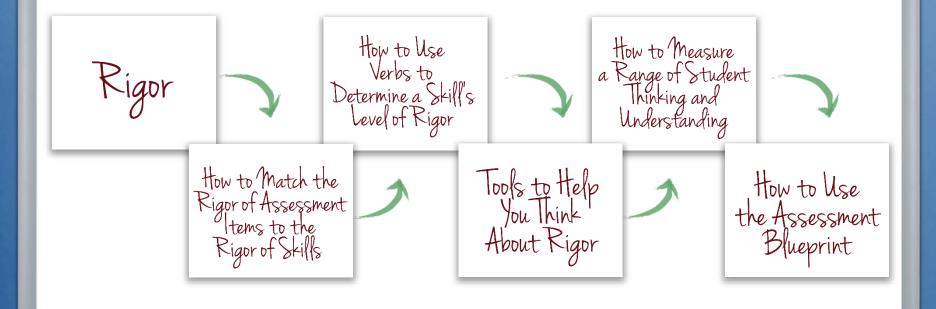
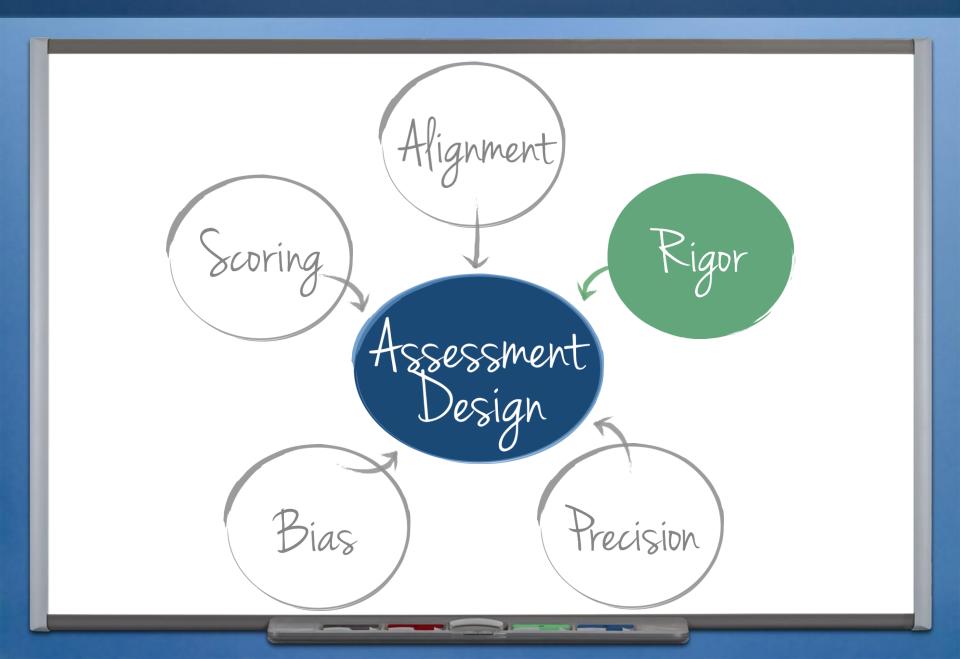
RIGOR





INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE



Define what RIGOR means for the purpose of these modules

Use the **VERBS** in standards, and other tools, to identify the **COGNITIVE COMPLEXITY** in standards

Explain why assessments with an appropriate level of rigor also measure a RANGE OF STUDENT THINKING AND UNDERSTANDING

Use the **ASSESSMENT BLUEPRINT** to document the level of rigor of each skill

Rigor



How to Match the Rigor of Assessment Items to the Rigor of Skills

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rigor

the cognitive complexity of a skill within a standard or of an assessment item

Rigor

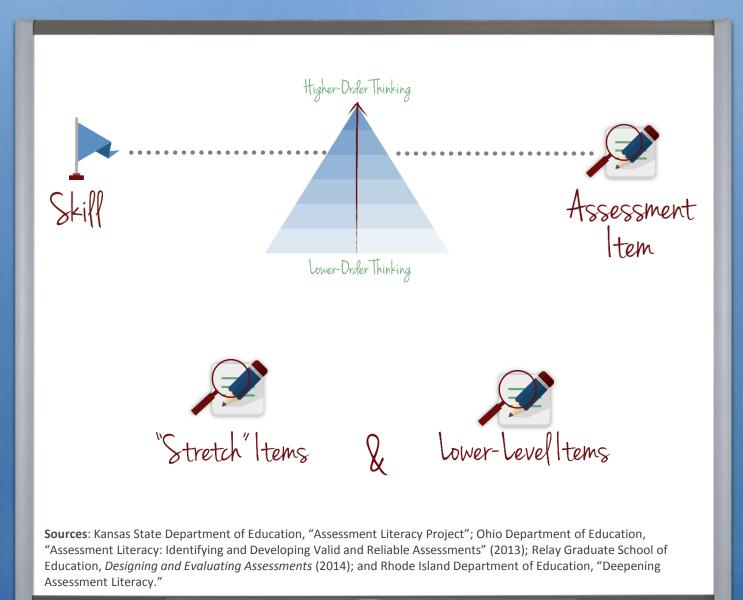
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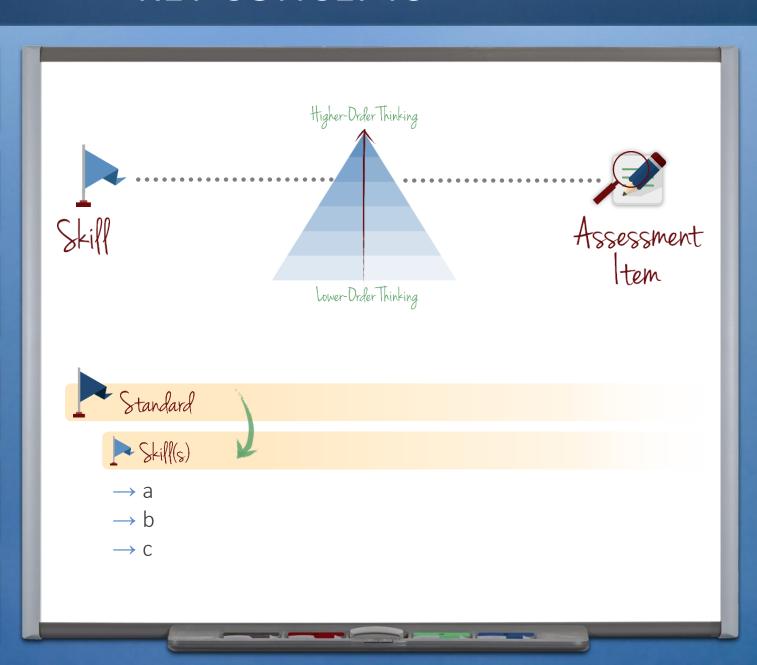
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Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret 56 ÷ 8 as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as 56 ÷ 8.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, "Tennessee's State Mathematics Standards: Grade 3" (2010).

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Standard

Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers, e.g., interpret $56 \div 8$ as the number of objects in each share when 56 objects are partitioned equally into 8 shares, or as a number of shares when 56 objects are partitioned into equal shares of 8 objects each. For example, describe a context in which a number of shares or a number of groups can be expressed as $56 \div 8$.



→Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers.



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→ Interpret whole-number quotients of whole numbers.



Assessment I tem

What is 12 ÷ 3?



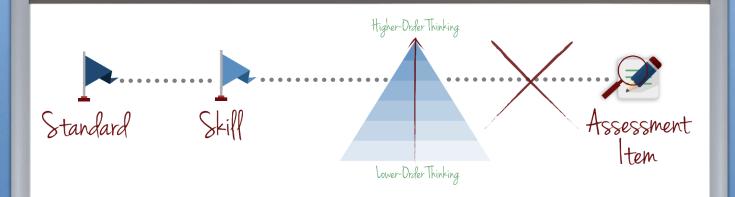
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Assessment Item

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Assessment I tem

Suppose there are 4 tanks and 3 fish in each tank. The total number of fish in this situation can be expressed as

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$
.

- a. Describe what is meant in this situation by $12 \div 3 = 4$
- b. Describe what is meant in this situation by $12 \div 4 = 3$



Source: "Fish Tanks," Illustrative Mathematics.

Rigor

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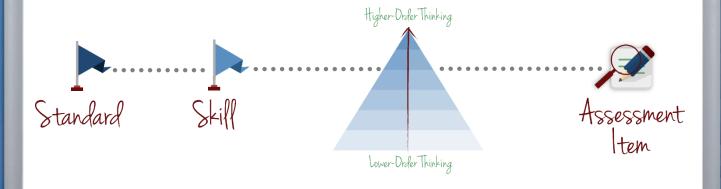
Assessment Item

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.

- a. Describe what is meant in this situation by $12 \div 3 = 4$
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How to Use Verbs to Determine a Skill's Level of Rigor

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"Division Standard"



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Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.

Source: New York State Department of Education, "New York State P-12 Common Core Learning Standards for English Language Arts & Literacy" (2010).



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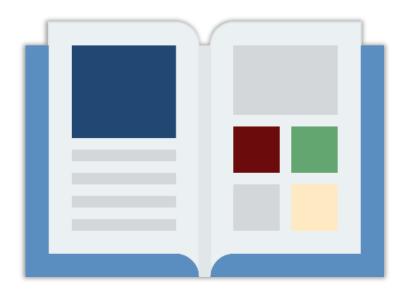
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Standard

Use the relationship between particular words (e.g., synonyms, antonyms, homographs) to better understand each of the words.



Assessment I tem

Which of the following words is an antonym of "tense"?

- a. troubled
- b. calm
- c. concerned
- d. smooth





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Read the passage below. Then answer the question.

Last year my family went to a national park for our vacation. We saw wild animals that we had seen only in books, and we were amazed by the landscape of trees and rivers. The highlight of the trip was an **arduous** hike we took to the top of a small mountain. Though the hike was not easy, due to all the loose rocks and exposed roots on the path, the spectacular view from the top was worth it!

What does the word "arduous" mean in this passage?

Source: "Part 6 Language, 6.3 Vocabulary Acquisition and Use: Antonyms," The McGraw-Hill Companies.



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Rigor

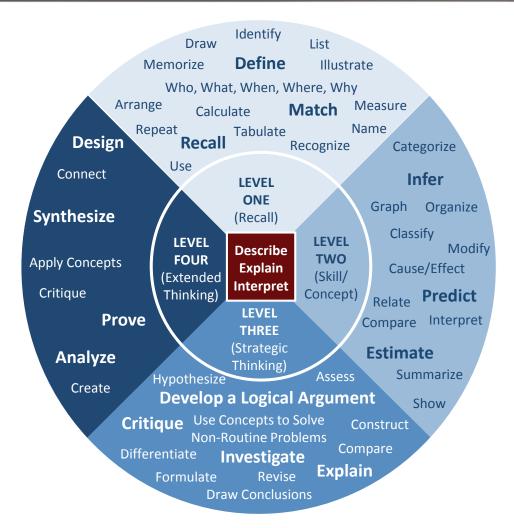
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Source: Mississippi Department of Education, *Webb's Depth of Knowledge Guide: Career and Technical Education Definitions* (2009).

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6. Creating

5. Evaluating

4. Analyzing

3. Applying

2. Understanding

1. Remembering

Lower-Order Thinking

Source: Moody, Michael, and Jason Stricker, *Strategic Design for Student Achievement* (2008).

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Lower-Order Thinking

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Verbs According to Bloom's Taxonomy

Higher-Order Thinking

Lower-Order Thinking

1. Remember	2. Understand	3. Apply	4. Analyze	5. Evaluate	6. Create
Remember Information	Explain Ideas or Concepts	Use Information in a New Way	Distinguish Between Parts	Justify a Position or Decision	Create a New Product or Point of View
Choose Define Find Identify Label List Match Name Recognize Recall Select Tabulate	Classify Compare Describe Estimate Explain Illustrate Infer Interpret Measure Outline Report Summarize	Apply Build Calculate Construct Demonstrate Develop Graph Model Organize Practice Solve Use	Analyze Attribute Break down Categorize Determine the relationship Differentiate Examine Group Organize Separate Simplify	Argue Assess Conclude Create Criticize Decide Deduct Defend Judge Predict Prioritize Support	Adapt Build Combine Design Develop Generate Integrate Modify Plan Produce Theorize Validate

Source: Moody, Michael, and Jason Stricker, Strategic Design for Student Achievement (2008).

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Assessment I tem

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Assessment I tem

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What does the word "arduous" mean in this passage?

1. Remember	2. Understand	3. Apply	4. Analyze	5. Evaluate	6. Create
Remember Information	Explain Ideas or Concepts	Use Information in a New Way	Distinguish Between Parts	Justify a Position or Decision	Create a New Product or Point of View

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Integrate information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words to develop a coherent understanding of a topic or issue.

1. Remember	2. Understand	3. Apply	4. Analyze	5. Evaluate	6. Create
Remember Information	Explain Ideas or Concepts	Use Information in a New Way	Distinguish Between Parts	Justify a Position or Decision	Create a New Product or Point of View
Choose	Classify	Apply	Analyze	Argue	Adapt
Define	Compare	Build	Break down	Assess	Build
Find	Describe	Calculate	Categorize	Conclude	Combine
Identify	Estimate	Construct	Determine the	Create	Design
Label	Explain	Demonstrate	relationship	Criticize	Develop
List	Illustrate	Develop	Differentiate	Decide	Integrate
Match	Infer	Graph	Examine	Deduct	Invent
Name	Interpret	Model	Group	Defend	Modify
Recognize	Measure	Organize	Organize	Judge	Plan
Repeat	Outline	Practice	Separate	Predict	Produce
Select	Report	Solve	Simplify	Prioritize	Theorize
Tabulate	Summarize	Use	Sort	Support	Validate

Source: Rhode Island Department of Education, "Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects" (2010).

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Rigor

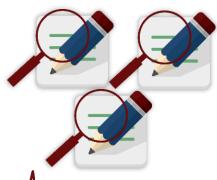
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Assessment Items



"Stretch" I tems



Lower-Level Items

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6. Creating



5. Evaluating



4. Analyzing



3. Applying



2. Understanding



1. Remembering

Lower-Order Thinking



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The student solves problems involving direct proportional relationships. The student is expected to estimate and find solutions to application problems involving percent; and estimate and find solutions to application problems involving proportional relationships such as similarity, scaling, unit costs, and related measurement units.

Source: Texas Education Agency Student Assessment Division, "Grade 7 Mathematics Assessment" (2010).

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Assessment tem

- 1. What is 67 percent of 81?
- 2. Shawn got 7 correct answers out of 10 possible answers on his science test. What percentage of questions did he answer correctly?
- 3. Adam was on pace to set a high-school basketball record for free throw percentage. Going into his senior year, he had made 97 of 104 free throw attempts. What percentage of free throws had he made?
- 4. Adam and Jamie were competing for the best free throw percentage. Adam made 94 percent of his first 103 shots, whereas Jamie made 47 of 51 shots.
 - a. Which one had a better shooting percentage?
 - b. In the next game, Adam made only 2 of 10 shots, and Jamie made 7 of 10 shots. What are their new overall shooting percentages? Who is the better shooter?
 - c. Christine argued that if Adam and Jamie each made their next 10 shots, their shooting percentages would go up the same amount. Is this true? Why or why not? Describe in detail how you arrived at your answers.

Source: Paul Bambrick-Santoyo, "Data in the Driver's Seat" (2007–2008).

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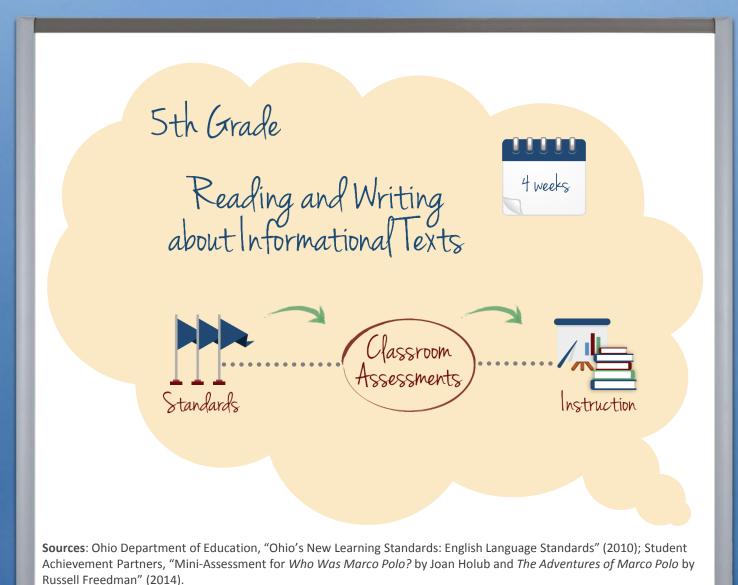
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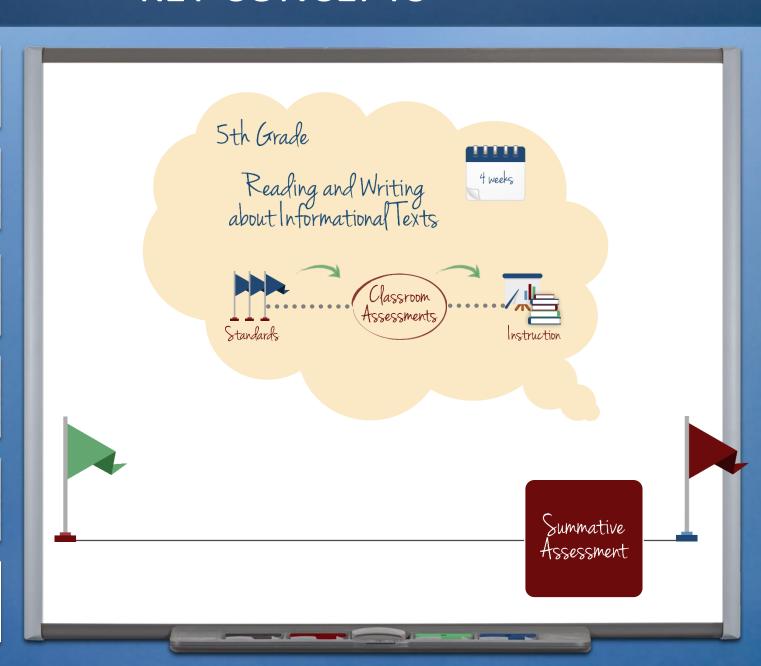
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Primary Purpose

Rigor

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How to Measure a Range of Student Thinking and Understanding

1. Prim	nary Purpose of the Assessm	ent		Summative	,
2. Stan	dard(s) (one per row)		3. Skill(s) (one per row)	4. Level(s) of Rigor	
Reading Quote a text sr text.	om a text when expla	aining what the err	C accurately from the		
Readi Deter how t text.		tex dun	ideas and ils support		
Determ specific	g Informational Text 4: ine the meaning of general acad words and phrases in a text rele subject area.		Determine the meaning of new vocabulary words.		
Reading Informational Text 8: Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).			Explain how the author uses evidence to support his or her claims.		
Writing		unnorting a point	Write an opinion piece on texts.		
	pinion pieces on topics or texts, with reasons and information.	supporting a point	Support your point of view with evidence.		
TOTAL					

Rigor

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How to Measure a Range of Student Thinking and Understanding

1. Prim	ary Purpose of the Assessm	ent		Summative	
2. Standard(s) (one per row)			3. Skill(s) (one per row)	4. Level(s) of Rigor	5. Possible Type(s) of Item
Reading Informational Text 1: Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.			Quote accurately from the text (explicitly and inferences).		
Reading Informational Text 2: Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.		Identify main idea how key details su them.	vel(s) of Rigor		
Reading Informational Text 4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.			Determine the meaning of new vocabulary words.		
Reading Informational Text 8: Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).		Explain how the author uses evidence to support his or her claims.			
Writing			Write an opinion piece on texts.		
	pinion pieces on topics or texts, with reasons and information.	supporting a point	Support your point of view with evidence.		
TOTAL					



How to Match the Rigor of Assessment Items to the Rigor of Skills

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How to Measure a Range of Student Thinking and Understanding

3. Skill(s) (one per row)	4. Level(s) of Rigor
Quote accurately from the text (explicitly and making inferences).	
Identify main ideas and how key details support them.	
Determine the meaning of new vocabulary words.	
Explain how the author uses evidence to support his or her claims.	
Write an opinion piece on texts.	
Support your point of view with evidence.	



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3. Skill(s) (one per row)	4. Level(s) of Rigor
Quote accurately from the text (explicitly and making inferences).	
Identify main ideas and how key details support them.	
Determine the meaning of new vocabulary words.	
Explain how the author uses evidence to support his or her claims.	
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Support your point of view with evidence.	

Rigor

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Tools to Help You Think About Rigor

How to Measure a Range of Student Thinking and Understanding

1. Prim	ary Purpose of the Assessme	ent		Summative		
2. Stan	dard(s) (one per row)		3. Skill(s) (one per row)	4. Level(s) of Ri	4. Level(s) of Rigor 5. Possible Ty	
Reading Informational Text 1: Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. Reading Informational Text 2: Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text. Reading Informational Text 4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area. Reading Informational Text 8: Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).		Quote accurately from the text (explicitly and making inferences).	1			
		Identify main ideas and how key details support them.	2			
		Determine the meaning of new vocabulary words.	2			
		Explain how the author uses evidence to support his or her claims.	4			
Writing			Write an opinion piece on texts.	5	j	
	pinion pieces on topics or texts, s with reasons and information.	supporting a point	Support your point of view with evidence.	5		
TOTAL						

Rigor

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Tools to Help You Think About Rigor

How to Measure a Range of Student Thinking and Understanding

1. Prim	ary Purpose of the Assessme	ent		Summative	
2. Stan	dard(s) (one per row)		3. Skill(s) (one per row)	4. Level(s) of Rigor	5. Possible Type(s) of Items
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			Identify main ideas and how key details support them.	2	Type(s) of tems
Reading Informational Text 4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.			Determine the meaning of new vocabulary words.	2	
Reading Informational Text 8: Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).		Explain how the author uses evidence to support his or her claims.	4		
Writing			Write an opinion piece on texts.	5	
	pinion pieces on topics or texts, s with reasons and information.	supporting a point	Support your point of view with evidence.	5	
TOTAL					

Rigor

How to Match the Rigor of Assessment Items to the Rigor of Skills

How to Use Verbs to Determine a Skill's Level of Rigor

Tooks to Help You Think About Rigor

How to Measure a Range of Student Thinking and Understanding

How to Use the Assessment Blueprint Higher-Order Thinking



5. Evaluating



3. Applying

2. Understanding

1. Remembering

Lower-Order Thinking







Rigor

How to Match the Rigor of Assessment I tems to the Rigor of Skills

How to Use Verbs to Determine a Skill's Level of Rigor

Tools to Help You Think About Rigor

How to Measure a Range of Student Thinking and Understanding

1. Prim	ary Purpose of the Assessme	ent		Summative	
2. Standard(s) (one per row)			3. Skill(s) (one per row)	4. Level(s) of Rigor	5. Possible Type(s) of Items
Reading Informational Text 1: Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.			Quote accurately from the text (explicitly and making inferences).	1	T
Reading Informational Text 2: Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.		Identify main ideas and how key details support them.	2	lype(s) of Items	
Reading Informational Text 4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.		Determine the meaning of new vocabulary words.	2	SR	
Reading Informational Text 8: Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).		Explain how the author uses evidence to support his or her claims.	4	CR	
Writing			Write an opinion piece on texts.	5	CR, PT
	pinion pieces on topics or texts, s with reasons and information.	supporting a point	Support your point of view with evidence.	5	CR, PT
TOTAL					

Rigor

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Reading Informational Text 2: Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.		Identify main ideas and how key details support them.	2	CR	
Reading Informational Text 4: Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.		Determine the meaning of new vocabulary words.	2	SR	
Reading Informational Text 8: Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).		Explain how the author uses evidence to support his or her claims.	4	CR	
Writing			Write an opinion piece on texts.	5	CR, PT
	pinion pieces on topics or texts, s with reasons and information.	supporting a point	Support your point of view with evidence.	5	CR, PT

Rigor

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5. Evaluating



3. Applying

2. Understanding

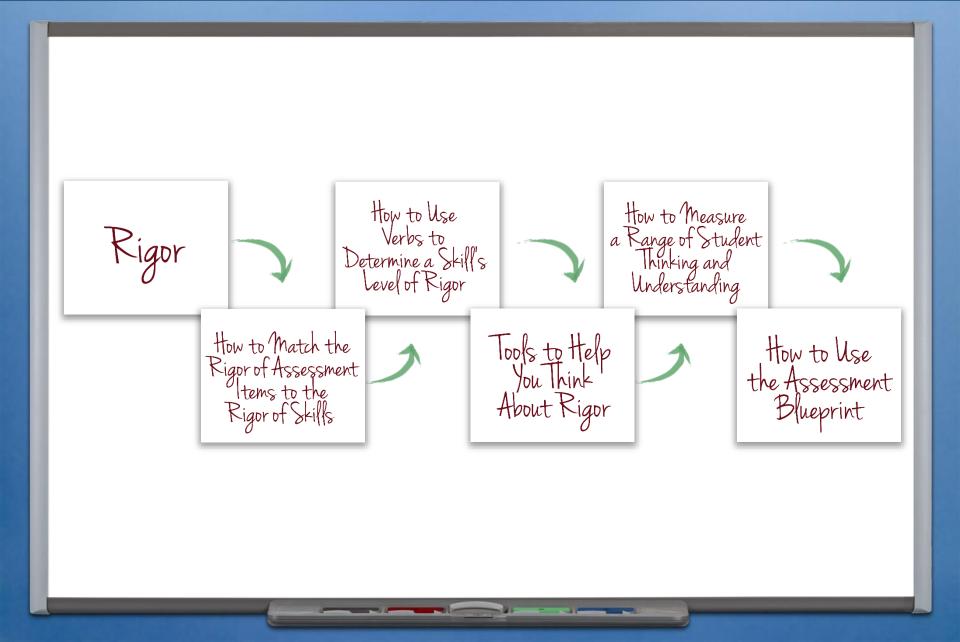
1. Remembering

Lower-Order Thinking











Define what RIGOR means for the purpose of these modules

Use the **VERBS** in standards, and other tools, to identify the **COGNITIVE COMPLEXITY** in standards

Explain why assessments with an appropriate level of rigor also measure a RANGE OF STUDENT THINKING AND UNDERSTANDING

Use the **ASSESSMENT BLUEPRINT** to document the level of rigor of each skill



Assessment tems



Assessment Item

1. Using Bloom's Taxonomy, identify the level or levels of rigor in this standard from Iowa. Remember to pay close attention to the verbs.

Understand the use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places, and environments.

1. Remember	2. Understand	3. Apply	4. Analyze	5. Evaluate	6. Create
Remember Information	Explain Ideas or Concepts	Use Information in a New Way	Distinguish Between Parts	Justify a Position or Decision	Create a New Product or Point of View

Source: Iowa Department of Education, "Iowa Core K-12 Social Studies" (2010).

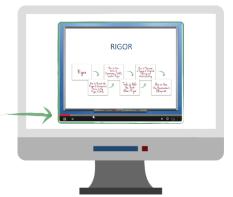


Assessment Item

1. Using Bloom's Taxonomy, identify the level or levels of rigor in this standard from Iowa. Remember to pay close attention to the verbs.

Understand the use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places, and environments.

1. Remember	2. Understand	3. Apply	4. Analyze	5. Evaluate	6. Create
Remember Information	Explain Ideas or Concepts	Use Information in a New Way	Distinguish Between Parts	Justify a Position or Decision	Create a New Product or Point of View





1. Using Bloom's Taxonomy, identify the level or levels of rigor in this standard from Iowa. Remember to pay close attention to the verbs.

Understand the use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places, and environments.

The key verbs in the skills in this standard are "use" and "analyze," which are associated with lower- and higher-order skills. "Understand" is a level 1 skill, and "analyze" is a level 4 skill.



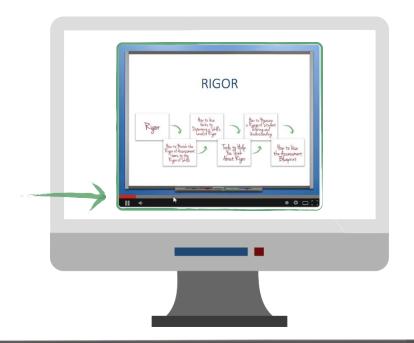
Assessment I tem

2.	Explain in your own words why well-designed assessments should measure a range of student thinking and understanding.
_	
_	
_	



Assessment Item

2. Explain in your own words why well-designed assessments should measure a range of student thinking and understanding.





2. Explain in your own words why well-designed assessments should measure a range of student thinking and understanding.

Well-designed assessments include items with various levels of rigor to ensure that they measure what all students know and can do. If assessments are too easy, some students may not have the opportunity to demonstrate the upper bounds of what they know and can do. I should include items in my assessment that challenge all of my students.

On the other hand, if assessments are too complex, some students may not be able to showcase their knowledge and skills at all. I can include items that require lower-level thinking to reveal where learning breaks down among students struggling to master a standard.

