

SOAR: Ratios and Proportional Relationship Survey Summary

Grade 6 End Year

Category I	Tier I Intervention <i>(Classroom Instruction)</i>	Tier II Intervention <i>(along with Classroom Instruction)</i>	Tier III Intervention <i>(along with Classroom Instruction)</i>
Making Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies a ratio in all forms whether in a context or in a model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> part-whole, part-part, rate, percent, speed, and measurement conversion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is unable to consistently determine a ratio in various forms whether presented in context or in a model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> part-whole, part-part, rate, percent, speed, and measurement conversion. <p><i>Struggles to differentiate part-part and part-whole information; has difficulty representing percent as a ratio.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is unable to determine a ratio presented in any format. <p><i>May identify the components as two independent entities that do not form a ratio relationship.</i></p>
Creates Representations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents a ratio presented in a problem situation, using a variety of representations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manipulatives, diagrams, tables, double number lines, and ratios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent a ratio presented in a problem situation, using one or two of the same representations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manipulatives, diagrams, tables, double number lines, and ratios. <p><i>Tends to use the same representation repeatedly, whether or not it is the most appropriate representation for the context.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot represent a ratio presented in a problem situation by using a representation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manipulatives, diagrams, tables, double number lines, and ratios. <p><i>Tends to repeat the words, numbers, or diagrams presented in the problem.</i></p>
Use Reliable Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses a variety of strategies to solve problems involving ratio and rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iterating or partitioning an initial group using manipulatives, using a diagram or creating a table; and creating equivalent ratios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solves problems involving ratio and rate by using the same strategy repeatedly, whether or not it is the most appropriate representation for the context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by iterating or partitioning an initial group using manipulatives, using a diagram, creating a table; and creating equivalent ratios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to solve problems using correct ratio reasoning. <p><i>May use additive thinking instead of multiplicative thinking.</i></p>
Provides Explanation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently identifies and labels parts, and/or whole, or rate correctly and identifies the meaning of variables used in expressions or equations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is able to identify and labels parts, and/or whole, or rate and identifies the meaning of variables used in expressions or equations. <p><i>May not be able to identify a percent as part of a whole; may not be able to identify the units involved in a rate.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not attach labels or meaning to the numbers or variables involved in a problem situation.

SOAR: Ratios and Proportional Relationship Survey Summary

Grade 7 End Year

Category II	Tier I Intervention <i>(Classroom Instruction)</i>	Tier II Intervention <i>(along with Classroom Instruction)</i>	Tier III Intervention <i>(Classroom Instruction)</i>
Makes Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently identifies proportional relationships and solves problems involving unit rate, percent, and speed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistently identifies proportional relationships and solves problems involving unit rate, percent, and speed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to identify proportional relationships and cannot solve problems involving unit rate, percent, and speed.
Creates Representations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes and represents proportional relationships found in tables, graphs or contexts. Uses diagrams, tables, graphs, expressions, or equations when solving problems involving proportional relationships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes and represents proportional relationships found in tables, graphs, or contexts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot recognize or represent proportional relationships found in tables, graphs, or contexts.
Uses a Reliable Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses a variety of strategies to solve problems involving ratio and rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forming equivalent ratios, - determining and using unit rate, - creating a table of values, - drawing a graph, and - writing and solving an equation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses a limited number of strategies to solve problems involving ratio and rate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forming equivalent ratios and - determining and using unit rate, creating a table of values, drawing a graph, writing, or solving an equation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to use strategies to solve the problems using proportional reasoning.
Provides Explanation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctly identifies and labels ratios, and connects the meaning of numbers and notation to the problem situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistently identifies and labels ratios, and connects the meaning of numbers and notation to the problem situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not attach labels or meaning to the numbers or variables involved in a problem situation.

NOTE: By Grade 8, the expectation is for students to understand ratios and proportional relationships. By grade 8 students are expected to apply what they know about ratios and proportional relationships to work with linear functions (e.g., relating the constant rate of change and unit rate to slope) . Consider this expectation when determining the tier of intervention services that may be needed to support the students beyond Grade 8.