



HSA-ALT GRADE 3 MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Well Below Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identifies a non-numeric pattern (OA)▪ Uses manipulatives to add and subtract (OA)▪ Counts by 10s (NBT)▪ Identifies a visual model divided into equal parts (NF)▪ Identifies a point on a line plot (MD)▪ Identifies three-dimensional figures (MD)▪ Identifies the time on a clock (MD)▪ Given a visual model or manipulatives, identifies the parts of a shape that make the perimeter (MD)▪ Uses a visual model or manipulatives to identify where the area can be found (MD)▪ Recognizes common shapes (G)
Approaches Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identifies the core of a non-numeric pattern (limited to AB, AAB, ABB, ABC patterns) (OA)▪ Solves simple one-step problems (including word problems, real-world context problems, and/or numerical problems) involving only addition/subtraction (OA)▪ Identifies equations involving multiples of 10 (NBT)▪ Determines whether a number less than 10 is closer to zero or 10 (NBT)▪ Identifies a fraction represented by a visual model (NF)▪ Identifies data points on a line plot (MD)▪ Identifies whether a figure is full or empty (MD)▪ Matches time on a schedule to time on a clock (MD)▪ Identifies a picture graph (MD)▪ Identifies where the perimeter of a shape can be found using a visual model (MD)▪ Identifies where the area of a shape can be found using a visual model (MD)▪ Sorts shapes (G)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

**Meets
Proficiency**

- Identifies the next symbol in a symbolic or numeric pattern (OA)
- Determines the missing factors in equations with multiples of 10 (NBT)
- Determines whether a number less than 10 is closer to zero or 10 (NBT)
- Given a visual model or manipulatives, uses place value to compare whole numbers (NBT)
- Rounds whole numbers to the nearest 10 (NBT)
- Identifies benchmark fractions (halves and fourths only) on a number line (NF)
- Identifies equivalent fractions using visual models (NF)
- Matches data points to a line plot (MD)
- Chooses an appropriate unit of measurement for volume (MD)
- Tells time to the nearest hour (MD)
- Identifies information presented in a picture graph (MD)
- Covers the interior surface of a visual or physical model and counts the units to find the area using standard or non-standard units (MD)
- Identifies the perimeter when given the lengths of all sides of a rectangle (MD)
- Sorts two-dimensional shapes by one attribute (e.g., non-polygons and polygons) (G)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

Exceeds Proficiency

- Continues a pattern or identifies the rule for the pattern (symbolic or numeric) (OA)
- Solves one-step problems involving any of the four operations (OA)
- Finds the product of whole numbers and multiples of 10 (NBT)
- Rounds whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100 (NBT)
- Uses place value to compare whole numbers (NBT)
- Chooses an appropriate benchmark fraction (halves and fourths only) that matches a fraction model, including a number line model (NF)
- Compares fractions with the same numerator or denominator (NF)
- Creates a line plot using whole numbers (MD)
- Finds the volume of shapes by counting unit cubes (MD)
- Tells time to nearest quarter or half hour (MD)
- Uses picture graphs to solve one-step problems (MD)
- Finds the missing side length of a rectangle when three other side lengths are given (MD)
- Given a two-dimensional model portioned into equal parts, identifies the fraction that represents the area of each part and/or the fraction that represents the total area of the model (MD, G)
- Sorts shapes by more than one attribute (G)
- Given a complete two-dimensional visual model, determines the area by counting the standard units of measurement (MD)



HSA-ALT GRADE 4 MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Well Below Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identifies the next symbol in a shape and/or numeric pattern (addition and subtraction only) (OA)▪ Matches an equation to an addition and/or subtraction word problem, real-world context, and/or physical or written model (OA)▪ Completes the list of factor pairs when given a number up to 12 (OA)▪ Identifies fractions with like denominators (NF)▪ Identifies a decimal number (NF)▪ Identifies standard units of measure (MD)▪ Identifies whole numbers plotted on a line plot (MD)▪ Matches the time to a clock (MD)
Approaches Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identifies the core of a shape pattern and/or the rule for a growing numeric pattern (addition and subtraction only) (OA)▪ Uses visual models or manipulatives to show that repeated addition expressions are equivalent to a given multiplication expression (OA)▪ Completes the list of factor pairs when given a number up to 25 (OA)▪ Uses place value understanding and visuals to compare or order whole numbers (NBT)▪ Rounds numbers less than 10 to zero or 10 (NBT)▪ Adds/subtracts fractions with like denominators using models (NF)▪ Orders fractions with like denominators (NF)▪ Uses models to show or identify equivalent fractions (NF)▪ Identifies decimals on a number line (NF)▪ Orders measures (e.g., shortest to longest) (MD)▪ Identifies the amount of money needed to make a purchase (MD)▪ Matches data points to a given line plot or number line (MD)▪ Matches an acute angle with its measure (MD)▪ Sorts shapes by one attribute (G)▪ Identifies parallel lines (G)



**Meets
Proficiency**

- Continues a numeric pattern using a rule (addition and subtraction only) (OA)
- Completes the list of factor pairs when given a number up to 50 (OA)
- Matches a numerical multiplication expression with an equal groups/array picture and/or repeated addition expression (OA)
- Solves equal group/array problems with an unknown product and/or division problems with an unknown quotient (multiplication and division) (OA)
- Uses place value understanding to compare or order whole numbers by rounding numbers within 100 to the nearest 10 (NBT)
- Solves addition and subtraction fraction problems with like denominators (NF)
- Identifies equivalent fractions (NF)
- Relates a whole number multiplied by a unit fraction to repeated addition (NF)
- Converts a fraction with a denominator of 100 into a decimal (NF)
- Uses a number line to locate decimals less than 1 (NF)
- Uses visuals to compare two decimals (NF)
- Measures with standardized units of measure (MD)
- Determines elapsed time (MD)
- Creates line plots with whole numbers (MD)
- Determines the measure of a composite angle (MD)
- Sorts two-dimensional shapes by using two attributes (e.g., non-polygons, triangles, squares, rectangles) (G)
- Identifies sets of parallel and/or perpendicular lines (G)
- Draws one line of symmetry on a two-dimensional figure (G)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

**Exceeds
Proficiency**

- Generates a pattern using a rule (addition and subtraction only) (OA)
- Completes the list of factor pairs when given a number up to 100 (OA)
- Solves problems involving multiplicative comparison (OA)
- Solves equal group/array problems and division problems with various unknown values (OA)
- Solves one- or two-step word problems involving two different operations (OA)
- Determines the place value of a specified numeral or rounds to the nearest whole number when given a decimal (NBT)
- Writes a fraction as a sum of two or more fractions with the same denominator (NF)
- Multiplies a fraction by a whole number (NF)
- Generates equivalent fractions (NF)
- Compares simple benchmark fractions with unlike denominators (NF)
- Compares decimals to the hundredths place (NF)
- Identifies the equivalent fraction when given a decimal from one-tenth to nine-tenths (NF)
- Expresses larger units in terms of smaller units (MD)
- Creates line plots with half and whole numbers (MD)
- Solves problems involving elapsed time (MD)
- Measures angles with a protractor (MD)
- Finds the measure of a missing angle when given the measure of a composite angle (MD)
- Classifies figures by parallel or perpendicular lines (G)
- Draws two lines of symmetry on a two-dimensional figure (G)



HSA-ALT GRADE 5 MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Well Below Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identifies a pattern (OA)▪ Identifies operations (OA)▪ Identifies expressions (OA)▪ Identifies the visual model of a decimal to the tenths place (NBT)▪ Identifies a decimal problem (NBT)▪ Identifies a number rounded to the nearest whole number (NBT)▪ Identifies the denominator for an equally partitioned shape (NF)▪ Orders measures from smallest to largest or shortest to longest, or vice versa (MD)▪ Matches data points to a given whole number line plot (MD)▪ Identifies a figure as full or empty (MD)▪ Identifies the x- or y-value of a coordinate point (G)▪ Identifies identical shapes (G)
Approaches Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Generates a number pattern when given a simple one-step rule (addition or subtraction only) (OA)▪ Identifies that an operation in parentheses is done first when evaluating expressions (limited to three numbers) (OA)▪ Determines the product of a whole number and a multiple of 10 (NBT)▪ Uses repeated addition to solve whole number multiplication problems (NBT)▪ Matches a decimal to the tenths place with its model (NBT)▪ Rounds a decimal to the nearest whole number using a visual (NBT)▪ Identifies the denominator when given a visual fraction model and the numerator (NF)▪ Uses a visual model to multiply a whole number by a fraction (NF)▪ Divides a set of given objects into equal groups (NF)▪ Measures an object using standardized units of measure (MD)▪ Creates a line plot using whole numbers (MD)▪ Indicates whether more or less is needed to fill a container (MD)▪ Locates whole numbers on a number line (G)▪ Sorts two-dimensional shapes using two attributes (e.g., non-polygons, triangles, squares, rectangles) (G)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

**Meets
Proficiency**

- Identifies a simple one-step rule for a number pattern (addition or subtraction only) (OA)
- Writes a simple expression using parentheses or brackets (OA)
- Identifies patterns that result from multiplying whole numbers by multiples of 10 (NBT)
- Divides a two-digit number (up to 30 as a dividend) by a one-digit number with no remainder (NBT)
- Solves decimal problems with addition or subtraction (NBT)
- Compares a whole number and a decimal to the tenths place using greater than (>), less than (<), and equal (=) signs (NBT)
- Rounds a given decimal (NBT)
- Given a decimal to the tenths place, rounds to the nearest whole number (NBT)
- Solves addition, subtraction, or comparison problems with fractions having the same denominator (NF)
- Uses visual models to solve fraction multiplication problems (e.g., whole number \times unit fraction or unit fraction \times whole number) or fraction division problems (e.g., whole number \div unit fraction or unit fraction \div whole number)
- Uses visual models to construct a fraction or to solve multiplication or division problems involving fractions and whole numbers (NF)
- Uses repeated addition to solve whole number times fraction multiplication problems (e.g., $4 \times \frac{1}{3}$) (NF)
- Creates a line plot using half and whole numbers (MD)
- Given visual models, compares measurements using two standard units (MD)
- Chooses appropriate units and/or finds volume by counting unit cubes or other improvised units (MD)
- Selects a container that holds the volume of two containers (MD)
- Identifies the coordinates of a point when given a coordinate system (G)
- Sorts two-dimensional shapes (e.g., triangles and quadrilaterals) by two attributes (G)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

**Exceeds
Proficiency**

- Creates two number patterns using two rules (OA)
 - Evaluates expressions using parentheses or brackets (OA)
 - Compares or rounds decimals to the hundredths place (NBT)
 - Solves one- or two-step decimal problems (NBT)
 - Solves or analyzes answers to multiplication or division problems involving fractions and whole numbers (NF)
 - Explains what the numerator and denominator represent when given a fraction (NF)
 - Solves word problems for fractions (adding or subtracting with like denominators or multiplying or dividing by a whole number and/or unit fraction) (NF)
 - Converts measurement units within one system (e.g., a larger unit to a smaller unit) (MD)
 - Makes line plots with data in fractions of a unit (e.g., $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$) (MD)
 - Solves problems using information found on a line plot (MD)
 - Finds the volume of a rectangular prism using a visual model (MD)
 - Plots points on a coordinate grid (G)
 - Labels or compares multiple attributes of two-dimensional shapes (G)
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HSA-ALT GRADE 6 MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Well Below Proficiency

- Matches similar forms or shapes of the same orientation (G, EE)
- Matches a ratio to a visual model (RP)
- Given a rule, identifies the next term in a whole number sequence (RP)
- Matches a visual model of a math operation to a story problem or context (EE)
- Identifies a visual model that matches a repeated addition or multiplication expression (EE)
- Given a visual model or manipulatives, finds the number of one type of object in a mixed set (EE)
- Identifies the topic of a visual data display (SP)
- Finds the maximum/minimum or greatest/least value when given a visually displayed set of data (SP)
- Identifies a visual model (e.g., dot plot, bar graph, number line) that matches a given data set (SP)

Approaches Proficiency

- Matches or identifies similar forms or shapes of the same orientation (G, EE)
- Matches a ratio with a verbal description (RP)
- Given a rule, provides one more term in a whole number sequence (RP)
- Represents positive whole numbers on a number line (EE)
- Compares whole numbers using greater than ($>$), less than ($<$), and equal ($=$) signs (EE)
- Uses variables to represent unknown values and match variable expressions to verbal descriptions (EE)
- Identifies multiplication expressions that match repeated addition expressions (EE)
- Identifies the coefficient for a variable written in expanded form (EE)
- Identifies the operation needed to solve a one-step equation (EE)
- Given a visually displayed set of data, finds the range (e.g., the difference between the tallest and the shortest bars in a bar graph) (SP)
- Uses a visual model (e.g., dot plot, bar graph, number line) to display numerical data (SP)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

Meets Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Matches or identifies similar forms or shapes and identifies orientations (G, EE)▪ Matches a ratio to a given context (RP)▪ Continues a sequence of whole numbers when given a rule (RP)▪ Identifies the equation or inequality that matches a given multiplication or division context or verbal description (EE)▪ Identifies an exponent and a coefficient within an expression (EE)▪ Finds solutions for one-step equations, including finding the area (EE)▪ Given a visual display of data, identifies questions that may have been asked to obtain the data (SP)▪ Finds the mode when given a set of data (SP)▪ Uses a visual model (e.g., dot plot, scatter plot, number line) to display numerical data (SP)
Exceeds Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sorts or identifies shapes by their attributes (e.g., right angle) (G)▪ Identifies the faces of a three-dimensional form (G)▪ Determines the ratio between two quantities (RP)▪ Provides the rule for a sequence of whole numbers (RP)▪ Writes a variable expression that represents a given context or verbal description (EE)▪ Names or plots points in all quadrants of the coordinate plane (EE)▪ Identifies number line solution sets for inequalities (EE)▪ Matches expressions written in exponential notation to expressions written in expanded form (EE)▪ Determines the value that makes an equation true, simplifies expressions by combining like terms, and identifies equivalent variable expressions when given a set of numbers (EE)▪ Selects the line of best fit for a scatter plot (SP)▪ Identifies the slope a line (positive, negative, or zero slope) (SP)▪ Uses the data represented in a visual data display to make an estimate (SP)▪ Finds the median when given a set of data (SP)▪ Uses a histogram or box plot to display numerical data (SP)



HSA-ALT GRADE 7 MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Well Below Proficiency

- Uses a visual model or manipulatives to find the area (G)
- Identifies the number of vertices in a polygon (G)
- Matches or identifies similar forms or shapes of the same orientation (G, EE)
- Identifies the number of vertices in a three-dimensional object when provided with a visual model or manipulative (G)
- Matches a ratio to a visual model (RP)
- Identifies the next term in a whole number sequence when given a rule (RP)
- Represents positive whole numbers on a number line (EE)
- Compares whole numbers using greater than ($>$), less than ($<$), and equal ($=$) signs (EE)
- Matches a visual model of multiplication or division to a story problem or context (EE)
- Uses variables to represent unknown values and matches variable expressions to visuals or contexts (EE)
- Uses visuals to identify the coefficient for an object representation of a variable (e.g., 1 apple + 1 apple + 1 apple = ___ apples) (EE)
- Finds the range when given a visually displayed set of data (e.g., the difference between the tallest and the shortest bars in a bar graph) (SP)
- Identifies the topic and categories of a given visual data display (SP)
- Matches a data table to an experimental context, verbal description, or data set (SP)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

Approaches Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Finds the area of a two-dimensional figure by adding or multiplying (G)▪ Identifies the coordinates of a vertex when given a polygon on a coordinate grid (G)▪ Matches or identifies forms or shapes (e.g., angles, triangles) (G)▪ Given a visual model or manipulatives, identifies the number of edges and vertices in a three-dimensional object (G)▪ Matches a ratio with a given context or verbal description (RP)▪ Continues a sequence of whole numbers when given a rule (RP)▪ Represents, compares, and identifies equivalent forms of rational numbers with or without the use of visuals (EE)▪ Solves for an unknown number (EE)▪ Identifies the coefficient of a linear expression (EE)▪ Finds the mode when given a set of data (SP)▪ Given a visual display of data, identifies questions that may have been asked to obtain the data (SP)▪ Identifies an event or occurrence as likely or unlikely (SP)▪ Conducts a simple experiment and records the results (SP)▪ Identifies the sample space of an event (e.g., flipping a coin) (SP)
Meets Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Given two-dimensional figures, determines the figure with the greater area (G)▪ Given the coordinates of a partially plotted polygon, identifies the coordinates that complete the polygon (G)▪ Sorts or identifies forms and shapes (e.g., angles, right triangles) (G)▪ Identifies a two-dimensional face when given a three-dimensional object (G)▪ Identifies whole number ratios (RP)▪ Identifies the rule for a ratio table (RP)▪ Given a one-step equation, identifies the inverse operation needed to solve it (EE)▪ Simplifies or estimates solutions to linear expressions by adding or subtracting like terms (EE)▪ Finds the median when given a set of data (SP)▪ Given the choice of two events, determines the event more likely to occur (SP)▪ Uses a tree diagram, list, or table to display the outcomes of an event (SP)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

**Exceeds
Proficiency**

- Given two-dimensional figures, selects the figure with twice the area (G)
 - Given a polygon on a coordinate grid, finds the distance between two points (G)
 - Sorts angles or shapes and identifies right triangles and right triangle parts (e.g., hypotenuse, legs) (G)
 - Sorts three-dimensional objects (G)
 - Matches a three-dimensional object with its two-dimensional net (G)
 - Compares volumes of three-dimensional objects (G)
 - Identifies ratios involving fractions (RP)
 - Identifies the rule in a ratio table and fills in the missing value (RP)
 - Identifies whether a graph represents a proportional relationship (RP)
 - Writes and solves one-step equations (EE)
 - Estimates solutions to multi-step problems (EE)
 - Simplifies a linear expression by factoring (EE)
 - Given a set of data, determines the mean, median, or mode (SP)
 - Uses the data presented in a visual model to make a prediction (SP)
 - Calculates the probability of a simple event (SP)
 - Predicts the outcomes of a simple event (SP)
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HSA-ALT GRADE 8 MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

Well Below Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identifies or matches non-transformed angles or shapes (G)▪ Given shapes, identifies triangles (G)▪ Finds three-dimensional shapes in the environment (G)▪ Compares numbers less than 100 in standard form (EE)▪ Identifies an exponent (EE)▪ Solves for an unknown number in a number sentence (EE)▪ Identifies a two-way table (SP)▪ Identifies directionality of lines (going up, going down) (SP, F)▪ Plots points on a single axis oriented horizontally or vertically (F)▪ Identifies a coordinate of a given point (F)
Approaches Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Manipulates or identifies shapes to fit a matching space (G)▪ Given an assortment of triangles, identifies right triangles and sorts angles and three-dimensional shapes in the environment (G)▪ Identifies the x- and y-axes of a graph and the directionality of lines (going up or going down) (EE, F)▪ Selects a perfect square from a model (EE)▪ Compares numbers greater than 100 in standard form (EE)▪ Identifies a model representing repeated multiplication (exponents in expanded form) (EE)▪ Given a one-step equation, identifies the operation needed to solve it (EE)▪ Given a two-way table, identifies a specified value (SP)▪ Given a scatter plot and multiple lines, selects the line that most closely represents the line of best fit (SP)▪ Given different visual representations of data, identifies the scatter plot (SP)▪ Continues a numeric pattern when given a rule (F)▪ Identifies similar sets of linear patterns represented graphically (F)▪ Identifies the coordinates of a point on a coordinate grid or finds numbers on a number line when given directions (F)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

Meets Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Matches shapes in different orientations and sizes (G)▪ Sorts angles and three-dimensional objects into predetermined categories (G)▪ Identifies right triangles and right triangle parts (e.g., hypotenuse, legs) (G)▪ Solves real-world problems involving operations with decimals, positive and negative whole numbers, and perfect squares (EE)▪ Identifies whether a line has positive, negative, or zero slope (EE)▪ Given a graph, identifies the y-intercept (EE)▪ Given a graph with two lines, identifies the coordinates of the point of intersection (EE)▪ Creates a representation of a perfect square (EE)▪ Matches numbers expressed in different forms (e.g., standard, exponential, expanded) (EE)▪ Given a real-world context, writes and solves a one-step algebraic expression (EE)▪ Identifies patterns on scatter plots as positive, negative, or no association (SP)▪ Given a two-way table, finds the missing values (SP)▪ Given a scatter plot, creates a line of best fit and/or identifies outliers or data clusters (SP)▪ Classifies whether a function is linear or non-linear (F)▪ Identifies the rule for a numeric pattern (F)▪ Identifies similar sets of linear patterns represented numerically in tables (F)▪ Plots and finds points on a coordinate grid (F)
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Exceeds Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Manipulates multiple shapes to fit matching spaces (G)▪ Describes the steps needed to match shapes in different orientations or sizes (G)▪ Labels cones, cylinders, and spheres (G)▪ Given three points on a coordinate plane, determines whether the points create a right triangle (G)▪ Given two points on a line, determines the slope (EE)▪ Recognizes perfect squares up to 25 (EE)▪ Compares two numbers expressed as single digits times an integer power of 10 (2×10^2) using greater than (>), less than (<), or equal (=) signs (EE)▪ Simplifies a single digit times an integer power of 10 (e.g., $6 \times 10^3 = 6,000$) (EE)▪ Given a graph with two lines, compares the slopes of the lines (e.g., line <i>A</i> is steeper than line <i>B</i>) (EE)▪ Given a two-way table, determines the association between two variables (SP)▪ Identifies patterns on scatter plots as positive, negative, or no association and creates a line of best fit based on the scatter plot (SP)▪ Given a graph with a line, describes the slope as positive, negative, or zero slope (SP)▪ Given a set of at least three ordered pairs, identifies the next ordered pair in the sequence (F)▪ Describes the similarities or differences of linear or non-linear functions (F)▪ Given directions or a table of values, finds or plots multiple coordinate pairs (F)
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HSA-ALT HIGH SCHOOL MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE LEVEL DESCRIPTORS

**Well Below
Proficiency**

- Matches mathematical symbols (+, -) with visual models or contexts (A)
- Uses a visual representation or manipulatives to show equivalent expressions with whole numbers 5 or less (A)
- Given visual models, selects the figure with twice the area (A)
- Finds the missing value in a simple number sentence (A)
- Models addition or subtraction on a number line (A)
- Identifies the location of a whole number within 20 on a number line (A)
- Uses visuals or manipulatives to show the opposite of addition or subtraction (A)
- Matches repeated addition expressions with multiplication expressions (A)
- Finds the maximum/minimum or greatest/least value when given a visually displayed set of data (S)
- Given a data set of numbers 10 or less, selects the appropriate mode (S)
- Extends a simple numeric pattern (S)
- Uses visual models to identify or compare line orientation (e.g., up, down, flat, steeper, flatter) (S)
- Identifies real-world contexts that have fair sample spaces or equal odds (e.g., flipping a coin, drawing a red or black card from a deck) (S)



Approaches Proficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identifies mathematical symbols (+, −, =) (A)▪ Uses a visual representation or manipulatives to show equivalent expressions with whole numbers less than 10 (A)▪ Identifies equivalent expressions with whole numbers (A)▪ Uses a visual model or manipulatives to solve a one-step problem (A)▪ Identifies the x- and y-axes on a graph (A)▪ Identifies the coordinates of a single point▪ Identifies where a quadratic and a line intersect (A)▪ Identifies the variable term in an expression▪ Identifies the y-intercept within a linear equation (A)▪ Identifies the inverse operation needed to solve a one-step equation (A)▪ Constructs a line to connect two points on a graph (S)▪ Finds the range when given a visually displayed set of data (e.g., the difference between the tallest and the shortest bars in a bar graph) (S)▪ Given a data set of numbers less than 20, selects the appropriate mode or median (S)▪ Determines the rule for a numeric or tabular pattern (S)▪ Matches representations of positive, negative, and no association to sample graphs (S)▪ Matches data from a data-generating device to categories corresponding to the device (S)
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**Meets
Proficiency**

- Identifies expressions as numeric or variable (A)
- Rewrites expressions with whole numbers to show equivalence (e.g., $7 + 5 = 5 + 7$) (A)
- Matches equivalent expressions that pair factored expressions with distributed forms (e.g., $2(x + 4) = 2x + 8$) (A)
- Given a one-step equation, identifies or applies the inverse operation needed to solve it (A)
- Matches a graph with a verbal description or an equation (A)
- Identifies the coordinates of the y -intercept of a line or the intersection point of two lines/curves (lines/curves can be linear or quadratic) (A)
- Identifies the formula used to solve a given context and selects viable solutions to a problem (A)
- Given the steps to solve an equation, sequences the steps in the correct order (A)
- Given a scatter plot and multiple lines, selects which line most closely represents the line of best fit (S)
- Given a plot including axes and labels, creates the bars to complete a histogram (S)
- Given a data set involving numbers less than 100, selects the appropriate range, mean, median, or mode from given options and identifies an outlier (S)
- Determines the rule for a numeric pattern or linear function displayed on a graph (S)
- Extends a pattern (S)
- Identifies the missing input (domain) values when given a linear relationship (F)
- Given a graph of a line, identifies the slope as positive, negative, or zero or compares the slopes of two lines (S)
- Given data and a data-generating device, determines the probability (e.g., likely, impossible) of different outcomes (S)



Hawai'i Alternate Assessment Performance Level Descriptors

**Exceeds
Proficiency**

- Identifies the number of terms in an expression (A)
- Rewrites linear expressions to show equivalence ($2x + 3 = 3 + 2x$) (A)
- Matches a visual model of a factored trinomial to an equivalent expression (A)
- Matches a graph with a verbal description or equation (A)
- Matches an equation to its graph and labels the axes (A)
- Identifies the coordinates of the x - and y -intercepts for a line or the intersection point of two lines (the student must draw one of the lines by connecting two given points) (A)
- Given a problem that requires a linear equation, selects the best equation to solve it (A)
- Explains the steps needed to solve an equation and categorizes potential solutions as viable or non-viable (A)
- Determines whether a given value, when substituted into an inequality, makes a true statement (is part of the solution set) (A)
- Creates a histogram to represent given data (S)
- Given a data set involving numbers less than 100, computes range, mean, median, or mode (S)
- Identifies outliers and predicts their effect on measure of center (S)
- Given a two-way table, scatter plot, or graph, determines the association between two variables (e.g., non-linear/linear; exponential/linear; positive, negative, or none) and determines appropriate input/output values (domain/range) (S)
- Given a graph of a line, identifies or analyzes the slope and provides an equation of the line (S)
- Given the results of a simple experiment using a data-generating device, determines the relationship between the experimental and theoretical probability values (S)