ACHIEVEMENT IMPROVEMENT MONITOR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

## AIM 2006 STATE-WIDE TESTS

## REPORTING GUIDE DATA

## YEAR 3, YEAR 5 AND YEAR 7

## AIM Helpline

A toll free telephone service operates to assist schools with queries about the AIM Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 testing. This service operates from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm Monday to Friday. After 5:00 pm and on weekends or public holidays, a message service operates.

Freecall 1800648637
Fax (03) 96514612
Email vcaa.aim.help@edumail.vic.gov.au
Website www.vcaa.vic.edu.au

| Dates for 2007 AIM tests |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Years 3, 5 and 7 | Mathematics | 31 July |
|  | English | 1 August |
| Year 9 | Mathematics | 8 May |
|  | English | 9 May |

Published by the Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority
41 St Andrews Place, East Melbourne, Victoria 3002

First published 2006
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ISBN 13: 97819209929441
ISBN 10: 1920992944

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## Introduction

The AIM 2006 State-wide Testing Program assessed students of Years 3, 5 and 7 in English (reading, writing and spelling) and Mathematics (measurement, chance and data; number; space and structure).

The AIM 2006 Data is available for schools to access on the Internet, via the VCAA website. The student and school results from all State-wide Tests from 2003 to 2006 are accessible to schools on the website. Schools must use their own unique login and security password to access their results.

The AIM Data Service website also contains a demonstration school with data for each level. The demonstration school is Victoria College and presents test results for Years 3, 5 and 7. This demonstration can be accessed by using the User ID login: VICCOLLEGE, and the password: DEMO.

The student achievement levels and distributions for the state and 'like' schools shown on the sample reports and in this publication are for illustrative purposes only and do not necessarily reflect actual performance in the AIM 2006 tests.

As in previous years, principals and classroom teachers are invited to attend professional development sessions where the AIM Data Reports will be demonstrated and explained.

The 2006 Professional Development sessions for Years 3, 5 and 7 will be conducted during October and November 2006. Information about the dates and venues are available on the VCAA website <www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/prep 10/aim/teachers/index.html>.

## Privacy Statement

The Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority (VCAA) is committed to the protection of student information generated by the Achievement Improvement Monitor (AIM) assessment program. All personal information collected during the AIM program is used in accordance with the Information Privacy Act 2000.

In order to conduct the AIM, the VCAA collects names and achievement data of all students who undertake the Year 3, Year 5, Year 7 or Year 9 tests. The VCAA also collects information on gender, language background, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of students.

The VCAA uses the student information provided by schools to report to parents on their own child's performance. These data are also provided to the school to assist principals and teachers to analyse the effectiveness of their school programs and to identify an individual student's strengths and weaknesses.

The principal should ensure that all student details and results are kept confidential.

## Reporting material

The reporting package delivered to schools contains:

- covering letter to the principal containing the school individual login
- AIM 2006 State-wide Tests Reporting Guide - Data Year 3, Year 5 and Year 7
- individual reports for parents of Years 3, 5 and 7 students (see Section 3, pages 33-34)
- parent pamphlets - Parent Reports - Information for Parents.


## Glossary

## Data presentation

## Box-and-whisker (box plot) format

Some AIM reports use a box-and-whisker format to represent the range of student achievement in the specified criterion.

The shaded box represents the middle 50 per cent of the student scores for the particular group (state, 'like' school, etc.). The middle score (median) for the group is shown by the black bar.

The box plus line segments (whiskers) show the range of scores achieved by the middle 80 per cent of the group.
'Percentile' refers to ranking a group on a 0 to 100 (percentage) scale. Students in the 90th percentile will have a performance

KEY:
90th percentile
75th percentile median

25th percentile
10th percentile which is equal to, or better than, 90 per cent of the particular group to which the data refers.

## Median

The median or mid-score (50th percentile) is the value where half the scores are above it and half below it (e.g. the median of $8,9,11,14,15,16,18$ is 14 ).

## Mean

The mean (or average) is the total of scores for all members of the group divided by the number of members in that group (e.g. the mean of $8,9,11,14,15,16,18$ is 13 ).

## Standard deviation

Standard deviation (SD) is a measure of the spread of scores around the mean. A larger SD indicates a wider spread of scores. The range of + or - one SD either side of the mean contains about 68 per cent of scores, and + or - two SDs either side of the mean contains about 95 per cent of scores.

## ‘Like’ schools

The concept of 'like' schools is used in some of the AIM reports so that schools can compare their own results with results from schools that have students with similar backgrounds to their own students. The method of grouping used for a school depends on whether the school is a Victorian Government school, Catholic school or Independent school.

## Victorian Government schools

The state has been divided into nine groups of schools based on the background characteristics of students. The groups are identified by the proportion of students for whom the main language spoken at home is not English, and the proportion of students who receive the Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA). Victorian Government schools will be reported against their 2006 'like' school group. The school's 'like' school group number is printed on Report 3 and information on all government schools can be accessed on the Department of Education and Training website
<www.sofweb.vic.edu.au/standards/improve/likesch.htm>
Select the 'Like School Group' Details 2003 link at the bottom of the page for a list of all schools and their 'like' school groups. (You will need Microsoft Excel to view this file.)

## Catholic schools

The 'like' school grouping for Catholic schools is the aggregation of all students in Catholic schools.
Catholic schools can therefore compare their results relative to all other students in the state or relative to all other students in Catholic schools.

## Independent schools

There is no 'like' school grouping for Independent schools. Independent schools can compare their performance relative to all other students in the state.

## Other terms

AIM Achievement Improvement Monitor
ATSI Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
LBOTE Language Background Other Than English
Standards Victorian Essential Learning Standards
Domain Areas of knowledge, skills and behaviours considered essential in the education and development of students.

Dimensions Within each domain, the different concepts of essential knowledge, skills and behaviours are organised into dimensions.

## Scoring results

## Calculation of scores for writing, spelling and mathematics

## Years 3 and 5 reports

## Writing scores for Years 3 and 5

There are three components scored to generate valid writing scores:

- teacher assessed writing task
- centrally assessed writing test
- writing convention questions.

To be given a score for writing, a student must complete at least the centrally assessed writing test or both the teacher assessed writing task and the writing convention questions.

## Spelling scores for Years 3 and 5

There are three components scored to generate valid spelling scores:

- dictation
- editing
- spelling in the centrally assessed writing test.

To be given a score for spelling a student must complete at least two of these components.

## Mathematics scores for Years 3 and 5

There are two components scored to generate valid mathematics scores:

- teacher assessed mathematics task
- centrally assessed mathematics test.

To be given a score for mathematics the student must complete the centrally assessed mathematics test.
Note: If a student has completed part of the assessment, but has not done enough to be given a score, the results for the component completed are still reported in the school results in Report 2.

## Year 7 reports

## Writing scores for Year 7

There are two components scored to generate valid writing scores:

- the writing test
- writing convention questions.

To be given a score for writing a student must complete at least the writing test.

## Spelling scores for Year 7

There are two components scored to generate valid spelling scores:

- editing and short-answer questions
- spelling in the writing test.

To be given a score for spelling a student must complete at least the editing and short-answer questions.

## Mathematics scores for Year 7

There are two components scored to generate valid mathematics scores:

- Mathematics Test 1
- Mathematics Test 2.

To be given a score for mathematics a student must complete at least one of these tests.
Note: If a student has completed part of the assessment, but has not done enough to be given a score, the results for the component completed are still reported in the school results in Report 2.

## National benchmarks

AIM Parent Reports for Year 3, Year 5 and Year 7 show national benchmarks in reading, writing and mathematics. National benchmarks are levels of achievement agreed upon by the states and territories across Australia to be the minimum acceptable standard at particular year levels. The national benchmark is represented by a vertical red line toward the left of each graph.

Further information regarding the national benchmarks is contained in the parent pamphlet Parent Reports - Information for Parents.

## Section 1: AIM Data Service

## Access to the AIM Data Service

The AIM State-wide Testing student results and school data are available on the AIM Data Service webpage.

To access this webpage from an Internet browser go to the VCAA website at: www.vcaa.vic.edu.au


This screen will appear:
On the left of the screen, click on 'AIM'.
On the AIM screen, in the body of the text, click on 'AIM Data Service'.
This screen will appear:


Click on 'AIM Data Service System Login'
You will see the login screen.


Enter the school identification login name (User ID) and password.
If a password is lost at the school level, the principal must contact the AIM Helpline on Freecall 1800648 637, or by email [vcaa.aim.help@edumail.vic.gov.au](mailto:vcaa.aim.help@edumail.vic.gov.au).

This screen will appear:


Note: When a school logs on to the AIM Data Service, the test frame on 'AIM Reports Parameters' screen will be customised to the level and type of tests completed by students at that school so the screen will vary depending on the tests attempted by students in that school in the period 1999 to 2006.

The drop down screens will also match the testing history of the logged in school.
For 2006, the 'Reporting Years' menu will offer 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. The 'Report Name' menu will contain the reports relevant to the level and type of testing for the logged in school. Check the table 'Summary of reports availablility' on page 14 to see which reports relate to which levels and types of tests.

## Changing the password

The school identification login (User ID) is a permanent name which has been programmed for the school and cannot be changed. The password may be changed by accessing the 'Change Password' option on the top right of the initial AIM Reports Parameters screen.

This brings you to the 'Change User Password' screen.


Note: Principals or their delegates should be the only personnel with authority to change the school password.

A password must consist of a minimum of six characters which includes one letter and one number.

## Accessing a report

Start from the initial 'AIM Reports Parameters' screen (see page 8).
To select a report:

1. Select the required year level and test type in the 'Test' frame.
2. Select the year for the reports from the 'Reporting Year' drop down menu.
3. Select the report required from the 'Report Name' drop down menu.


When a report is selected additional parameters will be displayed as shown for Report 3.


## Selection criteria

When the screen updates, a number of radio buttons are shown next to selection criteria. The available selection criteria vary depending on the specific report. Selection criteria may include:

## - Group selection

This section allows reporting on specific students by gender, LBOTE and ATSI. To choose, simply select one or more of the optional radio buttons.

## - Class selection

Reporting on a particular class can be generated by selecting a class from the 'Class Code' drop down menu. See page 11 for details on how to assign students to classes.

## - Student selection

Some reports allow reporting on all students, or one specific student, by selecting the required name from the 'Student Name' drop down menu. Click on the down arrow and select the required student.

## - Domain/Dimension selection

This area allows the choice of all or one specific dimension or domain for some report types. For the Student Response Report (Report 2) this area allows the choice of a specific learning area and how it is to be sorted (by item order or difficulty order) by choosing from the 'Order By' drop down menu.

## - Year selection

The School Summary Report (Report 6) provides a drop down menu that allows reporting on the current year and the five years previous to the Reporting Year initially selected. If 2006 is the selected Test Reporting Year then reports for 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 or 2005 can be accessed by choosing from the 'Year' drop down menu. Click on the down arrow and select the required year.

## - Filters

The Student Comparison Report (Report 9) enables filtering of a student list to examine the results of students with a specific range of achievement levels (see page 28 for further details).

To close a report screen or a preview report and return to the initial 'AIM Reports Parameters' screen, click on 'Close' in the top right of the screen.

## Assign Students to Classes function

This function can be accessed from any of the first five reports.
The 'Assign Students to Classes' function allows the creation of classes or groups and the assigning of students to the classes.

Click on the 'Assign Students to Classes' button. This takes you to the 'Assign Students to Classes' screen.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Help \| | Close |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assign Students to Classes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Save | Undo Changes | Create / Delete Classes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surname | Finst Name | Year | Cender | LBote | ATSI | Class |  |
| BILLsdon | David | 3 | M | N | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 345 - | , |
| BYRNE | stephanie | 3 | F | N | N | NEW - | 1 |
| CONLAN | ANME | 3 | F | N | N | NEW - | 1 |
| CONHOR | RHONDA | 3 | F | N | $N$ | $\square$ | 1 |
| CREW | belinda | 3 | F | $N$ | N | $\square$ | ) |
| cull | Peter | 3 | M | $N$ | N | $\square$ | ] |
| dennis | ANME | 3 | F | N | N | $\square$ | ] |
| EDWARDS | LUKE | 3 | M | N | $N$ | $\square$ | ) |
| GREGORY | SHL | 3 | F | N | N | $\square$ | 1 |
| Grey | MARY | 3 | F | N | N | $\square$ | 1 |
| HOPKINS | zOE | 3 | F | $r$ | $N$ | $\square$ | 1 |
| Lewis | noelene | 3 | F | $r$ | N | $\square$ | 1 |
| miller | KAY | 3 | F | N | N | $\square$ | ) |
| MAYLOR | EDWARD | 3 | M | N | N | $\square$ | ] |
| nolan | daniel | 3 | M | $r$ | r | $\square$ | 1 |
| PERRY | Larry | 3 | M | N | N | $\square$ | ) |
| PETERS | KEVIN | 3 | M | N | N | $\square$ | ) |
| RYan | ingrid | 3 | F | N | N | $\square$ | 1) |
| SANDERSON | terry | 3 | M | N | N | $\square$ | ) |
| tan | tamara | 3 | F | N | N | $\square$ | , |
| Previous Page Next Page |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

A list of names of the selected group of students appears on the screen, and the 'Class' drop down menu is available to the right of each student name.

If schools have provided class information through the pre-enrolment program this information will be included in the AIM Data Service next to student names.

Classes or groups can be created using the 'Create/Delete Classes' button on this screen before the class names appear in the 'Class' drop down menu. A class can be deleted at any time by clicking on the 'Delete' column next to the class name.

## Create / Delete Classes

| Enter New Class Code: |  |  | Save |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Select Reporting Test: | Year 3 pencil \& paper test | - |
|  |  | Clear |  |


| Class Code | Reporting Test | Delete? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 345 | Year 3 pencil \& paper test | Delete |
| 4PH | Year 3 pencil \& paper test | Delete |
| 5 AB | Year 3 pencil \& paper test | Delete |
| 5PH | Year 5 pencil \& paper test | Delete |
| 7 | Year 7 pencil \& paper test | Delete |
| 7SA | Year 7 pencil \& paper test | Delete |
| 7 TJ | Year 7 pencil \& paper test | Delete |
| 7 TU | Year 7 pencil \& paper test | Delete |
| Previous Page Next Page |  |  |

Click on the 'Create/Delete Classes' button and follow the directions to create classes. Please note that class names can only consist of three alphanumeric characters, i.e. 3DK.

After the required class or classes are created, they will appear in the 'Class' drop down menu next to the student name. To assign a student to a class, click the arrow in the 'Class' drop down menu and highlight the class chosen. Save your changes by clicking the 'Save' button.

Note: Students do not have to be assigned to a class unless a report is needed for that particular group of students.

## Previewing and printing reports

When the required report has been chosen and the appropriate criteria selected for the report, click on the 'Preview Report' button on the bottom left of the screen. This shows how the final printed report will appear.

The functions available from this screen are displayed on the top right of the screen:

## Preview All Pages I Print I Export I Close

'Preview All Pages' enables you to view all the pages of a longer report, and also allows for the size and page layout of the report to be changed on screen.
'Print' enables you to print out part or all of a report. Check your print page layout before printing the reports. Reports 1, 3 and 5 are best printed in portrait layout while all the other reports should be printed in landscape.
'Export' enables you to send the report to MS Word where you can store it, or place it in another Microsoft Word or Microsoft Excel document. The Export to Microsoft Word will only work with versions of Microsoft Word 2002 or later.
'Close' closes the 'Preview Reports' screen.

## Section 2: AIM Data Service Reports

The AIM Data Service provides up to eleven reports covering current year results, five-year trend data and comparison data on Year 3 to Year 5 students and Year 7 to Year 9 students. When a school logs on to the AIM Data Service, the 'AIM Reports Parameters' screen will be customised to the level and type of tests completed by students at that school.

## List of Reports and Functions

The AIM Report Name Menu has up to eleven report options (labeled 1-11).

- Report 1: Student Achievement Levels Report - provides summary information on results for either one student or for a group of students. This report can be printed out in graphical and tabulated formats (see pages 18-19).
- Report 2: Student Response Report - provides detailed information on results for either one student or for a group of students (see pages 20-21).
- Report 3: Group Summary Report - compares all students and subgroups of students at the school with the same groups for the state and 'like' schools (see page 22).
- Report 4: Short Answer Response Report - summarises results for groups of students by dimension and shows where school results vary significantly from the State (see page 23).
- Report 5: Writing Summary Report - summarises group performances on writing tasks for each Victorian Essential Learning Standards level (see page 24).
- Report 6: School Summary Report - displays results for student groups for each year from 2000 to 2006 across all available dimensions (see page 25).
- Report 7: Five-year Trend Data Report - displays trend data for student groups linking performance across the five years from 2002 to 2006 (or for 1999 to 2003 and 2000 to 2004) for each dimension tested (see page 26).
- Report 8: School Matched Group Comparison Report - compares the results for students in a school who undertook the Year 3 test in 2004 with their results if they again undertook the test in Year 52006 (or across 2001 to 2003 and 2002 to 2004 and 2004 to 2006) (see page 27).
- Report 9: Matched Student Comparison Report - presents, in tabular format, the Standards level achievement of students for 2004 compared to 2006 for students who undertook the Year 3 test in 2004 and the Year 5 test in 2006 (or across 2002 to 2004, 2003 to 2005, and 2004 to 2006) (see page 28).
- Report 10: Student-School Comparison Report - shows, for an individual student, Year 3 results in 2004 compared to Year 5 results in 2006. This report also shows the student's performance in 2004 and 2006 relative to other students in the state and other students in the school (or across 2001 to 2003 and 2003 to 2005 and 2002 to 2004) (see page 29).
- Report 11: Student Ranking Comparison Report - shows, for an individual student, the student's ranking relative to all other students in the state in Year 3 for 2004 compared to the student's ranking relative to all other students in the state in Year 5 for 2006 (or across 2001 to 2003 and 2002 to 2004 and 2003 to 2005) (see page 30).


## Summary of reports availability

| Report <br> Number | Report Name | Year 3 | Year 5 | Year 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Student Achievement Levels Report | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 2 | Student Response Report | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 3 | Group Summary Report | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 4 | Short Answer Response Report | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 5 | Writing Summary Report | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 6 | School Summary Report | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 7 | Five-year Trend Data Report | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| 8 | School Matched Group Comparison Report |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| 9 | Matched Student Comparison Report |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| 10 | Student-School Comparison Report |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| 11 | Student Ranking Comparison Report |  | $\checkmark$ |  |

AIM 2006 Reports summary

| Report name | Report function | Reporting criteria | Possible uses for report |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Student Achievement Levels Report | Summarises Standards achievement levels for individual students by domain or dimension (reflects information on the parent reports) <br> This can be in: <br> - graphical format (box plots) <br> - tabular format (lists numeric values). The tabular format identifies students above and below the national benchmarks in reading, writing and mathematics | Reports for: <br> - an individual student <br> - a year level <br> - individual classes <br> - other groups of students such as girls, boys, LBOTE or ATSI students <br> Reports on: <br> - reading, writing, spelling, mathematics and number (Years 3 and 5) | - identify an individual student's general strengths and weaknesses at a glance <br> - investigate the performance of individual students in domains or dimensions <br> - summarise the information in the parent reports and provide to parents if a copy is required <br> - compare the achievement levels of all students in a defined group in a particular dimension |
| 2. Student Response Report | Identifies correct and incorrect responses to individual items by each student in a group for each dimension. Summarises group performances on individual items For Years 3, 5 and 7 tests, identifies students above and below the national benchmarks in reading, writing and mathematics | Reports for: <br> - an individual student <br> - a year level <br> - individual classes <br> - other groups of students such as girls, boys, LBOTE or ATSI students <br> Reports on: <br> - reading, writing, spelling and mathematics | - identify for individual students, items answered correctly and incorrectly <br> - establish which students in the selected group are able to answer the question correctly <br> - identify class trends and areas of curriculum content which may need attention <br> - study the performance of groups item by item (i.e. to compare the performance of girls and boys) <br> - compare the percentage of students in the group with the percentage of students state-wide who correctly answered each item <br> - analyse responses of individual students to diagnose students' understanding of particular concepts <br> - help teachers explain the students' grasp of concepts to parents (parents may be given copies of the report for their own child) |
| 3. Group Summary Report | Summarises results for groups of students in reading, writing, spelling and mathematics | Reports for: <br> - a year level <br> - individual class <br> Reports on: <br> - reading, writing, spelling, mathematics and number (Years 3 and 5) | - compare the results of students in the school, class or group with state results <br> - analyse quickly the performance of the school or class and of groups according to gender, LBOTE and ATSI status in each dimension |

## Report name

4. Short Answer
Response Report
Report function
Summarises results of short-
answer items for groups of
students by dimension using
percentage correct comparisons
Reports on:

- reading:
- reading; writing conventions; spelling;
measurement, chance and data;
number; space and structure
compare school scores and state-wide distributions for
centrally assessed scores and teacher assessed scores
(Years 3 and 5)
provide data in analysing student writing skills in
Texts and Contextual understanding, Linguistic structures
and features and Strategies (Years 3 and 5)
provide data on the level of spelling skill
demonstrated in student's writing
compare the progress of classes and identify strategies
that might lead to improvements
- compare the performance of either Year 3, Year 5 or state and students in 'like' schools
compare the performance of students in any one dimensions
Reports for:
- a year level
- individual class
individual class
other groups of
other groups of students such as
girls, boys, LBOTE or ATSI students
Reports on:
- writing task scores
Summarises group performances on the teacher assessed (Years
3 and 5) and centrally assessed
writing tasks for each Standards
level
Bar graphs show TCU, LSF and
spelling in writing score distribution
for the group

6. School Summary Displays state, 'like' school, and Reports for:

- a year level dents such as girls, boys,
dimension relative to their performance in other
eports on:
- reading, writing, spelling and
mathematics
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 7. Five-year Trend data } & \text { Displays state, 'like' school, and } & \text { Reports for: } \\ \text { Report } & \text { school results across the current } & \text { - a year level }\end{array}$
compare the performance of different groups of students
in any one dimension over a five-year period (i.e. how did the performance of Year 3 students in 2005 compare to
investigate how the school's performance, relative to 'like' schools, is changing over time
- compare the percentage of questions answered correctly
- by the selected group with the stas
- analyse the performance of the school or class
and of groups according to gender, LBOTE and ATSI status in each dimension

$$
\longrightarrow
$$

Reports for:

- a year leve
- individual class
- other groups of students such as
girls, boys, LBOTE or ATSI students
Reporting criteria

- 

5. Writing Summary
Report chool results for a specified
This report allows current data and
data from the previous four years to be accessed

- groups of students such as girls, boys,
orts on:
- reading, writing, spelling and
mathematics
dimensions

| Report name | Report function | Reporting criteria | Possible uses for report |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8. School Matched Group Comparison Report <br> Available for: <br> Year 5 | Displays growth data for students in the state and school using students who undertook the Year 3 tests in 2004 and the Year 5 test in 2006. Also data for 2003-2005, 20022004, 2001-2003, 2000-2002, 1999-2001 is available via earlier Reporting Year selections | Reports for: <br> - a year level <br> - groups of students such as girls, boys, LBOTE or ATSI students <br> Reports on: <br> - reading, writing, spelling and mathematics | - compare the change in performance of the same cohorts of students between 2004 and 2006 (i.e. how did the performance of Year 3 students in 2004 compare to their performance now that they are in Year 5 in 2006) <br> - investigate the rate of progress of a cohort of students over time relative to other students in the state |
| 9. Matched Student Group Comparison Report <br> Available for: <br> Year 5 | Displays the Standards level of students for 2004 compared to 2006 for groups of students who undertook the Year 3 tests in 2004 and the Year 5 tests in 2006 <br> Also displays data for 2001-2003 if the Reporting Year selection is 2003, or data for 2003-2005 if the reporting year selected is 2005 | Reports for: <br> - all students <br> - groups of students such as girls, boys, LBOTE or ATSI students <br> - specified listing of students sorted by student name, Standards level (current year), Standards level (two years previous) or the difference in Standards level <br> Reports on: <br> - reading, writing, spelling and mathematics | - identify groups of students that have made little progress between 2003 and 2005 so that the school may develop intervention programs to assist these students <br> - identify groups of students that have made significant progress between 2003 and 2005 so that the school may develop appropriate extension programs for these students |
| 10. Student-School Comparison Report <br> Available for: <br> Year 5 | Displays growth data for students in the State and for individual students who undertook both the Year 3 tests in 2004 and the tests in Year 5 in 2006 <br> Also displays data for 2001-2003 if the Reporting Year selection is 2003, or data for 2003-2005 if the reporting year selected is 2005 | Reports for individual students compared to: <br> - all students or <br> - groups of students such as girls, boys, LBOTE or ATSI students <br> Reports on: <br> - reading, writing, spelling and mathematics | - determine the change in individual students' performance between 2004 and 2006 (i.e. how did the students' Year 3 2004 results compare to their performance now they are in Year 5 2006) <br> - determine a student's rate of progress over time relative to other students in the state |
| 11. Students Ranking Comparison Report <br> Available for: <br> Year 5 | Displays an individual's percentile rank in 2004 and 2006 (for those students who undertook the Year 3 tests in 2004 and the Year 5 in tests in 2006) relative to all other students in the state <br> Also displays data for 2001-2003 if the Reporting Year selection is 2003, or data for 2003-2005 if the reporting year selected is 2005 | Reports for individual students compared to: <br> - all students in the state <br> Reports on: <br> - reading, writing, spelling and mathematics | - determine the ranking of individual students (in either 2004 or 2006 and within either reading, writing, spelling and mathematics) relative to all other students in the state <br> - establish individual student's ranking in 2004 and compare it to their ranking in 2006 |

## Report 1: Student Achievement Level Report

This report provides data for individual students who completed:

- Year 3 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics
- Year 5 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics
- Year 7 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics

These reports show the performance of individual students in the school in each area assessed. This report can be printed for all students in a group or for an individual student. If the graphical radio button is selected, the report is printed as a graphic box-and-whisker representation, or if the tabular radio button is selected, the report lists the numeric Standards levels achieved by each student in each dimension tested.

The tabular report also indicates individual students above, below and close to the national benchmarks using the key: $\mathrm{A}=$ above national benchmark level, $\mathrm{B}=$ below national benchmark level, $\mathrm{C}=$ on or just above national benchmark level.

The school can provide an individual student's report to parents if they require a copy.

## Example of Year 5 Student Achievement Level Report in graphical format:



Example of Year 5 Student Achievement Level Report in tabular format:

| Page 1 of 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Preview All Pages \| |  | Print | Export | Close |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date: 22,06/2006 <br> Time: 3:17:47 PM | VICTORIA COLLEGE <br> Report 1 - Student Achievement Level Report <br> Alm Pencil \& Paper 2006 <br> (Vear Level: 3, Class Code: All, Gender: All, LBOTE: All, ATSI: All) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| There are no National Benchnarks reported for Speling or Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Student Name |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Reading | nB | WRETIWG | NB | SPELLING | NB | number nb | MATHS | NB |  |  |  |
| BERENDS, OLIVER | 1.6 | A | 0.8 | B | 0.7 |  | 2.3 |  | A |  |  |  |
| CHEN, feux |  | A | 2.9 | A | 2.5 |  | 2.8 | 2.4 | A |  |  |  |
| LAM, JASON | 1.3 | A | 2.0 | A | 1.7 |  | 2.3 | 2.1 | A |  |  |  |
| NGOC, ROCHELLE | , |  | * |  | , |  | 0.7 | 1.0 | c |  |  |  |
| OSMAN, YASME | 1.6 | A | 1.9 | A | 1.1 |  | 1.9 | 1.5 | A |  |  |  |
| PaLAzzolo, elizabeth |  | A | 3.0 | A | 3.1 |  | 23 | 2.6 | A |  |  |  |
| SULEYMAN, ISAAH | 1.3 | A | 1.3 | A | 1.7 |  | 1.4 | 1.1 | A |  |  |  |
| WANG, JAME | 23 | A | 20 | A | 1.7 |  | 3.0 | 2.8 | A |  |  |  |
| () Studert absent for the outcome. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Page: 1 ot 1 |  |  |  |  |
| NE $=$ National Benchnark $\quad A=$ obove benchmark $\quad B=$ below benchnnark $\quad C=$ on or just above benchme THS REPORT USES THE VCTORLAN ESSENTIAL LEARNNG STANDARDS SCALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Example of Year 7 Student Achievement Level Report in graphical format produced for one student:


## Report 2: Student Response Report

This report provides data on individual students who completed:

- Year 3 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics
- Year 5 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics
- Year 7 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics

This report is a concise summary of each student's performance. It shows the items answered correctly and incorrectly and the total number of correct items in reading, writing, spelling and mathematics. This report can be printed for individuals or groups of students. An individual student's report can also be provided to parents if they require further information about their child's results.

This report also indicates individual students above, below and close to the national benchmarks using the key: $\mathrm{A}=$ above national benchmark level, $\mathrm{B}=$ below national benchmark level, $\mathrm{C}=$ on or just above national benchmark level.

For Years 3 and 5 the report for writing includes responses to the short-answer writing convention items in the centrally assessed English test as well as the scores for the teacher assessed and centrally assessed writing tasks. The report for spelling includes dictation, editing and the score given for spelling in writing. The report for mathematics also includes scores for the teacher assessed mathematics task.

For Year 7 the report for writing includes the responses to the short-answer writing conventions items in the centrally assessed English test as well as scores for the centrally assessed writing test. The report for spelling includes short-answer spelling items, editing and the score given for spelling in the writing centrally assessed test. The mathematics results are in two reports, one for Mathematics Test 1 and one for Mathematics Test 2.

Example of Year 3 Student Response Report:


Note: Letters denoting an incorrect response ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}$ ) relate to the first, second, third and fourth options in multiple-choice questions. (See page 21 for label legends.)

Multiple-choice responses are formatted in three ways. The answer key will read as follows:


A summary of student performance is provided on the last page of the report.

Example of Year 3 Student Response Report summary:


## Legend

CT = Centrally assessed writing Texts and Contextual understanding
CL = Centrally assessed writing Linguistic structures and features
$\mathrm{TT}=$ Teacher assessed Texts and Contextual understanding
TL = Teacher assessed Linguistic structures and features
TS = Teacher assessed Strategies
$\mathrm{SP}=$ Spelling in the centrally assessed writing test
T1 = Score 1 mathematics teacher assessed task
T2 = Score 2 mathematics teacher assessed task
T3 $=$ Score 3 mathematics teacher assessed task
T4 = Score 4 Year 5 mathematics teacher assessed task
NB = National Benchmark
$A=$ above national benchmark level
$B=$ below national benchmark level
$\mathrm{C}=$ on or just above the national benchmark level

## Report 3: Group Summary Report

This report provides data on groups of students who completed:

- Year 3 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics
- Year 5 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics
- Year 7 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics

This report compares all students and subgroups of boys, girls, LBOTE or ATSI students with these same subgroups state-wide and in 'like' schools (see page 2 for a definition of 'like' schools).

## Example of Year 5 Group Summary Report:



When the school group has fewer than ten members, the results are reported as a dot per student (may be superimposed if

- The first box-and-whisker graph shows the distribution and median performance of students in the state.
- The second box-and-whisker graph shows the distribution and median performance of students in 'like' schools.
- The third box-and-whisker graph shows the distribution and median performance of students in the school group.


## Report 4: Short Answer Response Report

This report provides data on the percentage of items successfully completed for:

- Year 3 reading; writing conventions; spelling; measurement, chance and data; number; space and stucture
- Year 5 reading; writing conventions; spelling; measurement, chance and data; number; space and stucture
- Year 7 reading; writing conventions; spelling; measurement, chance and data; number; space and stucture

The Dimension Summary shows, for the selected group, state and 'like' schools, the average score (expressed as a percentage) for each dimension assessed. This report contains a written message which details the dimension in which students at the school have achieved significantly different results from the state. This analysis is not done for groups with fewer than ten students.

Example of Year 7 Short Answer Response Report:


This figure shows the number of items that contribute to this report.

## Report 5: Writing Summary Report

This report provides data on groups of students who completed:

- Year 3 writing (TCU and LSF) and spelling in writing
- Year 5 writing (TCU and LSF) and spelling in writing
- Year 7 writing (TCU and LSF) and spelling in writing

This report is presented using bar graphs for Texts and Contextual understanding (TCU), Linguistic structures and features (LSF) and Spelling in writing (SP). The frequency with which Standards levels were assigned to students within schools and across the state is shown.
The levels assigned are based directly on assessment criteria for the task which allow for the gradations within levels.

For Years 3 and 5 this report includes results for the teacher assessed task as well as the centrally assessed writing test. This report enables a comparison between levels awarded by teachers at a specific school for the teacher assessed task with teachers across the state. It also compares student performance on the teacher assessed task with their performance on the centrally assessed test.

## Example of Year 5 Writing Summary Report:



Note: For the centrally assessed writing test, student writing is assessed within the following ranges:

| Year 3 | BR | 0.5 to 4 | AR |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Year 5 | BR | 1.5 to 5 | AR |
| Year 7 | BR | 2.5 to 6 | AR |
|  |  |  |  |
| AR - Above Range | BR - Below Range |  |  |

## Report 6: School Summary Report

This report provides data on groups of students who completed:

- Year 3 reading, writing, spelling, number and mathematics
- Year 5 reading, writing, spelling, number and mathematics
- Year 7 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics

This report shows summary results for students in Year 3, Year 5 and Year 7 for the years 2002 to 2006. The report shows these data for the school, 'like' schools and the state. This type of data reflects single point in time results and is useful for comparing the performance of a specific group of students in a school relative to all other similar students in the state and / or 'like' schools. This type of data is also useful for comparing the performance of a specific group of students in any one dimension relative to their performance in other dimensions. If 2004 is selected as the Reporting Year, results for 2000 can be accessed and if 2003 is selected, results for 1999 can be accessed.

Data is available in reading, writing and mathematics (Years 3 and 5) for each of the years 1999 to 2006. Spelling is only available for 2000-2006.

Example of Year 5 School Summary Report:


Note: Where there are fewer than ten students in the selected group, the box-and-whisker presentation is replaced by a series of dots. Each dot represents a specific student, except when there are students who received the same result.

## Report 7: Five-year Trend Data Report

This report provides data on groups of students who completed:

- Year 3 reading, writing, spelling, number and mathematics
- Year 5 reading, writing, spelling, number and mathematics
- Year 7 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics

This report shows summary results for students in Year 3, Year 5 and Year 7 in the areas of reading, writing, number and mathematics (Years 3 and 5). The report shows these data for the school, 'like' schools and the state. Data in this report also shows, for each year:

- the difference between a school's average (mean) result and the mean of other schools in the school's 'like' school grouping.
- the difference between a school's average (mean) result and the state's mean result.

This data reflects trends in results over time and is useful for comparing the performance of different groups of students in any one dimension over a five year period. These data are useful for investigating how the school's performance, relative to 'like' schools, is changing over time. If 2005 is the selected Reporting Year, the five years 2001 to 2005 are shown, selecting 2004 gives the period 2000 to 2004 and selecting 2003 gives the period 1999 to 2003.

Data is available in reading, writing, mathematics and number (Years 3 and 5) for each of the years 1999-2006 but is only available in spelling for 2000-2006.

Example of Five-year Trend Data Report:


Note: Trend data is only available for schools that have participated in the AIM Assessment Program for more than one year.

## Report 8: School Matched Group Comparison Report

This report provides data on groups of students who completed:

- Year 5 tests and reports on reading, writing, spelling, number and mathematics.

This report shows the growth between 2004 and 2006 of students who undertook the Year 3 tests in 2004 and the Year 5 tests in 2006. The report shows data for the state, for all students in the school at the time of testing (referred to as 'complete school' data), and for only those students who were present for both the Year 32004 and Year 52006 tests (referred to as 'matched school group' data).

These data are longitudinal in nature and are useful for comparing the change in performance of the same groups of students between 2004 and 2006 (i.e. how the performance of Year 3 students in 2004 compares to their performance now they are in Year 5 2006). Alternatively, these data are useful for investigating the rate of progress of a group of students over time, relative to other students in the state.

This report can also be accessed for students who completed Year 5 AIM tests in 2004 if 2004 is selected as the Reporting Year on the initial AIM Reporting Parameters screen and likewise the report for students who completed Year 5 AIM tests in 2005 can be accessed.

Example of School Matched Group Comparison Report:


## Report 9: Matched Student Comparison Report

This report provides data on individual students and groups of students who completed:

- Year 5 tests and reports on reading, writing, spelling, number and mathematics.

This report tabulates the Standards level of individual students when they undertook the Year 3 tests in 2004 compared to their performance when they undertook the Year 5 tests in 2006. The report primarily lists the change between 2004 and 2006 for selected groups of students but also shows the average change for the state, for 'like' schools, for the complete school and the matched student cohort school. Students who did not attend the current school in 2004 are denoted by an asterix (*).

These data are longitudinal in nature and are useful for identifying groups of students that have made either little, or significant, progress between 2004 and 2006. In so doing, the school may develop both intervention programs to assist those students who are making little progress and extension programs for those students who are making significant progress.

The results can be sorted by student name order, the difference between Standards levels, the Standards levels for the current year or by the Standards levels for the two previous years.

This report can also be accessed for students who completed Year 5 AIM tests in 2004 if 2004 is selected as the Reporting Year on the initial AIM Reporting Parameters screen and likewise the report for students who completed Year 5 AIM tests in 2005 can be accessed.

## Example of Matched Student Comparison Report:



## Report 10: Student-School Comparison Report

This report provides data on individual students who completed:

- Year 5 tests and reports on reading, writing, spelling, number and mathematics.

This report shows the different achievement levels for individual students between 2004 and 2006. The report also shows these data for the state, and for all other students in the school at the time of testing (referred to as 'complete school' data).

These data are useful for determining the change in a student's performance between 2004 and 2006 (i.e. how the student's Year 3 performance in 2004 compares to their performance in Year 5 in 2006). These data are also useful for determining a student's rate of progress over time relative to other students in the state.

This report can also be accessed for students who completed Year 5 AIM tests in 2004 if 2004 is selected as the Reporting Year on the initial AIM Reporting Parameters screen, and likewise the report for students who completed Year 5 AIM tests in 2005 can be accessed.

Example of Year 5 Student-School Comparison Report:


## Report 11: Student Ranking Comparison Report

This report provides data on individual students who completed:

- Year 5 tests and reports on reading, writing, spelling and mathematics.

This report shows an individual's percentile rank in 2004 and 2006 (for those students who undertook both the Year 3 tests in 2004 and the Year 5 tests in 2006) relative to all other students in the state.

These data are useful for determining the ranking of individual students (in either 2004 or 2006 within reading, writing, spelling, number or mathematics), relative to all other students in the state. Alternatively, these data are useful for establishing an individual student's ranking in 2004 and comparing it to their ranking in 2006.

An individual's result can only be ranked relative to all students in the state.
This report can also be accessed for students who completed Year 5 AIM tests in 2004 if 2004 is selected as the Reporting Year on the initial AIM Reporting Parameters screen, and likewise the report for students who completed Year 5 AIM tests in 2005 can be accessed.

## Example of Student Ranking Comparison Report:



## Interpretation of results

The graphs and tables in the AIM Data Report have been constructed using data collected from over 180000 Year 3, Year 5 and Year 7 students in over 2400 schools. Similarly, the graphs and tables for 'like' school comparisons have been constructed using data from large numbers of students and can potentially be used to make reliable comparisons with the results from a given school.

## Comparisons of group results

When schools are making comparisons between the performance of their students as a whole (or in subgroups, for example girls/boys), or within the state or with 'like' schools, then a number of factors should be taken into account. One is the size of the group. Fewer than ten students in the group means the school should be cautious about claiming any reliable differences from the state or 'like' school performance. Another factor is the size of any difference that may be observed. Large differences are more likely to provide reliable comparisons than small differences. A small difference may simply reflect the normal variation that occurs whenever student performance is measured. However, a series of small but consistent differences in the same direction over a number of years is likely to be a reliable indication of a change in student performance over that time.

## Standards levels and growth

The average student should improve their level of achievement by about one level over a two-year period. For example, an average student working at a Standards Level 2.4 at Year 3 would be expected to be at about Level 3.4 in Year 5. The rate of growth, however, will vary from student to student.

When looking at reports that compare groups of students within the state within one year level, it is important to remember that Standards Level 3 spans Year 3 and Year 4, so that 0.5 of a Standards level represents one year's growth in learning for the average student.

## Individual comparisons

When looking at the results for an individual student, there is valuable information that can be gained in the range of reports available. Particular strengths can be shown in the dimension results and in looking at the actual questions successfully answered by the student. The achievement level of the student compared with the school or class group and with the general state achievement for that year level group can be used to gain further insight into the performance of the student.

If the test results for a particular student indicate a level of achievement that varies considerably from the class teacher's expectation, then the teacher should investigate the performance more closely. For example, a Year 5 student may have been feeling ill on the day of the 2006 test and did not perform to his or her ability. This could produce a comparison report that indicated a Reading Level at Standards Level 2.2 in Year 3 and a Reading Level at Level 2.5 in Year 5. This shows an improvement of only 0.3 of a Standards level over two years. In a case such as this, the teacher will need to bring in local knowledge about the student's classroom level of performance to make an accurate decision about progress made by this student over the two years.

## AIM Data Service - conversion to Victorian Essential Learning Standards

From 2006, the AIM Data Service will report on the AIM State-wide Tests using the scale drawn from the Victorian Essential Learning Standards. Using this scale, students are expected to have achieved a Standards level at the end of a period of learning, for example students are expected to have achieved the Level 4 Standard at the end of Year 6.

Using this example, any student's (reported VELS) result between 3.1 and 4.0 indicates the student has achieved the Level 3 Standard and is (working in) progressing towards the Level 4 Standard.

In previous years, the AIM Data Service reports used a CSF scale that would have reported the same student as operating in CSF Level 4. A student receiving a 4.1 on the CSF scale would now be reported as 3.1 on the Standards scale.

This change is illustrated below in the table.

| Standards levels | CSF Level Scores in AIM Reports <br> using CSF | New Standards Level Scores in AIM <br> Reports using the Standards |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Level 1 | 1.0 to 1.9 | 0.1 to 1.0 |
| Level 2 | 2.0 to 2.9 | 1.1 to 2.0 |
| Level 3 | 3.0 to 3.9 | 2.1 to 3.0 |
| Level 4 | 4.0 to 4.9 | 3.1 to 4.0 |
| Level 5 | 5.0 to 5.9 | 4.1 to 5.0 |
| Level 6 | 6.0 to 6.9 | 5.1 to 6.0 |
| Above Level 6 |  | 6.1 to 6.9 |

This change has been applied to all historic data on the AIM Data Service so that results prior to 2006 previously expressed on the CSF scale have now been converted to the Standards scale. This will assist schools to readily compare the current year's performance with performance in previous years.

## Section 3: Parent Reports

Parent Reports are provided for each student who undertook the following tests:

- Year 3 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics
- Year 5 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics
- Year 7 reading, writing, spelling and mathematics

The parent report includes four sections:

- a front page identifying the student and the school
- explanations of each part of the report, 'How to Read Your Child's Results'
- a report which shows individual student achievement for English (reading, writing and spelling) and mathematics, 'Your Child's Results at a Glance'
- a written description for each assessment which identifies the skills that students working at the levels reported are generally able to accomplish, ‘What Your Child's Results Mean'.


## Information in Languages Other Than English

To help parents from a Language Background Other Than English (LBOTE), explanations of each part of the report and the written descriptions are available in 14 community languages: Arabic, Bosnian, Chinese (Mandarin), Farsi/Persian, Hindi, Khmer, Samoan, Serbian, Sinhalese, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, Turkish and Vietnamese.

For copies of translations of parent reports, principals should access the AIM section of the VCAA website and follow links to the 'Parents' section.

Or visit at: www.vcaa.vic.edu.au/prep10/aim/parents

## Sample page 3 of the Parent Report

Student achievement is reported against the years of schooling, the Standards level, the national benchmarks, the results achieved by the middle 80 per cent of students and the average score on the test. In the sample report on this page, student levels and state distributions do not necessarily reflect performance in the 2006 State-wide Tests.

On the back of the report, there is a written description which provides parents with details of the skills and knowledge children generally demonstrate at the particular level of achievement. For instance, if the child's achievement in Reading is at Standards Level 2, a brief description of what is involved in Reading at that level would be presented. These descriptions are printed in Appendix 2 of this publication.


## AIM Data Reports

The AIM Data Reports can be used to supplement information in the Parent Reports. Teachers are advised to become familiar with the content of the reports so they can answer parents' questions about particular aspects of their children's results.

## Confidentiality of results

When discussing State-wide Test reports with parents, teachers should point out that the information about each child is confidential to the child's parents, the teacher and the school.

## Distribution of Parent Reports

It is important that teachers be fully informed of the detailed results of each student and of the results for their class as a whole, and that parents have the opportunity to discuss the results with the school. The results sent to the school provide detailed information about the achievement of each student. This information can be used to place the reports in a wider context that enables strategies and suggestions for learning improvement to be discussed with parents.

It is important that the Parent Reports are delivered to parents in a timely manner as many are awaiting the results at the beginning of Term 4. The Parent Reports are confidential documents containing personal information about each student and how they compare to others within the school and across the state. Given the need for confidentiality the VCAA would ask schools to consider a direct mail out of results to their parent body or issuing them directly to parents, for example, through information nights or for collection from the school by parents. Any of these methods will mean that students will see their information only if parent/s wish them to.

## Replacement of Parent Reports

The VCAA provides only one set of reports to the school for distribution. Should a parent request a replacement copy of a report, the school will be able to provide a copy of results from the Student Profiles Report. Schools may photocopy the printed report sent to the school or access a similar report through the AIM Data Service Report.

Parent reports which carry an incorrect name as a result of incorrect information provided by the school may be replaced on request.

## Queries about Parent Reports

Parents who contact the VCAA with queries about their child's report will, in most circumstances, be referred to the school. If the school has queries about results for particular students, please refer to the contact details listed at the beginning of this guide (page ii).

## Appendix 1: AIM 2006 Question Details

The following tables present for each question in the centrally assessed tasks a short description of the question, the correct answer and the curriculum area assessed as well as a description of the skill assessed. Letters denoting a correct response (A, B, C, D, E) relate to the first, second, third, fourth and fifth options in multiple-choice questions.

## Year 3 English

| answer | area | Skill assessed |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| C | Reading | locate directly stated information in a text |
| A | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| C | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| A | Reading | locate directly stated information in a text |
| D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| B | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| B | Reading | select key information in a text |
| A | Reading | interpret the main purpose of a text |
| A | Reading | select key information in a text |
| C | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| B | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| A | Reading | locate directly stated information in a text |
| D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| A | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| C | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| B | Reading | work out the meaning of phrases in context |
| D | Reading | locate directly stated information in a text |
| B | Reading | use contextual cues to interpret a text |
| C | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| A | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| C | Reading | work out the meaning of phrases in context |
| D | Reading | make inferences about character's qualities |
| C | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| C | Reading | identify how language is used to represent things in |


| number | Short description |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | The Snowman |
| 2 | The Snowman |
| 3 | The Snowman |
| 5 | The Snowman |
| 6 | The Snowman |
| 7 | Scott Park Cinema presents |
| 8 | Scott Park Cinema presents |
| 9 | Scott Park Cinema presents |
| 10 | Scott Park Cinema presents |
| 11 | Scott Park Cinema presents |
| 12 | Puffins |
| 13 | Puffins |
| 14 | Puffins |
| 15 | Puffins |
| 16 | Puffins |
| 17 | The Letter |
| 18 | The Letter |
| 19 | The Letter |
| 20 | The Letter |
| 21 | The Letter |
| 22 | The Riding Club |
| 23 | The Riding Club |
| 24 | The Riding Club |
| 25 | The Riding Club |
| 26 | Birtles and the Bean Car |
| 27 | Birtles and the Bean Car |
|  | Birtles and the Bean Car |


| Question number | Short description | Correct answer | Curriculum area | Skill assessed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | Birtles and the Bean Car | 4312 | Reading | identify a sequence of events in a text |
| 29 | Grammar | B | Writing | use pronouns |
| 30 | Grammar | B | Writing | use verb tenses |
| 31 | Punctuation | A | Writing | use commas |
| 32 | Punctuation | B\&D | Writing | use capital letters for proper nouns |
| 33 | Punctuation | A\&C | Writing | use quotation marks |
| 34 | Grammar | C | Writing | use verb tenses |
| 35 | Grammar | B | Writing | use adverbs |
| 36 | Grammar | A | Writing | use pronouns |
| Year 3 Dictation |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | Dictation | took | Spelling | spell simple one-syllable words |
| 38 | Dictation | first | Spelling | spell frequently used one-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 39 | Dictation | high | Spelling | spell frequently used one-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 40 | Dictation | training | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 41 | Dictation | heard | Spelling | spell frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 42 | Dictation | really | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 43 | Dictation | watched | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 44 | Dictation | field | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 45 | Dictation | proud | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 46 | Dictation | ribbon | Spelling | spell less frequently used two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 47 | Dictation | involved | Spelling | spell less frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 48 | Dictation | competition | Spelling | spell less frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| Year 3 Editing |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | frinds | friends | Spelling | spell frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 50 | tallist | tallest | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 51 | sinse | since | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 52 | breack | break | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 53 | thort | thought | Spelling | spell frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 54 | riting | writing | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 55 | peice | piece | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 56 | sillyest | silliest | Spelling | spell less frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |

Year 5 English

| Question number | Short description | Correct answer | Curriculum area | Skill assessed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sonia's Camp | C | Reading | select key information in a text |
| 2 | Sonia's Camp | C | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 3 | Sonia's Camp | D | Reading | draw on knowledge of text organisation to interpret a text |
| 4 | Sonia's Camp | A | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 5 | Sonia's Camp | D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 6 | I am a giant, I am an ant | D | Reading | support interpretations with evidence from the text |
| 7 | I am a giant, I am an ant | A | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 8 | I am a giant, I am an ant | D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 9 | I am a giant, I am an ant | B | Reading | identify the main idea of a text |
| 10 | The Riding Club | B | Reading | use contextual cues to interpret a text |
| 11 | The Riding Club | C | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| 12 | The Riding Club | A | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| 13 | The Riding Club | C | Reading | work out the meaning of phrases in context |
| 14 | The Riding Club | D | Reading | make inferences about character's motives |
| 15 | The Shopping Trolley | D | Reading | make inferences about character's motives |
| 16 | The Shopping Trolley | B | Reading | locate directly stated information in an illustration |
| 17 | The Shopping Trolley | C | Reading | make inferences about people's actions |
| 18 | The Shopping Trolley | D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 19 | The Shopping Trolley | B | Reading | make inferences about character's qualities |
| 20 | The New Teacher | A | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| 21 | The New Teacher | D | Reading | work out the meaning of phrases in context |
| 22 | The New Teacher | B | Reading | analyse characterisation in a text |
| 23 | The New Teacher | D | Reading | make inferences about characters' actions |
| 24 | The New Teacher | A | Reading | make inferences about character's motives |
| 25 | Birtles and the Bean Car | C | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 26 | Birtles and the Bean Car | C | Reading | identify how language is used to represent things in different ways |
| 27 | Birtles and the Bean Car | B | Reading | draw on knowledge of text organisation to interpret a text |
| 28 | Birtles and the Bean Car | C | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 29 | Birtles and the Bean Car | 4312 | Reading | identify a sequence of events in a text |
| 30 | Grammar | B | Writing | use adverbs |


| Question number | Short description | Correct answer | Curriculum area | Skill assessed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 | Punctuation | B | Writing | use apostrophes for contractions |
| 32 | Grammar | D | Writing | identify nouns |
| 33 | Writing style | B | Writing | identify language appropriate to purpose, audience and context |
| 34 | Punctuation | A\&C | Writing | use quotation marks |
| 35 | Grammar | C | Writing | use pronouns |
| 36 | Grammar | C | Writing | use conjunctions to link ideas |
| 37 | Punctuation | B | Writing | use commas |
| Year 5 Dictation |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | Dictation | twelve | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 39 | Dictation | involved | Spelling | spell less frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 40 | Dictation | competition | Spelling | spell less frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 41 | Dictation | proud | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 42 | Dictation | really | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 43 | Dictation | field | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 44 | Dictation | nervous | Spelling | spell less frequently used two-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 45 | Dictation | heard | Spelling | spell frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 46 | Dictation | training | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 47 | Dictation | unfortunately | Spelling | spell complex words with regular spelling patterns |
| 48 | Dictation | assembly | Spelling | spell complex words with regular spelling patterns |
| 49 | Dictation | successful | Spelling | spell multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| Year 5 Editing |  |  |  |  |
| 50 | bunchs | bunches | Spelling | spell less frequently used two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 51 | sinse | since | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 52 | thort | thought | Spelling | spell frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 53 | cupberd | cupboard | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 54 | num | numb | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 55 | geneross | generous | Spelling | spell less frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 56 | discription | description | Spelling | spell frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 57 | atendence | attendance | Spelling | spell less frequently used multi-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |

Year 7 English

| Question <br> number | Short description | Correct <br> answer | Curriculum <br> area | Skill assessed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Competitive Walking | D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 2 | Competitive Walking | D | Reading | work out the meaning of phrases in context |
| 3 | Competitive Walking | C | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 4 | Competitive Walking | B | Reading | locate directly stated information in a text |
| 5 | Competitive Walking | C | Reading | identify the main purpose of a text |
| 6 | The Shopping Trolley | D | Reading | make inferences about character's motives |
| 7 | The Shopping Trolley | B | Reading | locate directly stated information in an illustration |
| 8 | The Shopping Trolley | C | Reading | make inferences about people's actions |
| 9 | The Shopping Trolley | D | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 10 | The Shopping Trolley | B | Reading | make inferences about character's qualities |
| 11 | The New Teacher | A | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| 12 | The New Teacher | Reading | work out the meaning of phrases in context |  |
| 13 | The New Teacher | B | Reading | analyse characterisation in a text |
| 14 | The New Teacher | Reading | make inferences about characters' actions |  |
| 15 | The New Teacher | A | Reading | make inferences about character's motives |
| 16 | The Flute | R | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| 17 | The Flute | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |  |
| 18 | The Flute | C | Reading | infer character's feelings in a text |
| 19 | The Flute | D | Reading | make inferences about characters' motives |
| 20 | The Flute | A | Reading | work out the meaning of phrases in context |
| 21 | Have your say on sports funding | B | Reading | infer messages in a text |
| 22 | Have your say on sports funding | C | Reading | analyse point of view in a text |
| 23 | Have your say on sports funding | C | Reading | infer messages in a text |
| 24 | Have your say on sports funding | D | Reading | analyse point of view in a text |
| 25 | Have your say on sports funding | A | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 26 | Have your say on sports funding | A | Reading | analyse point of view in a text |


| Question <br> number | Short description | Correct <br> answer | Curriculum <br> area | Skill assessed |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 27 | Kangaroos | C | Reading | make links between directly stated ideas in a text |
| 28 | Kangaroos | C | Reading | work out the meaning of phrases in context |
| 29 | Kangaroos | B | Reading | work out the meaning of words in context |
| 30 | Kangaroos | A | Reading | identify themes in a text |
| 31 | Spelling error | C | Spelling | spell frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 32 | Spelling error | B | Spelling | spell less frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 33 | Spelling error | B | Spelling | spell frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 34 | Spelling error | B | Spelling | spell frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 35 | bilt | built | Spelling | spell frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 36 | carm | calm | Spelling | spell less frequently used one-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 37 | cupberd | cupboard | Spelling | spell frequently used two-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 38 | voluntears | volunteers | Spelling | spell multi-syllable words with irregular spelling patterns |
| 39 | discription | description | Spelling | spell frequently used multi-syllable words with regular spelling patterns |
| 40 | disobediant | exhausted | Spelling | spell complex words with regular spelling patterns |
| 41 | exhorsted complex words with irregular spelling patterns |  |  |  |
| 42 | Punctuation | A\&C | Writing | use quotation marks |
| 43 | Punctuation | C\&D | Writing | use capital letters for proper nouns |
| 44 | Writing style | B | Writing | distinguish personal opinion from factual information |
| 45 | Punctuation | C | Writing | use commas |
| 46 | Grammar | C | Writing | use conjunctions to link ideas |
| 47 | Punctuation | C | Writing | use apostrophes for possession |
| 48 | Grammar | C | Writing | use pronouns |
| 49 | Grammar | C | Writing | identify adverbs |
| 50 | Writing style | B | Writing | identify language appropriate to purpose, audience \& context |

Year 3 Mathematics

| Question number | Short description | Correct answer | Curriculum area | Skill assessed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Flower chart | A | MCD | summarise and classify data |
| 2 | Students in a class | B | N | subtraction of positive whole numbers |
| 3 | Square and triangle | D | Sp | identify and recognise properties of 2-D shapes |
| 4 | Best chance | C | MCD | compare the likelihood of events |
| 5 | $17+$ ? $=23$ | 6 | St | create and complete number sentences |
| 6 | Adam's bedroom | B | Sp | specify location as relative position |
| 7 | Smallest number | A | N | use place value and order positive whole numbers |
| 8 | Number between 6857 and 7013 | C | N | identify and order numbers |
| 9 | Selection outcomes | D | MCD | predict the outcomes of events |
| 10 | Frequency table | A | MCD | organise data using frequency tables |
| 11 | Multiples of 5 | A | N | recognise multiplication as repeated addition |
| 12 | Fraction of a figure | B | N | identify simple fractions |
| 13 | Mowing lawn | C | MCD | calculate and use constant rates |
| 14 | Area football ground | A | MCD | use formal units for measuring |
| 15 | Chocolates sold | D | N | addition of positive whole numbers |
| 16 | Compass bearings on a map | D | Sp | use compass points for directions and describing positions |
| 17 | Ivy St and Hay St are | A | Sp | identify lines as parallel |
| 18 | $56+18=$ | 74 | N | addition of positive whole numbers |
| 19 | Swimming times | B | MCD | display uni-variate data in an appropriate graphical form |
| 20 | Numeral to words | C | N | rewrite numbers as words |
| 21 | 423-106= | A | N | subtraction of positive whole numbers |
| 22 | Reading a circular scale | D | MCD | read linear and circular measurement scales |


| Question <br> number | Short description | Correct <br> answer | Curriculum area | Skill assessed |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 23 | Area estimation | A | MCD | estimate and measure area |
| 24 | Number pattern | B | St | construct and use sequence rules |
| 25 | $71-26=$ | 45 | N | subtraction of positive whole numbers |
| 26 | Vertical lines | C | Sp | identify lines as vertical |
| 27 | Two way table | C | St | use grids to show possible combinations of two attributes |
| 28 | $48 \div 3=$ | N | division by single digit divisor |  |
| 29 | Change calculation | B | N | carry out simple money calculations |
| 30 | Decimal number line | C | N | place decimals on a number line |
| 31 | $23 \times 14=$ | D | N | multiply by integers of two digits |
| 32 | Months estimation | D | MCD | estimate and measure time intervals |

## KEY

MCD - Measurement, chance and data

Year 5 Mathematics

| Question <br> number | Short description |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Fraction of a figure |
| 2 | $56+18=$ |
| 3 | Compass direction |
| 4 | Triangular prism net |
| 5 | Comparing mass |
| 6 | Multiples of 5 |
| 7 | Perimeter of a square |
| 8 | Compass directions |
| 9 | Scale on graph |
| 10 | $307+?=342$ |
| 11 | Telling analogue time |
| 12 | Most likely event |
| 13 | $78 \div 3=$ |
| 14 | $2+16 ? 4=6$ |
| 15 | Venn diagram |
| 16 | Pie graph |
| 17 | $12-(6-3)=$ |
| 18 | $1.7+1.9=$ |
| 19 | Line of symmetry |
| 20 | Parallelogram area |
| 21 | Factors of 12 |
| 22 | Number sequence |
| 23 | Change calculation |
| 24 | Vertical lines |
| 25 | Prime number |
|  |  |
| 1 |  |


| Correct <br> answer | Curriculum area | Skill assessed |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 40 | MCD | calculate and interpret mean |
| create and complete number sentences |  |  |
| D | St | N | | multiply by integers of two digits |
| :--- |
| C |$\quad \mathrm{Sp} \quad$| recognise sub-sets of shapes, including parts of a pattern |
| :--- |
| B |


| Question <br> number | Short description |
| :--- | :--- |
| 26 | Calculation of mean |
| 27 | $4+?=20-3$ |
| 28 | $23 \times 14=$ |
| 29 | Tiling pattern |
| 30 | Number difference |
| 31 | Comparing fractions |
| 32 | Equal chances |
| 33 | Coordinates |
| 34 | Elapsed time |
| 35 | Months estimation |
| 36 | Number pattern |
| 37 | Fraction decimal |
| 38 | equivalence |
| 39 | $2 / 3$ of $35.00=$ |
| 30 | Reading timetable |
| 40 |  |
| KEY |  |
| MCD - Measurement, chance and data |  |
| N - Number |  |
| Sp - Space |  |
| St - Structure |  |

Year 7 Mathematics - test 1
use compass points for directions
subtraction of positive whole numbers

## divide by single-digit divisor

tell and compare time on analogue and digital clocks
subtract decimal numbers
use Venn diagrams to show possible combinations of two attributes recognise equivalence of percentages to fractions subtraction of positive whole numbers
calculate perimeter and area of a polygon identify symmetry and asymmetry in shapes predict the outcome of a chance event in qualitative terms perform computations with integers calculate and interpret mean add decimal numbers
calculate probabilities of chance outcomes
use the properties of parallel lines and transversals to calculate angles
use the properties of parallel lines and transversals to calculate angles perform computations involving rational numbers
estimate and measure area
calculate the volume of prisms
recognise how number properties can simplify operations
find lowest common multiple
apply algebraic properties to simplify algebraic expressions
This question did not appear correctly in the printed test paper. It was removed from analysis.

| Question number | Short description | Correct answer | Curriculum area | Skill assessed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | Pyramid net | D | Sp | represent 3-D shapes using nets |
| 25 | Two way table | D | MCD | calculate probabilities of chance outcomes |
| 26 | $2 x+6=38$ | 16 | St | solve equations using inverse operations |
| 27 | Square root estimation | D | N | use knowledge of perfect squares in estimating square roots |
| 28 | 3-dimensional rotation | A | Sp | recognise and apply transformations to shapes |
| 29 | Bar graph | 11 | MCD | interpret uni-variate data displayed in graphical form |
| 30 | Fraction calculation | B | N | perform computations involving fractions |
| 31 | $2^{3}+4^{2}=$ | D | N | evaluate from numbers given in base-exponent form |
| 32 | Comparing mass | DBCA | MCD | solve problems involving mass |
| 33 | Stemplot median | C | MCD | calculate and interpret median |
| 34 | Linear function rule | D | St | represent a function by a table of values or a rule |
| 35 | Number pattern | D | St | construct and use sequence rules |
| 36 | Ordering rational numbers | CBAD | St | order fractions, decimals and percentages |
| 37 | Cartesian coordinates | A | Sp | use coordinates to describe location |
| 38 | $2 / 3$ of $54=$ | 36 | N | perform computations involving fractions |
| 39 | Reading timetable | 13 | MCD | interpret timetables in relation to events |
| 40 | Network diagram | C | Sp | use network diagrams to specify relationships |
| 41 | Tree diagram | C | MCD | use tree diagrams for outcome spaces of multiple events |
| 42 | Fraction calculation | C | N | multiply common fractions |
| 43 | Linear graph | A | St | represent a function by a graph or a rule |
| KEY |  |  |  |  |
| MCD - Measurement, chance and data |  |  |  |  |
| N - Number |  |  |  |  |
| Sp - Space |  |  |  |  |
| St - Structur |  |  |  |  |

Year 7 Mathematics - test 2

| Question number | Short description | Correct answer | Curriculum area | Skill assessed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Bus timetable | 13:59 | MCD | estimate and measure time intervals |
| 2 | Length of trip | 26 | MCD | estimate and measure time intervals |
| 3 | Two bus stops | Blake Ave and Oak St | MCD | estimate and measure time intervals |
| 4 | Tennis court | 12:03 | MCD | interpret timetables in relation to events |
| 5 | Movie start | Directions | MCD | interpret timetables in relation to events |
| 6 | Fair Hills Plaza | 14:15 or 2:15 pm | MCD | interpret timetables in relation to events |
| 7 | Carla's movie | Maximum | MCD | interpret timetables in relation to events |
| 8 | Discount on tickets | \$63 | N | perform computations involving percentages |
| 9 a | Cost of one drink | \$1.80 | St | solve simultaneous equations |
| 9 b | Cost of one tub of popcorn | \$2.50 | St | solve simultaneous equations |
| 10 | Grid reference | F7 | Sp | use grid references for describing positions |
| 11 | Compass directions | south-west | Sp | use compass points for directions |
| 12 | Closest boat | Delta | Sp | interpret maps |
| 13 | Distance between boats | 15 | Sp | use size, scale and direction to describe location |
| 14 | Shipwreck position | cross at F4 on grid | Sp | use scales and bearings to specify location and direction |
| 15 | Time given average speed | 45 | MCD | calculate and use constant rates |
| 16 | Reef visit | 2:20 and 3:10 | MCD | estimate and measure time intervals |
| 17 | Travel graph | various graphic responses | MCD | display data in appropriate form |
| 18 | Whale viewing | 10 minute interval between 3:10 and 4:40 | MCD | interpret display showing association between bivariate data |
| 19 | Number of passengers | 100 | N | perform computations involving ratios |
| 20a | Profit for Captain Jane | \$2 800 | St | solve equations by substitution |
| 20b | Break even for Captain Jane | 30 | St | solve equations using inverse operations |
| KEY |  |  |  |  |
| MCD - Mea | urement, chance and data | N - Number $\quad \mathrm{Sp}$ - Space | St - Struct |  |

# Appendix 2: Parent Report Descriptors by Standards Level 

## English - reading

## Descriptions of general skills by Standards level

| Standards | Report <br> descriptor |
| :--- | :--- |
| level |  |


| Level 1 | Children with this result can generally use context and information about words, letters, |
| :--- | :--- |
| combinations of letters and their sounds to make meaning and can use illustrations to |  |
| extend meaning. |  |


| Level 2 | Children with this result can generally read short stories and information with familiar <br> content and a small amount of unfamiliar vocabulary. They can locate information, retell <br> ideas in sequence, infer characters' feelings and interpret labeled diagrams. |
| :--- | :--- |


| Level 3 | Children with this result can generally read and understand material such as simple <br> novels and newspaper items. They can interpret the main idea and purpose of texts <br> and are aware of how language is used to present information, characters and events <br> in different ways. They can locate, select and record information from texts that contain <br> some unfamiliar ideas. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Level 4 | Children with this result can generally read and understand a wide range of printed <br> and multimodal texts which may contain unfamiliar ideas and information. They can <br> describe the purpose, organisation and point of view of informative texts and analyse <br> the characterisation, setting and plot of stories. |
| Level 5 | Children with this result can generally read and interpret printed and multimodal texts <br> that present challenging themes and issues. They can support their interpretations with <br> evidence from the texts and analyse how meanings and messages are conveyed. They <br> can compare the presentation and ideas of different texts and identify cause and effect <br> in informative texts. |

Level 6 Children with this result can generally read and analyse contemporary and classical imaginative texts that explore personal and social issues. They understand that texts are shaped by the time, place and setting in which they are created. They can analyse and discuss informative and persuasive texts, synthesise information and compare and contrast features of different texts to draw conclusions.

Level 6+* Children with this result generally demonstrate high-level competency when reading, analysing and interpreting a wide range of contemporary and classical texts. They understand the relevance of the themes and issues presented in personal and social terms, can compare and contrast informative and persuasive texts and draw conclusions based on a wide range of texts.

[^0]
## English - writing

## Descriptions of general skills by Standards level

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Standards } \\ \text { level }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Leport } \\ \text { descriptor } \mathbf{1}\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Children with this result can generally form letters correctly, use capital letters and full } \\ \text { stops and write simple texts about their lives or other familiar topics. }\end{array}\right\}$

[^1]
## English - spelling

## Descriptions of general skills by Standards level

| Standards level | Report descriptor |
| :---: | :---: |
| Level 1 | Children with this result can generally spell frequently used words such as 'the' and 'do' and a limited range of simple one- and two-syllable words such as 'will' and 'going'. |
| Level 2 | Children with this result can generally spell frequently used words such as 'take' and 'under' accurately. They make use of known spelling patterns and make plausible attempts at unfamiliar words. |
| Level 3 | Children with this result can generally spell most one- and two-syllable words with regular spelling patterns such as 'found' and 'growing', frequently used words with less regular spelling patterns such as 'friend' and 'because'. They use sound and visual patterns when attempting to spell unfamiliar words. |
| Level 4 | Children with this result can generally spell most one- and two-syllable words with commonly seen spelling patterns such as 'sadness', 'caught' and 'although'. They use a range of approaches to spelling and can apply knowledge of visual and sound patterns when attempting more complex and unfamiliar words. |
| Level 5 | Children with this result can generally spell common words and a range of less frequently used words such as 'glimpsed' and 'knowledge'. They use their understanding of sounds and word meaning when attempting complex words such as 'guarantee' and 'ancient' and can generally proofread and correct spelling errors. |
| Level 6 | Children with this result can generally spell most words in their vocabulary including technical terms and less frequently used words such as 'equipment', 'vacuum' and 'socially'. They use their knowledge of sound and word meaning when attempting more difficult words such as 'exhaustion' and 'aeronautical' and can generally proofread and correct spelling errors. |
| Level 6+* | Children with this result generally demonstrate high-level competency when spelling a significant range of sophisticated words and technical terms such as 'chronology' and 'parallelogram'. Their work is generally free from spelling errors. |

## Mathematics

## Descriptions of general skills by Standards level

## Standards Report <br> level descriptor

Level 1 Children with this result can generally count to 20 and add and subtract by counting backwards and forwards. They identify some simple two and three dimensional shapes. They compare size, capacity and mass of objects and measure using informal units such as paces. They know the days of the week and collect and display information in simple formats.

Level 2 Children with this result can generally order numbers up to 1000, add and subtract two digit numbers and describe simple fractions. They recognise the features of most twoand three-dimensional shapes and describe position on simple maps and grids. They begin to use formal units for measuring, understand the calendar and tell time. They collect and display data and predict results of chance events.

Level 3 Children with this result can generally order whole numbers and decimals. They solve addition, subtraction, multiplication and division problems using whole numbers, simple decimals and fractions. They identify the features of lines and two- and three-dimensional shapes and locate positions on maps using grid references and compass directions. They use measuring instruments and appropriate units to measure objects, interpret timetables and read time displays. They carry out chance experiments, compare likelihood of everyday events and can display data in a variety of formats. They use number properties and devise simple number patterns.

Level 4 Children with this result can generally order positive and negative numbers on a number line, multiply and divide whole numbers and add and subtract decimals and fractions. They identify square, prime and composite numbers and understand factors. They use equivalent representations of common fractions, decimals, ratios and percentages. They classify shapes by features, and apply transformations such as enlargement. They use coordinates, scale and direction for location on maps and grids. They measure objects, time and angles accurately using metric units. They calculate probabilities for chance events, and interpret data displays. They identify relationships between variables.

Level 5 Children with this result can generally understand and calculate with equivalent fractions, factors, squares, square roots, ratio and indices. They construct and interpret two- and three-dimensional shapes, lines and angles, and use graphs to solve problems. They use rules to calculate area and volume. They calculate probabilities for simple and multiple event outcomes and use a variety of data displays and data measures. They investigate properties of linear and other simple functions and solve related equations using tables, graphs and algebra.

| Standards | Report <br> descriptor |
| :--- | :--- |

Level 6 Children with this result can generally interpret, represent and do calculations with rational numbers and some irrational numbers in a variety of forms. They use a range of functions and algebraic techniques, construct and interpret graphs, and solve related equations. They choose appropriate measurement units and formulas to calculate length, area and volume and operate with two- and three-dimensional shapes including circles and spheres. They calculate probabilities, carry out simulations and construct surveys. They use a range of techniques and strategies to interpret, verify and modify the reasoning used to solve problems.

Level 6+* Children with this result can generally demonstrate a high ability to work with numbers in a variety of forms. They use formulas to calculate length, area and volume and operate with two- and three-dimensional shapes including circles and spheres. They calculate probabilities and carry out simulations and construct surveys. They use a range of techniques and strategies to interpret, verify and modify the reasoning used to solve problems. They identify a variety of functions and their graphing features.

* 6+ represents a score that is above Level 6.

The VCAA provides curriculum and assessment for Prep to Year 12.
It is a statutory body directly responsible to the Minister for Education and Training and serves government and non-government schools.

Published by
Victorian Curriculum and Assessment Authority
41 St Andrews Place
East Melbourne
Victoria 3002 Australia
Telephone +61 396514300
Facsimile +61 396514324
Email vcaa@edumail.vic.gov.au
Website www.vcaa.vic.edu.au


[^0]:    * 6+ represents a score that is above Level 6.

[^1]:    * 6+ represents a score that is above Level 6.

