

Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) Indiana State-Aligned Version 3

The NWEA Goal Structure is a document that represents the content and structure of a state’s standards documents. Goal structures are created through an alignment process that links state standards documents to the NWEA item bank. The MAP tests and associated reports for teachers and students are based upon this structure and alignment.

The alignment process begins with a thorough review of a state’s standards documents by NWEA’s curriculum specialists. The general goal areas or strands within a state’s standards that appear across grade levels become the goals in the goal structure (indicated below as bold). Areas in a state’s standards documents that are determined to be sub-domains of the goals/strands become the sub-goals in the goal structure (indented under each goal below).

Goal and sub-goal names from the Goal Structure are shortened for technical reasons to create the headings in DesCartes. Report Names are shortened further to accommodate report specifications.

Mathematics 2-5 Goal Structure	Mathematics 2-5 DesCartes	Mathematics 2-5 Report Names
Number Sense*	Number Sense	Number Sense
Whole numbers: represent, identify, and count*	Whole Numbers: Represent, Identify, and Count	
Whole numbers: compare, order, and round*	Whole Numbers: Compare, Order, and Round	
Fractions and decimals: represent and identify*	Fractions and Decimals: Represent and Identify	
Fractions and decimals: compare and order*	Fractions and Decimals: Compare and Order	
Ratios and percents*	Ratios and Percents	
Equivalence*	Equivalence	
Number theory *	Number Theory	
Computation	Computation	Computation
Estimation	Estimation	
Whole numbers: addition and subtraction	Whole Numbers: Addition and Subtraction	
Whole numbers: multiplication and division	Whole Numbers: Multiplication and Division	
Fractions, decimals: addition and subtraction	Fractions, Decimals: Addition and Subtraction	
Fractions, decimals: multiplication and division	Fractions, Decimals: Multiplication and Division	

Algebra and Functions	Algebra and Functions	Algebra and Functions
Patterns and sequences	Patterns and Sequences	
Expressions and equations	Expressions and Equations	
Coordinate graphing and functions	Coordinate Graphing and Functions	
Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
2- and 3-D identification and classification	2- and 3-D Identification and Classification	
Symmetry, similarity, and congruence	Symmetry, Similarity, and Congruence	
Measurement	Measurement	Measurement
Length, weight, mass, and capacity	Length, Weight, Mass, and Capacity	
Time, temperature, and money	Time, Temperature, and Money	
Angles, perimeter, and circumference	Angles, Perimeter, and Circumference	
Area and volume	Area and Volume	
Appropriate units, tools, precision strategies	Appropriate Units, Tools, Precision Strategies	
Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability	Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability	Stats, Data, Probability
Organize, read, and interpret graphs	Organize, Read, and Interpret Graphs	
Data collection and analysis	Data Collection and Analysis	
Probability, permutations, and combinations	Probability, Permutations, and Combinations	
Problem Solving	Problem Solving	Problem Solving
Understand problems	Understand Problems	
Represent problems	Represent Problems	
Solution strategy	Solution Strategy	
Verify results	Verify Results	
Reasoning, logic, conjecture, and proofs	Reasoning, Logic, Conjecture, and Proofs	

*Denotes that calculator use is not permitted in this goal or sub-goal of the test.

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Mathematics 6+ Goal Structure	Mathematics 6+ DesCartes	Mathematics 6+ Report Names
Number Sense*	Number Sense	Number Sense
Whole numbers: represent, identify, and count*	Whole Numbers: Represent, Identify, and Count	
Whole numbers: compare, order, and round*	Whole Numbers: Compare, Order, and Round	
Fractions and decimals: represent and identify*	Fractions and Decimals: Represent and Identify	
Fractions and decimals: compare and order*	Fractions and Decimals: Compare and Order	
Integers, rational, and real numbers*	Integers, Rational, and Real Numbers	
Percent, ratio, and proportion *	Percent, Ratio, and Proportion	
Equivalence*	Equivalence	
Number theory*	Number Theory	
Powers, roots, and scientific notation *	Powers, Roots, and Scientific Notation	
Computation	Computation	Computation
Estimation	Estimation	
Whole numbers: addition and subtraction	Whole Numbers: Addition and Subtraction	
Whole numbers: multiplication and division	Whole Numbers: Multiplication and Division	
Fractions, decimals: addition and subtraction	Fractions, Decimals: Addition and Subtraction	
Fractions, decimals: multiplication and division	Fractions, Decimals: Multiplication and Division	
Integers, rational, real, and complex numbers	Integers, Rational, Real, and Complex Numbers	
Percent, ratio, and proportion	Percent, Ratio, and Proportion	
Powers, roots, and scientific notation	Powers, Roots, and Scientific Notation	
Matrices and recurrence relations	Matrices and Recurrence Relations	

Algebra and Functions	Algebra and Functions	Algebra and Functions
Patterns and sequences	Patterns and Sequences	
Expressions	Expressions	
Equations and inequalities	Equations and Inequalities	
Graphs and graphing systems	Graphs and Graphing Systems	
Functions and matrices	Functions and Matrices	
Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
2- and 3-D identification and classification	2- and 3-D Identification and Classification	
Symmetry and transformations	Symmetry and Transformations	
Similarity and congruence	Similarity and Congruence	
Pythagorean theorem, trigonometry, coordinate plane	Pythagorean Theorem, Trig, Coordinate Plane	
Measurement	Measurement	Measurement
Length, weight, mass, and capacity	Length, Weight, Mass, and Capacity	
Time, temperature, and money	Time, Temperature, and Money	
Angles, perimeter, and circumference	Angles, Perimeter, and Circumference	
Area, surface area, and volume	Area, Surface Area, and Volume	
Rate and scale	Rate and Scale	
Appropriate units, tools, precision strategies	Appropriate Units, Tools, Precision Strategies	
Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability	Statistics, Data Analysis, and Probability	Stats, Data, Probability
Organize, read, and interpret graphs	Organize, Read, and Interpret Graphs	
Data collection and analysis	Data Collection and Analysis	
Probability, permutations, and combinations	Probability, Permutations, and Combinations	
Problem Solving	Problem Solving	Problem Solving
Understand problems	Understand Problems	
Represent problems	Represent Problems	
Solution strategy	Solution Strategy	



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Verify results	Verify Results	
Reasoning, logic, conjecture, and proofs	Reasoning, Logic, Conjecture, and Proofs	

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Reading Goal Structure	Reading DesCartes	Reading Report Names
Word Recognition, Fluency, Vocabulary Development	Word Recognition, Fluency, Vocabulary Development	Word Recog and Vocabulary
Decoding and word recognition: know and use more difficult word families; read words with several syllables	Decoding and Word Recognition	
Vocabulary and concept development: determine the meanings of words using knowledge of synonyms, antonyms, homophones, and homographs; use sentence and word context to find the meaning of unknown words; use a dictionary to learn the meaning and pronunciation of unknown words; use knowledge of prefixes and suffixes to determine the meaning of words; use knowledge of root words; use common roots and word parts derived from Greek and Latin; use a thesaurus; use word origins to determine the meaning of unknown words; identify and use the literal and figurative meanings of words; distinguish between what words mean literally and what they imply, and interpret what words imply	Vocabulary and Concept Development	

Informational Text: Structural Features	Informational Text: Structural Features	Inform Text: Structures
Structural features of informational materials: use titles, tables of contents, chapter headings, a glossary, or an index to locate information in text; identify text that uses sequence, chronology, or other logical order; identify the structural features of popular media (newspapers, magazines, and online information) and use the features to obtain information; understand and analyze the difference in structure and purpose between various categories of informational materials such as textbooks, instructional, and technical manuals; analyze text that uses a compare and contrast organizational pattern; locate information by using a variety of consumer and public documents; analyze text that uses proposition	Structural Features of Informational Materials	
Comprehension and Analysis of Informational Text	Comprehension and Analysis of Informational Text	Inform Text: Comprehension
Answers, conclusions, predictions, inferences: show understanding by identifying answers in text; recall major points in the text and make and revise predictions about what is read; draw conclusions or make and confirm predictions by using ideas presented in the text itself, including illustrations, titles, topic sentences, important words, foreshadowing clues, and direct quotations; draw inferences, conclusions, or generalizations about text; determine the appropriateness of the evidence presented for an author's conclusion and evaluate whether the author adequately supports inferences; compare the original text to a summary to determine whether the summary accurately describes the main ideas, includes important details, and conveys the underlining meaning	Answers, Conclusions, Predictions, Inferences	

Main idea, supporting details, and directions: distinguish the main idea and supporting details in expository text; locate appropriate and significant information from the text, including problems and solutions; follow simple multi-step directions	Main Idea, Supporting Details, and Directions	
Cause and effect, fact and opinion, persuasion: distinguish between cause and effect and between fact and opinion in informational text; distinguish among facts, supported inferences, evidence, and opinions; identify how an author's choice of words, examples, and reasons are used to persuade the reader of something; identify problems with an author's use of figures of speech, logic, or reasoning; identify and trace the development of an author's argument, point of view, or perspective in text; identify methods such as repetition of words, biased or incomplete evidence, and stereotyping an author uses to persuade the reader; identify and explain instances of persuasion, propaganda, and faulty reasoning in text; evaluate the logic, inductive or deductive argument, internal inconsistency, and structural patterns of text	Cause and Effect, Fact and Opinion, Persuasion	
Literary Text: Structural Features	Literary Text: Structural Features	Literary Text: Structures
Structural features of literature: recognize different common genres of literature, such as poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction; describe the differences of various imaginative forms of literature, including fantasies, fables, myths, legends, and other tales, mystery, science fiction, adventure, fantasy, short story, novella, essay, and biography; explain the appropriateness of the literary forms chosen by an author for a specific purpose; determine and articulate the relationship between the purposes and characteristics of different forms of poetry	Structural Features of Literature	

Comprehension and Analysis of Literary Text	Comprehension and Analysis of Literary Text	Literary Text: Comprehension
<p>Plot, character, theme, speaker, setting: comprehend basic plots of classic fairy tales, myths, folktales, legends, and fables from around the world; identify events that advance the plot and determine how each event foreshadows future action; evaluate the structural elements of the plot; determine what characters are like by what they say, including dialogue and soliloquy, or do, and by how the author portrays them; analyze characterization as shown through narrator's description and the thoughts, words, and actions of other characters; use knowledge of the situation, setting, and a character's traits, motivation, and feelings to determine the causes for a character's actions; determine the theme or author's message; understand that theme refers to the central idea or meaning of a selection and recognize themes whether they are implied or directly stated; identify the speaker or narrator and tell whether the speaker or narrator is a character involved with the story; recognize the difference between first person and third person narration; contrast points of view in a literary text and explain how they affect the overall theme; identify the problem and solution in a story; analyze the influence of setting on the problem and its resolution</p>	<p>Plot, Character, Theme, Speaker, Setting</p>	

<p>Figurative language and author's technique: recognize that certain words and rhythmic patterns can be used to imitate sounds; define figurative language, such as similes, metaphors, hyperbole, or personification, and identify its use in literary works; describe the function and effect of common literary devices, such as imagery, metaphor, dialect, irony, and symbolism; evaluate the author's use of various techniques to influence readers' perspectives; define how tone or meaning are conveyed in poetry through word choice, figurative language, sentence structure, line length, punctuation, rhythm, alliteration, and rhyme; analyze and trace an author's development of time and sequence, including use of complex literary devices such as foreshadowing or flashback; evaluate the aesthetic qualities of style, including the impact of diction and figurative language on tone and mood; explain how voice, persona, and choice of speaker affect the mood, tone, and meaning of text</p>	<p>Figurative Language and Author's Technique</p>	
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Language Usage Goal Structure	Language Usage DesCartes	Language Usage Report Names
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Writing Process And Features	Writing Process and Features	Writing Process and Features
<p>Organization and focus; research process: use diagrams and charts to develop ideas; create single paragraphs with topic sentences and simple supporting facts and details; organize related ideas together within a paragraph to maintain a consistent focus; use various reference materials; select a focus, an organizational structure, and a point of view based upon purpose, audience, length, and format requirements; write informational pieces with multiple paragraphs that provide an introductory paragraph, establish and support a central idea with a topic sentence at or near the beginning, include supporting paragraphs with simple facts, details, explanations, present important ideas or events in sequence or in chronological order, provide details and transitions to link paragraphs, conclude with a paragraph that summarizes the points; use correct indentation at the beginning of paragraphs; use logical organizational structures such as chronological order, cause and effect, similarity and difference, and posing and answering a question; quote or paraphrase information sources, citing them appropriately; write stories with multiple paragraphs that develop a situation or plot, describe the setting, and include an ending; use note-taking skills when completing research for writing; use organizational features of text, such as citations to locate relevant information; use outlining; identify research topics; evaluate [research] questions; develop drafts; establish coherence within and among paragraphs through parallel structures and similar writing techniques</p>	<p>Organization and Focus; Research Process</p>	

<p>Evaluation and revision: review, evaluate, and revise writing for meaning and clarity; revise writing for others to read, improving focus and progression of ideas; revise writing by combining and moving sentences and paragraphs to improve the focus and progression of ideas</p>	<p>Evaluation and Revision</p>	
<p>Writing Applications: Different Types of Writing and Their Characteristics</p>	<p>Writing Applications: Different Types of Writing</p>	<p>Diff Types of Writing Applic</p>
<p>Narrative and descriptive writing: write narratives and short stories that establish plot, point of view, setting, conflict and characters; include concrete sensory details to develop the plot; write descriptive pieces about people, places, things, or experiences that develop a main idea and use details to support the main idea; use a range of narrative devices; write short stories that reveal the significance of, or the writer's attitude about, the subject</p>	<p>Narrative and Descriptive Writing</p>	
<p>Personal; persuasive; expository; technical; formal writing: write persuasive pieces that ask for an action or response; write personal, persuasive, and formal letters, thank-you notes, and invitations that show an awareness of the audience, establish a purpose and context, and include the proper salutation, body, closing, and signature; write persuasive letters or compositions that state a clear position in support of a proposal; support a position with relevant evidence and effective emotional appeals; follow a simple organizational pattern, and address readers concerns; write technical documents; write expository compositions; write persuasive compositions that use specific rhetorical devices; write documents related to career development that follow a conventional business letter, memorandum, or application format</p>	<p>Personal; Persuasive; Expository; Technical</p>	

Word choice; purpose: use varied word choices to make writing interesting; write for different purposes (information, persuasion, description) and to a specific audience or person	Word Choice; Purpose	
English Language Conventions: Grammar	English Language Conventions: Grammar	Conventions: Grammar
Sentence structure: write correctly complete sentences of statement, command, question, or exclamation, with final punctuation; use simple, compound, and complex sentences; create interesting sentences by using words that describe, explain, or provide additional details and connections, such as verbs, adjectives, adverbs, appositives, participial phrases, prepositional phrases, and conjunctions; use transitions; use effective coordination and subordination of ideas; properly place modifiers; identify all types and structures of sentences	Sentence Structure	
Grammar: identify and use subjects and verbs that are in agreement; identify and use past, present, and future verb tenses properly; identify and correctly use pronouns, indefinite pronouns, adjectives, compound nouns, and articles; identify and use regular and irregular verbs, adverbs, and prepositions; identify and correctly use modifiers; identify and use infinitives and participles; make clear reference between pronouns and antecedents; identify all parts of speech; demonstrate appropriate English usage	Grammar	

English Language Conventions: Mechanics	English Language Conventions: Mechanics	Conventions: Mechanics
<p>Punctuation: use commas in dates, locations, addresses, items in a series; use parenthesis to explain something that is not considered of primary importance to the sentence, commas in direct quotations, apostrophes to show possession, and apostrophes in contractions; use underlining, quotation marks, or italics to identify titles of documents; use a colon to introduce a list; use quotation marks around exact words of a speaker; use semicolons and commas for transitions; use colons after the salutation in business letters, semicolons to connect main clauses, and commas before the conjunction in compound sentences; identify and correctly use hyphens, dashes, brackets, and semicolons; use correct punctuation</p>	Punctuation	
<p>Capitalization: capitalize correctly geographical names, holidays, historical periods; capitalize names of magazines, newspapers, organizations, and the first word in quotations; use correct capitalization</p>	Capitalization	
<p>Spelling: correctly spell one syllable words that have blends; contractions; compounds; common spelling patterns, and common homophones; spell correctly roots, inflections, suffixes and prefixes, and syllables; spell frequently misspelled words; spell correctly derivatives; use correct spelling conventions</p>	Spelling	