

Chapter 1 : Uncommon Clarity® 3 Measures of Success - Uncommon Clarity®

Uncommon Measures provides an answer to the question posed by Congress in Public Law , suggests criteria for evaluating the quality of linkages, and calls for further research to determine the level of precision needed to make inferences about linked tests. In arriving at its conclusions, the committee acknowledged that ultimately policymakers and educators must take responsibility for determining the degree of imprecision they are willing to tolerate in testing and linking.

The reports released today outline steps needed to refine the development and use of large-scale tests in education, including "high-stakes" tests used by schools for tracking, promotion, or graduation, and national tests proposed by the U. Department of Education to assess fourth-grade reading and eighth-grade mathematics. Testing for Tracking, Promotion, and Graduation says that test results should not be the only basis for deciding which classes a student takes or what curriculum to teach, whether a student will advance to the next grade, or whether the student will be able to graduate. Other factors -- including grades and teacher recommendations -- also should be considered. Moreover, the report says, schools should eliminate "low-track" classes that typically do not provide challenging instruction and often are led by the least-experienced teachers. Evaluation of the Voluntary National Tests: NAGB also should move quickly to address the inclusion of students with disabilities and students who are English-language learners, both issues which have important implications for test design and accuracy. Equivalence and Linkage Among Educational Tests , a follow-up to an interim report by the Research Council released in June, concludes that one proposed alternative to national testing -- linking the results of existing commercial and state tests and providing comparable information about achievement of students taking different tests in different parts of the country -- is generally not feasible. A summary of each report follows. A Shared Responsibility At the local level, schools have turned to large-scale standardized tests to help them place students in curriculum "tracks" -- in which students are assigned to specialized schools, programs, or classes. Tests also are used in decisions about whether a student will advance to a higher grade or be retained in the same grade, and about whether a student will be permitted to graduate from high school. When used appropriately, such high-stakes tests can help promote student learning and equal opportunity in the classroom by defining standards of student achievement and by helping school officials identify areas in which students need additional or different instruction. When used inappropriately, however, these tests can undermine the quality of education and lower opportunities for some students, especially if test results are misinterpreted or misused, or students are relegated to a low-quality educational experience as a result of their scores, according to High Stakes: Testing for Tracking, Promotion, and Graduation. High standards cannot be established and maintained simply by imposing them on students, the report says. Students, parents, educators, public officials, school districts, and states share responsibility for improving the quality of education. If test results are going to be used to make high-stakes decisions about individual students, school districts seeking to improve student performance should first improve the content and methods of classroom instruction, and they should test students only for knowledge and skills that reflect closely what has been taught in the classroom. Schools also must guard against teaching that is narrowly tailored to performing well on a particular test, rather than focused on the broader set of skills and knowledge a test is intended to measure. School officials must ensure that what is taught extends beyond any particular test, and that students are not given help that undermines the integrity of the test as a reliable gauge of student learning. The report also says that: Such low-track classes should be eliminated. Neither test scores nor any other form of evaluation should be used to place students in these settings. Students at risk of not graduating should be advised of their situation well in advance, and should be provided with appropriate instruction to cover the material on which they will be tested. The new tests are intended to tell individual students, parents, and teachers where students stand relative to high national standards, and in mathematics, how students compare to those in other countries. The proposed tests are not intended or designed for use in high-stakes decisions about tracking, promotion, or graduation of students. Phase I concludes that the National Assessment Governing Board NAGB has established reasonable specifications for the new tests and has made

good progress in developing an adequate number of high-quality test questions. NAGB now needs to make important decisions about how the tests will be scored and how the results will be reported, and, based on these decisions, complete its development and evaluation plans. The board plans to use achievement levels developed for the National Assessment of Educational Progress NAEP in reporting results, so it must ensure that the questions included in the new tests are closely linked to the descriptions that have been established for these achievement levels. It is important for the test developers to try to achieve broad consensus on these tests and their uses, the report says. NAGB has made little progress so far in developing procedures to ensure that students with disabilities or with limited English proficiency are included in comparable examinations and that their scores can be compared with those of other students. Plans for including and accommodating these students -- a major goal of the national testing program -- are still sketchy and do not break new ground. Equivalence and Linkage Among Educational Tests says that tests administered currently at the state and local level are too diverse -- in terms of their content, format, difficulty, and intended uses -- to allow the results to be compared meaningfully to one another or to national or international standards. Linkages can be computed in some limited cases -- where the tests and their uses are very similar -- but it is generally not possible to link even small subsets of tests to make valid comparisons of student performance. Unless tests are closely aligned in content and format with the National Assessment of Educational Progress, attempts to link test results with NAEP and to report results in terms of the NAEP performance levels are likely to be unreliable and potentially misleading. The studies were funded by the U. Rosters of the authoring committee members and investigators follow. It is a private, non-profit organization that provides advice on science and technology under a congressional charter granted to the National Academy of Sciences. Phase 1 ; and Uncommon Measures: Reporters may obtain a pre-publication copy from the Office of News and Public Information at the letterhead address contacts listed above. Stouffer Professor of Sociology Center for Demography.

Chapter 2 : Table of Contents: Uncommon measures

Uncommon Measures: Student Surveys and Their Use in Measuring Teaching Effectiveness David English, Jackie Burniske, Debra Meibaum, and Lisa Lachlan-Hach. In an effort to develop a balanced and valid system, states and districts increasingly have moved toward using multiple measures in educator evaluation.

Indeed, if the inch were defined as 2. The speed of light may be expressed as being roughly 1. Knuth, later a famed computer scientist. According to Knuth, the basis of this new revolutionary system is the potrzebie, which equals the thickness of Mad issue 26, or 2. The system also features such units as whatmeworry, cowznofski, vreeble, hoo, and hah. The dates are calculated from October 1, the date MAD was first published. Dates before this point are referred to perhaps tongue-in-cheek as "B. To To Drive Dri. You You Humor Hum. Sagan As a humorous tribute to Carl Sagan and his association with the catchphrase "billions and billions", a sagan has been defined as a large quantity – technically at least four billion two billion plus two billion – of anything. A parsec is approximately 3. The beard-second is defined as the length an average beard grows in one second. Device sensitivity is usually specified in mickeys per inch. Typical resolution is mickeys per inch 16 mickeys per mm, but resolutions up to 16, mickeys per inch are available. It is named after former Buffalo mayor James D. Griffin, who earned the nickname "Six Pack Jimmy" after suggesting residents grab a six-pack of Genesee beer to wait out an upcoming snowstorm. Smoot The Smoot is a unit of length, defined as the height in of Oliver R. The unit is used to measure the length of the Harvard Bridge. Canonically, and originally, in when Smoot was a Lambda Chi Alpha pledge at MIT class of, the bridge was measured to be Smoot himself as a ruler. The Cambridge Massachusetts police department adopted the convention of using Smoots to measure the locations of accidents and incidents on the bridge. When the original markings were removed or covered over during bridge maintenance, the police had to request that someone reapply the Smoot scale markings. The Sheppey is the creation of Douglas Adams and John Lloyd, included in The Meaning of Liff, their dictionary of putative meanings for words that are actually just place names. Wiffle balls are a much cheaper alternative to using two reference lasers, which often pass straight through gaps in thin corals. This amounts to around Power Donkey power This facetious engineering unit is defined as watts – about a third of a horsepower. Andy Weir, author of The Martian, revealed in a interview with Adam Savage that the Curiosity rover team at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory references milli-pirate-ninjas in their meetings. Jiffy time A jiffy is a unit of time used in computer operating systems, being the interval of time between system timer interrupts. This interval varies from system to system, but is typically between 1 and 10 milliseconds. Microcentury According to Gian-Carlo Rota, [37] the mathematician John von Neumann used the term microcentury to denote the maximum length of a lecture. One microcentury is 52 minutes and The name "Mooch" coming from a nickname for Scaramucci, "The Mooch. Non-conventional These units describe dimensions which are not and cannot be covered by the International System of Units. Rictus scale Tom Weller suggests the Rictus scale for earthquake intensity a takeoff of the conventional Richter scale, measuring media coverage of the event.

Chapter 3 : Uncommon Measure: Acoustic Result Could Change Definition of Temperature - Scientific American

Uncommon Measures. likes 11 talking about this. Crafting is more than a hobby for myself it's my get away! Currently my niche is handcrafted wood.

Share5 Shares Everyone is familiar with basic units of measurement: Inches, pounds, seconds, and other ways to break down our surroundings follow our every step from birth to death. Some of them are amusing, some are extremely important and serious, and all of them are profoundly strange. The Acre is, naturally, about the same size as the country, approximately 20, square kilometers 8, sq mi. It hails from the days of the British Empire, and it is used to describe the size of various geographical areas in terms that are easily understandable to the average person. Every banana you eat is contaminated with a tiny amount of radiation. Funnily enough, this amount is roughly 0. Although this is obviously a harmless dose, it offers an easily relatable comparison to abstract radiation figures. The banana equivalent dose BED may actually be the first unit of measurement ever coined by a comic. It started out as a surprisingly well-researched comparison chart published in the popular webcomic XKCD. Crabs and their cousins, millicrabs, are used to express the intensity of radiation sources in space. Much like the prototype meter stick that was used to define metric measurements until , the Crab Nebula serves as a standard for space radiation. The beard second is among the stranger ones. The beard second is among the many measurements inspired by and parodying the light year, the distance light can travel in one year. This is based on the fact that a year has roughly However, this scale is kind of inaccurate, which is why real professionals scoff at the Scoville scale and rank their spices with ASTA pungency units. This scale measures the pungency of a pepper with a technique called liquid chromatography, which enables a more accurate score than the Scoville scale. But since the Scoville is fairly well-known and standardized, the ASTA scale is mainly used for measuring the color of pepper products. This is important, because the quality and price of a chili powder is usually tied to the deepness of its red color. The strangely named sydharb is a rough measurement for a large volume of water. Unsurprisingly, the unit has never gained popularity outside of Australia. The fortnight is based on an old English unit, while the others are deliberately ridiculous. When it comes to the savart scale , the two are practically one and the same. If you know musical theory, a savart is a handy approximation unit in certain situations. Despite its complicated obscurity, the savart was actually invented twice by two different people. Every second we talk on a phone, erlangs are ticking in the counter; the unit is used to measure telecommunications traffic. One erlang is equal to one hour of continuous traffic per voice path. A barn is a particle physics unit that along with its cousins, the femtobarn and inverse femtobarn , is used to measure how many particles hit a detector in collider experiments. The barn was first used in June , when it started appearing in reports at the Los Alamos secret laboratory. Pauli Poiso also writes for Cracked. Why not follow him on Twitter?

Chapter 4 : Uncommon Measures on Vimeo

This is "Uncommon Measures" by School Retool on Vimeo, the home for high quality videos and the people who love them.

Equivalence and Linkage Among Educational Tests. The National Academies Press. The proposal turned up the volume on what had already been a contentious debate and drew intense scrutiny from a wide range of educators, parents, policy makers, and social scientists. Recognizing the important role science could play in sorting through the passionate and often heated exchanges in the testing debate, Congress and the Clinton administration asked the National Research Council, through its Board on Testing and Assessment (BOTA), to conduct three fast-track studies over a month period. This report and its companions—“Evaluation of the Voluntary National Tests: Phase 1 and High-Stakes: Testing for Tracking, Promotion, and Graduation”—are the result of truly heroic efforts on the part of the BOTA members, the study committee chairs and members, two co-principal investigators, consultants, and staff, who all understood the urgency of the mission and rose to the challenge of a unique and daunting timeline. Michael Feuer, BOTA director, deserves the special thanks of the board for keeping the effort on track and shepherding the report through the review process. His dedicated effort, long hours, sage advice, and good humor were essential to the success of this effort. Paul Holland, a member of the Board, deserves our deepest appreciation for his superb leadership of the committee that produced this report. Page vi Share Cite Suggested Citation: These reports will help illuminate the toughest issues in the ongoing debate over the proposed Voluntary National Tests. But they will do much more as well. The issues addressed in this and the other two reports go well beyond the immediate national testing proposal: I know the whole board joins me in expressing our deepest gratitude to the many people who worked so hard on this project. These reports will advance the debate over the role of testing in American education, and I am honored to have participated in this effort. Carl Kaestle, vice chair of BOTA, graciously helped us straighten out our understanding of the historical context of standards-based reform and the federal role in education. Other BOTA members also participated in numerous briefings, read earlier drafts, and made invaluable suggestions for improved language and tone. We thank our exemplary staff: We have been most fortunate to work with Bert Green, an outstanding statistician whose wisdom and scholarship is reflected throughout the report. Bert attended all the meetings, worked tirelessly for greater precision in our language, and was a wonderful colleague. Thanks also to Sally Stanfield and the whole Audubon team at the National Academy Press, for their creative and speedy support. A word of acknowledgment to the sponsors of this study. We have benefited from supportive and collegial relations with members of the various House and Senate committee staffs—on both sides of the aisle—for whom the results of our work have such important implications. Department of Education, has been a most effective project officer; we thank her for her patience and guidance throughout. Many other officials in the department, the National Assessment Governing Board, and in numerous private and public organizations involved in testing also deserve our thanks and recognition for their cooperation in providing information. The following individuals provided materials or made presentations to the committee: Page ix Share Cite Suggested Citation: The purpose of this independent review is to provide candid and critical comments that will assist the authors and the NRC in making the published report as sound as possible and to ensure that the report meets institutional standards for objectivity, evidence, and responsiveness to the study charge. The content of the review comments and draft manuscript remain confidential to protect the integrity of the deliberative process. We thank the following individuals, who are neither officials nor employees of the NRC, for their participation in the review of this report: Although the individuals listed above provided many constructive comments and suggestions, responsibility for the final content of this report rests solely with the authoring committee and the NRC. Above all, we thank the members of the committee, who understood both the urgency and significance of their charge, gave generously of their expertise and time, and met the highest standards of the year-old tradition of the National Academy complex in providing voluntary scientific advice to the government. That so many of them were willing and able to add hours to their already full days, and to share their wisdom with grace, humor, and

impeccable rigor, is evidence of their commitment to scholarship in the public interest. Finally, we thank Roberta Holland for her patience, understanding, and good humor during our work on this project. No more 7 a. Upon the authority of the charter granted to it by the Congress in , the Academy has a mandate that requires it to advise the federal government on scientific and technical matters. Alberts is president of the National Academy of Sciences. The National Academy of Engineering was established in , under the charter of the National Academy of Sciences, as a parallel organization of outstanding engineers. It is autonomous in its administration and in the selection of its members, sharing with the National Academy of Sciences the responsibility for advising the federal government. The National Academy of Engineering also sponsors engineering programs aimed at meeting national needs, encourages education and research, and recognizes the superior achievements of engineers. Wulf is president of the National Academy of Engineering. The Institute of Medicine was established in by the National Academy of Sciences to secure the services of eminent members of appropriate professions in the examination of policy matters pertaining to the health of the public. The Institute acts under the responsibility given to the National Academy of Sciences by its congressional charter to be an adviser to the federal government and, upon its own initiative, to identify issues of medical care, research, and education. Shine is president of the Institute of Medicine. Functioning in accordance with general policies determined by the Academy, the Council has become the principal operating agency of both the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering in providing services to the government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities. The Council is administered jointly by both Academies and the Institute of Medicine. Wulf are chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the National Research Council. Page xi Share Cite Suggested Citation:

Chapter 5 : Unusual Units of Measure

The abstract states that the study applied common outcome measures. This is true and not true. The primary outcome, Social Responsiveness Scale (SRS), was designed as a population screening measure of social impairment and repetitive behavior as a single trait.

The name probably derives from early neutron-deflection experiments, when the uranium nucleus was described, and the phrases "big as a barn" and "hit a barn door" were used. Additional units include the microbarn or "outhouse" [13] and the yottobarn or "shed". It is also equal, however, to cubic feet². This unit is prevalent in construction industry in India. One square is equal to square feet⁹. A football pitch, or field, can be used as a man-in-the-street unit of area. Morgen A morgen "morning" in Dutch and German was approximately the amount of land tillable by one man behind an ox in the morning hours of a day. Ireland is four times larger than Wales, and France is about twenty-five times larger. In older British and Commonwealth atlases, it was common to show a known area at the same scale, and the usual area to show was either Wales for smaller scales, or Great Britain for larger areas. The Register introduced the nanowales. On 1 March, the charity announced that they had succeeded [30] in conserving an area of rainforest the size of Wales and will continue to operate to sustain and increase the protected area. In the movie *The China Syndrome*, radiation is expected to contaminate "an area the size of Pennsylvania". Any state may be used in this fashion to describe the area of another country. In Denmark, the island of Bornholm square kilometers is often used to describe the size of an area. In Germany, the Saarland², Metric ounce[edit] A metric ounce is an approximation of the imperial ounce, US dry ounce, or US fluid ounce. These three customary units vary. Shot glass Three shot glasses of varying shape and size The shot is a liquid volume measure that varies from country to country and state to state depending on legislation. It is routinely used for measuring strong liquor or spirits when the amount served and consumed is smaller than the more common measures of alcoholic "drink" and "pint". There is a legally defined maximum size of a serving in some jurisdictions. Board foot A board foot is a United States and Canadian unit of volume, used for lumber. It is also found in the unit of density pounds per board foot. In Australia and New Zealand the terms super foot or superficial foot were formerly used for this unit. Hoppus A system of measure for timber in the round standing or felled, now largely superseded by the metric system except in measuring hardwoods in certain countries. Its purpose is to estimate the value of sawn timber in a log, by measuring the unsawn log and allowing for wastage in the mill. This translates to a hoppus foot being equal to 1. The hoppus board foot, when milled, yields about one board foot. The volume yielded by the quarter-girth formula is Cord and rick[edit] Main article: Cord unit The cord is a unit of measure of dry volume used in Canada and the United States to measure firewood and pulpwood. A cord is the amount of wood that, when "ranked and well stowed" arranged so pieces are aligned, parallel, touching and compact, occupies a volume of cubic feet³. A more unusual measurement for firewood is the "rick" or face cord. It is stacked 16 inches Larger intermodal containers are commonly described in multiples of TEU, as are container ship capacities. Double decker bus[edit] The approximate volume of a double-decker bus, abbreviated to DDB, has been used informally to describe the size of hole created by a major sewer collapse. For example, a report might refer to "a 4 DDB hole". Acre-foot An acre-foot is a unit of volume commonly used in the United States in reference to large-scale water resources, such as reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, sewer flow capacity, irrigation water [42] and river flows. Olympic-size swimming pool[edit] An Olympic-size swimming pool holds over 2 acre-feet of water. For larger volumes of liquid, one measure commonly used in the media in many countries is the Olympic-size swimming pool. A unit of volume used in Australia for water.

Chapter 6 : 10 Strange Units Of Measurement - Listverse

supported by 5 fans who also own "Mysterious To Ourselves LP (LUNGS)" Scottish noise punks Anxiety have followed last years deranged and disjointed aural assault of a debut self-titled LP with an even more deranged and disjointed EP.

Chapter 7 : Uncommon Measures: Equivalence and Linkage Among Educational Tests | The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

Most organizations track some data points and behaviors but often these are measures of actions that have already occurred. The lagging indicators are like autopsy reports: they tell an important story but do little to change the present circumstances.

Chapter 8 : leadership dot # uncommon measures “ leadership dots

Uncommon Measures provides an answer to the question posed by Congress in Public Law , suggests criteria for evaluating the quality of linkages, and calls for further research to determine the level of precision needed to make inferences about linked tests. In arriving at its conclusions, the committee acknowledged that ultimately,

Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - Uncommon Measures: Emily Dickinson's Subversive Prosody

() The phrase "many a" had been read during the neo-classical period of strict syllabic regularity as disyllabic: "man ya." In the mid eighteenth century, Samuel Say created a widely pirated send-up of syllabic regularity through a nonsense couplet organized by repeated use of "man ya" (Fussell).