

## Skoolbo Skills Map and Learning Metrics

## Skoolbo

The Skoolbo learning program covers literacy and numeracy skills from kindergarten through 6th grade. As a consequence of the Skoolbo Spiral Learning Algorithm students receive a highly individualized, adaptive curriculum. The algorithm ensures every student is always receiving the optimal level of difficulty with the appropriate balance of new and revision content.


Students in the US have answered over $\mathbf{3 0 4}$ million questions on Skoolbo. On average students are achieving 87.5\% accuracy which is testament to the adaptive algorithms within the program. Children have achieved "Personal Learning Bests" on more than $\mathbf{3 . 6}$ million occasions. In the US we are seeing $28.4 \%$ improvement in literacy and numeracy skills.

Skoolbo facilitates extremely efficient learning of foundational literacy and numeracy skills. On average children are answering 16.9 questions per learning minute.

Skoolbo saves school budgets. More than 20,000 schools in the US enjoyed the fact that Skoolbo is free of charge.

## Mastering a Literacy or Numeracy Skill on Skoolbo

Skoolbo contains more than 250 literacy and numeracy skills. Skoolbo is designed to meet every child's individual needs by presenting optimal curriculum which both challenges and enables success.
Skoolbo strives to bring about improvement to every child. Since mid-2014 US students have solved in excess of 304 million literacy and numeracy problems. An improvement indicator we consider is the amount of time needed for children to demonstrate mastery of a particular learning concept (e.g. Numeracy - Adding to 10).

At Pre Test

36.4\% already know the skill*

After 5 Learning Minutes

$56.5 \%$ of students have mastered the skill*

After 20 Learning Minutes

94.3\% of students have mastered the skill*
*Analysis considered 6,315,619 learning activities from students across 18,612 schools

The data indicates that $36.4 \%$ of students already have mastery of a learning concept when first presented with the skill. The Skoolbo Learning Algorithm quickly moves these students on to more challenging tasks. Pre-testing and moving children on is important to help ensure learning boredom does not set in.

Skoolbo facilitates ultra-rapid progress with $56.5 \%$ of students mastering a skill within 5 learning minutes, while $94.3 \%$ of the cohort achieved mastery within 20 learning minutes. In other words, almost all students successfully master a literacy or numeracy skill within 20 learning minutes on Skoolbo.

Skoolbo enables highly efficient skill development personalized to each child. Teachers and parents are equipped with dashboards to monitor each child's progress.


## Skoolbo Course Outline

The course outline that follows contains Learning Metrics which comes from an analysis of students who have completed more than twenty learning minutes on the particular literacy or numeracy skill. The Learning Metrics involved analyzing data from almost 10 million learning activities by students.

## Literacy

## Letter Introduction (s, a, t, p)

Students listen and match letter names to the written form. Each letter is shown at the beginning and end of words, reinforcing how letters are combined to form words.

Example: The letter "s"; "sat"starts with the letter "s"

| Learning Metrics: Letter Introduction (s, a, t, p) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{4 5 , 2 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 9 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 0 1 \%}$ |  |

## Listening 1

Students apply their listening skills to match descriptive sentences to corresponding images.
Example: Oscar zooms down the slide.

| Learning Metrics: Listening 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 3 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 3 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 9 0 \%}$ |  |

## Sound Introduction (s, a, t, p)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound " t "; "top" starts with the sound " t "

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (s, a, t, p) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 0 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 3 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 5 4 \%}$ |  |

## Letter Introduction (n, i, m, d)

Students listen and match letter names to the written form. Each letter is shown at the beginning and end of words, reinforcing how letters are combined to form words.

Example: The letter "n"; "net" starts with the letter " n "

| Learning Metrics: Letter Introduction (n, i, m, d) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 5 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 4 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 2 2 \%}$ |

## Blending 1

Students listen to single sounds blended together to form monosyllabic words, matching what they hear to the written word. This activity further builds the concept of letters combining to form words.

Example: a-t ... at; $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{n} . .$. ten
Learning Metrics: Blending 1

| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{3 0 , 1 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 4 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 . 8 3 \%}$ |

## Sound Introduction (d, i, m, n)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "d"; "dog" starts with the sound "d"

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (d, i, m, n) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 4 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 2 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 3 2}$ | $47.22 \%$ |  |

## Word Introduction 1

Simple three letter monosyllabic words are introduced using letters and sounds already covered.
Example: Dad; dam; did

| Learning Metrics: Word Introduction 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 1 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 3 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 1 9 \%}$ |

## Letter Introduction (g, o, c, k)

Students listen and match letter names to the written form. Each letter is shown at the beginning and end of words, reinforcing how letters are combined to form words.

Example: The letter "c"; "cat" starts with the letter "c"

| Learning Metrics: Letter Introduction (g, o, c, $\mathbf{k}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 8 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 8 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 3 7 \%}$ |

## Vocabulary 1

Vocabulary activities expose students to a range of words, moving from common to less familiar terms. Students listen and view words before matching them to corresponding images.

Example: angel; angry; apple

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 3 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 2 4 \%}$ |  |

## Sound Introduction (g, k)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound " g "; " g " as in " g " "a" " s "...gas

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (g, k) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 9 , 2 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 9 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 8 2 \%}$ |  |

## Letter Introduction (e, u, r)

Students listen and match letter names to the written form. Each letter is shown at the beginning and end of words, reinforcing how letters are combined to form words.

Example: The letter "r"; robot starts with the letter "r"

| Learning Metrics: Letter Introduction (e, u, r) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 2 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 7 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 1 8 \%}$ |  |

## Blending 2

Students listen to single sounds blended together to form monosyllabic words, matching what they hear to the written word. This activity further builds the concept of letters combining to form words.

Example: "c" as in "c" "a" "n"...can

| Learning Metrics: Blending 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 7 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 6 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 5 1 \%}$ |  |

## Sound Introduction (e, r, u)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "e"; "e" as in " g " "e" "g"...peg

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (e, r, u) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| 21,017 | $\mathbf{8 8 . 5 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 . 1 6 \%}$ |

## Word Introduction 2

Simple three letter monosyllabic words are introduced using letters and sounds already covered.
Example: can; cap; cat

| Learning Metrics: Word Introduction 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 4 , 9 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 4 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 4 1 \%}$ |

## Letter Introduction (h, b, f, l)

Students listen and match letter names to the written form. Each letter is shown at the beginning and end of words, reinforcing how letters are combined to form words.

Example: The letter " h "; Hat starts with the letter "h"

| Learning Metrics: Letter Introduction (h, b, f, l) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 7 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 7 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 9 2 \%}$ |

## Blending 3

Students listen to single sounds blended together to form monosyllabic words, matching what they hear to the written word. This activity further builds the concept of letters combining to form words.

Example: "ss" as in "m" "e" "ss"...mess

| Learning Metrics: Blending 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 2 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 3 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 3 9 \%}$ |  |

## Sound Introduction (h, b, f, l)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "b"; "b" as in "b" "e" "t"...bet

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (h, b, f, l) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 2 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 2 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 8 1 \%}$ |

## Word Introduction 3

Simple three letter monosyllabic words are introduced using letters and sounds already covered.
Example: all; and

| Learning Metrics: Word Introduction 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 9 , 4 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 2 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 2 9 \%}$ |

## Letter Introduction (j, v, w, x)

Students listen and match letter names to the written form. Each letter is shown at the beginning and end of words, reinforcing how letters are combined to form words.

Example: The letter "w"; "wet" starts with the letter "w"

| Learning Metrics: Letter Introduction (j, v, w, x) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 7 , 9 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 7 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 1 7 \%}$ |

## Sound Introduction (j, v, w, x)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound " j "; " j " as in " j " "e" " t "....jet

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (j, v, w, x) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 8 , 6 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 0 3 \%}$ |

## Letter Introduction (y, z, q)

Students listen and match letter names to the written form. Each letter is shown at the beginning and end of words, reinforcing how letters are combined to form words.

Example: The letter " y "; The letter " z "; The letter " q "; yell starts with the letter " y "

| Learning Metrics: Letter Introduction (y, z, q) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 7 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 8 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 7 2 \%}$ |

## Word Introduction 4

Simple three letter monosyllabic words are introduced using letters and sounds already covered.
Example: bay; box; boy

| Learning Metrics: Word Introduction 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 1 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 6 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 7 3 \%}$ |

## Sound Introduction (y, z, qu)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound " $z$ "; " $z$ " as in " $z "$ " $i$ " "p"...zip

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (y, z, qu) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 0 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 8 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 8 3}$ | $44.41 \%$ |

## Blending 4

Students listen to single sounds blended together to form monosyllabic words, matching what they hear to the written word. This activity further builds the concept of letters combining to form words.

Example: J-e - n ... Jen; v-a - n ... van

| Learning Metrics: Blending 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 0 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 9 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 9 0 \%}$ |  |

## High Frequency Words 1

High frequency words are emphasized through these listening and viewing match-up activities.
Example: all; and

| Learning Metrics: High Frequency Words 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 9 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 6 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 5 6 \%}$ |  |

Sound Introduction (ch, sh, th)
With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "th"; "th" as in "th" "e" "n"...then

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (ch, sh, th) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 8 , 4 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 2 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 . 8 6 \%}$ |  |

## Isolating and pronouncing sounds

High frequency words are partitioned by their initial, medial and latter sounds. Students listen and match what they hear to the written form.

Example: z - oo ... zoo; sh - i - p ... ship

| Learning Metrics: Isolating and pronouncing sounds |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 8 , 0 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 2 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 3 7 \%}$ |

## Sound Introduction (ng, ai)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "ng"; "ng" as in "r"" "a" "ng"...rang

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (ng, ai) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 9 , 2 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 8 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 . 7 5 \%}$ |  |

## Sound Introduction (ee, igh, oa)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "ee"; "ee" as in " f " "ee" " t "...feet

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (ee, igh, oa) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 5 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 3 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 4 8 \%}$ |  |

## Sound Introduction (00, ar, or)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "оo"; "оo" as in " l " " oo ""'k"...look

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (oo, ar, or) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 9 , 8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 1 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 8 2 \%}$ |

## Word Families 1

With a focus on the ending of words, students listen then select the matching word.
Example: "ad" as in mad; "ad" as in sad

| Learning Metrics: Word Families 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 0 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 3 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 1 5 \%}$ |  |

## Listening 2

Students apply their listening skills to match descriptive sentences to corresponding images.
Example: The boys are playing ping-pong.

| Learning Metrics: Listening 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 6 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 9 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0 3 \%}$ |  |

## Sound Introduction (ur, ow, oi)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "ur"; "ur" as in "b" "ur""'p"...burp

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (ur, ow, oi) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 9 , 4 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 0 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 7 5 \%}$ |

## Sound Introduction (ear, air, ure)

With an emphasis on building phonemic awareness, students hear a sound and match it to a word which incorporates the sound.

Example: The sound "ear"; "ear" as in "n" "ear"...near

| Learning Metrics: Sound Introduction (ear, air, ure) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 8 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 6 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 4 9}$ | $44.63 \%$ |

## Vocabulary 2

Vocabulary activities expose students to a range of words, moving from common to less familiar terms. Students listen and view words before matching them to corresponding images.

Example: airport; alien; animal

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 4 , 9 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 7 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 1 8 \%}$ |  |

## Word Families 2

With a focus on the ending of words, students listen then select the matching word.
Example: "ay" as in bay; "ay" as in may

| Learning Metrics: Word Families 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 5 , 3 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 6 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 3 6 \%}$ |  |

## Vocabulary 3

Vocabulary activities expose students to a range of words, moving from common to less familiar terms. Students listen and view words before matching them to corresponding images.

Example: adult; aircraft; airport

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 8 , 1 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 5 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 5 3 \%}$ |

## Blending Onsets and Rimes 1

This game emphasizes the way initial and latter sounds are combined to make words.
Example: "b" and "ack" make back; "h" and "ack" make hack

| Learning Metrics: Blending Onsets and Rimes 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 1 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 3 6 \%}$ |

## Alphabet - Missing Letter

Identifying alphabetical sequence is targeted through this missing letter activity.
Example: $\qquad$ d, e, f

| Learning Metrics: Alphabet - Missing Letter |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 7 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 0 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 2 7 \%}$ |  |

## Blending Onsets and Rimes 2

This game emphasizes the way initial and latter sounds are combined to make words.
Example: " f " and "ace" make face; " r " and "ace" make race

| Learning Metrics: Blending Onsets and Rimes 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 9 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 3 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 1 3 \%}$ |  |

## High Frequency Words 2

High frequency words are emphasized through these listening and viewing match-up activities.
Example: about; after; again; all

| Learning Metrics: High Frequency Words 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 7 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 8 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 5 3 \%}$ |  |

## High Frequency Words 3

High frequency words are emphasized through these listening and viewing match-up activities.
Example: about; after; again; all

| Learning Metrics: High Frequency Words 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 2 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 0 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 1 \%}$ |  |

## Fluency 1

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: add; age; aid; air

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 4 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 0 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 0 0 \%}$ |  |

## Fluency 2

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: band; bark; bath

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 3 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 9 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 1 7 \%}$ |  |

## Spelling 1

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word. Spelling 1 has a focus on medial vowel sounds.
Example: ball; bat; bed

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 9 , 1 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 9 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 4 0 \%}$ |  |

## Vocabulary 4

Vocabulary activities expose students to a range of words, moving from common to less familiar terms. Students listen and view words before matching them to corresponding images.

Example: elephant; emergency; engine

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{3 0 , 5 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 1 2 \%}$ |

## Fluency 3

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: hope; horn; hose

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 0 , 2 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 1 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 7 7 \%}$ |  |

## Fluency 4

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: abbey; able; about

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 8 , 4 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 8 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 3 1 \%}$ |  |

## Vocabulary 5

Vocabulary activities expose students to a range of words, moving from common to less familiar terms. Students listen and view words before matching them to corresponding images.

Example: temperature; injured; birthday

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary 5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{3 0 , 8 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 7 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 1 3 \%}$ |

## Spelling 2

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word. Spelling 2 has a focus on digraphs.
Example: bake; ball; bank

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 7 , 4 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 . 4 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 5 8 \%}$ |  |

## Definitions 1

In these activities, students read definitions and match them to corresponding words; important exposure to increasingly complex vocabulary.

Example: When something goes wrong by mistake - Accident

| Learning Metrics: Definitions 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 3 , 3 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 1 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 . 1 0 \%}$ |  |

## Vocabulary - Similar Words 1

This activity extends vocabulary by challenging students to match words with similar meanings.
Example: Afraid / Fearful

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary - Similar Words 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 1 , 8 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 7 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 . 0 6 \%}$ |  |

## Spelling 3

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word.
Example: baby; basin; beak

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 6 , 0 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 9 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 4 9 \%}$ |  |

## Definitions 2

In these activities, students read definitions and match them to corresponding words; important exposure to increasingly complex vocabulary.

Example: To put two things together - Join

| Learning Metrics: Definitions 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 2 , 1 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 4 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 7 6 \%}$ |  |

## Comprehension 1

Students read from a diverse range of sentences and match the context to corresponding images.
Example: Oscar zooms down the slide.

| Learning Metrics: Comprehension 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 1 , 8 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 6 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 6 \%}$ |  |

## Vocabulary - Opposites 1

Students are challenged to pair up opposite meanings.
Example: Above / Below

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary - Opposites 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 8 , 1 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 0 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 0 0 \%}$ |

## Verb Tenses 1

Using a cloze activity approach, students select the correct tense to complete a sentence.
Example: He $\qquad$ up the stairs. (creep / crept)

| Learning Metrics: Verb Tenses 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 0 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 5 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 0 4 \%}$ |  |

## Fluency 5

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: abandon; abroad; absence

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 9 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 1 0 \%}$ |  |

## Fluency 6

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: academy; accident; acrobat

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 8 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 5 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 3 8 \%}$ |  |

## Vocabulary 6

Relying on reading cues only, students match an assortment of words to corresponding images.
Example: album; comforting; asthma

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 7 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 0 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 7 0 \%}$ |  |

## Sentence Construction 1

Students order words to construct a sentence, prompted by a picture cue.
Example: bed, her, is, making, Lottie - Lottie is making her bed

| Learning Metrics: Sentence Construction 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 1 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 1 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 . 7 4 \%}$ |  |

## Definitions 3

In these activities, students read definitions and match them to corresponding words; important exposure to increasingly complex vocabulary.

Example: A baby sheep - Lamb

| Learning Metrics: Definitions 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 8 , 2 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 3 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 1 0 \%}$ |  |

## Spelling 4

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word.
Example: airport; ape; basin

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 8 , 0 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 9 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 9 2 \%}$ |  |

## Definitions 4

In these activities, students read definitions and match them to corresponding words; important exposure to increasingly complex vocabulary.

Example: A banner showing information - Sign

## Learning Metrics: Definitions 4

| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 4 , 1 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 6 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 4 6 \%}$ |

## Spelling 5

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word.
Example: bumped; button; camping

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 6 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 4 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 8 2 \%}$ |  |

## Verb Tenses 2

Using a cloze activity approach, students select the correct tense to complete a sentence.
Example: After careful consideration I $\qquad$ the invitation. (decline / declined)

| Learning Metrics: Verb Tenses 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 4 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 8 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 . 2 4 \%}$ |  |

## Fluency 7

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: abandon; abbey; Abigail

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 5 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 3 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 5 8 \%}$ |  |

## Comprehension 2

Students read from a diverse range of sentences and match the context to corresponding images.
Example: Oscar and Ru were suspicious of the strange smell coming from the factory.

| Learning Metrics: Comprehension 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 5 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 2 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 8 0 \%}$ |  |

## Vocabulary - Similar Words 2

This activity extends vocabulary by challenging students to match words with similar meanings.
Example: Abroad / Overseas

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary - Similar Words 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 7 , 8 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 4 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 6 0 \%}$ |

## Comprehension 3

Students read from a diverse range of sentences and match the context to corresponding images.
Example: Lottie's mother is letting her use some make-up for the party.

| Learning Metrics: Comprehension 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| 17,972 | $\mathbf{8 7 . 9 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 9 3 \%}$ |  |

## Sentence Construction 2

Students order words to construct a sentence, prompted by a picture cue.
Example: a, book, good, loves, mystery, Oscar - Oscar loves a good mystery book.

| Learning Metrics: Sentence Construction 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6 , 0 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 3 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 6 5 \%}$ |  |

## Alphabetical Order

Students achieve success by selecting the word which precedes the other alphabetically.
Example: astronauts / avenue

| Learning Metrics: Alphabetical Order |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 2 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 4 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 2 6 \%}$ |  |

## Sentence Construction 3

Students order words to construct a sentence, prompted by a picture cue.
Example: are, deciduous, leaves, losing, the, their, trees - The deciduous trees are losing their leaves.

| Learning Metrics: Sentence Construction 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 . 5 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 2 6 \%}$ |  |

## Fluency 8

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: abracadabra; absolutely; afternoonv

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 2 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 6 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 7 0 \%}$ |  |

## Fluency 9

Fluency 1 through 9 targets sight word fluency. Students match the spoken word to the written word.
Example: dandelions; dangerous; daughter

| Learning Metrics: Fluency 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1 , 4 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 9 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 4 3 \%}$ |  |

## Spelling 6

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word.
Example: puppet; puzzle; quiet

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 2 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 4 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 6 9 \%}$ |  |

## Definitions 5

In these activities, students read definitions and match them to corresponding words; important exposure to increasingly complex vocabulary.

Example: A beautiful water bird with a long neck - Swan

## Learning Metrics: Definitions 5

| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 1 , 8 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 6 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 5 9 \%}$ |

## Spelling 7

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word.
Example: daffodils; damaged; deafening

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 7 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 6 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 . 4 5 \%}$ |  |

## Vocabulary - Opposites 2

Students are challenged to pair up opposite meanings.
Example: Ancient / Modern

| Learning Metrics: Vocabulary - Opposites 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 1 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 7 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 3 8 \%}$ |  |

## Sentence Construction 4

Students order words to construct a sentence, prompted by a picture cue.
Example: ambulance, Countess, hospital, Lucille, The, the, to, took - The ambulance took Countess Lucille to the hospital.

| Learning Metrics: Sentence Construction 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 0 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 4 9 \%}$ |

## Spelling 8

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word.
Example: parachute; peacock; penguin

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 5 , 3 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 8 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 9 . 9 0 \%}$ |  |

## Verb Tenses 3

Using a cloze activity approach, students select the correct tense to complete a sentence.
Example: It is difficult to $\qquad$ the amount because we do not have accurate information. (quantify / quantifying)

| Learning Metrics: Verb Tenses 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 3 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 6 8 \%}$ |  |

## Spelling 9

Students click on a selection of letters to spell the spoken word.
Example: headache; hedgehog; icicles

| Learning Metrics: Spelling 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6 , 8 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 8 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 6 6 \%}$ |  |

## Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives

This activity builds automatic recognition of verbs, adjectives and nouns.
Example: I remember her perfectly. - Remember: verb or noun?

| Learning Metrics: Nouns, Verbs and Adjectives |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 4 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 1 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 . 5 3 \%}$ |  |

## Grammatically Correct

Students compare and select grammatically correct phrases.
Example: Which is grammatically correct? "agree in principle" or "agree in principal"

| Learning Metrics: Grammatically Correct |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 2 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 . 9 0 \%}$ |  |

## Spelling Corrections

Students compare and identify the correct spelling from a pair of words.
Example: technology / tecnology

| Learning Metrics: Spelling Corrections |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 3 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 9 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 5 6 \%}$ |  |

## Numeracy

## Counting to 6

Students identify the cardinal number of a set of objects by subitizing.

Example: 1 to 6

| Learning Metrics: Counting to 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 8 , 1 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 1 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8 7 \%}$ |  |

Number Recognition-0 to 10

Students identify the face value of numbers up to 10 after hearing each number's name.

Example: 1 to 10

| Learning Metrics: Number Recognition - 0 to 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{3 0 , 8 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 3 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 7 4 \%}$ |

## Counting to 10

Students identify the cardinal number of a set of objects by subitizing.

Example: 1 to 10

| Learning Metrics: Counting to 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 5 , 8 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 3 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 6 2 \%}$ |  |

## Bigger Number - Single Digit

This activity develops place value knowledge; students select the larger number displayed.
Example: Select the bigger number: 5 or 7

| Learning Metrics: Bigger Number - Single Digit |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 2 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 8 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 . 2 0 \%}$ |

## Number Ordering to 10 (After)

This activity reinforces counting on; students select the number that comes after.
Example: What number comes after eight?

| Learning Metrics: Number Ordering to 10 (After) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 0 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 9 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 6 3 \%}$ |

## Smaller Number - Single Digit

This activity develops place value knowledge; students select the smaller number displayed.
Example: Select the smaller number: 8 or 4

| Learning Metrics: Smaller Number - Single Digit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 3 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 3 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 7 0 \%}$ |  |

## Number Ordering to 10 (Before)

This activity reinforces counting back; students select the number that comes before.

Example: What number comes before eight?

| Learning Metrics: Number Ordering to 10 (Before) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| 21,504 | $84.78 \%$ | 13.26 | $\mathbf{1 2 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 . 4 8 \%}$ |

Number Recognition-0 to 20

Students listen to and then select a number based on its face value.

Example: 0 to 20

| Learning Metrics: Number Recognition-0 to 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 3 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 3 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 6 1 \%}$ |

## Addition to 6

Students complete an equation by selecting the sum.
Example: $1+2$

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 4 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 2 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 5 4 \%}$ |  |

## Addition to 6 - Missing

In this activity, the students identify the addend missing from an equation.
Example: What do I add to 1 to get 3?

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 6-Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 2 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 6 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 . 1 2 \%}$ |  |

## Addition to 6 - Turned Around

Students are presented with a sum and need to select the matching addends.
Example: Which of the following give 4 ? $3+1$ or $1+2$

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 6 - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 8 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 5 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 9 6 \%}$ |

## Number Recognition - 11 to 100

Students listen to and then select a number based on its face value.
Example: 11 to 100

| Learning Metrics: Number Recognition - $\mathbf{1 1}$ to $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 9 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 6 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 8 6 \%}$ |  |

Number Ordering to 30 (After)

This activity reinforces the sequence of numbers; students select the number that comes next.

Example: What number comes after eighteen?

| Learning Metrics: Number Ordering to 30 (After) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 5 , 8 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 8 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 7 1 \%}$ |

## Addition to 10

Students complete an equation by selecting the sum.

Example: $3+4$

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 9 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 9 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 5 4 \%}$ |  |

## Bigger Number - Two Digit

This activity develops place value knowledge of two digit numbers; students select the larger number displayed.

Example: Select the bigger number: 23 or 18

| Learning Metrics: Bigger Number - Two Digit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 4 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 0 3 \%}$ |  |

## Number Ordering to 30 (Before)

This activity reinforces the sequence of numbers; students select the number that comes before.
Example: What number comes before twenty-six?

| Learning Metrics: Number Ordering to 30 (Before) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 8 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 4 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 9 9 \%}$ |

## Addition to 10 - Missing

In this activity, students identify the addend missing from an equation.
Example: What do I add to 1 to get 7?

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 10-Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| 24,988 | $\mathbf{7 6 . 6 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 . 1 8 \%}$ |  |

## Number Ordering to 100 (After)

This activity reinforces the sequence of numbers; students select the number that comes next.
Example: What number comes after eighty-eight?

| Learning Metrics: Number Ordering to 100 (After) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 2 , 7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 8 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 5 7 \%}$ |

## Subtraction less than 6

Students identify the difference after hearing and viewing a subtraction expression.
Example: 4-Feb

| Learning Metrics: Subtraction less than 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 4 , 0 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 6 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 . 2 4 \%}$ |  |

## Addition to 10 - Turned Around

Students are presented with a sum and need to select the matching addends.
Example: Which of the following give $7 ? 3+2$ or $1+6$

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 10-Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 6 , 1 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 2 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 3 2 \%}$ |

## Smaller Number - Two Digit

This activity develops place value knowledge; students select the smaller number displayed.
Example: Select the smaller number: 68 or 94

| Learning Metrics: Smaller Number - Two Digit |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 4 , 1 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 8 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 0 5 \%}$ |

## Number Pattern - Increasing 1

This activity introduces patterns; students complete a sequence of numbers which increases by 1 .
Example: 11, 12, $\qquad$ , 14, 15

| Learning Metrics: Number Pattern - Increasing 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 6 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 9 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 6 8 \%}$ |  |

## Number Ordering to 100 (Before)

This activity reinforces the sequence of numbers; students select the number that comes before.
Example: What number comes before eighty-five?

| Learning Metrics: Number Ordering to 100 (Before) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 9 , 4 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 9 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 . 9 4 \%}$ |

## Number Pattern - Decreasing 1

This activity introduces patterns; students complete a sequence of numbers which decreases by 1 .
Example: 11, 10, $\qquad$ , 8, 7

| Learning Metrics: Number Pattern - Decreasing 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 4 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 2 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 2 3 \%}$ |  |

## Subtraction less than 6 - Missing

In this activity, students select the missing subtrahend to complete an equation.
Example: What do I subtract from 4 to get 1 ?

| Learning Metrics: Subtraction less than 6 - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 2 , 5 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 . 7 3 \%}$ |  |

## Addition to 20

Basic facts knowledge is further developed by questions containing addends that total up to 20.
Example: $4+13$

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 4 , 3 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 . 6 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 8 6 \%}$ |  |

## Bigger Number - Three Digit

Students apply and extend their place value knowledge by selecting the bigger three digit number.
Example: Select the bigger number: 315 or 721

| Learning Metrics: Bigger Number - Three Digit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 0 , 5 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 0 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 7 6 \%}$ |  |

## Subtraction less than 10

Students identify the difference after hearing and viewing a subtraction expression.
Example: 9-Mar

| Learning Metrics: Subtraction less than 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 9 , 3 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 5 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 . 1 3 \%}$ |  |

## Smaller Number - Three Digit

Students apply and extend their place value knowledge by selecting the smaller three digit number.
Example: Select the smaller number: 286 or 601

| Learning Metrics: Smaller Number - Three Digit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 9 , 2 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 7 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 8 4 \%}$ |  |

## Number Pattern - Increasing 2

This activity introduces patterns; students complete a sequence of numbers which increases by 2 .
Example: 10, 12, $\qquad$ , 16, 18

| Learning Metrics: Number Pattern - Increasing 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 9 , 4 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 9 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 8 . 5 3 \%}$ |  |

## Adding Multiple of Ten

Adding efficiently is a focus; this activity reinforces counting in tens and using basic facts.
Example: $41+30$

| Learning Metrics: Adding Multiple of Ten |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 7 , 4 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 1 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 8 1 \%}$ |

## Subtraction less than 10 - Turned Around

In this activity, students identify the subtraction expression that matches a given answer.
Example: Which of the following give 4? 6-3 or 5-1

| Learning Metrics: Subtraction less than 10-Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 5 , 5 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 5 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 4 8 \%}$ |

## Number Recognition - Three Digit

Students listen to a three digit number and match this to the written number displayed.
Example: eight hundred and fifty-five

| Learning Metrics: Number Recognition - Three Digit |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 3 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 1 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 4 4 \%}$ |

## Number Pattern - Decreasing 2

This activity introduces patterns; students complete a sequence of numbers which decreases by 2 .
Example: 11, 9, $\qquad$ , 5, 3

| Learning Metrics: Number Pattern - Decreasing 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 4 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 9 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 . 6 5 \%}$ |  |

## Arithmetic 1

Students are exposed to adding three addends at a time, prompting the change of order when adding.
Example: $2+2+4$

| Learning Metrics: Arithmetic 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| 11,119 | $\mathbf{7 5 . 2 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 . 5 2 \%}$ |  |

## Two Digit + One Digit Without Carry

Students apply a combination of place value knowledge and basic facts to add above 20.
Example: $21+3$

| Learning Metrics: Two Digit + One Digit Without Carry |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 4 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 4 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 7 8 \%}$ |

## Time - Analog 1

Students select a clock face that matches the written and spoken time -to the hour.
Example: Ten o'clock

| Learning Metrics: Time - Analog 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 5 , 4 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 7 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 7 4 \%}$ |  |

## Addition to 20-Missing

In this activity, students identify the addend missing from an equation.
Example: What do I add to 3 to get 11 ?

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 20 - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1 , 6 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 2 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 4 9 \%}$ |  |

## Double

In this activity, students double numbers from 1-10, and that are multiples of 10.
Example: Double 20

| Learning Metrics: Double |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 9 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 3 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 7 3 \%}$ |  |

## Addition to 20 - Turned Around

Students are presented with a sum and need to select the matching addends.

Example: Which of the following give $17 ? 15+3$ or $8+9$

| Learning Metrics: Addition to 20 - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 8 , 5 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 0 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 2 0 \%}$ |

## Addition and Subtraction 1

Single digit basic facts for both adding and subtracting are reinforced in this activity.
Example: 1+9;7-4

| Learning Metrics: Addition and Subtraction 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 7 , 2 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7 8 \%}$ |

## Number Pattern - Increasing 3

Students develop their understanding of patterns by completing number sequences which increase by 10.
Example: 1, 11, $\qquad$ , 31, 41

| Learning Metrics: Number Pattern - Increasing 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 9 , 7 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 6 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 8 3 \%}$ |  |

## Time - Digital 1

Students match written and digital times- to the hour.
Example: eleven o'clock

| Learning Metrics: Time - Digital 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 7 , 3 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 8 1 \%}$ |

## Left and Right

Students select the direction the arrow points to determine left and right.
Example: Which way does the arrow point? Left or Right

| Learning Metrics: Left and Right |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 8 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 4 2 \%}$ |  |

Subtraction less than 10 - Missing
In this activity, students select the missing subtrahend to complete an equation.
Example: What do I subtract from 10 to get 2?

| Learning Metrics: Subtraction less than 10 - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 8 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 3 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 . 8 5 \%}$ |

## Ten Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times'before selecting the matching answer.
Example: $3 \times 10$

| Learning Metrics: Ten Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 7 , 0 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 2 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 9 6 \%}$ |  |

## Subtraction less than 20

Students match subtraction expressions to their answers - numbers less than 20.
Example: 11-Oct

| Learning Metrics: Subtraction less than 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 . 2 6 \%}$ |  |

## Time - Analog 2

Students select a clock face that matches the written and spoken time - half past the hour.
Example: Half past one; Two thirty

| Learning Metrics: Time - Analog 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 7 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 5 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 2 0 \%}$ |  |

## Two Digit + One Digit With Carry

In this activity, students hear and view two digit + one digit with carry expressions and select the matching answers.
Example: $21+9$

| Learning Metrics: Two Digit + One Digit With Carry |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 8 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 8}$ | $41.47 \%$ |

## Ten Times Tables

Students find the matching products for 10x table expressions. ("4 tens are..") (4x10)
Example: $10 \times 10$

| Learning Metrics: Ten Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 7 , 0 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 1 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 0 2 \%}$ |  |

## Number Pattern - Decreasing 3

Students develop their understanding of patterns by completing number sequences which decreases by 10.
Example: 41, 31, $\qquad$ , 11, 1

| Learning Metrics: Number Pattern - Decreasing 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 1 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 4 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 . 0 0 \%}$ |  |

## Ten Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the 10x table by solving equations containing a missing factor. This is a precursor to division.

Example: What do I multiply 10 by to get 20?

| Learning Metrics: Ten Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0 , 1 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 6 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 4 9 \%}$ |  |

## Time - Digital 2

Students match written and digital times - to the half hour.
Example: One thirty; Half past ten

| Learning Metrics: Time - Digital 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 3 , 1 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 2 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 0 5 \%}$ |  |

## Two Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times'before selecting the matching answer.
Example: 3 x 2

| Learning Metrics: Two Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 2 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 2 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 6 4 \%}$ |  |

## Two Digit - One Digit Without Trade

Students find the difference between a two digit and one digit number without needing to trade.
Example: 23-Feb

| Learning Metrics: Two Digit - One Digit Without Trade |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 5 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 6 . 0 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 3 0 \%}$ |

## Subtraction less than 20 - Missing

In this activity, students select the missing subtrahend to complete an equation.
Example: What do I subtract from 11 to get 2?

| Learning Metrics: Subtraction less than 20-Missing |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{2 1 , 7 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 7 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 9 7 \%}$ |

## Two Times Tables

Students find the matching products for $2 x$ table expressions. ("4 twos are..") (4x2)
Example: 10x 2

| Learning Metrics: Two Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 8 , 5 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 4 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 7 . 3 8 \%}$ |  |

## Ten Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give $30 ? 3 \times 10$ or $10 \times 10$

| Learning Metrics: Ten Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 9 , 4 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 3 5 \%}$ |

## Divide by Ten

Students apply 10x tables knowledge to answer division questions.
Example: $30 \div 10$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Ten |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 8 , 3 8 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 2 3 \%}$ |  |

## Five Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times' before selecting the matching answer. Questions are asked in sequence.

Example: $3 \times 5$

| Learning Metrics: Five Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6 , 0 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 8 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 8 1 \%}$ |  |

## Subtraction less than 20 - Turned Around

In this activity, students identify the subtraction expression that matches a given answer.

Example: Which of the following give 5? 12-8 or 11-6

| Learning Metrics: Subtraction less than 20 - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| 14,297 | $75.63 \%$ | 10.90 | 9.36 | 13.83 | $47.77 \%$ |

## Subtracting Multiple of Ten

Subtraction efficiency is the focus; this activity reinforces subtracting in groups of ten and using basic facts.
Example: 33-10

| Learning Metrics: Subtracting Multiple of Ten |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 4 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 2 . 9 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 8 4 \%}$ |  |

## Two Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $2 x$ table by solving equations with a missing factor. This is a precursor to division.

Example: What do I multiply 2 by to get 12 ?

| Learning Metrics: Two Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 2 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 1 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 1 . 3 0 \%}$ |  |

## Five Times Tables

Students find the matching products for 5x table expressions.
Example: "4 fives are.." 4 x 5

| Learning Metrics: Five Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 2 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 5 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 0 5 \%}$ |  |

## Two Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give 8 ? $3 \times 2$ or $4 \times 2$

| Learning Metrics: Two Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 6 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 9 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 9 4 \%}$ |

## Numbers in Words

Students read numbers in their word form and match them to their numerical form.
Example: eight hundred eighty-two

| Learning Metrics: Numbers in Words |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 8 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 8 8 \%}$ |  |

Halve

Students apply $2 x$ table and number knowledge to halve numbers.
Example: Half of 12

| Learning Metrics: Halve |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 4 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 7 0 \%}$ |  |

## Five Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give $35 ? 7 \times 5$ or $9 \times 5$

| Learning Metrics: Five Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 6 , 1 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{8 4 . 8 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 7 4 \%}$ |

## Two Digit - One Digit With Trade

Students extend their skills by subtracting from two digit numbers where trade is required.
Example: 31-4

| Learning Metrics: Two Digit - One Digit With Trade |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 5 , 9 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 9 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 6 . 8 0 \%}$ |

## Five Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $5 x$ tables by solving equations with a missing factor. This is a precursor to division.

Example: What do I multiply 5 by to get 20 ?

| Learning Metrics: Five Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 1 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 6 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 2 0 \%}$ |

## Eleven Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times'before selecting the matching answer. Questions are asked in sequence.

Example: "4 elevens are..." 4 x 11

| Learning Metrics: Eleven Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 4 , 5 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 6 . 1 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 1 1 \%}$ |

## Divide by Two

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer 'divide by two'questions.
Example: $6 \div 2$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Two |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 9 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 2 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 4 3 \%}$ |  |

## Time - Analog 3

Students select a clock face that matches the written and spoken time - quarter hour intervals.
Example: One fifteen; One forty-five; Quarter to two

| Learning Metrics: Time - Analog 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 1 , 7 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 7 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 3 2 \%}$ |

## Times Tables 1

Students experience a range of 2, 5 and 10 times table questions to build recall.
Example: $7 \times 2 ; 3 \times 5 ; 9 \times 10$

| Learning Metrics: Times Tables 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1 , 2 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 3 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 8 7 \%}$ |  |

## Eleven Times Tables

Students find the matching products for 11x table expressions.
Example: "4 elevens are..." $4 \times 11$

| Learning Metrics: Eleven Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 5 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 3 \%}$ |  |

## Time - Digital 3

Students match written and digital times for varying intervals.
Example: Five past one; One ten

| Learning Metrics: Time - Digital 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1 , 5 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 8 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 4 5 \%}$ |  |

## Four Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times' before selecting the matching answer. Questions are asked in sequence.

Example: " 2 fours are..." 2 x 4

| Learning Metrics: Four Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 , 7 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 8 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{6 3 . 7 1 \%}$ |  |

## Eleven Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $11 \times$ table by solving equations with a missing factor.
Example: What do I multiply 11 by to get 121 ?

| Learning Metrics: Eleven Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0 , 9 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 0 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 0 2 \%}$ |  |

## Divide by Five

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer 'divide by five' questions.
Example: $15 \div 5$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Five |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1 , 9 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 5 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 7 9 \%}$ |  |

## Eleven Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give $66 ? 6 \times 11$ or $3 \times 11$

| Learning Metrics: Eleven Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 3 , 1 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 1 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 6 6 \%}$ |

## Four Times Tables

Students find the matching products for $4 x$ table expressions. (" 3 fours are..") (3x4)
Example: 11 x 4

| Learning Metrics: Four Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 1 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 1 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 4 3 \%}$ |  |

## Time 1

Students match analog and digital times ranging from one hour to 5 minute intervals.
Example: What time is the clock showing?

| Learning Metrics: Time 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 5 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 . 4 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 6 3 \%}$ |  |

## Three Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times'before selecting the matching answer.
Example: $3 \times 3$

| Learning Metrics: Three Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2 , 6 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 0 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 5 9 \%}$ |  |

## Division 1

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer division questions involving 2x, $5 x$ ad $10 x$.
Example: $6 \div 2$

| Learning Metrics: Division 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{9 , 7 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 0 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 . 3 4 \%}$ |  |

## Four Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $4 x$ table by solving number sentences with a missing factor.
Example: What do I multiply 4 by to get 12 ?

| Learning Metrics: Four Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{9 , 3 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 8 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 1 . 7 7 \%}$ |  |

## Three Times Tables

Students find the matching products for $3 x$ table expressions.
Example: "4 threes are.." $3 \times 3$

| Learning Metrics: Three Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{9 , 4 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 2 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 . 1 0 \%}$ |  |

## Four Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give 48 ? $8 \times 4$ or $12 \times 4$

| Learning Metrics: Four Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{8 , 0 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 0 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 4 \%}$ |

## Time - Digital 4

Students match written and digital times for 5 and 10 minute intervals.
Example: Ten twenty

| Learning Metrics: Time - Digital 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{8 , 2 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 7 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 2 2 \%}$ |  |

## Divide by Eleven

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer 'divide by eleven'questions.
Example: $44 \div 11$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Eleven |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| 7,930 | $\mathbf{9 5 . 3 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 6 1 \%}$ |  |

## Three Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $3 x$ table by solving number sentences with a missing factor.
Example: What do I multiply 3 by to get 21?

| Learning Metrics: Three Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{7 , 6 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 4 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 . 2 6 \%}$ |  |

## Three Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.

Example: Which of the following give $27 ? 7 \times 3$ or $9 \times 3$

| Learning Metrics: Three Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{8 , 0 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 0 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 3 7 \%}$ |

## Addition and Subtraction 2

Students solve a range of subtraction and addition problems involving trade and carrying.
Example: $22+9$

| Learning Metrics: Addition and Subtraction 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| 7,778 | $\mathbf{8 3 . 8 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 0 1 \%}$ |  |

## Time - Analog 4

Students select a clock face that matches the written and spoken time - to five minute intervals
Example: Five past one

| Learning Metrics: Time - Analog 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{8 , 2 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 5 2 \%}$ | 11.39 | $\mathbf{1 0 . 1 8}$ | 15.31 | $\mathbf{5 0 . 4 2 \%}$ |  |

## Divide by Four

In this activity, students apply basic facts knowledge to answer 'divide by four' $q$ uestions.
Example: $16 \div 4$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Four |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{7 , 6 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 4 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 4 2 \%}$ |  |

## Times Tables 2

Students experience a range of 3, 4 and 11 times table questions to build recall.
Example: $9 \times 3 ; 6 \times 4 ; 11 \times 11$

| Learning Metrics: Times Tables 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{7 , 5 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 3 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 2 0 \%}$ |  |

## Six Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times'before selecting the matching answer. Questions are asked in sequence.

Example: $3 \times 6$

| Learning Metrics: Six Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{7 , 3 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 3 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 8 9 \%}$ |  |

## Mixed Mentals 1

Students need to focus on the equation symbols to answer a mix of addition, subtraction and multiplication questions.
Example: $3+8 ; 9-2 ; 4 \times 6 ; 20 \div 2$

| Learning Metrics: Mixed Mentals 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{6 , 2 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 8 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 6 7 \%}$ |  |

## Divide by Three

In this activity, students apply basic facts knowledge to answer 'divide by three' questions.
Example: $9 \div 3$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Three |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 9 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 1 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 5 6 \%}$ |  |

## Six Times Tables

Students find the matching products for 6x table expressions.
Example: "4 sixes are.." $4 \times 6$

| Learning Metrics: Six Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{6 , 5 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 1 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 1 7 \%}$ |  |

## Number Pattern - Increasing 4

This activity introduces patterns; students complete a sequence of numbers which increases by 3, 4 or 5 .
Example: 0, 4, $\qquad$ , 12, 16

| Learning Metrics: Number Pattern - Increasing 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 4 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 9 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 . 7 7 \%}$ |  |

## Eight Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times'before selecting the matching answer. Questions are asked in sequence.

Example: $3 \times 8$

| Learning Metrics: Eight Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 6 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 1 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 4 . 8 1 \%}$ |  |

## Six Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $6 x$ table by solving equations with a missing factor.
Example: What do I multiply 6 by to get 30 ?

| Learning Metrics: Six Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 3 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 5 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 5 5 \%}$ |  |

## Division 2

In this activity, students apply basic facts recall and number knowledge to answer a range of division questions.
Example: $12 \div 3$

| Learning Metrics: Division 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 0 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 6 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 9 4 \%}$ |  |

## Six Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give 42 ? $7 \times 6$ or $6 \times 6$

| Learning Metrics: Six Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 3 6 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 6 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 3 9 \%}$ |  |

## Eight Times Tables

Students find the matching products for 8x table expressions.
Example: "4 eights are.." $4 \times 8$

| Learning Metrics: Eight Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 3 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 1 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 4 5 \%}$ |  |

## Divide by Six

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer 'divide by six'questions.
Example: $24 \div 6$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Six |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 1 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 6 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 2 \%}$ |  |

## Nine Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times' before selecting the matching answer. Questions are asked in sequence.

Example: 3 x 9

| Learning Metrics: Nine Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{5 , 4 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 0 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 4 2 \%}$ |  |

## Arithmetic 2

Students apply their number knowledge to answer a range of two digit and one digit addition and subtraction questions.
Example: 38-2-4

| Learning Metrics: Arithmetic 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{4 , 5 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 . 2 7 \%}$ |  |

## Eight Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $8 x$ table by solving equations with a missing factor.
Example: What do I multiply 8 by to get 40 ?

| Learning Metrics: Eight Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{4 , 7 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 8 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 . 1 5 \%}$ |  |

## Eight Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give $64 ? 7 \times 8$ or $8 \times 8$

| Learning Metrics: Eight Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{4 , 6 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 5 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 6 5 \%}$ |

## Nine Times Tables

Students find the matching products for 9x table expressions.

Example: "4 nines are.." 4 x 9

| Learning Metrics: Nine Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{4 , 3 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 5 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 8 1 \%}$ |  |

## Nine Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the 9x table by solving equations with a missing factor.
Example: What do I multiply 9 by to get 36 ?

| Learning Metrics: Nine Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 9 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 7 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 2 5 \%}$ |  |

## Divide by Eight

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer 'divide by eight' questions.

Example: $24 \div 8$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Eight |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 5 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 8 . 6 6 \%}$ |

## Arithmetic 3

Students apply their number knowledge to answer a range of two digit and one digit addition and subtraction questions.
Example: $2+12+25$

| Learning Metrics: Arithmetic 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 2 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 6 . 8 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 2 6 \%}$ |  |

## Nine Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give 72 ? $12 \times 9$ or $8 \times 9$

| Learning Metrics: Nine Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 8 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 4 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5 9 \%}$ |  |

## Times Tables 3

Students experience a range of times table questions to build recall.
Example: $4 \times 8 ; 5 \times 9 ; 7 \times 6$

| Learning Metrics: Times Tables 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 6 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 9 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 3 3 \%}$ |  |

## Divide by Nine

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer 'divide by nine'questions.
Example: $36 \div 9$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Nine |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 4 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 7 \%}$ |  |

## Twelve Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times'before selecting the matching answer. Questions are asked in sequence.

Example: $3 \times 12$

| Learning Metrics: Twelve Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 5 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 1 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 2 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 5 . 5 4 \%}$ |  |

## Mixed Mentals 2

Students need to focus on the equation symbols to answer a mix of addition, subtraction and multiplication questions.
Example: $10 \times 5$

| Learning Metrics: Mixed Mentals 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 3 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 4 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 6 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 4 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 2 0 \%}$ |  |

## Arithmetic 4

Students apply their number knowledge to answer a range of two digit addition and subtraction questions.
Example: 64-12-9
Learning Metrics: Arithmetic 4

| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 , 7 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 7 . 2 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 . 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 . 3 2 \%}$ |

## Time 2

Students match analog and digital times ranging focusing on 5 minute intervals.
Example: What time does the clock show?

| Learning Metrics: Time 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{3 , 1 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 3 . 3 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 . 7 5 \%}$ |  |

## Division 3

In this activity, students apply basic facts recall and number knowledge to answer a range of division questions.
Example: $24 \div 6$

| Learning Metrics: Division 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 , 4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 6 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 5 . 1 9 \%}$ |  |

## Twelve Times Tables

Students find the matching products for $12 x$ table expressions.
Example: "4 twelves are.." $4 \times 12$

| Learning Metrics: Twelve Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{2 , 3 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 9 5 \%}$ |  |

## Twelve Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $12 x$ table by solving equations with a missing factor.
Example: What do I multiply 12 by to get 108 ?

| Learning Metrics: Twelve Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 8 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 4 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 . 0 0 \%}$ |  |

## Twelve Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give $36 ? 4 \times 12$ or $3 \times 12$

| Learning Metrics: Twelve Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 7 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 6 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 7 8 \%}$ |  |

## Arithmetic 5

Students apply their number knowledge to answer a range of two digit addition and subtraction questions.
Example: 86-11+5

| Learning Metrics: Arithmetic 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| 1,377 | $\mathbf{6 7 . 3 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 . 9 3 \%}$ |  |

## Seven Times Tables Introduction

Students hear and read multiplication expressions using the word 'times' before selecting the matching answer.
Example: $3 \times 7$

| Learning Metrics: Seven Times Tables Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 , 8 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 7 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 4 2 \%}$ |

## Divide by Twelve

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer 'divide by twelve' questions.
Example: $36 \div 12$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Twelve |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 5 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 6 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 . 1 5 \%}$ |  |

## Number Pattern - Decreasing 4

This activity introduces patterns; students complete a sequence of numbers which decreases by 3, 4 or 5 .
Example: 13, 10, $\qquad$ , 4, 1

| Learning Metrics: Number Pattern - Decreasing 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 4 4 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 . 6 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 4 4 \%}$ |  |

## Seven Times Tables

Students find the matching products for the $7 x$ table expressions.
Example: "4 sevens are.." 4 x 7

| Learning Metrics: Seven Times Tables |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 , 8 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 9 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 . 3 1 \%}$ |

## Seven Times Tables - Missing

Students consolidate their understanding of the $7 x$ table by solving equations with a missing factor.
Example: $\qquad$ $x 7=28$

| Learning Metrics: Seven Times Tables - Missing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 4 8 6}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 6 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 2 3 \%}$ |  |

## Arithmetic 6

Students find the answer to three digit addition questions.
Example: $267+237$

| Learning Metrics: Arithmetic 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 1 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 3 . 6 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 1 0 \%}$ |  |

## Seven Times Tables - Turned Around

In this activity, students read the product and identify the expression that matches.
Example: Which of the following give 56 ? $7 \times 7$ or 8 x

| Learning Metrics: Seven Times Tables - Turned Around |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |
| $\mathbf{1 , 4 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 9 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 0 5 \%}$ |

## Times Tables 4

Students experience a range of times table questions to build recall. All times tables are covered.
Example: $7 \times 12$

| Learning Metrics: Times Tables 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 5 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 . 4 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 9 8 \%}$ |  |

## Divide by Seven

In this activity, students apply basic facts and number knowledge to answer 'divide by seven'questions.
Example: $21 \div 7$

| Learning Metrics: Divide by Seven |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 3 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 4 . 6 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 . 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 . 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 8 8 \%}$ |  |

## Division 4

In this activity, students apply basic facts recall and number knowledge to answer a range of division questions.
Example: $21 \div 7$

| Learning Metrics: Division 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 3 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 8 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 . 9 4 \%}$ |  |

## Mixed Mentals 3

Students need to focus on the equation symbols to answer a mix of addition, subtraction and multiplication questions.
Example: $56+9 ; 47-8 ; 7 \times 5 ; 22 \div 2$

| Learning Metrics: Mixed Mentals 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 4 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 . 4 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 0 8 \%}$ |  |

## Mixed Mentals 4

Students answer complex questions involving all operations including 3 digit numbers.
Example: $43+19 ; 64-18 ; 12 \times 9 ; 122 \div 2$

| Learning Metrics: Mixed Mentals 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 2 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{8 7 . 6 7 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 5 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 . 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 . 8 4 \%}$ |  |

## Division 5

In this activity, students apply basic facts recall and number knowledge to answer a range of division questions.
Example: $108 \div 9$

| Learning Metrics: Division 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 3 6 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 2 . 9 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 4 2 \%}$ |  |

## Order of Operations

In this activity, students apply the rule of calculating the total of expressions in brackets before calculating other parts of an equation.

Example: $(7+3) \times 5$

| Learning Metrics: Order of Operations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 2 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 2 3 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 1 6 \%}$ |  |

## Average

Students add two numbers together and divide by two to find the average for these questions.
Example: Average of 10 and 18

| Learning Metrics: Average |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 . 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{8 9 . 6 5 \%}$ |  |

## Decimal Ordering

Students compare decimal numbers to three places to select the biggest or smallest.
Example: Which is bigger? 0.18 or 0.3

| Learning Metrics: Decimal Ordering |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{1 , 3 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 1 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 . 7 2 \%}$ |  |

## Division 6

In this activity, students apply basic facts recall and number knowledge to answer a range of complex division questions.
Example: $100 \div 5 ; 26 \div 2$

| Learning Metrics: Division 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample <br> Size | Average <br> Accuracy | Average <br> Ans / min | Average <br> Early Score | Average <br> High Score | Average <br> Improvement |  |
| $\mathbf{0 , 8 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 5 . 3 2 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 7 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 0 4 \%}$ |  |

