

There is a difference between the work you would expect at grade level and the actual work assigned at grade level.

A curriculum gap is the difference between what the students are expected to learn vs the lessons the students actually get.

Teachers at lower grade levels are more likely to choose tightly aligned activities and assessments than those at higher grade levels.

A curriculum gap might account for the fact that some students get very good grades in school but don't do well on state assessments.

The curriculum gap at 9<sup>th</sup> grade is about two grade levels.

The curriculum gap at grade 11 would not impact student achievement on the state's test.

Student assignments aren't as much as an issue as assessments.

The data shows that a gap in curriculum begins at about the 8<sup>th</sup> grade level.

Students will perform better on tests if they are taught the content for the grade level they will be tested.

A possible contributing factor to the curriculum gap is the content within textbooks.

It is **not** possible for 12<sup>th</sup> grade students to be given work that is four or more grade levels below where you'd expect that work to be.

The data represented by this graph is from a small sample of students.

A student who does well in class will also do well on a state assessment.

The largest curriculum gap is at 12<sup>th</sup> grade.

If the district curriculum is aligned, then the classroom curriculum will be aligned.

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