



CATHOLIC SCHOOLS
2024/25 ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE

	FALL			WINTER			SPRING		
	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
NWEA MAP (Web-based MAP)	District Window Sept. 9 – Oct. 18, 2024			District Window Jan. 6 – Feb. 14, 2025			District Window April 21 – May 30, 2025		
	<p><u>REQUIRED</u> 2nd - 6th Grades Reading and Math</p> <p>7th - 10th Grades <i>(if not taking PreACT)</i> Reading and Math</p> <p><u>OPTIONAL</u> K-1st Grades</p>			<p><u>OPTIONAL</u> K - 10th Grades</p>			<p><u>REQUIRED</u> 2nd – 4th Grades Reading and Math</p> <p>5th + 6th Grades Reading, Math, Science</p> <p>7th – 10th Grades <i>(if not taking PreACT)</i> Reading, Math, Science</p> <p><u>OPTIONAL</u> K-1st Grades</p>		
PreACT							<p><u>REQUIRED:</u> 7th – 10th Grades <i>(if not taking NWEA 7th – 10th or PSAT 10th & 11th)</i></p>		
ACT							<p><u>REQUIRED:</u> 11th + 12th Grades <i>(if not taking PSAT/NMSQT)</i></p>		
PSAT/ NMSQT	<p><u>RECOMMENDED</u> 10th & 11th Grade <i>(if not taking PreACT)</i></p>								
SAT							<p><u>RECOMMENDED</u> 11th Grade <i>(if not taking ACT)</i></p>		
NCEA ACRE							<p><u>REQUIRED:</u> 5th, 8th, 11th and/or 12th Grades</p>		
DIBELS (OR LIKE ASSESSMENT)	<p><u>RECOMMENDED</u> K – 6th Grades <i>(All Students)</i> 7th + 8th Grades <i>(Students below grade level)</i></p>			<p><u>RECOMMENDED</u> K – 6th Grades <i>(All Students)</i> 7th + 8th Grades <i>(Students below grade level)</i></p>			<p><u>RECOMMENDED</u> K – 6th Grades <i>(All Students)</i> 7th + 8th Grades <i>(Students below grade level)</i></p>		

Why do we test?

For the student, carefully selected assessment tools can...

- Serve as diagnostic tools to identify instruction levels and to measure student growth over time.
- Help students take greater ownership of their own learning as learning targets become increasingly clear to them and to help them observe their own progress towards learning goals.

For educators, good external assessments serve...

- As tools to assist us in evaluating and fine-tuning our curriculum.
- To increase our instructional effectiveness.
- To help us improve the quality of the classroom level assessments that we use.

The fundamental purpose of assessment at any level is to provide information to guide teaching and learning. It is essential to note that important decisions about students are never made based on a single assessment. Information gained from testing contributes to a balanced view of student growth that also includes each student's daily work, performance on a variety of classroom assessments, and the observations and insights of their teachers.

As each testing event approaches, we will provide you with tips and advice on how to appropriately help each child prepare for success. Following each test event, results will be shared with students and parents. What follows is a brief description of each of the key elements of our standardized assessment program.

ACT

Based on a set of College Readiness Standards, the ACT is the most widely accepted college entrance test. It is taken by 11th and 12th graders to measure academic readiness to make a successful transition to college. Students may take the test multiple times in the effort to improve their score, broaden their college options, and qualify for scholarships and grants.

ACT: Pre-ACT

Pre-ACT assessments are vertically aligned tests that monitor progress in the context of ACT college readiness. Just like ACT, students take the English, Reading, Writing, Math, and Science. Online reporting allows teachers to view readiness benchmarks and national norms for all students. Because the tests are reliable predictors of success on the ACT, the results will be used to help students, parents and counselors set goals and to establish their high school program of study. The Pre-ACT is given in grades 9-10.

DIBELS

DIBELS (Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills) is a series of short tests that assess early childhood (K-6) literacy. It is a set of procedures and measures for assessing the acquisition of a set of K-6 literacy skills, such as phonemic awareness, alphabetic principle, accuracy and fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension. The theory behind **DIBELS** is that giving primary school students a number of quick tests, educators will have the data to identify students who need additional assistance and to monitor the effectiveness of intervention strategies. The DIBELS comprise a developmental sequence of one-minute measures: recognizing initial sounds (phonemic awareness), naming the letters of the alphabet (alphabetic principle), segmenting words into phonemes (phonemic awareness), reading nonsense words (alphabetic principle), oral reading of a passage (accuracy and fluency), retelling (comprehension), and word use (vocabulary).

NWEA (MAP): Measure of Academic Progress

The MAP test is a computerized, adaptive testing instrument used with students in 2nd – 10th grades in the areas of reading, mathematics, and science (MAP for Primary Grades K-1 may also be given). It is designed to provide two key measures to students and their educators: It identifies student instructional levels relative to a defined Learning Continuum, and it measures student academic growth over time. As such, it has great potential to directly affect instruction and student achievement.

Because the tests are adaptive and individualized, each student has the same opportunity to succeed and maintain a positive attitude toward testing. MAP tests give us detailed, accurate information about each student's growth. We are then able to focus on every child's individual growth and achievement. Partnering to help all children learn, parents and teachers can have a profound positive effect on the academic achievement. For more information on resources for parents you can access the NWEA website.

NCEA: ACRE (RISE)

The National Catholic Education Association's ACRE (Assessment of Catechesis and Religious Education) is given to students in 5th, 8th and 11th and/or 12th grades. This test helps schools assess the faith knowledge and attitudes of students in an effort to improve curriculum and instruction. The test, which takes less than an hour and is administered in religion classes, helps schools assess the faith knowledge and attitudes of students in an effort to improve curriculum and instruction. Results are not used to evaluate (grade) students.

PSAT/NMSQT

The PSAT/NMSQT is the Preliminary SAT/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test administered in October. The PSAT is a great primer for the SAT that measures the knowledge and skills in reading, writing, and math students learn in the classroom - the same knowledge and skills needed to succeed in college and career. PSAT/NMSQT scores are used to identify National Merit Scholars and award merit scholarships.

SAT

The SAT, created and administered by the College Board, is an entrance exam used by most colleges and universities to make admissions decisions. The SAT is a multiple-choice test used to measure a high school student's readiness for college. The test can be taken multiple times. Overall, a higher score on the SAT makes available more options for attending and paying for college.