



GMAS Parent Workshop 2023

Welcome! We are so glad you are here!



GO!

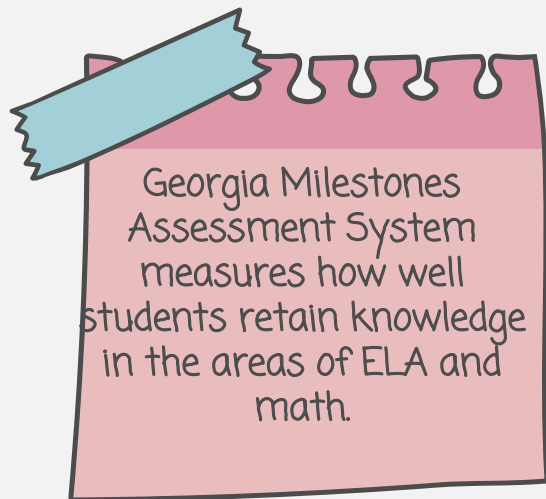
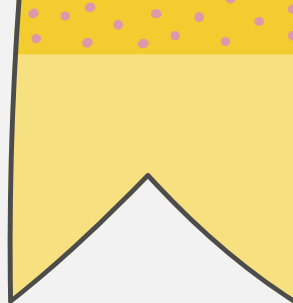


Meeting Agenda

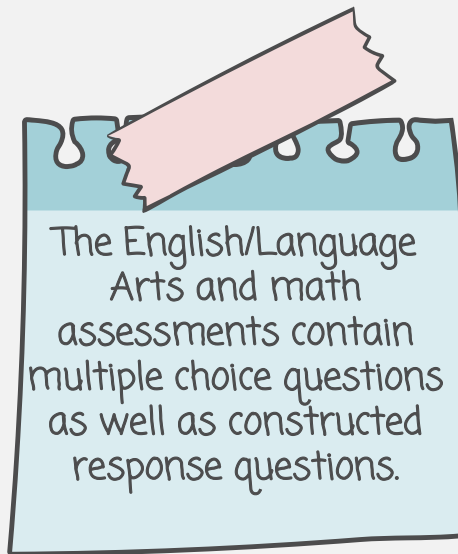
1. What is GMAS and when is it?
2. What is our school goal for GMAS?
3. What is DOK?
4. What are we doing at school to prepare?
5. What are the GMAS Content Areas for Math and Reading?
6. What are some sample ELA/Reading questions?
7. What are some sample Math questions?
8. What can you do as a parent to help your child?



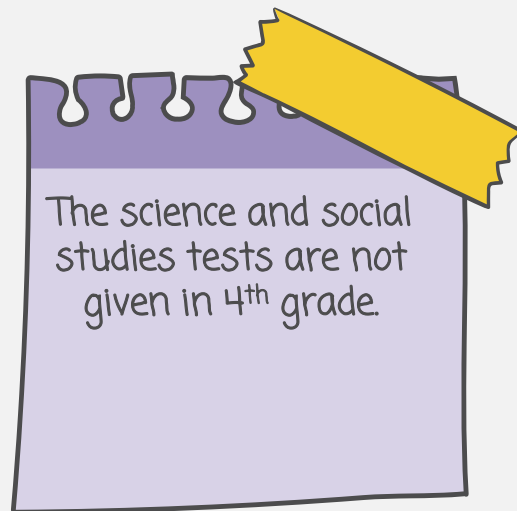
What is and when is GMAS?



Georgia Milestones Assessment System measures how well students retain knowledge in the areas of ELA and math.



The English/Language Arts and math assessments contain multiple choice questions as well as constructed response questions.



The science and social studies tests are not given in 4th grade.



Test Dates April 24-May 5th

What is our school goal for GMAS?

Our goal is to move students
into higher levels of learning.
We want to decrease the
number of students as a
whole who performing in the
“beginning” and “developing”
levels in all subject areas.



NCES
#1

01

02

03



Depth of Knowledge



DOK

Test questions are designed with a Depth of Knowledge (DOK) level in mind. As you go from Level 1 to Level 4, the items get more and more challenging. They take more thinking and reasoning to answer. You may have experienced these types of questions in your classroom as your teachers find ways to challenge you each day.

A Level 1 item may not require as much thinking as a Level 4 item—but that does not mean it's easy. A Level 4 item may have more than one part or ask you to write something.

How are we doing this every day?



We are
hard at
work!



Achieve 3000



IXL



Small Groups &
Interventions in
all subject
areas



RACER
strategy/
Writing
Conferences



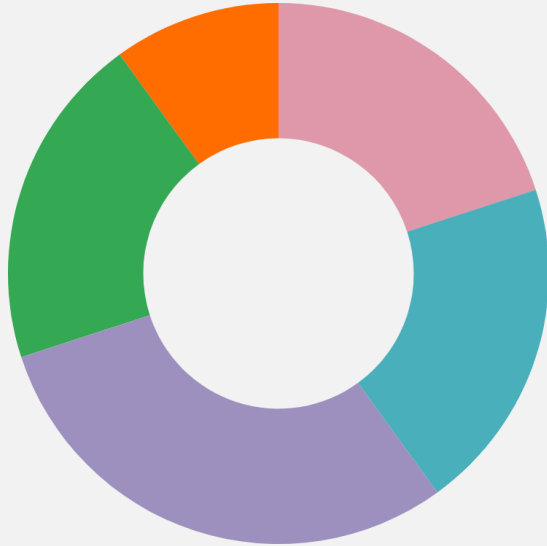
Weekly
Assessments



ELA GMAS Content Areas



ELA/
Reading



- 30% Key Ideas and Details
- 27% Writing
- 20% Language
- 13% Craft and Structure/
Integration of Knowledge
and Ideas
- 10% Vocabulary and
Acquisition and Use

01

Level 01

- * Identify, list, or define something.
- * Questions may start with *who*, *what*, *when*, and *where*.
- * Recall facts, terms, or identify information.



Reading/
ELA



01

02

03

04

>

<

DOK Level 1 Question

Read the sentence.

My mother picked out our next family car from a dealer in texas.

Which underlined word in the sentence should start with a capital letter?

A. mother

B. family

C. dealer

D. texas

Correct Answer: D

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (D) texas. Cities, towns, states, and nations are always capitalized. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is not used as a name. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because they are common nouns.



Reading/
ELA
DOK 1

02

Level 02

- * Think about things—it is more than just remembering something.
- * Describe or explain something.
- * Answer the questions "how" or "why."



Reading/
ELA



DOK Level 2 Passage

Central Park

Before 1850, many of the world's great cities had nice parks. However, there were no city parks in the United States. New York City was a busy city, but there were no places to escape from the noise or from the smell of horses. Some important people in New York City decided that a park was needed. The city had a contest to see who could design the best park. There were many different designs for the park. People argued about the purpose of the park. Some people said that it should be like parks in England and France. Those parks were mostly for people who had lots of money. The parks had long, straight roads. People who could afford horses and carriages could ride in the parks. The gardens in those parks were very square. They had lots of large stone buildings. The parks were built like the gardens around palaces. Other people said that a park should be designed for all the people, not just the rich. That meant the park should be good for walking, and there shouldn't be long, straight roads. Straight roads and big buildings allowed for less natural scenery. The plan that the city chose was more like a park for all the people. It included large green areas and curvy walking paths. These paths were built around natural features, like large rocks. The park had very few buildings. It had special paths for horses to keep the animals separate from people. Today, Central Park is considered one of the greatest parks in the world.



Reading/
ELA
DOK 2

DOK Level 2 Question

Which of these BEST describes why Central Park was designed to have few straight roads?

- A. Curved roads were better for horses.
- B. More natural features were left in place.
- C. The builders used roads that already existed.
- D. The roads were built to go around the gardens.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation of Correct Answer: The correct answer is choice (B) More natural features were left in place. The park was built to show as much natural scenery as possible, so roads curved around existing rocks and other features. Choice (A) is incorrect because the author does not tell you curved roads are better for horses. Choice (C) is incorrect because the author never says this. Choice (D) is incorrect because the author never mentions gardens in Central Park.



Reading/
ELA
DOK 2

03

Level 03

- * Go beyond explaining or describing "how and why."
- * Explain or justify your answers.
- * Give reasons and evidence for your response.
- * Make connections and explain a concept or a "big idea."



Reading/
ELA

DOK Level 3 Question

Think of a park in your town or a park you have visited.

Do you think it is designed more like Central Park or like a European park? Use details from the article to support your answer. Write your answer on the lines provided.



Reading/
ELA
DOK 3

03

>

<

04

Level 04

- * Complex thinking required!
- * Plan, investigate, or apply a deeper understanding.
- * These items will take more time to write.
- * Connect and relate ideas.
- * Show evidence by doing a task, creating a product, or writing a response.



Reading/
ELA

DOK Level 4 Question

In this section, you will read two passages about two famous pilots. How were Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart alike? You will write an informational essay explaining the ways in which Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart were similar and the ways in which they were different. Before you begin planning and writing, read these two passages:

- 1.Charles Lindbergh
- 2.Amelia Earhart

As you read the passages, think about what details from the passages you might use in your informational essay.



Reading/
ELA
DOK 4

04



DOK Level 4 Passage

Charles Lindbergh

In 1927, Charles Lindbergh became the first person to fly nonstop across the Atlantic Ocean. This was a famous event in an event-filled life. Lindbergh was born in 1902. At that time, flying was in its early days. Young Lindbergh found flight fascinating. He left college to go to flight school. After two years, he went into the U.S. Army. He became a pilot for the U.S. Army Air Corps. After the army, Lindbergh flew for the U.S. Postal Service. He flew a mail plane from St. Louis to Chicago. During this time, he earned his nickname, "Lucky Lindy." He had to jump out of his plane four times. He got lucky and lived every time! In 1919, a man named Raymond Orteig started a contest. He offered \$25,000 to the first person who could fly across the Atlantic Ocean. Lindbergh spent the next eight years getting the right plane. He named the plane the *Spirit of St. Louis*. Then, in May 1927, he made his famous flight across the Atlantic. Lindbergh received many awards in his life. One was a Pulitzer Prize for a book he wrote about his life. Lindbergh died at the age of 72.



Reading/
ELA
DOK 4

04



DOK Level 4 Passage

Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart was born in 1898 in Kansas. She was a good student. However, she left college at the age of 19. Soon afterward, Earhart went to an air show in Long Beach, California. It was there that she took her first airplane ride. It changed her life forever. She started taking flying lessons. Earhart spent the next couple of years learning all about flying. She even bought her own plane. Unfortunately, Earhart ran out of money and had to sell her plane. She went back to school for a while. Then she worked as a teacher and a social worker. In 1927, Charles Lindbergh made his famous flight across the Atlantic Ocean. People began asking, "Who will be the first woman?" In 1928, Earhart was a passenger on a flight across the Atlantic. She was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic. She later wrote a book about the experience. But being a passenger wasn't enough for Amelia. In 1935, Earhart became the first person to fly from Hawaii to the U.S. mainland. The U.S. government gave her a medal for this. In 1937, she decided to try to fly around the world. She made it to an island in the Pacific Ocean. But then her plane disappeared. She was never found. Earhart will always be remembered, though. She showed the world what women pilots can do.



Reading/
ELA
DOK 4

04



Writing Task

Think about the ideas in the two passages. Then write an informational essay explaining the ways in which Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart were similar and how they were different. Be sure to use information from BOTH passages as you write your essay that informs or explains. Write your answer on the lines provided.

Before you write, be sure to:

- Think about ideas, facts, definitions, details, and other information and examples you want to use.
- Think about how you will introduce your topic and what the main topic will be for each paragraph.
- Develop your ideas clearly and use your own words, except when quoting directly from the passages.
- Be sure to identify the passages by title or number when using details or facts directly from the passages.



Reading/
ELA

01

02

03



Essay Checklist

Now write your informational essay. Be sure to:

- Introduce the topic clearly, provide a focus, and organize information in a way that makes sense.
- Use information from the two passages so that your essay includes important details.
- Develop the topic with facts, definitions, details, quotations, or other information and examples related to the topic.
- Use appropriate and varied transitions to connect ideas.
- Clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- Use clear language and vocabulary.
- Provide a conclusion that follows from the information presented.
- Check your work for correct usage, grammar, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.



Reading/
ELA



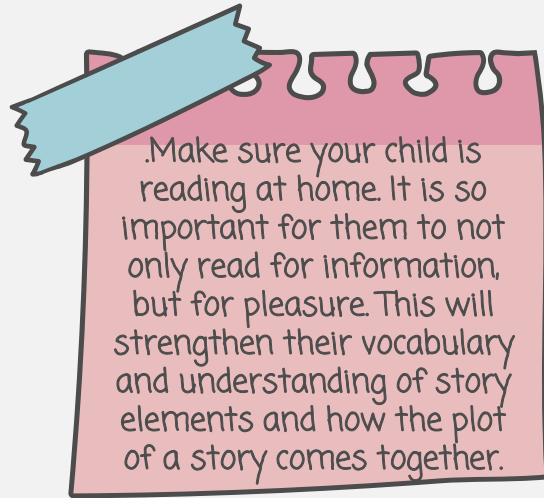
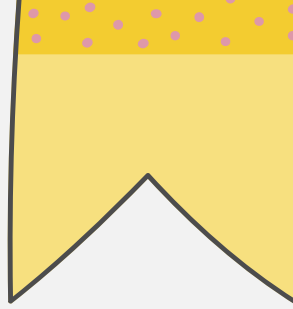
Reading/ ELA

Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart had many similarities. They were both pilots at around the same time. Both left college and studied flying. They were both first at many flying goals, like flying across the Atlantic Ocean. They both wrote books about what they did.

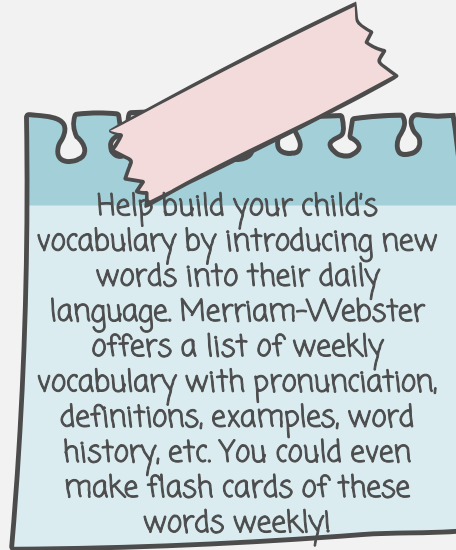
The two pilots were different in some ways, however. One clear difference is that Lindbergh was a man, and Earhart was a woman. Also, Lindbergh didn't have the problems with money that Earhart had. I think the biggest difference between them, though, was that Lucky Lindy had good luck. He survived four plane crashes and lived to be 72 years old. In the story it says, "He had to jump out of his plane four times. He got lucky and lived every time!" But Earhart didn't have such good luck. She died young from a mysterious flying accident. In the story it says, "But then her plane disappeared. She was never found." I chose these two pieces of evidence because they show that each of the characters had different types of luck. (Optional: I can relate to Amelia Earhart because I never have good luck! I always lose at cake walks and lotteries.)

In the end, we will remember both Lindbergh and Earhart for being great pilots.

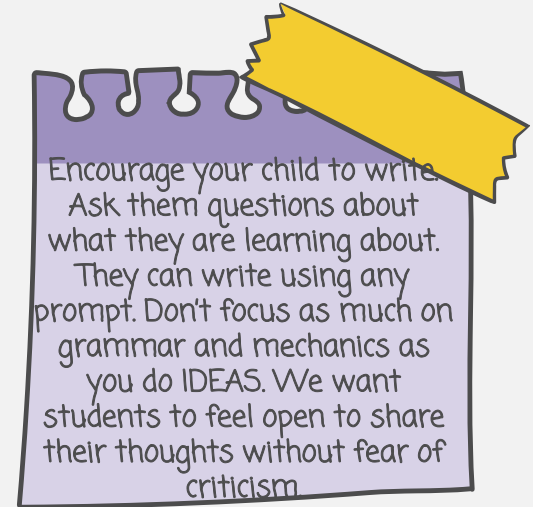
What can you do as a parent to help your child with ELA?



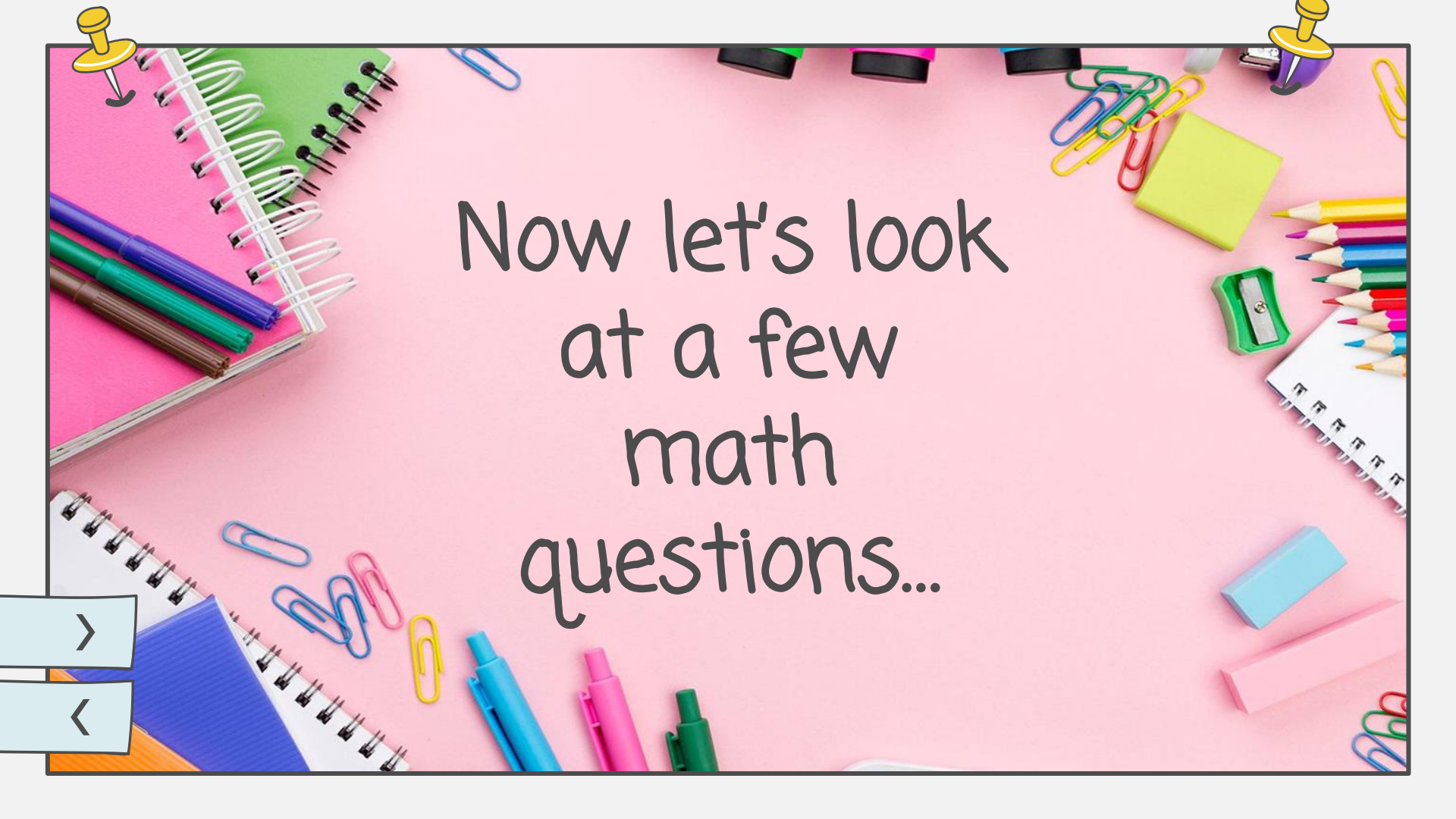
.Make sure your child is reading at home. It is so important for them to not only read for information, but for pleasure. This will strengthen their vocabulary and understanding of story elements and how the plot of a story comes together.



Help build your child's vocabulary by introducing new words into their daily language. Merriam-Webster offers a list of weekly vocabulary with pronunciation, definitions, examples, word history, etc. You could even make flash cards of these words weekly!



Encourage your child to write. Ask them questions about what they are learning about. They can write using any prompt. Don't focus as much on grammar and mechanics as you do IDEAS. We want students to feel open to share their thoughts without fear of criticism.



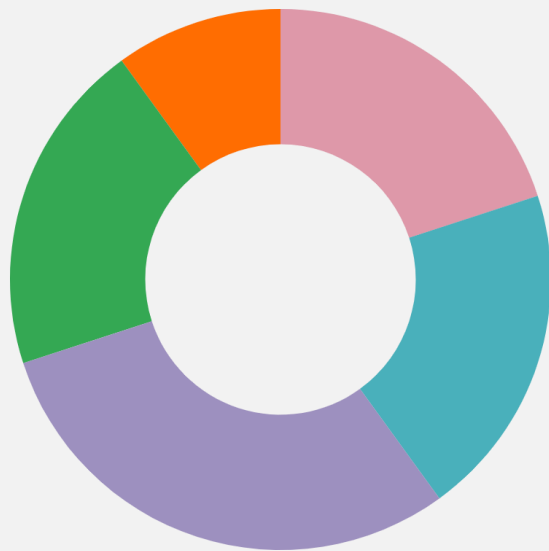
Now let's look
at a few
math
questions...



Math GMAS Content Areas



Math



- 30% Number and Operations - Fractions
- 20% Number and Operations in Base 10
- 20% Operations and Algebraic Thinking
- 20% Measurement and Data
- 10% Geometry

01

Level 01

- *Asks the student to recall information.
- *This may be a vocabulary term and its definition or a basic understanding of the concept.
- *It may also ask the student to interpret a model or diagram



Math



DOK level 1 Question



Example:

Which of these best models a ray?





DOK level 1 Question



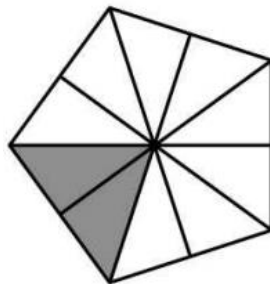
Example: Which fraction is equivalent to the shaded part of this model?

a. $\frac{1}{3}$

b. $\frac{1}{5}$

c. $\frac{1}{6}$

d. $\frac{1}{8}$





Math

02

Level 02

*Students need to apply what they know
AND interpret what they need to do to
answer the question.



DOK level 2 Question



Math



A cake recipe uses $\frac{2}{4}$ cup of butter. A frosting recipe uses $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter.

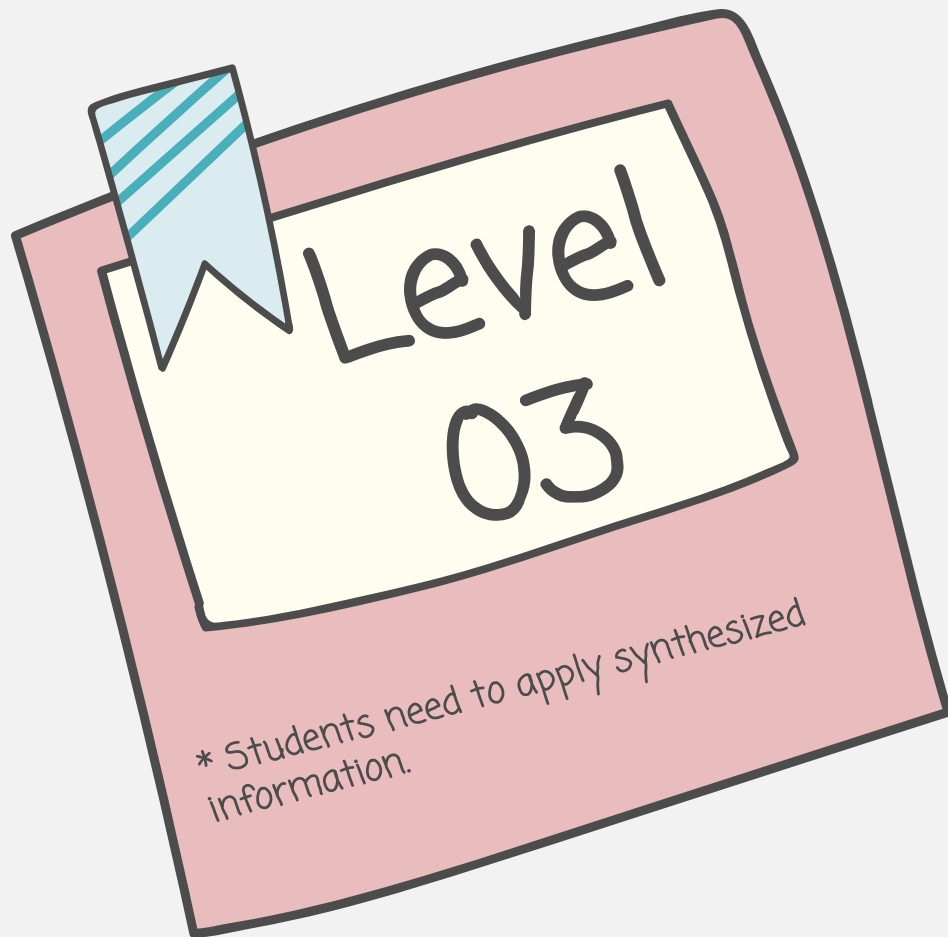
How many cups of butter are used to make both the cake recipe and the frosting recipe?

<div></div>						
1	2	3				
4	5	6				
7	8	9				
0	.	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$				

03

>

<



Math



Math

DOK level 3 Question Part A

03



Store A received a shipment of 15 boxes of phones. Each box had 12 phones.

Part A

Write an expression to represent the number of phones Store A received in the shipment.

						?
1	2	3	+	-	×	÷
4	5	6	<	=	>	
7	8	9	(\square)			
0	.	$\frac{\square}{\square}$				



Math

DOK level 3 Question Part B

03



Store A received a shipment of 15 boxes of phones. Each box had 12 phones.

Part B

Store B also received a shipment of phones. Each of the boxes Store B received had 24 phones. The number of boxes of phones received by Store B was 3 times as many as Store A received.

How many phones did Store B receive in its shipment?

								?
1	2	3						
4	5	6						
7	8	9						
0	.	$\frac{\Box}{\Box}$						



Math

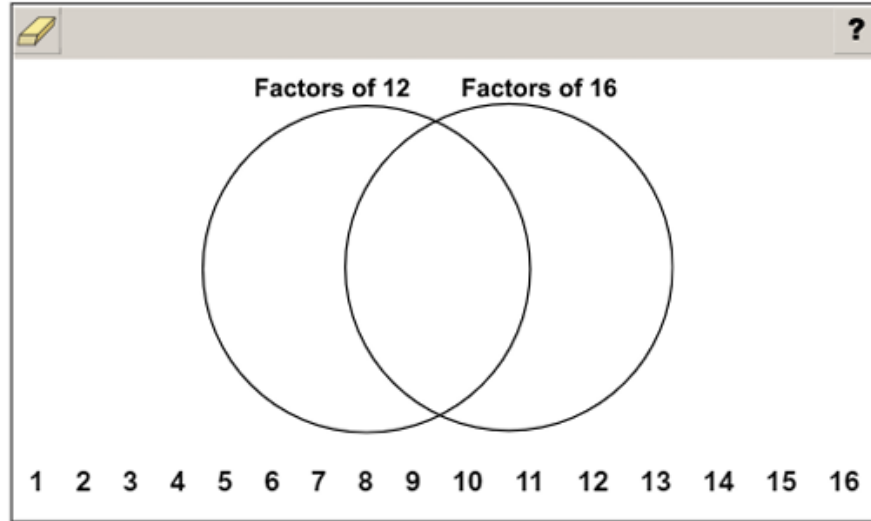
Technology Enhanced Questions

- * Drag and Drop
- * Drop Down
- * Keypad-Input
- * Multi-Part Multi-Select
- * Number Line
- * Coordinate-Graph and Bar Graph
- * Line Plot

Technology Enhanced Question Sample



Math





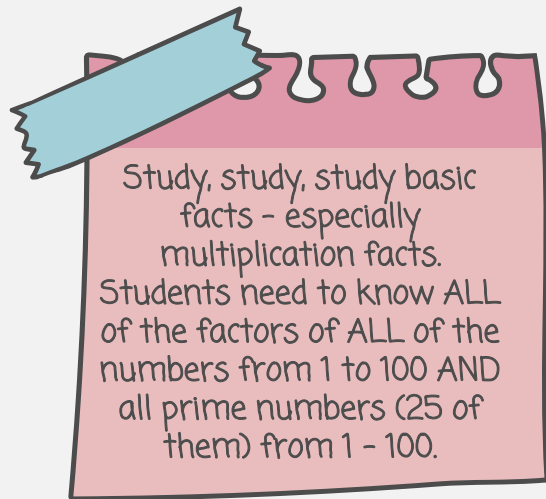
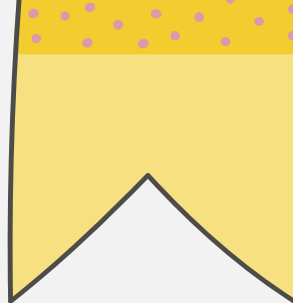
Wow!



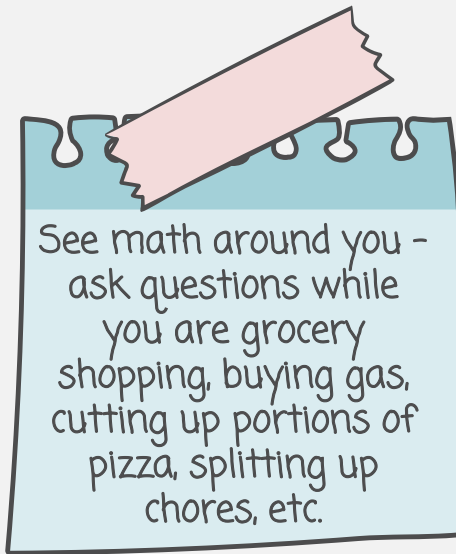
"Every home is a
university and the
parents are the
teachers."

—Mahatma Gandhi

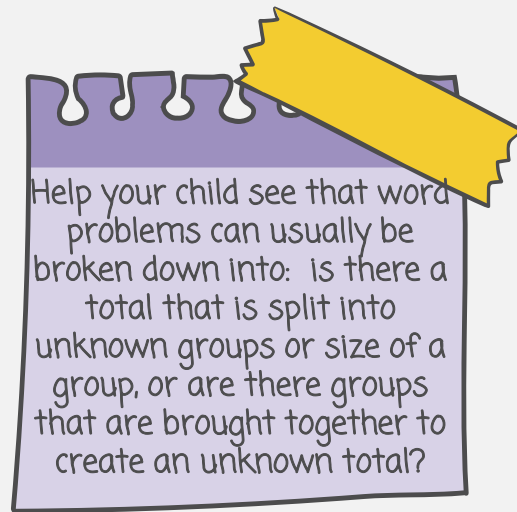
What can you do as a parent to help your child with math?



Study, study, study basic facts - especially multiplication facts. Students need to know ALL of the factors of ALL of the numbers from 1 to 100 AND all prime numbers (25 of them) from 1 - 100.



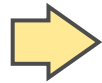
See math around you - ask questions while you are grocery shopping, buying gas, cutting up portions of pizza, splitting up chores, etc.



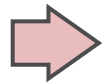
Help your child see that word problems can usually be broken down into: is there a total that is split into unknown groups or size of a group, or are there groups that are brought together to create an unknown total?



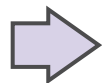
GMAS Practice Resources



[Georgia Milestones End of Grade
Study/Resource Guides](#)



[Welcome to Experience Online
Testing Georgia!](#)



[IXL and Achieve 3000 on Clever](#)
*(See your teacher if you don't have
your child's login information!)*



GMAS Snacks

Donate snacks for testing. We will send a link to SignUpGenius or post a sign up on Class Dojo closer to the testing dates. All items should be single servings. Some suggestions are:

- Yogurt
- Fruit
- Crackers
- Applesauce
- String cheese
- Pretzels
- Popcorn



April 24-
May 5th



Have a
great
night!