

# Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) Kansas State-Aligned Version 3

The NWEA Goal Structure is a document that represents the content and structure of a state’s standards documents. Goal structures are created through an alignment process that links state standards documents to the NWEA item bank. The MAP tests and associated reports for teachers and students are based upon this structure and alignment.

The alignment process begins with a thorough review of a state’s standards documents by NWEA’s curriculum specialists. The general goal areas or strands within a state’s standards that appear across grade levels become the goals in the goal structure (indicated below as bold). Areas in a state’s standards documents that are determined to be sub-domains of the goals/strands become the sub-goals in the goal structure (indented under each goal below).

Goal and sub-goal names from the Goal Structure are shortened for technical reasons to create the headings in DesCartes. Report Names are shortened further to accommodate report specifications.

<b>Mathematics 2-5 Goal Structure</b>	<b>Mathematics 2-5 DesCartes</b>	<b>Mathematics 2-5 Report Names</b>
<b>Number and Computation</b>	<b>Number and Computation</b>	<b>Number and Computation</b>
Demonstrates number sense for integers, fractions, decimals, and money: Knows, explains, and uses equivalent representations for whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percents; identifies, compares, orders integers, fractions, decimals; knows, explains, and uses equivalent representations for addition, subtraction, multiplication; identifies and uses ordinal positions; identifies coins and determines the value of mixed coins and bills; gives real-world problems where integers are used; solves real-world problems using equivalent representations and concrete objects; determines whether solutions to real-world problems are reasonable.	Number Sense: Integers, Fractions, Decimals	

<p>Demonstrates an understanding of the whole number system with a special emphasis on place value: Recognizes, uses, and explains the concepts of properties as they relate to whole numbers, integers, fractions, decimals; identifies, models, reads, and writes numbers using numerals, words, and expanded form; classifies subsets of numbers; identifies whole numbers as even or odd and prime or composite; recognizes Roman Numerals; solves real-world problems and performs various computational procedures using the concept of properties.</p>	<p>Number Systems and Their Properties</p>	
<p>Uses computational estimation with whole numbers, fractions, and money in a variety of situations: Uses various estimation strategies and explains the process used and its appropriateness; recognizes and explains the difference between an exact and an approximate answer; explains whether the estimate is an overestimate or underestimate of the exact answer; adjusts estimates based on additional information; estimates to check whether the result of a real-world problem is reasonable and makes predictions based on the information.</p>	<p>Computational Estimation &amp; Estimation Strategies</p>	
<p>Models, performs, and explains computation with whole numbers, fractions and decimals: Computes with efficiency and accuracy using various computational methods; reads and writes horizontally, vertically, and with different operational symbols the same addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division expression; skip counts; identifies and shows relationships in fact families; uses repeated addition (multiplication) and repeated subtraction (division); fair shares/measures out (divides) into equal groups; identifies, explains, and finds the greatest common factor and least common multiple; solves one- and two-step real-world problems with one or two operations.</p>	<p>Computation: Whole Numbers, Fractions and Decimals</p>	

Algebra	Algebra	Algebra
<p>Recognizes, describes, extends, develops, and explains relationships in patterns: Uses concrete objects, drawings, and other representations to work with patterns; uses attributes to generate patterns; identifies, states, and continues a pattern presented in various formats; generates repeating and growing patterns; classifies and sorts by similar attributes; generalizes patterns using a written description.</p>	<p>Generate and Extend Growing and Repeating Patterns</p>	
<p>Uses variables, symbols, whole numbers, and algebraic expressions in one variable to solve linear equations: Explains and uses variables and symbols to represent unknown quantities; solves one-step linear equations with one variable; explains and uses equality and inequality symbols and their corresponding meanings; reads and writes equations and inequalities using mathematical vocabulary and notation; recognizes ratio as a comparison of part-to-part and part-to-whole relationships; generates one-step equations to solve real-world problems with one unknown.</p>	<p>Variables, Equations, and Inequalities</p>	
<p>Recognizes, describes, examines, develops and uses mathematical models to represent and explain mathematical relationships: Locates and plots numbers on a number line; finds the values, determines the rule, and states the rule using symbolic notation with one operation using a function table; identify, plot, and label ordered pairs in a coordinate plane; finds the rule, states the rule, and extends numerical patterns using real-world problems; translates between verbal, numerical, and graphical representations; recognizes that various mathematical models can be used to represent the same problem situation.</p>	<p>Functions and Models</p>	

Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
<p>Recognizes and compares geometric shapes: Recognizes and investigates properties of plane figures and solids; recognizes and describes regular polygons, similar and congruent figures, and solids; recognizes special quadrilaterals; determines line(s) of symmetry; recognizes, draws, and describes angles; recognizes, draws, and describes points, lines, line segments, rays; identifies parts of a circle; solves real-world problems by applying the properties of plane figures, solids, intersecting, parallel, and perpendicular lines and symmetry; sorts plane figures and solids by a given attribute; recognize and describe composite figures.</p>	<p>Geometric Figures and Their Properties</p>	
<p>Estimates, measures, and uses measurement formulas: Determines and uses estimations for length, width, weight, volume, temperature, time, perimeter, and area using standard and nonstandard units of measure; compares and orders measurements using attributes; reads and tells time; selects, explains and uses measurement tools, units of measure, and degree of accuracy using customary and metric units of measure; converts within the customary or metric system; knows and uses perimeter and area formulas; solves real-world problems by applying appropriate measurements and measurement formulas; estimates to check whether measurements or calculations are reasonable.</p>	<p>Measurement and Estimation in Measurement</p>	
<p>Recognizes and performs transformations on geometric shapes: Describes spatial relationships; recognizes when an object is reduced or enlarged; recognizes and performs through two transformations (reflection, rotation, translation) on a two-dimensional figure; recognizes three-dimensional figures from various perspectives; recognizes real-world transformations; gives and uses cardinal points to move from one location to another on a map or grid; describes and draws a two-dimensional figure after performing one transformation; makes scale drawings of two-dimensional figures.</p>	<p>Transformational Geometry</p>	

Data	Data	Data
<p>Applies probability concepts to draw conclusions and make predictions: Recognizes that all probabilities range from zero (impossible) through one (certain); lists all possible outcomes, recognizes, and states the probability of a simple event in an experiment or simulation; conducts an experiment or simulation, records the results in a chart, table, or graph, and uses the results to draw conclusions and makes predictions about future events in a variety of real-world situations; compares theoretical probability and experimental probability in an experiment or simulation with a simple event.</p>	<p>Probability to Draw Conclusions &amp; Make Predictions</p>	
<p>Collects, organizes, displays, explains, and interprets numerical and non-numerical data sets: Organizes, displays, and reads numerical and non-numerical data using pictographs, frequency tables, bar and line graphs, Venn diagrams, line plots, charts and tables, circle graphs, single stem-and-leaf plots; collects data a variety of ways and explains the results; identifies, explains, and calculates or finds minimum and maximum values, range, mode, median, and mean of data sets; interprets and uses data to make inferences, predictions, and decisions; recognizes that the same data set can be displayed in various formats and why one may be more appropriate than another.</p>	<p>Statistics: Displays and Interprets Data</p>	

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Mathematics 6+ Goal Structure	Mathematics 6+ DesCartes	Mathematics 6+ Report Names
Number and Computation	Number and Computation	Number and Computation
<p>Demonstrates number sense for real numbers and algebraic expressions: Knows, explains, and uses equivalent representations for real numbers, absolute value, time, and money; compares and orders real numbers and explains the relative magnitude between them; knows and explains what happens to the product or quotient when a real number is multiplied or divided by a rational number; generates and/or solves real-world problems using equivalent representations of real numbers and algebraic expressions; determines whether or not solutions to real-world problems using real numbers and algebraic expressions are reasonable.</p>	<p>Number Sense: Real Numbers &amp; Algebraic Expressions</p>	
<p>Demonstrates an understanding of the real number system: Recognizes, applies, and explains their properties and extends them to algebraic expressions; identifies and explains the subsets of the real number system; identifies and explains prime and composite numbers; names, uses, and describes properties with the real number system and demonstrates their meaning; recognizes and explains the need for integers; recognizes that pi can be represented by approximate rational values; generates and/or solves real-world problems with real numbers using properties to explain reasoning.</p>	<p>Number Systems and Their Properties</p>	

<p>Uses computational estimation with real numbers and algebraic expressions: Estimates using various computational methods; uses various estimation strategies and explains the process used; recognizes and explains the difference between an exact and an approximate answer; determine whether the estimate is an overestimate or underestimate of the exact answer and its potential impact on the result; determines a reasonable range for the estimation of a quantity given a real-world problem and explains the reasonableness of the range.</p>	<p>Computational Estimation &amp; Estimation Strategies</p>	
<p>Models, performs, and explains computation with real numbers and polynomials: Computes with efficiency and accuracy using various computational methods; recognizes, describes, and uses different ways to express computational procedures; identifies, explains, and finds the prime factorization, greatest common factors, and least common multiples of whole numbers; finds percentages of rational numbers; generates and/or solves multi-step real-world problems with real numbers and algebraic expressions using computational procedures.</p>	<p>Computation: Real Numbers and Polynomials</p>	
<p><b>Algebra</b></p>	<p><b>Algebra</b></p>	<p><b>Algebra</b></p>
<p>Recognizes, describes, extends, develops, and explains the general rule of a pattern: Identifies, states, and continues a pattern presented in various formats using a variety of attributes; generates and explains patterns; generates a pattern when given the rule for the nth term; states the rule to find the nth term of a pattern; classify sequences; defines a recursive or explicit formula for arithmetic and geometric sequences and finds any term; solves real-world problems with arithmetic or geometric sequences by using the explicit equation of the sequence.</p>	<p>Generate and Extend Growing and Repeating Patterns</p>	

<p>Uses variables, symbols, real numbers, and algebraic expressions to solve equations and inequalities: Knows and explains the use of variables as parameters; manipulates variable quantities within an equation or inequality; shows and explains how changes in one variable affects other variables; solves equations, inequalities, systems of linear equations, quadratic, radical, absolute value, and exponential equations; knows and describes the relationship between ratios, proportions, and percents; evaluates algebraic expressions; represents and/or solves real-world problems using equations and inequalities.</p>	<p>Variables, Equations, and Inequalities</p>	
<p>Analyzes functions and uses mathematical models to represent and justify relationships: Evaluates functions; generalizes numerical patterns; demonstrates relationships using ordered pairs in the coordinate plane; determines if a graph, list of ordered pairs, table of values, or rule represents a function; identifies domain and range of functions; uses function notation; translates between representations of functions; interprets the x- and y- intercepts and slope in a real-world situation; analyzes how changes in the parameters, constants or slope within a function affects the appearance of a graph; uses models to represent and explain concepts, procedures, and relationships.</p>	<p>Functions and Models</p>	
<p><b>Geometry</b></p>	<p><b>Geometry</b></p>	<p><b>Geometry</b></p>
<p>Recognizes and compares geometric figures and justifies their properties: Classifies regular and irregular polygons; discusses properties of regular polygons related to angle measures, diagonals, and side lengths; recognizes and describes three-dimensional figures and their symmetries and attributes of similar and congruent figures; describes Triangle Inequality Theorem; uses the Pythagorean Theorem and special right triangles; classifies triangles; determines the radius or diameter of a circle; recognizes, describes, and compares the angles formed when parallel lines are cut by a transversal; solves real-world problems using the properties of plane figures and the line(s) of symmetry.</p>	<p>Geometric Figures and Their Properties</p>	

<p>Estimates, measures, and uses geometric formulas: Determines and uses estimations for measurements; selects and uses measurement tools, units of measure, and level of precision; converts within and between customary and metric systems; uses measurement formulas to find perimeter, area, volume, and surface area of two- and three-dimensional figures; knows, explains, and uses ratios and proportions to describe rates of change; solves real-world problems by applying measurement techniques; estimates to check whether or not measurements or calculations are reasonable.</p>	<p>Measurement and Estimation in Measurement</p>	
<p>Recognizes and applies transformations on two- and three-dimensional figures: Identifies and draws three-dimensional figures from various perspectives; generates a two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional figure; determines where and how an object or a shape can be tessellated; generalizes the impact of transformations on area and perimeter; investigates congruency, similarity, and symmetry using transformations; uses a variety of scales to view and analyze two- and three-dimensional figures.</p>	<p>Transformational Geometry</p>	
<p>Uses an algebraic perspective to analyze the geometry of two- and three-dimensional figures: Finds the distance between the points on a number line; uses the coordinate plane to list ordered pairs on the graph of a line and finds the slope; uses the coordinate plane to solve simple systems of linear equations and to determine the length of a side of a figure drawn on the coordinate plane; finds and explains the relationship between the slopes of parallel and perpendicular lines; uses the Pythagorean Theorem to find distance; represents and/or generates real-world problems using a coordinate plane.</p>	<p>Geometry from an Algebra Perspective</p>	

Data	Data	Data
<p>Applies probability theory to draw conclusions, generate convincing arguments, make predictions and decisions, and analyze decisions: Finds the probability of two independent events in an experiment, simulation, or situation; finds the probability of a compound event composed of two independent events; uses a fraction, decimal, and percent to represent probability; identifies situations with independent or dependent events; finds the probability of simple and/or compound events using geometric models; explains the relationship between probability and odds and computes one given the other.</p>	<p>Probability to Draw Conclusions &amp; Make Predictions</p>	
<p>Collects, organizes, displays, explains, and interprets numerical and non-numerical data sets: Organizes, displays, and reads quantitative and qualitative data using frequency tables, bar, line, and circle graphs, Venn diagrams, charts and tables, stem-and-leaf plots, scatter plots, box-and-whiskers plots, and histograms; recognizes valid and invalid data collection and sampling techniques; identifies and determines mean, median, mode, and range (including quartiles and interquartile range) for data sets; explains the effects of outliers; approximates and analyzes a line of best fit.</p>	<p>Statistics: Collects, Displays and Interprets Data</p>	

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Reading Goal Structure	Reading DesCartes	Reading Report Names
Print Concepts, Vocabulary, and Word Analysis	Print Concepts, Vocabulary, and Word Analysis	Print Concepts and Vocabulary
<p>The student uses skills in alphabets to construct meaning from text; demonstrates an understanding of graphemes and phonemes (i.e., sound-symbol relationships) in written language; identifies and distinguishes between letters, words, and sentences; identifies sounds and names of both upper and lower case letters of the alphabet; uses knowledge of letter-sound correspondences (e.g., consonant-vowel patterns, blends, digraphs, word families) and decoding skills (e.g., consonant-vowel combinations, blends, digraphs, word families, knowledge of phonetics and structural analysis) when reading unknown words; uses decoding skills that include knowledge of structural analysis automatically when reading; demonstrates an understanding of concepts of print (e.g., front-to-back, top-to-bottom, left-to-right) and begins to track print; locates periods, question marks, and exclamation points; reads one-syllable and often-heard words by sight; demonstrates automatic recognition of sight words; expands sight-word vocabulary; determines the meaning of unknown words or phrases using picture clues and context clues (e.g., definitions, restatements, examples, descriptions, comparison-contrast, clue words) from sentences and paragraphs; identifies and uses synonyms, antonyms, homophones, and homographs to determine the meaning of words.</p>	Print Concepts and Vocabulary	

<p>Uses a picture dictionary, dictionary, or glossary to understand word meaning, determine an appropriate definition of a word or expand vocabulary. Understands, chooses, and uses reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, glossaries, thesauri, on-line reference materials) appropriate to the task. Determines meaning of words through knowledge of word structure (e.g., compound words, inflectional endings, compound nouns, contractions, root words, prefixes, suffixes). Determines meaning of words through structural analysis, using knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon roots, prefixes, and suffixes to understand complex words, including words in science, mathematics, and social studies. Discriminates between connotative and denotative meanings and interprets the connotative power of words.</p>	<p>Reference Materials and Word Analysis</p>	
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Comprehending Text: Informational	Comprehending Text: Informational	Informational Comprehension
<p>Identifies characteristics of and recognizes the differences between narrative, expository, persuasive, and technical texts. Identifies and locates title, author, illustrator, and illustrations. Identifies, analyzes, and evaluates text structure (e.g., sequence, problem-solution, comparison-contrast, description, cause-effect), including how structure helps support comprehension and helps authors achieve their purposes. Locates and understands the purpose of text features (e.g., title, graphs/charts and maps, table of contents, pictures/illustrations, boldface type, italics, glossary, index, headings, subheadings, topic and summary sentences, captions, sidebars, underlining, numbered or bulleted lists) and uses such features to locate information in and to gain meaning from appropriate-level texts. Generates and responds logically to literal, inferential, and critical thinking questions before, during, and after reading the text. Sequences events and information in logical order. Compares and contrasts information in illustrations, prior knowledge, and between texts. Compares and contrasts varying aspects (e.g., characters' traits and motives, ideas, themes, problem-solution, cause-effect relationships, ideas and concepts, procedures, viewpoints, authors' purposes, themes, persuasive techniques, use of literary devices, thoroughness of supporting evidence) in one or more appropriate-level texts.</p>	<p>Text Features and Structures</p>	
<p>Uses paraphrasing and organizational skills to summarize information (stated and implied main ideas, main events, important details, underlying meaning) from appropriate-level narrative, expository, technical, and persuasive texts in logical or sequential order, clearly preserving the author's intent. Follows directions presented in technical text.</p>	<p>Summarizing and Following Directions</p>	

<p>Uses prior knowledge, content, and text type and features to make, revise, and confirm predictions. Uses picture clues, text, and prior knowledge to make inferences and draw conclusions. Uses information from the text to make inferences and draw conclusions.</p>	<p>Predictions, Inferences, and Conclusions</p>	
<p>Identifies, describes, and explains the author's purpose (e.g., to persuade, to entertain, to inform) and basic techniques the author uses to achieve that purpose. Explains, analyzes and evaluates how an author's style (e.g., word choice, sentence structure) and use of literary devices (e.g., foreshadowing, flashback, irony, symbolism, tone, mood, satire, imagery, point of view, allusion, overstatement, paradox) work together to achieve his or her purpose for writing text.</p>	<p>Author's Purpose and Technique</p>	
<p>Identifies the topic, main idea(s), supporting details, and theme(s) in appropriate-level text across the content areas and from a variety of sources in appropriate-level texts. Distinguishes between fact and opinion, and recognizes propaganda (e.g., advertising, media, politics, warfare), bias, and stereotypes in various types of appropriate-level texts. Identifies or describes evidence that supports conclusions in persuasive text. Identifies the author's position in a persuasive text, describes techniques the author uses to support that position (e.g., bandwagon approach, glittering generalities, testimonials, citing statistics, other techniques that appeal to reason or emotion, and evaluates the effectiveness of these techniques and the credibility of the information provided.</p>	<p>Main Idea, Supporting Details, Fact and Opinion</p>	

Comprehending Texts: Literary	Comprehending Texts: Literary	Literary Comprehension
<p>Identifies the difference between literal and figurative language when reading similes, metaphors, and idioms. Identifies, interprets, and analyzes the use of figurative language including similes, metaphors, analogies, hyperbole, onomatopoeia, personification, idioms, imagery, and symbolism. Identifies the use of literary devices (e.g., foreshadowing, flashback, figurative language, irony, metaphor, tone/mood, symbolism) in a text and explains how the author uses such devices to help establish tone and mood. Identifies, analyzes, and evaluates the use of literary devices (e.g., foreshadowing, flashback, irony, figurative language, imagery, symbolism, satire, allusion, paradox, dialogue, point of view, overstatement) in a text.</p>	<p>Author's Style, Purpose, and Literary Devices</p>	

<p>Identifies and describes different aspects of characters (e.g., their physical traits, personality traits, feelings, actions, motives) and analyzes how major characters are developed (e.g., through their thoughts, words, speech patterns, actions). Identifies and describes the setting (e.g., environment, time of day or year, historical period, situation, place), and analyzes connections between the setting and other story elements. Identifies major and minor elements of the plot (e.g., problem or conflict, climax, resolution, rising action, falling action, subplots, parallel episodes), explains how these elements relate to one another, and evaluate how these elements advance the plot and make connections between events. Identifies and recognizes aspects of theme (e.g., moral, lesson, meaning, message, author's ideas about the subject), as well as recurring themes across works, and supports with implied and/or explicit information from the text. Understands the effects history and cultures may have on works of literature. Identifies common structures and stylistic elements in literature, folklore, and myths from a variety of cultures. Identifies, compares, and contrasts various languages, traditions, and cultures, as well as their customs and ideas, found in literature. Makes connections between specific aspects of literature from a variety of cultures and personal experiences. Analyzes and evaluates distinctive and shared characteristics of cultures through a variety of texts.</p>	<p>Literary Elements and Genre</p>	
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Language Usage Goal Structure	Language Usage DesCartes	Language Usage Report Names
<b>The student writes effectively: Content</b>	<b>Write Effectively: Content</b>	<b>Content</b>
Narrative main idea and details: The student chooses, writes about, and develops a clear, narrowed, and focused idea. The student writes a focused narrative with a fully developed plot, setting, and characters. The student uses relevant, supporting details and detailed insight to develop and enrich a story.	Write Clear, Focused Narratives with Details	
Expository, technical, and persuasive main idea and details: The student chooses, writes about, and develops a narrowed and focused main idea, thesis, or argument. The student selects relevant, logical, accurate, and helpful details in support of the main idea that meet the reader's informational needs.	Write Main Ideas, Theses, Arguments with Details	
<b>The student writes effectively: Organization</b>	<b>Write Effectively: Organization</b>	<b>Organization</b>
Prewriting: The student uses a variety of prewriting strategies (e.g. webbing, brainstorming, listing, working in pairs or groups, identifying information from print sources) to generate narrative, expository, technical, and persuasive text.	Use Prewriting Strategies to Generate Text	
Overall organization: The student writes cohesive pieces with clear beginnings, middles, and ends. The student writes clear, inviting introductions, reasonable and appropriate bodies, and satisfying conclusions that provide a sense of resolution or completeness.	Write Cohesive, Logically Organized Texts	
Sentence- and paragraph-level organization: The student writes logically organized paragraphs with topic sentences when necessary. The student uses correct paragraph divisions to reinforce the organizational structure.	Effectively Organize Sentences and Paragraphs	

Transitions: The student uses transitions to allow ideas to flow smoothly and to connect ideas within and among paragraphs.	Effectively Use Transitions	
<b>The student writes effectively: Word Choice and Craft</b>	<b>Write Effectively: Research and Content</b>	<b>Research and Content</b>
Words: The student identifies and uses suitable and precise vocabulary: specific nouns, powerful verbs, and vivid adjectives. The student matches vocabulary to topic, purpose, and audience.	Use Suitable, Precise, Powerful, and Vivid Words	
Sentences: The student writes complete sentences that vary in length and structure to make reading pleasant and natural. The student writes a variety of sentence beginnings that relate to and build upon previous sentences, and that move the reader easily through the text. The student recognizes fragments, discriminates between effective and ineffective fragment use, and uses fragments only for stylistic effect. The student composes and selectively uses dialogue for effect and style.	Write Sentences that Vary in Length and Structure	
Graphic devices: The student uses graphic devices (e.g. tables, graphs, maps, charts, illustrations, other text features) that are clear, helpful, visually appealing, and supportive of the text.	Use Graphic Devices to Support Text	
Tone: The student expresses and communicates emotions and personality by using an expressive, engaging, and individualized style that may include figurative language and compelling vocabulary.	Express Emotion and Personality in Writing	
Purpose and audience: The student writes with awareness of purpose and audience.	Consider Purpose and Audience	
Locating and using information: The student selects and uses research to meet the reader's needs. The student expresses information in own words using evidence and examples.	Select and Use Research to Meet Readers' Needs	

Sources: The student understands plagiarism and its implications; identifies and cites sources for information; constructs complete bibliographies using standard style format; and uses ethical research practices.	Cite Sources and Understand Plagiarism	
<b>The student writes effectively: Conventions</b>	<b>Write Effectively: Conventions</b>	<b>Conventions</b>
Spelling: The student uses correct spaces between words and uses most consonant and vowel sounds correctly. The student correctly spells high frequency words and more difficult words. The student spells familiar and most unfamiliar words correctly utilizing available resources (e.g. dictionary, spell check).	Spell Correctly	
Capitalization and punctuation: The student capitalizes the first letters of proper nouns and the beginnings of sentences. The student uses correct punctuation (e.g. periods, question marks, exclamation marks, commas, hyphens, dashes, ellipsis) to guide readers through the text.	Capitalize and Punctuate Correctly	
Grammar: The student uses correct subject/verb and noun/pronoun agreement and writes with correct grammar and usage that contributes to clarity, manipulating only for stylistic effect.	Use Grammar Correctly Except for Effect	