

Skills and Concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 221 - 230
Geometric Measurement and Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses the appropriate unit of measure for length • Knows the approximate size of a yard • Measures length to the nearest centimeter • Knows the approximate size of a pound • Knows the approximate size of a gram • Estimates the measure of acute, right, and obtuse angles using 45 and 90 degrees as referents • Determines the perimeter of a figure where some sides are labeled • Describes the change in area of a triangle when 1 dimension of an object is altered (metric units) • Estimates the area of rectangles using square units • Determines the area of irregular shapes with partial square units • Identifies situations where it is appropriate to calculate area • Estimates and finds volume of a figure using cubic units • Uses basic indirect methods to estimate measurements (grids for area of irregular figures) • Identifies parallel lines • Uses models to compare angles relative to right angles • Identifies and names a parallelogram • Identifies and names a trapezoid • Identifies and names a hexagon • Classifies polygons by number of sides • Classifies polygons by sides and angles • Identifies corners (vertices) of cubes • Classifies cubes by their properties (e.g., edges with equal lengths, faces with equal areas and congruent shapes, right angle corners) • Identifies a cube from a net • Identifies and names a cylinder 	Geometric Measurement and Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses the appropriate unit of measure for length • Knows the approximate size of a millimeter • Selects and uses the appropriate type and size of unit in metric system (mass) • Solves simple problems involving capacity • Estimates the measure of acute, right, and obtuse angles using 45 and 90 degrees as referents • Measures angles using a protractor • Determines the perimeter of a figure using non-standard units • Solves problems involving the perimeter of squares, rectangles, or triangles • Finds the perimeter of a polygon using a formula • Describes the change in perimeter when dimensions of an object are altered • Determines the diameter, given the radius, and vice versa • Describes the change in area of a triangle when 1 dimension of an object is altered (metric units) • Determines the area of irregular shapes with partial square units • Estimates and finds volume of a figure using cubic units • Calculates the volume of a rectangular prism, and converts to a different measurement scale (customary units) • Identifies rays • Identifies properties of angles • Identifies acute angles • Identifies obtuse angles • Identifies and names a trapezoid • Identifies and names a rhombus • Identifies and names a quadrilateral • Classifies polygons by type of angle • Identifies corners (vertices) of cubes • Identifies the net which makes a cube-like (open box) figure • Identifies the number of edges on rectangular prisms • Predicts and verifies the effects of combining or subdividing basic shapes • Determines an appropriate scale for representing a distance on a map 	Geometric Measurement and Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines coordinates of geometric figures in the first quadrant • Measures length to the nearest millimeter • Determines the perimeter of a figure using non-standard units • Solves problems involving the perimeter of squares, rectangles, or triangles • Solves problems involving the perimeter of irregular or complex shapes • Describes the change in perimeter when dimensions of an object are altered • Describes the change in area of a triangle when 1 dimension of an object is altered (metric units) • Calculates the area of a rectangle, given labeled sides (customary units) • Determines the length or width of a rectangle, given the area (metric units) • Solves simple problems involving the area of a square or rectangle • Calculates the base or height of a parallelogram, given the area and formula (metric) • Determines the area of irregular shapes (customary units) • Calculates area and perimeter of a rectangle (customary units) • Calculates the volume of rectangular solids • Calculates the volume of a rectangular prism, and converts to a different measurement scale (customary units) • Identifies rays • Determines which lines are perpendicular (analysis) • Identifies and determines missing angle measures for supplementary angles • Identifies acute angles • Classifies equilateral triangles • Identifies and names a rhombus • Identifies and names a quadrilateral • Compares polygons by properties • Identifies properties of quadrilaterals • Classifies polygons by type of angle • Identifies the number of edges on rectangular prisms • Uses similarity to solve problems using scale drawings • Determines an appropriate scale for representing an object in a scale drawing
Congruence, Similarity, Right Triangles, & Trig <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies congruent polygons and their corresponding sides and angles 	Congruence, Similarity, Right Triangles, & Trig <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies similar and congruent triangles 	Congruence, Similarity, Right Triangles, & Trig <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies properties of parallel and perpendicular lines

Explanatory Notes

* At the range mid-point, this is the probability students would correctly answer items measuring these concepts and skills. Both data from test items and review by NWEA curriculum specialists are used to place Learning Continuum statements into appropriate RIT ranges. Blank cells indicate data are limited or unavailable for this range or document version.

Skills and Concepts to Enhance (73% Probability*) 201 - 210	Skills and Concepts to Develop (50% Probability*) 211 - 220	Skills and Concepts to Introduce (27% Probability*) 221 - 230
Congruence, Similarity, Right Triangles, & Trig	Congruence, Similarity, Right Triangles, & Trig	Congruence, Similarity, Right Triangles, & Trig
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classifies plane figures by the number of lines of symmetry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses similar figures to construct ratios and solve for a missing side Identifies geometric transformations (rotations) Identifies geometric transformations (translations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes the interior angle relationships of triangles Uses similar figures to construct ratios and solve for a missing side Uses similar triangles to construct ratios and solve for a missing side Identifies geometric transformations (rotations) Identifies geometric transformations (translations) Identifies geometric transformations (reflections)
<i>New Vocabulary:</i> cubic centimeter, cubic unit, edge, larger, parallel line, regular polygon, trapezoid	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> acute angle, congruent angle, cord, dilation, obtuse angle, straight angle, transformation	<i>New Vocabulary:</i> cubic meter, interior angle, long, scale factor
<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> cm centimeter/centimetre, ° degrees, g gram	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> ∠ angle, angle marker (arc), ↓ measurement span down, ← measurement span left, → measurement span right, ↑ measurement span up, mm millimeter/millimetre, • point, right angle marker, : used with time	<i>New Signs and Symbols:</i> () ordered pair, ' feet, h height, " inches, = is equal to, = is equal to, l length, x multiplication, : ratio, V volume, w width

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