

# Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) Nevada State-Aligned Version 1

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>Concepts and Processes Goal Structure</b>	<b>Concepts and Processes DesCartes</b>	<b>Concepts and Processes Report Names</b>
<b>Nature of Science: Scientific Inquiry: Formulating and Testing</b>	<b>Nature of Science: Science Inquiry: Formulating, Testing</b>	<b>Formulating Testing</b>
Safe experimentation: designing and conducting a controlled experiment	Safe Experimentation: Design, Conduct Experiment	
Using data: making observations	Using Data: Making Observations	
Using data: identifying information in charts, data, tables, graphs, illustrations	Using Data: Charts, Tables, Graphs, Illustrations	
<b>Nature of Science: Scientific Inquiry: Explanations and Evidence</b>	<b>Nature of Science: Science Inquiry: Explanations, Evidence</b>	<b>Explanations Evidence</b>
Record keeping: fact versus opinion	Record Keeping: Fact Versus Opinion	
Record keeping: drawing conclusions from scientific evidence	Record Keeping: Draw Conclusions From Evidence	
Using data: communicating results	Using Data: Communicating Results	

<b>Nature of Science: Scientific Inquiry: Process of Science; Science, Technology and Society</b>	<b>Nat of Sci: Sci Inquiry: Process; Sci, Tech, Society</b>	<b>Process, Tech, Society</b>
Accuracy: bias, differing explanations, repeated experimentation	Accuracy: Bias, Repeated Experimentation	
Models: patterns, models as tools, cause and effect, methods of organization	Models: Patterns, Cause-Effect, Organization	
Science, technology and society: risks and benefits, ethical behavior	Science, Tech, Society: Risks, Benefits, Ethics	
Science, technology and society: collaboration	Science, Technology and Society: Collaboration	

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General Science Goal Structure	General Science DesCartes	General Science Report Names
<b>Physical Science</b>	<b>Physical Science</b>	<b>Physical Science</b>
Matter: matter has various states with unique properties that can be used as a basis for organization. The relationship between the properties of matter and its structure is an essential component of study in the physical sciences. The understanding of matter and its properties leads to practical applications, such as the capability to liberate elements from ore, create new drugs, manipulate the structure of genes and synthesize polymers	Matter	
Forces and motion: the laws of motion are used to describe the effects of forces on the movement of objects	Forces and Motion	
Energy: the total energy of the universe is constant. All events involve the transfer of energy in one form or another. In all energy transfers, the overall effect is that the energy is spread out uniformly	Energy	
<b>Earth and Space Science</b>	<b>Earth and Space Science</b>	<b>Earth and Space Science</b>
Atmospheric processes and the water cycle: earth systems have internal and external sources of energy, both of which create heat. Driven by sunlight and earth's internal heat, a variety of cycles connect and continually circulate energy and material through the components of the earth systems	Atmospheric Processes, Water Cycle	
Solar system and universe: the universe is a dynamic system of matter and energy. The universe is extremely large and massive with its components separated by vast distances. Tools of technology will continue to aid in the investigation of the components, origins, processes and age of the universe. Earth is one part in our solar system, which is within the milky way galaxy. The sun is the energy-producing star for our solar system. Most objects in our solar system are in predictable motion, resulting in phenomena such as day/night, year, phases of the moon, tides, and eclipses	Solar System and Universe	

Earth's composition and structure: earth is composed of materials that move through the biogeochemical cycles. Earth's features are shaped by ongoing and dynamic processes. These processes can be constructive or destructive and occur over geologic time scales	Earth's Composition and Structure	
<b>Life Science</b>	<b>Life Science</b>	<b>Life Science</b>
Heredity: heredity is the genetic passing of a set of instructions from generation to generation. These instructions are encoded as DNA and may manifest themselves as characteristics. Some characteristics are inherited, and some result from interactions with the environment	Heredity	
Structure of life: all living things are composed of cells. Cells range from very simple to very complex and have structures which perform functions for the organism. Cells and structures can be damaged or fail because of intrinsic failures or disease	Structure of Life	
Organisms and their environment: a variety of ecosystems and communities exist on earth. Ecosystems are dynamic interactions of organisms and their environment. Ecosystems have distinct characteristics and components that allow certain organisms to thrive. Change in one or more components can affect the entire ecosystem	Organisms and Environment	
Diversity of life: evidence suggests that living things change over periods of time. These changes can be attributed to genetic and/or environmental influences. This process of change over time is called biological evolution. The diversity of life on earth is classified using objective characteristics. Scientific classification uses a hierarchy of groups and subgroups based on similarities that reflect evolutionary relationships	Diversity of Life	