

Explanation of Information Included on the Iowa Tests Profile Narrative

The top left portion of the Profile Narrative shows the achievement test totals, subtests, scores, and a bar graph denoting percentile ranks.

The bottom left portion gives the *CogAT* results for your child. The *CogAT* is a companion cognitive ability test to the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. (The back of this sheet gives a detailed explanation of your child's *CogAT* scores.)

The right half of the report is an explanation of test results for your child. The narrative summary is an expedient way to grasp the essential ideas conveyed by a student's scores from the entire test battery. Each paragraph of the narrative has a unique function. The first one gives details about testing. The second paragraph describes your child's overall performance using the Composite score. Reading is the subject of the third paragraph, and the Reading Comprehension percentile rank is explained. In the fourth paragraph, test areas that can be regarded as relative strengths or weaknesses are identified. The last paragraph of the narrative gives an explanation of The Lexile Framework for Reading and your child's Lexile Range.

Glossary of Terms for ITBS

- **Developmental Standard Score (SS)** – a number that describes a student's location on an achievement continuum that spans grades K-9. SS indicates the average annual growth for a student as he/she moves up from one grade to the next. It is important to note that year-to-year growth is usually not as great at the upper grades as it is at the lower grades.
- **Predicted National Percentile Rank (PNPR)** – If a student has taken the *CogAT* along with the ITBS, scores related to the *CogAT* appear as PNPR. This is a prediction or an estimate of a student's percentile rank based on the student's score on the *CogAT*. The difference between a student's observed achievement score (NPR) and predicted achievement score (PNPR) can be examined to determine if the student is performing in accordance to his/her potential. (*For example, if your child's NPR score is equal to or greater than his/her PNPR, then your child is working up to potential.*)
- **National Percentile Rank (NPR)** – shows a student's position relative to the group of students in the same grade who were tested at the same time of year during the national standardization. A percentile rank is a point in a distribution at or below which the scores of a given percentage of individuals fall. If 72% of the scores fall at or below a given score, then that score is at the 72nd percentile rank. That is, a student at the 72nd percentile rank performed as well as or better than 72% of the students in the norm group and not as well as the remaining 28%. (*Percentile ranks do not stand for actual amounts of your child's knowledge. A percentile rank of 72 for example, does not mean that your child answered 72% of the questions correctly or that your child has learned 72% of the skills that were taught*). NP ranks are useful because they can be compared from one subject area to another. Percentile Ranks range from 1 to 99.
- **Percentile Bar Graph** – a graphical representation of the national percentile rank from low to high. (Percentile Ranks of 1-25 fall in the low range, Percentile Ranks of 26-75 fall in the average range, and Percentile Ranks of 76-99 fall in the high range). This graph is a convenient way to view the profile of scores to determine which areas of achievement seem strongest and weakest for your child.

Explanation of Information Included on the Cognitive Abilities Test™ (CogAT™)

The Cognitive Abilities Test™ (CogAT) is a companion test to the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. Cognitive ability relates to the individual mental skills that are used in learning. In order to do well in school, individuals must have strong cognitive skills in order to perform a variety of reasoning tasks efficiently and easily. To learn new things, a student must be able to read, think, prioritize, understand, plan, remember, identify relationships and solve problems.

Two types of normative groups, age and grade groups, are used for reporting scores on the CogAT. Age norms compare a student's test performance with that of a representative group of students of approximately the same chronological age. Grade norms compare a student's test performance with a representative sample of students in the same grade. Three kinds of age scores (Standard Age Scores, age percentile ranks, and age stanines) and two kinds of grade scores (grade percentile ranks and grade stanines) are reported for each battery.

Glossary of Terms for CogAT

- **Test** - The CogAT measures general reasoning abilities in three batteries: verbal, quantitative, and nonverbal.
Verbal - measures language development, word knowledge, and general verbal knowledge.
Quantitative - measures mathematical knowledge, number skills, and logical and inferential reasoning skills.
Nonverbal - measures spatial reasoning by using figures and shapes to solve unfamiliar problems.
- **No. of Items** - indicates the total number of items within each battery.
- **No. Att.** - number of questions that were attempted.
- **Raw Score** - the number of questions that your child answered correctly.
- **USS** - The Universal Scale Score provides a continuous growth scale of cognitive development from kindergarten through grade 12 for the CogAT.
- **SAS** - Standard Age Scores have a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 16. The score permits educators to compare the rate and level of cognitive development of an individual to other students in the same age group. When using Standard Age Scores to determine the level of a student's cognitive skills, it is useful to think of them as clusters of scores that can be categorized as follows:

Very High	SAS 128-150
Above Average	SAS 112-127
Average	SAS 89-111
Below Average	SAS 73-88
Very Low	SAS 50-72
- **PR** - Percentile Ranks, explained on backside, are shown based on age scores and grade level scores.
- **S** - Stanines show how your child performed in relation to a group and can be compared from one subject area to another. Stanines range from a low of 1 to a high of 9. Stanines 1, 2, 3 are below average scores; stanines 4, 5, 6 are average scores; and stanines 7, 8, and 9 are above-average scores. Usually, differences of two or more stanines between scores are considered to be both statistically significant and meaningful.
- **Profile** - shown in the very top right-hand corner of the CogAT. The profile summarizes the level and pattern of your child's reasoning abilities on the Verbal (V), Quantitative (Q), and Nonverbal (N) batteries. The number in the profile indicates the overall stanine score your child obtained on the three batteries of the CogAT. The letter indicates the general form of the *score pattern*. There are four letters:
 - A** All scores are roughly at the same level.
 - B** One score is above OR Below the other two, a relative strength (+) or a relative weakness (-).
 - C** Two scores Contrast, a relative strength (+) AND a relative weakness (-).
 - E** There are Extreme score differences. At least two scores differ by 24 or more points on the Standard Age Score (SAS) scale.

For a thorough, six-minute, video explanation of your child's CogAT Profile:

Go to the Web site: www.cogat.com

Scroll down to the fourth box on left-hand side

Click on the box as shown on the right of this page

<p>CogAT Link Assessment to Instruction Click Here to Learn How</p>
