation required • Solves simple problems based on data from bar graphs 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets a simple bar graph - calculation required • Draws conclusions from data - tally charts or frequency tables • Interprets a chart or table - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a pictograph • Interprets a pictograph - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a bar graph • Reads and interprets dual bar graphs
<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p>	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" with objects hidden in containers • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" using a spinner 	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" using a spinner
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> fewer, taller</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> lowest</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> None</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> cm centimeter/centimetre</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> \$ dollar sign</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> None</p>

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Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 181 - 190	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 201 - 210
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets simple graphs or tables • Interprets a chart or table - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a pictograph • Solves simple problems based on data from pictographs • Reads a simple bar graph - comparisons (e.g., largest, smallest, most often, least often) • Reads a simple bar graph - numbers (e.g., how many) • Reads and interprets data from a bar graph • Interprets a simple bar graph - calculation required • Solves simple problems based on data from bar graphs 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets a simple bar graph - calculation required • Draws conclusions from data - tally charts or frequency tables • Interprets a chart or table - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a pictograph • Interprets a pictograph - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a bar graph • Reads and interprets dual bar graphs 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draws conclusions from data - bar graphs • Predicts from simple charts and tables • Solves problems using pictographs • Organizes data to create simple bar graphs • Solves problems using bar graphs • Solves problems using dual bar graphs • Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data
Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" with objects hidden in containers • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" using a spinner 	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" using a spinner 	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines all possible outcomes • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using objects - must determine size of sample space • Recognizes events that are certain, likely, unlikely, possible, or impossible • Uses the concept of chance to determine the likelihood of an event • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using one or more coins
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> lowest <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> \$ dollar sign	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> None <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> None	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> bar graph, chance, less likely, median, probability, random <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ft feet

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Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 191 - 200	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 211 - 220
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets a simple bar graph - calculation required • Draws conclusions from data - tally charts or frequency tables • Interprets a chart or table - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a pictograph • Interprets a pictograph - calculation required • Reads and interprets data from a bar graph • Reads and interprets dual bar graphs 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draws conclusions from data - bar graphs • Predicts from simple charts and tables • Solves problems using pictographs • Organizes data to create simple bar graphs • Solves problems using bar graphs • Solves problems using dual bar graphs • Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads and interprets data in line plots • Solves simple problems involving mean • Predicts from plotted data • Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data • Solves problems using pictographs • Solves problems using bar graphs • Reads and interprets data in scatter plots • Determines the average (mean) of a simple set of data
Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigates probability of "more likely" or "less likely" using a spinner 	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines all possible outcomes • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using objects - must determine size of sample space • Recognizes events that are certain, likely, unlikely, possible, or impossible • Uses the concept of chance to determine the likelihood of an event • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using one or more coins 	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicts the sample space, based on the outcome of an experiment - tally sheet • Determines all possible outcomes • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using one die • Determines probability from a real-world situation - number of possible outcomes given • Determines the probabilities for a simple experiment using a frequency table - must determine size of sample space • Determines probability when drawing objects from containers - must determine size of sample space • Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event • Determines the complement of a simple event • Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using spinners • Solves problems involving permutations • Determines the number of possible combinations of given items
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> None <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> None	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> bar graph, chance, less likely, median, probability, random <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ft feet	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> combinations, fastest, fitted line, line of best fit, line plot, mean, number cube, outcome, scatter plot <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> { } set notation, lb pound, P() probability, % percent

Explanatory Notes

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Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 221 - 230
<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draws conclusions from data - bar graphs • Predicts from simple charts and tables • Solves problems using pictographs • Organizes data to create simple bar graphs • Solves problems using bar graphs • Solves problems using dual bar graphs • Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads and interprets data in line plots • Solves simple problems involving mean • Predicts from plotted data • Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data • Solves problems using pictographs • Solves problems using bar graphs • Reads and interprets data in scatter plots • Determines the average (mean) of a simple set of data 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines appropriate intervals and/or scale for a bar graph • Determines the average (mean) of a simple set of data • Determines the mean of a complex set of data (e.g., fractions, integers, many data points) • Solves simple problems involving mean • Solves problems with missing data when the mean is known • Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data • Determines the mode of a set of data • Predicts from line graphs • Determines the spread (range) from a simple set of data • Predicts from plotted data
<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines all possible outcomes • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using objects - must determine size of sample space • Recognizes events that are certain, likely, unlikely, possible, or impossible • Uses the concept of chance to determine the likelihood of an event • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using one or more coins 	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicts the sample space, based on the outcome of an experiment - tally sheet • Determines all possible outcomes • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using one die • Determines probability from a real-world situation - number of possible outcomes given • Determines the probabilities for a simple experiment using a frequency table - must determine size of sample space • Determines probability when drawing objects from containers - must determine size of sample space • Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event • Determines the complement of a simple event • Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using spinners • Solves problems involving permutations • Determines the number of possible combinations of given items 	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes the population based on a given sample • Computes probability as a fraction, given equivalent forms • Determines the most accurate sample for a situation • Determines likelihood using tree diagrams • Determines probability - must determine size of sample space • Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event • Determines the complement of a simple event • Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using spinners • Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using dart boards • Solves problems involving combinations • Determines the number of possible combinations of given items • Determines the outcome of simple multiple events • Predicts the sample space, based on the outcome of an experiment - tally sheet • Uses the results of probability experiments or events to predict future events • Uses previous results to predict future events
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> bar graph, chance, less likely, median, probability, random</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> combinations, fastest, fitted line, line of best fit, line plot, mean, number cube, outcome, scatter plot</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> survey, tails</p>
<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ft feet</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> { } set notation, lb pound, P() probability, % percent</p>	<p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> oz ounce</p>

Explanatory Notes

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Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 231 - 240
<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads and interprets data in line plots • Solves simple problems involving mean • Predicts from plotted data • Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data • Solves problems using pictographs • Solves problems using bar graphs • Reads and interprets data in scatter plots • Determines the average (mean) of a simple set of data 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines appropriate intervals and/or scale for a bar graph • Determines the average (mean) of a simple set of data • Determines the mean of a complex set of data (e.g., fractions, integers, many data points) • Solves simple problems involving mean • Solves problems with missing data when the mean is known • Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data • Determines the mode of a set of data • Predicts from line graphs • Determines the spread (range) from a simple set of data • Predicts from plotted data 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines the median from a complex set of data (e.g., not in order, many data points) • Estimates line of best fit to make predictions • Determines appropriate intervals and/or scale for a bar graph • Interprets data given in horizontal and vertical bar graphs to solve problems • Reads and interprets data in box-and-whisker plots • Determines the mean of a complex set of data (e.g., fractions, integers, many data points) • Solves problems with missing data when the mean is known • Determines the range of a complex set of data
<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicts the sample space, based on the outcome of an experiment - tally sheet • Determines all possible outcomes • Determines the probability for a simple experiment using one die • Determines probability from a real-world situation - number of possible outcomes given • Determines the probabilities for a simple experiment using a frequency table - must determine size of sample space • Determines probability when drawing objects from containers - must determine size of sample space • Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event • Determines the complement of a simple event • Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using spinners • Solves problems involving permutations • Determines the number of possible combinations of given items 	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes the population based on a given sample • Computes probability as a fraction, given equivalent forms • Determines the most accurate sample for a situation • Determines likelihood using tree diagrams • Determines probability - must determine size of sample space • Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event • Determines the complement of a simple event • Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using spinners • Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using dart boards • Solves problems involving combinations • Determines the number of possible combinations of given items • Determines the outcome of simple multiple events • Predicts the sample space, based on the outcome of an experiment - tally sheet • Uses the results of probability experiments or events to predict future events • Uses previous results to predict future events 	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines the probability of independent simple compound events • Determines probability - must determine size of sample space • Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event • Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using dart boards • Determines the outcome of simple multiple events • Uses the results of probability experiments or events to predict future events • Recognizes the relationship between events and probability - selects an experiment which matches a given probability • Predicts from an analysis of data and statistical measures • Predicts from charts and tables • Describes the population based on a given sample
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> combinations, fastest, fitted line, line of best fit, line plot, mean, number cube, outcome, scatter plot</p> <p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> { } set notation, lb pound, P() probability, % percent</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> survey, tails</p> <p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> oz ounce</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> average salary, box-and-whisker plot, data point, interquartile range, lower quartile, middle, outlier, quartile, representative sample, sample, upper quartile</p> <p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> () ordered pair, °F degrees Fahrenheit, \$ dollar sign</p>

Explanatory Notes

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Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 221 - 230	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 231 - 240	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 241 - 250
<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines appropriate intervals and/or scale for a bar graph Determines the average (mean) of a simple set of data Determines the mean of a complex set of data (e.g., fractions, integers, many data points) Solves simple problems involving mean Solves problems with missing data when the mean is known Determines the middle value (median) from a simple set of data Determines the mode of a set of data Predicts from line graphs Determines the spread (range) from a simple set of data Predicts from plotted data 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines the median from a complex set of data (e.g., not in order, many data points) Estimates line of best fit to make predictions Determines appropriate intervals and/or scale for a bar graph Interprets data given in horizontal and vertical bar graphs to solve problems Reads and interprets data in box-and-whisker plots Determines the mean of a complex set of data (e.g., fractions, integers, many data points) Solves problems with missing data when the mean is known Determines the range of a complex set of data 	<p>Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines slope from an equation (analysis) Reads and interprets data in tables Reads and interprets data in box-and-whisker plots Reads and interprets interquartile range in box-and-whisker plots Identifies outliers on a data display (e.g., uses interquartile range to identify outliers on a box-and-whisker plot) Determines the range of a complex set of data Determines the correlation for a set of data
<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the population based on a given sample Computes probability as a fraction, given equivalent forms Determines the most accurate sample for a situation Determines likelihood using tree diagrams Determines probability - must determine size of sample space Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event Determines the complement of a simple event Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using spinners Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using dart boards Solves problems involving combinations Determines the number of possible combinations of given items Determines the outcome of simple multiple events Predicts the sample space, based on the outcome of an experiment - tally sheet Uses the results of probability experiments or events to predict future events Uses previous results to predict future events 	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines the probability of independent simple compound events Determines probability - must determine size of sample space Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using dart boards Determines the outcome of simple multiple events Uses the results of probability experiments or events to predict future events Recognizes the relationship between events and probability - selects an experiment which matches a given probability Predicts from an analysis of data and statistical measures Predicts from charts and tables Describes the population based on a given sample 	<p>Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses theoretical probability to predict future events Describes the population based on a given sample Determines probability using counting procedures Determines probability using tables Determines the complement of a complex event Determines probability using an area model Uses multiplication principle of counting to determine possibilities Predicts from an analysis of data and statistical measures
<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> survey, tails</p> <p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> oz ounce</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> average salary, box-and-whisker plot, data point, interquartile range, lower quartile, middle, outlier, quartile, representative sample, sample, upper quartile</p> <p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> () ordered pair, °F degrees Fahrenheit, \$ dollar sign</p>	<p><i>New Vocabulary:</i> correlation, hyperbolic</p> <p><i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> x multiplication, • outlier</p>

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Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 231 - 240	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 241 - 250	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 251 - 260
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines the median from a complex set of data (e.g., not in order, many data points) Estimates line of best fit to make predictions Determines appropriate intervals and/or scale for a bar graph Interprets data given in horizontal and vertical bar graphs to solve problems Reads and interprets data in box-and-whisker plots Determines the mean of a complex set of data (e.g., fractions, integers, many data points) Solves problems with missing data when the mean is known Determines the range of a complex set of data 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines slope from an equation (analysis) Reads and interprets data in tables Reads and interprets data in box-and-whisker plots Reads and interprets interquartile range in box-and-whisker plots Identifies outliers on a data display (e.g., uses interquartile range to identify outliers on a box-and-whisker plot) Determines the range of a complex set of data Determines the correlation for a set of data 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines slope from an equation (analysis) Reads and interprets interquartile range in box-and-whisker plots Solves complex problems involving mean Identifies outliers on a data display (e.g., uses interquartile range to identify outliers on a box-and-whisker plot) Computes and compares mean, median, mode, and range in simple examples to demonstrate that they may differ for a given set of data
Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines the probability of independent simple compound events Determines probability - must determine size of sample space Modifies sample space to change the probability of an event Determines the possible outcomes for a simple probability experiment using dart boards Determines the outcome of simple multiple events Uses the results of probability experiments or events to predict future events Recognizes the relationship between events and probability - selects an experiment which matches a given probability Predicts from an analysis of data and statistical measures Predicts from charts and tables Describes the population based on a given sample 	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses theoretical probability to predict future events Describes the population based on a given sample Determines probability using counting procedures Determines probability using tables Determines the complement of a complex event Determines probability using an area model Uses multiplication principle of counting to determine possibilities Predicts from an analysis of data and statistical measures 	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses random sampling techniques Determines the probabilities of complex compound events (independent) Uses factorial notation and computations to represent and solve problems
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> average salary, box-and-whisker plot, data point, interquartile range, lower quartile, middle, outlier, quartile, representative sample, sample, upper quartile <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> () ordered pair, °F degrees Fahrenheit, \$ dollar sign	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> correlation, hyperbolic <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> × multiplication, • outlier	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> None <i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> + addition

Explanatory Notes

* At the range mid-point, this is the probability students would correctly answer items measuring these concepts and skills. Both data from test items and review by NWEA curriculum specialists are used to place Learning Continuum statements into appropriate RIT ranges. Blank cells indicate data are limited or unavailable for this range or document version.

Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 241 - 250	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 251 - 260	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) > 260
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines slope from an equation (analysis) • Reads and interprets data in tables • Reads and interprets data in box-and-whisker plots • Reads and interprets interquartile range in box-and-whisker plots • Identifies outliers on a data display (e.g., uses interquartile range to identify outliers on a box-and-whisker plot) • Determines the range of a complex set of data • Determines the correlation for a set of data 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines slope from an equation (analysis) • Reads and interprets interquartile range in box-and-whisker plots • Solves complex problems involving mean • Identifies outliers on a data display (e.g., uses interquartile range to identify outliers on a box-and-whisker plot) • Computes and compares mean, median, mode, and range in simple examples to demonstrate that they may differ for a given set of data 	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies outliers on a data display (e.g., uses interquartile range to identify outliers on a box-and-whisker plot) • Determines slope from an equation (analysis) • Reads and interprets interquartile range in box-and-whisker plots
Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses theoretical probability to predict future events • Describes the population based on a given sample • Determines probability using counting procedures • Determines probability using tables • Determines the complement of a complex event • Determines probability using an area model • Uses multiplication principle of counting to determine possibilities • Predicts from an analysis of data and statistical measures 	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses random sampling techniques • Determines the probabilities of complex compound events (independent) • Uses factorial notation and computations to represent and solve problems 	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines the probabilities of compound events (dependent)
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> correlation, hyperbolic	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> None	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> None
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> × multiplication, • outlier	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> + addition	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> None

Explanatory Notes

* At the range mid-point, this is the probability students would correctly answer items measuring these concepts and skills. Both data from test items and review by NWEA curriculum specialists are used to place Learning Continuum statements into appropriate RIT ranges. Blank cells indicate data are limited or unavailable for this range or document version.

Skills and concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 251 - 260	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) > 260
Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data	Interpreting Categorical and Quantitative Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines slope from an equation (analysis) • Reads and interprets interquartile range in box-and-whisker plots • Solves complex problems involving mean • Identifies outliers on a data display (e.g., uses interquartile range to identify outliers on a box-and-whisker plot) • Computes and compares mean, median, mode, and range in simple examples to demonstrate that they may differ for a given set of data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies outliers on a data display (e.g., uses interquartile range to identify outliers on a box-and-whisker plot) • Determines slope from an equation (analysis) • Reads and interprets interquartile range in box-and-whisker plots
Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions	Using Sampling and Probability to Make Decisions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses random sampling techniques • Determines the probabilities of complex compound events (independent) • Uses factorial notation and computations to represent and solve problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines the probabilities of compound events (dependent)
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> None	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> None
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> + addition	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> None

Explanatory Notes

* At the range mid-point, this is the probability students would correctly answer items measuring these concepts and skills. Both data from test items and review by NWEA curriculum specialists are used to place Learning Continuum statements into appropriate RIT ranges. Blank cells indicate data are limited or unavailable for this range or document version.