

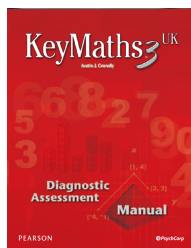
KeyMaths3^{UK}

Identify students' strengths and weaknesses with a new comprehensive test of maths proficiency

KeyMaths3^{uk}

Age range: 6 to 16 years 11 months (Extrapolated norms available for ages 4.6-5.11 years & 17.0-21.11 years)

Administration: Individual - 30 to 90 minutes



KeyMaths3^{UK} gives Specialist Teachers and SENCOs the tool they need to assess maths skills of students aged 6 years to 16 years 11 months who may be struggling, and assist in intervention planning.

An untimed assessment, KeyMaths3^{UK} provides extensive, in-depth coverage across a range of 10 mathematical concepts and skills:

- **Basic concepts** - numeration, algebra, geometry, measurements, data analysis and probability.
- **Operational skills** - mental computation and estimation and written computation.
- **Applications** - foundations of problem solving and applied problem solving.

KeyMaths3^{UK} has four key uses:

- Measures maths proficiency by providing comprehensive coverage of the concepts and skills that are taught in regular maths instruction
- Measures student progress by providing highly reliable scores
- Supports instructional development by providing accurate information regarding the specific concepts and skills within the examinee's functional range
- Supports educational placement by providing a variety of normative scores, which can be used to identify with accuracy the level at which the examinee is functioning

UK Standardisation and Scores

KeyMaths3^{UK} was standardised on over 256 children between the ages of 6 years to 16 years 11 months. Several types of norm-referenced scores are provided, including scaled and standard scores and percentiles.

A full spectrum of maths concepts and skills

KeyMaths3^{UK} covers the full spectrum of maths concepts and skills in three areas. Each area is further divided into subtests. See table below.

1. Basic Concepts (conceptual knowledge)

Five basic concepts subtests represent a carefully selected set of concepts and skills at each level. These form the foundation for mathematics learning and connections across subtests.

Numeracy Example: Here is a mother pig and her baby pigs. Use your finger to point to each baby pig, and count out loud the number of baby pigs in all.

2. Operations (computational skills)

These skills are fundamental for success in mathematics and are often the source of maths learning difficulties.

Mental Computation and Estimation Example: Which two numbers add together to make eight?

Applications (problem solving)

Which assess a student's ability to apply conceptual knowledge and operational skills to solve maths problems.

Applied Problem Solving Example: The number four tells us there are four kittens playing with this blanket. How many kittens are under the blanket?

Areas and Subtests	Number of items
Basic Concepts	
Numeration	49
Algebra	39
Geometry	36
Measurement	40
Data Analysis and Probability	40
Operations	
Mental Computation and Estimation	40
Written Computation: Addition and Subtraction	35
Written Computation: Multiplication and Division	31
Application	
Foundation of Problem Solving	27
Applied Problem Solving	35

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