

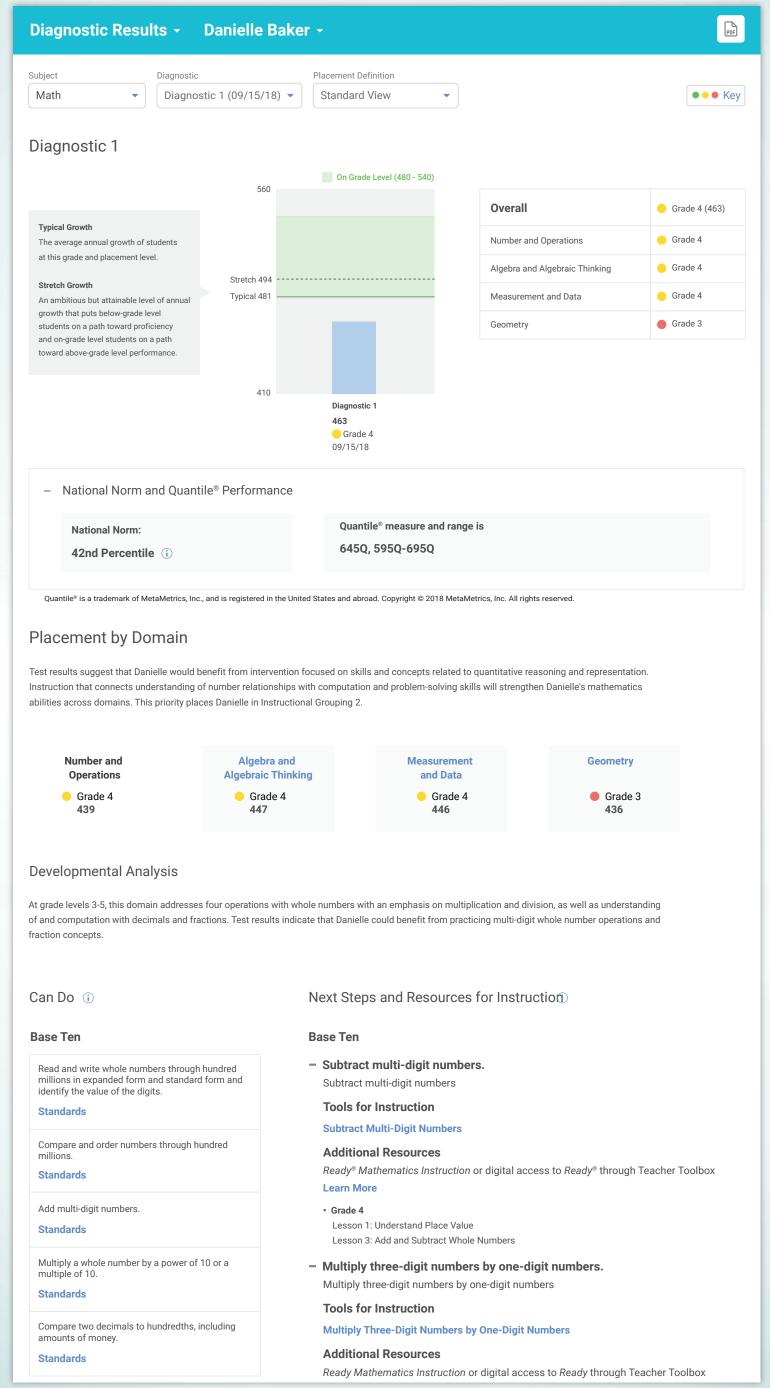
Select Reports: Understanding Student Performance

Reports:

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Diagnostic Results for a Student

Gives teachers insight into the instructional strengths, areas of need, and annual growth expectations for every student in their class, with clear next steps for instruction in each domain.

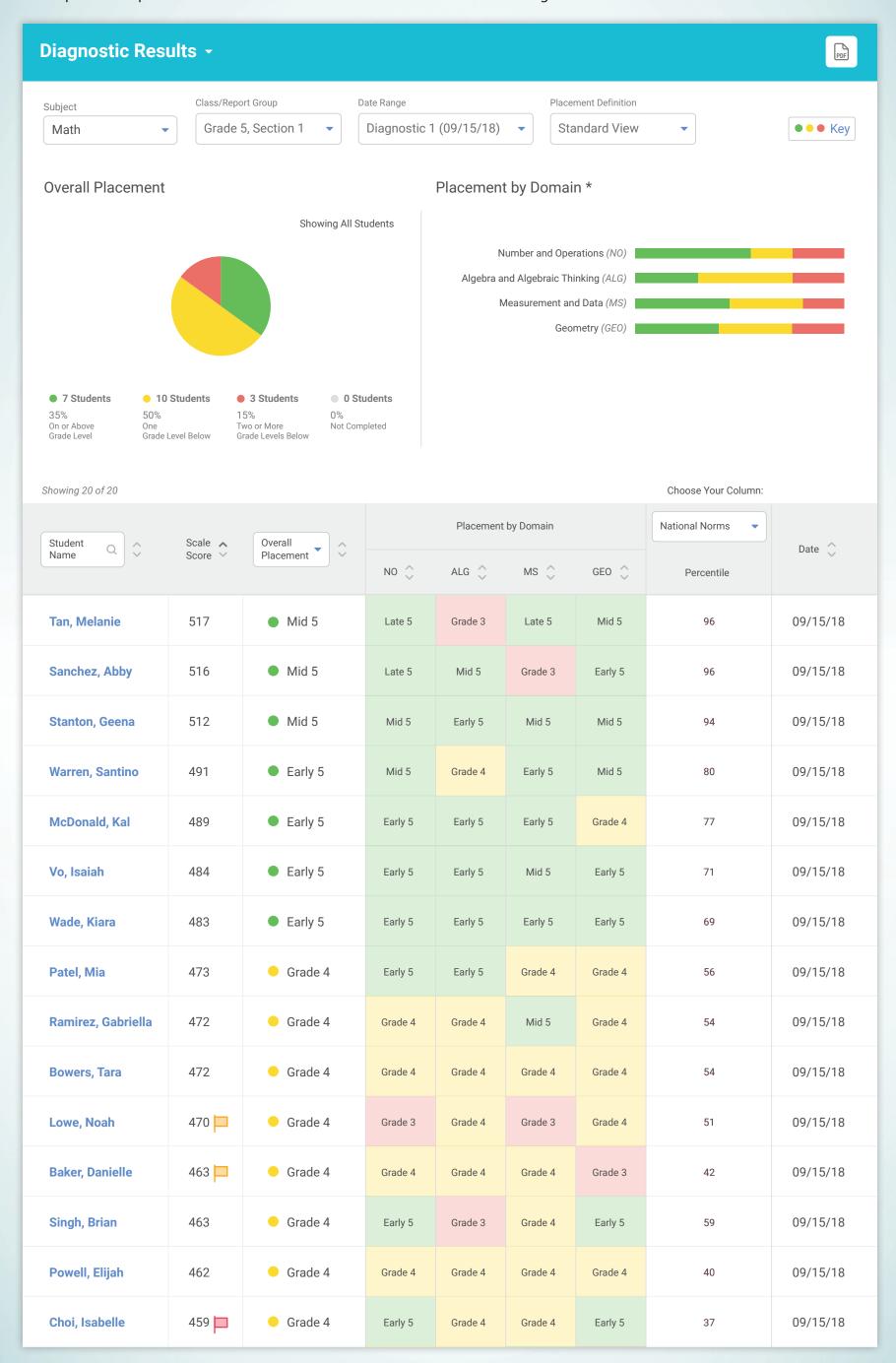






Diagnostic Results for a Class

A comprehensive picture of class instructional needs based on data from each Diagnostic.

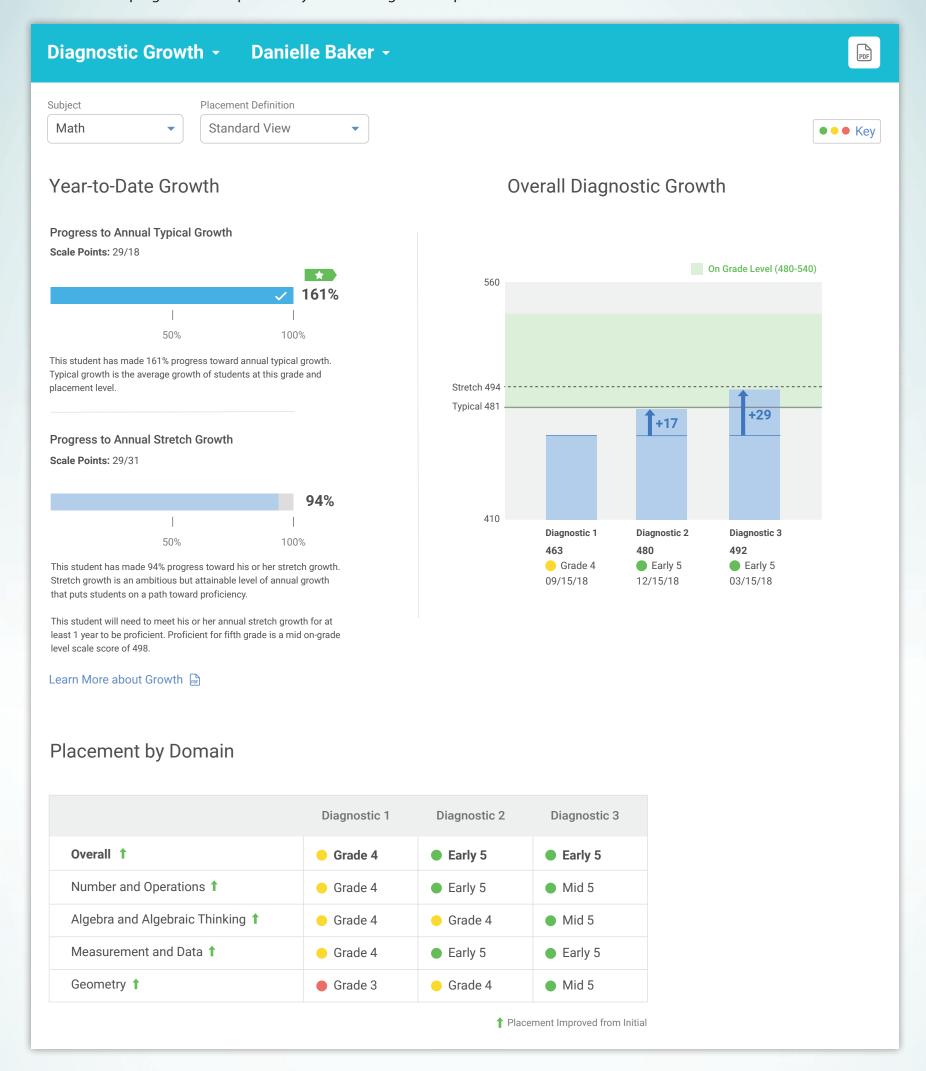






Diagnostic Growth for a Student

A clear view of progress toward proficiency and annual growth expectations for each student.

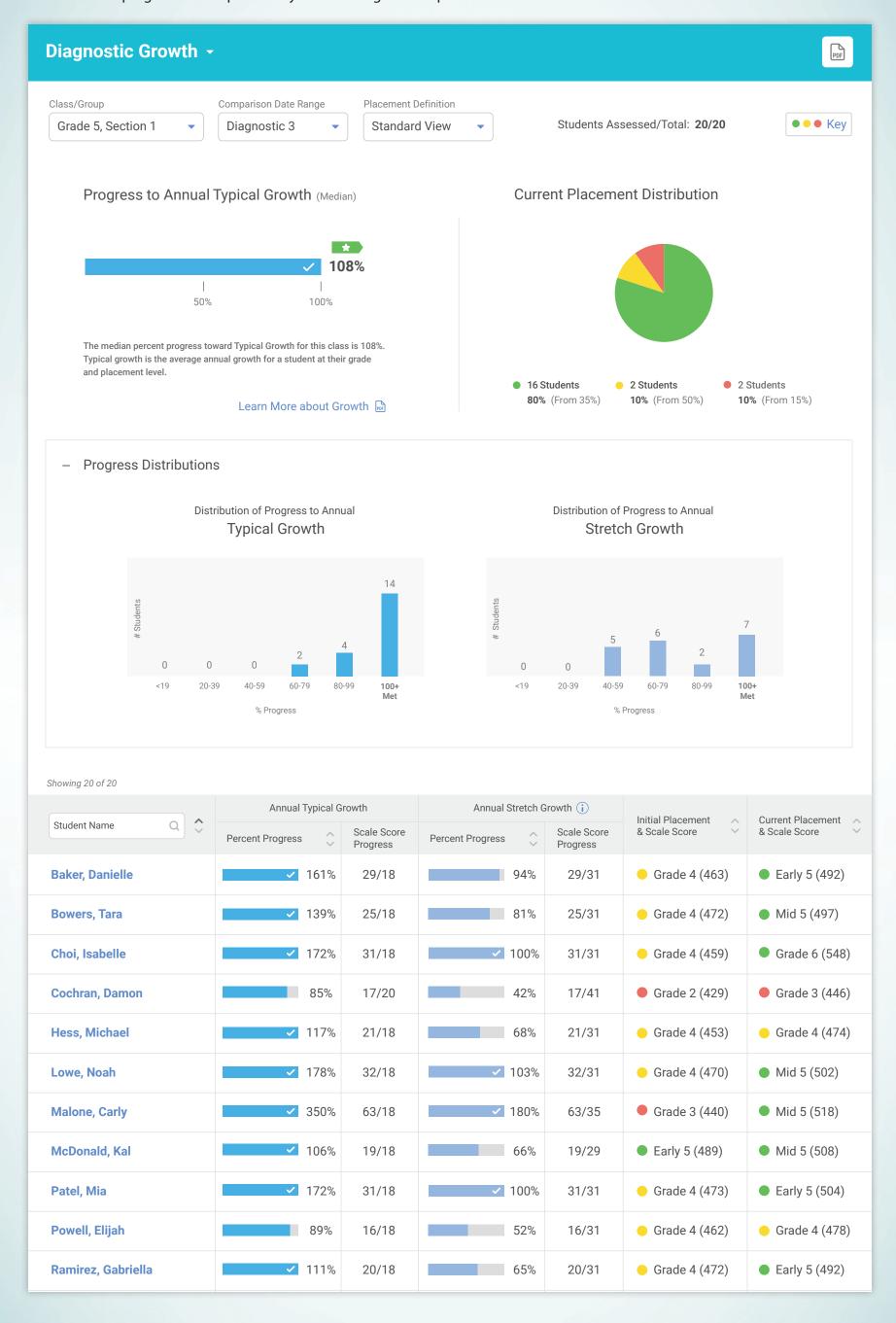






Diagnostic Growth for a Class

A clear view of progress toward proficiency and annual growth expectations across a class and for each student.

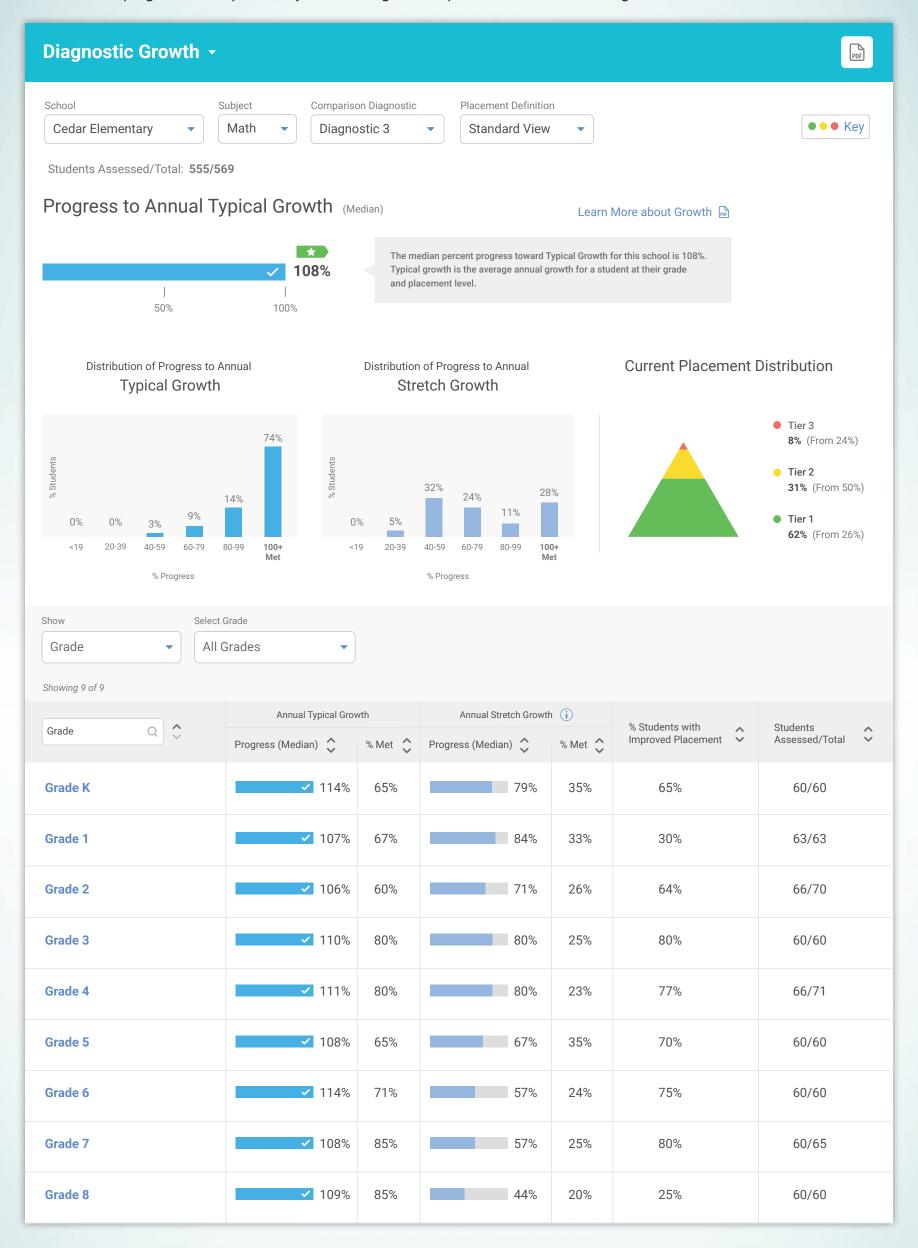






Diagnostic Growth for a School

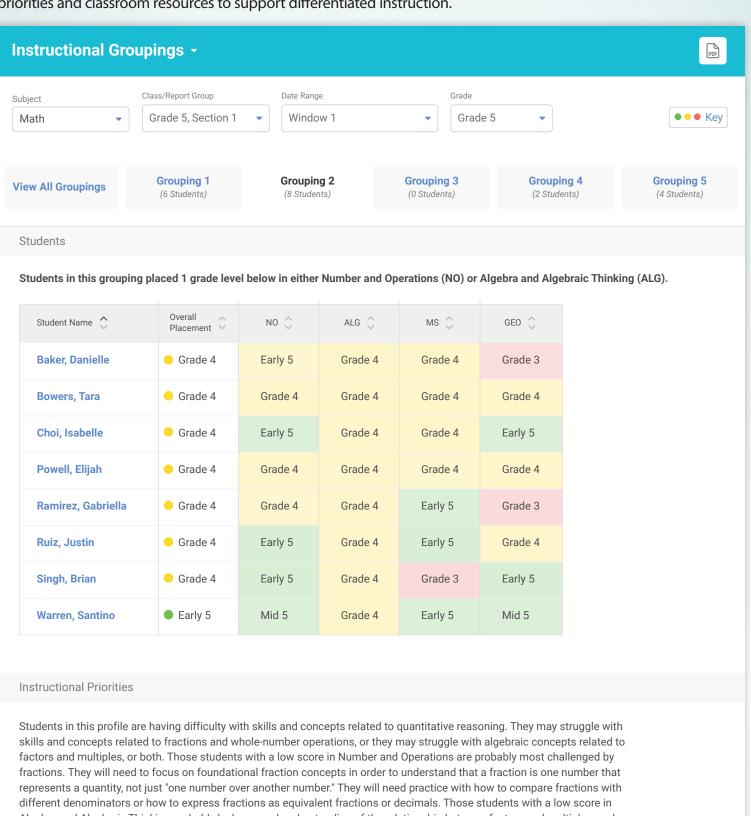
A clear view of progress toward proficiency and annual growth expectations across a school, grade, or class.





Instructional Groupings

Groups students with similar instructional needs and, for each group, provides the teacher with detailed instructional priorities and classroom resources to support differentiated instruction.



Algebra and Algebraic Thinking probably lack a sound understanding of the relationship between factors and multiples, and may be held back by lack of fluency with multiplication and division facts. They will particularly benefit from instruction on the concepts and skills described below in the section Algebraic Thinking. In addition to daily practice to develop fluency with basic multiplication and division facts, all students in this profile are also likely to need reinforcement of essential vocabulary.

Recommendations for Teacher-Led Instruction

Operations

- · Add and subtract multi-digit numbers.
- · Multiply three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.
- · Divide three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.

Students who struggle with operations involving regrouping in any of the four operations often lack the conceptual understanding that drives the algorithms. These students may benefit from working with concrete or visual models, or alternative algorithms, in order to focus on the place value concepts behind the process. Once students understand why the process works, they can be guided to see the relationship between the models and algorithms, and eventually use a more efficient algorithm

Number-Fractions

- Decompose a fraction into a sum of fractions with like denominators.
- · Compare fractions with unlike denominators.
- Write equivalent fractions, including fractions in simplest terms.
- · Write fractions with denominators of 10 or 100 as decimals.
- · Add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers with like denominators.

Use models to reinforce at every opportunity what fraction notation represents. Be consistent about reading fraction names appropriately (two-thirds rather than two over three) to help students strengthen their understanding that, for example, two-thirds means two copies of one third. Use a variety of manipulatives to assist students in exploring fractions including hundred grids, fraction strips, counters, and number lines.

Resources

Tools for Instruction

Number and Operations

Place Value through Hundred Millions

Add Multi-Digit Numbers

Subtract Multi-Digit Nun

Multiply by One-Digit Numbers Multiply Three-Digit Numbers by One-Digit

Numbers

Divide by One-Digit Numbers Fractions as Sums

Compare Fractions

Equivalent Fractions Write Fractions as Decimals

Adding Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Algebra and Algebraic Thinking

Factors Multiples

Additional Resources

Ready® Mathematics or Access Through **Teacher Toolbox**

Grade 4

Lesson 1: Understand Place Value

Lesson 2: Compare Whole Numbers

Lesson 3: Add and Subtract Whole





