

## DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 090 947

IR 000 557

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TITLE Programming and Systems Design for a Classroom Information Feedback System.  
INSTITUTION Philadelphia School District, Pa.  
PUB DATE Apr 74  
NOTE 11p.; Paper presented at the American Educational Research Association Annual Meeting (Chicago, Illinois, April 15 through 19, 1974)

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.75 HC-\$1.50 PLUS POSTAGE  
DESCRIPTORS Computer Oriented Programs; \*Data Processing; \*Design Needs; Feedback; Information Needs; Programing; \*Relevance (Information Retrieval); Reports; \*Teachers; \*Test Results

IDENTIFIERS Classroom Information Feedback System

## ABSTRACT

The primary outcome of any information feedback system must be data for the classroom teacher. For this reason, a system's value has to be measured in terms of its usefulness to the teacher in making instructional decisions. A report should contain only data that the teacher needs and should be produced in an understandable format. User feedback should be solicited to modify the report design. Adequate time should be allowed in the first production run for debugging. Once the system is perfected, arrangements may be made with the data processing operations personnel to institute an automatic procedure which will prepare the input, run the job, and distribute the output. However, it is desirable to have someone familiar with the output to examine it for quirks before distribution. Some of the current productions of the Office of Research and Evaluation of the School District of Philadelphia provide examples of useful teacher reports. One report, for the diagnosis of pupil performance, lists each pupil's answer to each test item, showing at a glance the student's strengths and weaknesses on a given test or subject. (Author/SL)

ED 090947

PROGRAMMING AND SYSTEMS DESIGN FOR A  
CLASSROOM INFORMATION FEEDBACK SYSTEM

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Paper presented at the American Educational Research  
Association Convention, Chicago, April 1974.

TR 000 557



# PROGRAMMING AND SYSTEMS DESIGN FOR A CLASSROOM INFORMATION FEEDBACK SYSTEM

Frances R. Byers  
The School District of Philadelphia

The primary outcome of any information feedback system must be data for the classroom teacher. For this reason, a system's value has to be measured in terms of how useful it is in helping the teacher make instructional decisions about her pupils and thereby facilitate the educative process. If the element of usability (and its correlate, understandability) is lacking, the information provided (no matter how accurate or potentially valuable) will be shunted aside as just another piece of useless paper, handed down by "the administration," which will not help the teacher one iota in dealing with the problems she must confront each day in her classroom. Aside from being useful, an information feedback system must be efficient. If efficiency is lacking, the teacher receives the information too late to be of use in her instructional plans. She needs help in deciding how to place her pupils, in determining which topics she should stress to correct weakness in her pupils' skills, or in planning an effective sequence of topics for a newly-implemented course of study.

## Design of the System-Usability and Understandability

In order to determine what constitutes useful teacher information, a sincere effort must be made to find out what kinds of information the teachers actually desire. Although it seems almost too obvious a requirement to mention, very often computerized reports are fashioned in such a way that the user finds the information to have little immediate value. This happens particularly when "output" is produced for users other than the teacher (usually program or district administrators or others who require data such as summary statistics across classrooms or schools, data upon which to make policy decisions).

Therefore, care must be taken to provide only those data that teacher can actually use; or stated differently, the output must be tailored to meet the needs of the user.

Once the content of a teacher's report is decided upon, the report must be produced in an understandable format. The terminology and data must be presented in a way both easy to comprehend and pleasing to look at. Wherever possible, English words or commonly understood abbreviations should be used instead of obtruse numerical codes. One way to insure communication is to receive affirmative answers to the following questions: Are the numbers (scores, ratings, category codes, etc.) presented so that their meaning is readily understood? Are the elements of data spaced sufficiently on the page so as to prevent confusion and/or eyestrain? (Sometimes a positive answer to these questions cannot be assured until the next aspect in the development of the information system, described below, is carried out.)

Another way to promote usability is to recognize that systems design is not just a one-time thing. It involves an ongoing relationship between the systems designer and/or programmer and school/field representatives. The system's program (or series of programs) is actually being pilot-tested during its first production runs. It is being tested in the sense that, for that initial period of time, the users of the system's product are getting acquainted with it and sensing what, for them, are the good and bad aspects of that product. They then should forward critical feedback to the systems designer as to how the product can be improved. One should be prepared to make whatever modifications are feasible and reasonable.

Implementation of the System-Efficiency

Initial production runs. In a way, this aspect may be the most frustrating in the entire sequence of a system's development. When a new program is

developed, the operational deadline for its products is often close on the heels of its developmental phase. This means that the program may not have had adequate testing and debugging prior to the time when it is called upon to produce reports. So the first several "production" runs are mass-data test runs during which many unforeseen problems surface. Therefore, one should (1) plan to set aside sufficient time for full-scale testing as well as (2) allow for a greater "turnaround" period than would be scheduled for the regular system. Problems always occur so it is best to allow extra time for them. It is the very rare instance indeed when a system or even a single program encounters full success during its first production run(s).

Ongoing production runs. Once the system's programs are "perfected" to the point where major modifications are no longer needed, an arrangement should be made with the data processing operations personnel to institute an "automatic" procedure which will prepare the input, run the job, and distribute the output. Once in operation, the systems designer and/or programmer need only be called upon in an emergency situation. Even then, however, it is advisable to have someone familiar with the output examine it before it is distributed to the schools. Even with thoroughly debugged programs, unexpected quirks in the data (possibly produced by erroneous coding or keypunching) can produce unexpected quirks in the output. (So says the old maxim: Garbage in, Garbage out.) To maintain the credibility of the system, such quirks should be spotted before distribution and accounted for, perhaps with a note of explanation to the offending user so that the same mistakes will be avoided in the future.

To summarize, the major points in the design of the system are:

1. Produce only the information needed.
2. Produce it in an understandable format.

3. Receive feedback as to its acceptability and suggestions for improvement.
4. Modify the system to conform with reasonable user suggestions.

And the major points in the implementation of the system are:

1. Allow adequate testing time and simulate actual production runs as closely as possible.
2. Make appropriate arrangements for the regular running of the system program(s) with the personnel in the operations area of the data processing installation.
3. Arrange for the examination of the output before distribution so that "garbage" output is not allowed to be distributed without some indication as to the problem.

#### Some Examples of Useful Teacher Information Reports

Refer to Figures 1A, B, C, and D for abbreviated examples of some teacher reports currently being produced by the Office of Research and Evaluation of The School District of Philadelphia.

The report displayed in Figure 1A represents one of our most widely-used types of computer reports. Because the report is for the diagnosis of pupil performance, the computer program (in FORTRAN IV) has a number of features. Test items can be divided into subtests of varying length (as indicated on the pupil listing by the columns of stars following items 18, 27 and 31. One can see, in the legend in the upper left-hand corner of each page, that subtest 1 of the Sight and Sound Inventory, Form A, comprises items 1 to 18, initial consonants). Each pupil's total number-right score is listed on both pages of the class listing.

In addition, a listing is made of each pupil's answer to each item, abbreviated to one or two characters. For example, if a pupil answers an item correctly, a "+" is printed; if he answers the item incorrectly, the correct answer is printed. Therefore, the report helps the teacher tell at a glance

(reading across the sheet) which items a given child has answered correctly and incorrectly (yielding information of a diagnostic nature about the child's strengths and weaknesses in the content covered by the test). It also gives the teacher information about (reading down the sheet) which items gave her pupils the most trouble (yielding information of a curricular nature about what areas of the content need to receive greater stress in instruction). Below the class listing, the teacher is given the number and percent of pupils in her class who answered each item correctly and the mean score for the class.

It should be noted that "subtest mastery" can be set before the program is run to indicate whether each examinee has effectively mastered the content of each subtest. In the Figure 1A example, mastery is defined as having no more than one incorrect response per subtest. (That is, at least 17 items must be correct out of 18 items in subtest one, eight correct out of nine in subtest two, and three correct out of four in subtest three.) A teacher can make both diagnostic and curricular judgments about how well her pupils mastered each subtest by looking across and down, respectively. In addition, these class data are summarized as the number and percent of the class mastering each subtest (see bottom entry).

In Figure 1B, a class listing for the expanded version of the Sight and Sound Inventory, Form B, with six subtests as explained in the legend at the top, one can tell that the class as a whole had particular trouble with the short-E (SE) vowel sound (36 percent answering correctly) and the AW, OI, and OU sounds (answered correctly by 28, 24, and 32 percent, respectively). On the other hand, 80 percent of the class effectively mastered subtest two on digraphs, and 84 percent of the class effectively mastered subtest three on three-letter combinations. Future instruction would focus primarily on the content covered by subtest five, long and short vowel sounds, because

only 44 percent mastered the items of that subtest, and subtest six, other vowel sounds, mastered by only 16 percent. On the diagnostic level, one can see that while at least 60 percent of the class mastered the first four subtests, pupils MAN and MIL need particular help in those areas, and pupil HOD needs help in final sounds.

In Figure 1C, a class listing of the Secondary Group Heading Inventory, the items are divided into six subtests of (supposedly) increasing difficulty. (If such is the case, one may ask why only 23 percent of the class mastered the first level, but this question reflects on the quality of the test, not on the reporting system.) Here the items are indicated, not by their correct answer, but by their type: F for factual, V for vocabulary, and I for inferential. In subtest one, item 7, an inferential item, posed particular difficulty only seven percent of the examinees (one pupil) answered it correctly. The same is true for an increasing number of items in successive subtests, until no one mastered the last two subtests. One can examine each pupil's performance to learn who needs what kind of help. At the third reading level (subtest 1), there are a number of pupils who need help even with factual or vocabulary items. Special instruction may be needed to supplement these pupils' skills in these areas.

In Figure 1D, the Arithmetic Concepts subtest of the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills, is shown that the items again are designated by type (C for Currency, etc.), but an indication of subtest mastery is not produced. Interpretation of the report can still be made on an item-by-item basis, as just described.

Although the program producing the above described reports has been in use for about two years, it has undergone several major modifications in response to teacher and supervisor requests. An example is the addition of the subtest mastery feature. Even now, in spite of the fact that its use is widespread and the teachers seem to use it enthusiastically, I have a list of at least a half-dozen suggested improvements which will be made in the near future.



THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA  
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION  
FIELD OPERATIONS RESEARCH  
SIGHT AND SOUND INVENTORY--TEACHER REFERENCE FORM

SCHOOL 2 GRADE 1 CLASS 115

TEACHER--DIN

FORM A--31 ITEMS  
SUBTEST 1--ITEMS 1 - 18 INITIAL CONSONANTS  
SUBTEST 2--ITEMS 19 - 27 FINAL CONSONANTS  
SUBTEST 3--ITEMS 28 - 31 RHYMING WORDS

PUPIL NAME	ITEMS RIGHT	+ MEANS THE ITEM IS CORRECT																											SUBTEST MASTERY			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1	2	3	
PAT	18	P	+	+	+	F	+	L	B	R	+	H	W	+	+	J	Y	+	V	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	R	0	2		
ESL	22	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	R	0	2		
ONY	24	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	2	
CAF	16	+	N	+	+	F	+	L	B	+	D	H	W	+	K	+	+	V	N	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	B	+	+	3		
DAV	25	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
DIA	14	+	H	T	N	F	+	L	B	+	D	H	W	+	+	J	Y	+	+	N	P	T	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
EV	12	+	H	T	+	F	+	L	B	R	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
FIL	12	P	H	+	N	F	+	+	B	R	+	H	W	+	K	J	+	+	+	N	P	T	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
HCL	20	P	+	+	+	F	+	+	B	+	O	H	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
JIM	7	+	N	+	N	F	+	+	R	O	H	+	+	G	+	J	Y	+	+	N	P	T	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
LAV	13	+	+	T	N	F	+	+	B	+	+	H	W	+	+	J	+	+	+	N	P	T	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
LEC	17	+	+	+	N	F	S	L	+	R	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
LOV	29	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	2
MAY	18	P	+	+	N	F	+	L	B	+	+	H	+	G	+	J	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
MAY	19	P	+	+	N	+	+	L	B	+	D	H	W	+	+	J	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
PAY	28	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	2
RAY	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	2
WAV	23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	B	+	H	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	2
XAV	23	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	H	+	+	K	+	+	+	+	N	P	+	D	+	S	+	+	+	+	+	3	
YAV	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	2
YAV	22	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	2
YAV	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	2

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA  
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION  
FIELD OPERATIONS RESEARCH  
SIGHT AND SOUND INVENTORY--TEACHER REFERENCE FORM

SCHOOL 2 GRADE 1 CLASS 115

TEACHER--DIN

FORM A--31 ITEMS  
SUBTEST 1--ITEMS 1 - 18 INITIAL CONSONANTS  
SUBTEST 2--ITEMS 19 - 27 FINAL CONSONANTS  
SUBTEST 3--ITEMS 28 - 31 RHYMING WORDS

+ MEANS THE ITEM IS CORRECT

PUPIL NAME	ITEMS RIGHT	SUBTEST 1				SUBTEST 2				SUBTEST 3						
		20	29	30	31	ET	EL	AK	OT	ET	EL	AK	OT			
DAV	18	+	+	+	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ESL	22	+	+	+	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ONY	24	+	+	+	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CAF	16	+	IL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DAV	25	+	+	+	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DIA	14	ET	EL	+	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
EV	12	ET	+	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FIL	12	ET	+	+	ET	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HCL	20	+	IL	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
JIM	7	+	IL	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LAV	13	+	+	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LEC	17	ET	+	+	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LOV	29	ET	+	AK	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MAY	18	ET	+	+	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MAY	19	ET	+	+	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PAY	28	+	IL	AK	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
RAY	30	+	+	AK	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WAV	23	+	IL	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
XAV	23	+	+	AK	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
YAV	30	+	+	AK	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
YAV	22	+	IL	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
YAV	24	+	+	AK	OT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

DISTRICT 2	SCHOOL 38	GRADE 1	CLASS 115	NUMBER OF PUPILS--22
MEAN--	20.68	ITEM	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	
NO. OF PUPILS WITH ITEM RIGHT			14 17 19 15 12 21 15 11 17 16 11 12 18 18 13 16 20 17 12 12 14 14 15 15 16 15 18	
PCT--			63 77 86 68 54 95 68 50 77 72 50 54 81 81 59 72 90 77 54 54 63 63 60 68 72 68 81	
		ITEM 28 29 30 31		
NO. OF PUPILS WITH ITEM RIGHT			15 15 6 6	
PCT--			68 68 27 27	

SUBTEST NUMBER	1	2	3
MASTERY CRITERION	17	8	3
NUMBER OF PUPILS ACHIEVING MASTERY	5	7	4
PERCENT OF PUPILS ACHIEVING MASTERY	22	31	18





Figure 1C.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA  
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION  
SECONDARY GROUP READING INVENTORY

SCHOOL 2 GRADE 7 CLASS 311

TEACHER--TER

ITEMS 1-10--THIRD RDG LEVEL ITEMS 31-40--SIXTH RDG LEVEL  
ITEMS 11-20--FOURTH RDG LEVEL ITEMS 41-50--SEVENTH RDG LEVEL  
ITEMS 21-30--FIFTH RDG LEVEL ITEMS 51-60--EIGHTH RDG LEVEL  
F----FACTUAL ITEMS  
V--VOCABULARY ITEMS  
I--INFERENCEAL ITEMS

PUPIL NAME	♦ MEANS THE ITEM IS CORRECT																														SUBTEST MASTERY								
	ITEMS 1 RIGHT	2 F	3 F	4 F	5 I	6 I	7 I	8 V	9 V	10 V	11 V	12 F	13 F	14 F	15 I	16 I	17 I	18 V	19 V	20 V	21 F	22 F	23 F	24 F	25 I	26 I	27 I	28 V	29 V	30 V	1	2	3	4	5	6			
ALE	26																																						
BEL	27																																						
BEL	31																																						
COB	43																																						
DAN	33																																						
LIA	39																																						
JEN	35																																						
JCH	49																																						
JCH	29																																						
MIC	43																																						
SMI	35																																						
SMI	32																																						
THO	25																																						

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA  
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION  
SECONDARY GROUP READING INVENTORY

SCHOOL 2 GRADE 7 CLASS 311

TEACHER--TER

ITEMS 1-10--THIRD RDG LEVEL ITEMS 31-40--SIXTH RDG LEVEL  
ITEMS 11-20--FOURTH RDG LEVEL ITEMS 41-50--SEVENTH RDG LEVEL  
ITEMS 21-30--FIFTH RDG LEVEL ITEMS 51-60--EIGHTH RDG LEVEL  
F----FACTUAL ITEMS  
V--VOCABULARY ITEMS  
I--INFERENCEAL ITEMS

PUPIL NAME	♦ MEANS THE ITEM IS CORRECT																																																											
	ITEMS 31 RIGHT	32 F	33 F	34 F	35 I	36 I	37 I	38 V	39 V	40 V	41 F	42 F	43 F	44 F	45 I	46 I	47 I	48 V	49 V	50 V	51 F	52 F	53 F	54 F	55 I	56 I	57 I	58 V	59 V	60 V																														
ALE	26																																																											
BEL	27																																																											
BEL	31																																																											
COB	43																																																											
DAN	33																																																											
LIA	39																																																											
JEN	35																																																											
JCH	49																																																											
JCH	29																																																											
MIC	43																																																											
SMI	35																																																											
SMI	32																																																											
THO	25																																																											

DISTRICT 2 SCHOOL 31 GRADE 7 CLASS 311 NUMBER OF PUPILS--13

MEAN--	34.38	ITEM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
NO. OF PUPILS WITH ITEM RIGHT			13	9	12	7	8	9	1	5	8	12	12	8	12	12	5	11	9	10	12	7	9	11	4	9	11	10	7	7	10	7
PCT--	100		69	92	53	61	61	7	33	61	92	92	61	92	92	38	84	69	76	92	53	69	84	30	69	84	76	53	53	76	53	

NO. OF PUPILS WITH ITEM RIGHT	ITEM	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
		8	12	12	9	8	9	9	9	3	4	7	7	9	12	5	2	3	4	3	8	3	2	3	9	0	2	2	3	4	5
PCT--		61	92	92	69	61	69	69	69	23	30	53	53	69	92	38	15	23	30	23	61	61	15	23	69	0	15	15	23	30	38

SUBTEST MASTERY

SUBTEST NUMBER.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
MASTERY CRITERION.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
NUMBER OF PUPILS ACHIEVING MASTERY.....	3	8	6	3	0	0
PERCENT OF PUPILS ACHIEVING MASTERY.....	23	61	66	23	0	0

SCHOOL DISTRICT 2 CLASS 801

TEACHER--RJR

0--GENERAL  
1--DECIMALS  
2--EQUATIONS  
3--FRACTIONS  
4--GEOMETRY  
5--NUMERALS AND NUMBER SYSTEMS  
6--PERCENTS--MEASURING AND USE  
7--RATIO AND PROPORTION  
8--ANGLE NUMBERS

PUPIL NAME	ITEMS RIGHT	* MEANS THE ITEM IS CORRECT																													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
ALL	27	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
AVE	7	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
BAS	15	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
BUR	11	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAH	16	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAJ	27	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAK	8	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAR	20	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAS	3	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAU	13	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAV	22	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAW	7	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CAZ	11	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA4	18	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA6	11	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA8	6	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	13	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	31	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	15	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	25	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	13	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	7	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	25	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	14	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	23	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	19	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	19	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
CA9	10	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

0--CORRECT  
1--DECIMALS  
2--EQUATIONS  
3--FRACTIONS  
4--GEOMETRY  
5--NUMERALS AND NUMBER SYSTEMS  
6--PERCENTS--MEASURING AND USE  
7--RATIO AND PROPORTION  
8--ANGLE NUMBERS

PUPIL NAME	ITEMS RIGHT	* MEANS THE ITEM IS CORRECT																											
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48										
ALL	27	U	F	C	+	+	D	H	+	M	+	U	+	+	+	+	U	M	F										
AVE	7	U	M	U	D	N	D	H	F	M	W	U	N	U	U	N	U	M	F										
BAS	15	U	M	U	D	N	U	U	+	M	+	U	N	+	U	N	U	H	F										
BUR	11	U	M	U	D	N	U	U	+	M	+	U	N	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CAH	16	U	+	U	U	H	+	W	F	A	W	U	U	U	U	U	N	F											
CAJ	27	U	+	U	U	N	U	W	+	M	+	U	N	U	U	U	N	F											
CAK	8	U	M	U	D	N	U	W	F	M	A	U	N	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CAR	20	+	M	U	D	N	U	W	F	A	W	U	N	+	U	N	U	M	F										
CAS	3	U	M	U	D	N	U	W	F	M	W	U	U	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CAU	13	U	M	U	D	N	U	W	+	M	+	U	N	U	U	U	N	F											
CAV	22	U	M	U	U	+	U	W	F	+	+	U	+	+	U	N	U	M	F										
CAW	7	+	H	U	D	N	+	W	F	A	W	U	U	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CAZ	11	U	+	U	U	N	U	W	F	A	W	U	U	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CA4	18	U	+	U	U	N	U	W	F	M	W	U	U	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CA6	11	+	+	U	U	N	U	W	F	M	W	U	U	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CA8	6	U	M	U	U	N	U	W	F	A	W	U	U	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CA9	13	U	M	U	U	N	U	W	+	M	+	U	N	U	U	U	N	F											
CA9	31	+	M	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+										
CA9	15	+	M	U	D	N	U	W	+	M	+	U	N	U	U	U	N	F											
CA9	25	+	M	U	D	N	U	W	+	M	+	U	N	U	U	U	N	F											
CA9	13	+	M	U	U	+	U	W	F	+	+	U	+	+	U	N	U	M	F										
CA9	7	U	M	U	U	+	U	W	F	A	W	U	U	U	U	N	U	M	F										
CA9	25	U	H	U	U	+	+	W	+	M	+	U	+	+	U	U	N	F											
CA9	14	U	+	U	U	N	+	W	F	M	W	U	+	+	U	U	N	F											
CA9	23	U	M	U	U	+	U	W	+	M	+	U	+	+	+	+	U	M	F										
CA9	19	U	M	U	U	+	U	W	+	M	+	U	+	+	+	+	U	M	F										
CA9	19	U	M	U	U	+	U	W	+	M	+	U	+	+	+	+	U	M	F										
CA9	10	U	M	U	U	+	U	W	+	M	+	U	+	+	+	+	U	M	F										