

OLSAT[®]

Otis-Lennon School Ability Test[®]
Eighth Edition



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ASSESSING THE ABILITIES THAT RELATE TO SUCCESS IN SCHOOL



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Look into any classroom and you'll see students of many shapes and sizes. Look closer and you'll discover that each student brings to the classroom a variety of abilities and aptitudes — a result of his or her unique environment and life experience.



OLSAT, Eighth Edition, helps educators understand and make the most of each student's

unique potential.

With new items and new norms, the *Otis-Lennon School Ability Test®*, Eighth Edition (OLSAT 8), is the latest addition to a distinguished series of tests authored by Arthur S. Otis and Roger T. Lennon. Since 1918, these tests have enabled educators to understand better the attributes that students bring to the task of learning.

OLSAT 8 puts
achievement into perspective.

The new OLSAT may be administered in conjunction with the *Stanford Achievement Test Series, Tenth Edition (Stanford 10)* in order to relate a student's individual level of achievement to his or her school ability.



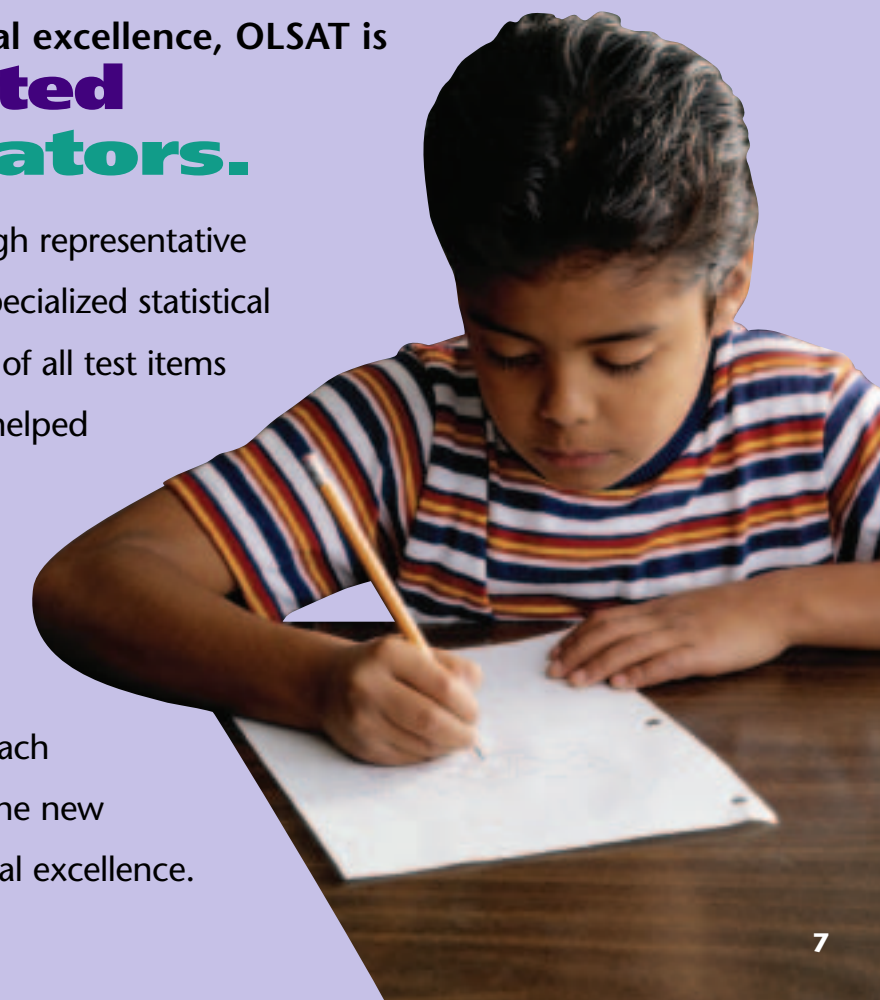
When OLSAT is given in combination with *Stanford 10*, a score called an Achievement/Ability Comparison (AAC) is obtained. AACs describe a student's achievement in relation to the achievement of students with the same measured school ability. This is an important distinction, since students whose achievement appears to be below average when compared with a national sample of all students may in fact be achieving at a higher or lower level in comparison with students of the same measured school ability.

Scores obtained from combined achievement ability testing give educators a more complete picture of each student's potential for success in school.

Recognized for technical excellence, OLSAT is
respected by educators.

OLSAT 8 has new norms achieved through representative standardization samples. Furthermore, specialized statistical procedures and a comprehensive review of all test items by a panel of minority-group educators helped minimize ethnic, gender, cultural, or regional bias on the new OLSAT.

Through the years, OLSAT has gained the confidence of educators nationwide who want to assess the unique abilities each student brings to the learning process. The new OLSAT continues this tradition of technical excellence.



OLSAT 8 is an objective measure of **each student's ability.**

In addition to a Total score, OLSAT also provides separate Verbal and Nonverbal part scores.

A student's ability to learn school tasks is dependent on both types of skills, although the Total score is the best overall indicator of school-learning ability.

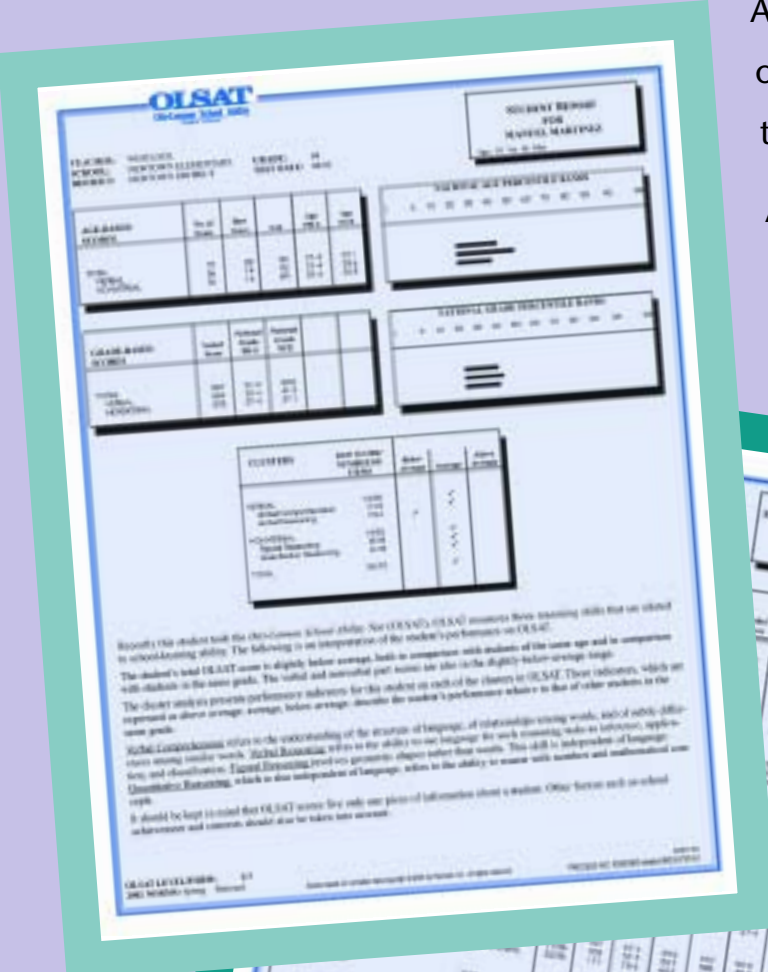
A variety of scores is available to describe the student's Total, Verbal, and Nonverbal performance, including School Ability Indexes (SAIs),

percentile ranks and stanines based on

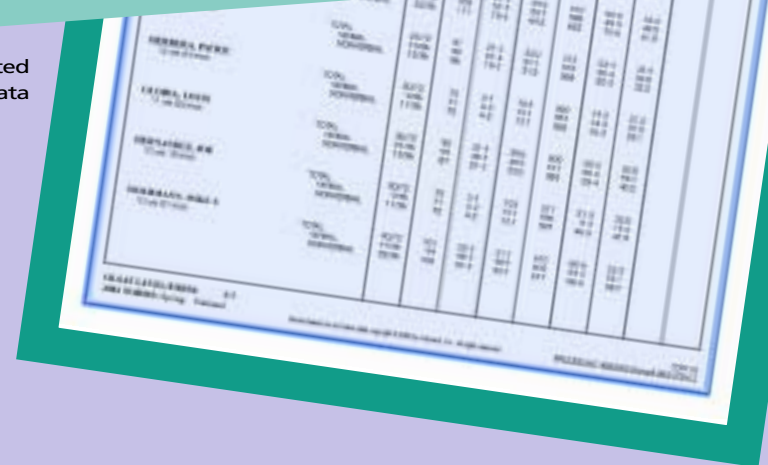
age and grade, scaled scores, and normal curve equivalents (NCEs). The SAI, with a mean of 100 and standard deviation of 16, is an easy-to-understand indicator of a student's standing relative to his or her age peers.

New **OLSAT 8 results online.**

This new service enables you to immediately disaggregate your student data to create customized reports for individual students or by school or district levels. For more information, visit www.OLSAT8Results.com.



Simulated Data



OLSAT measures cognitive abilities that relate to **Success in school.**

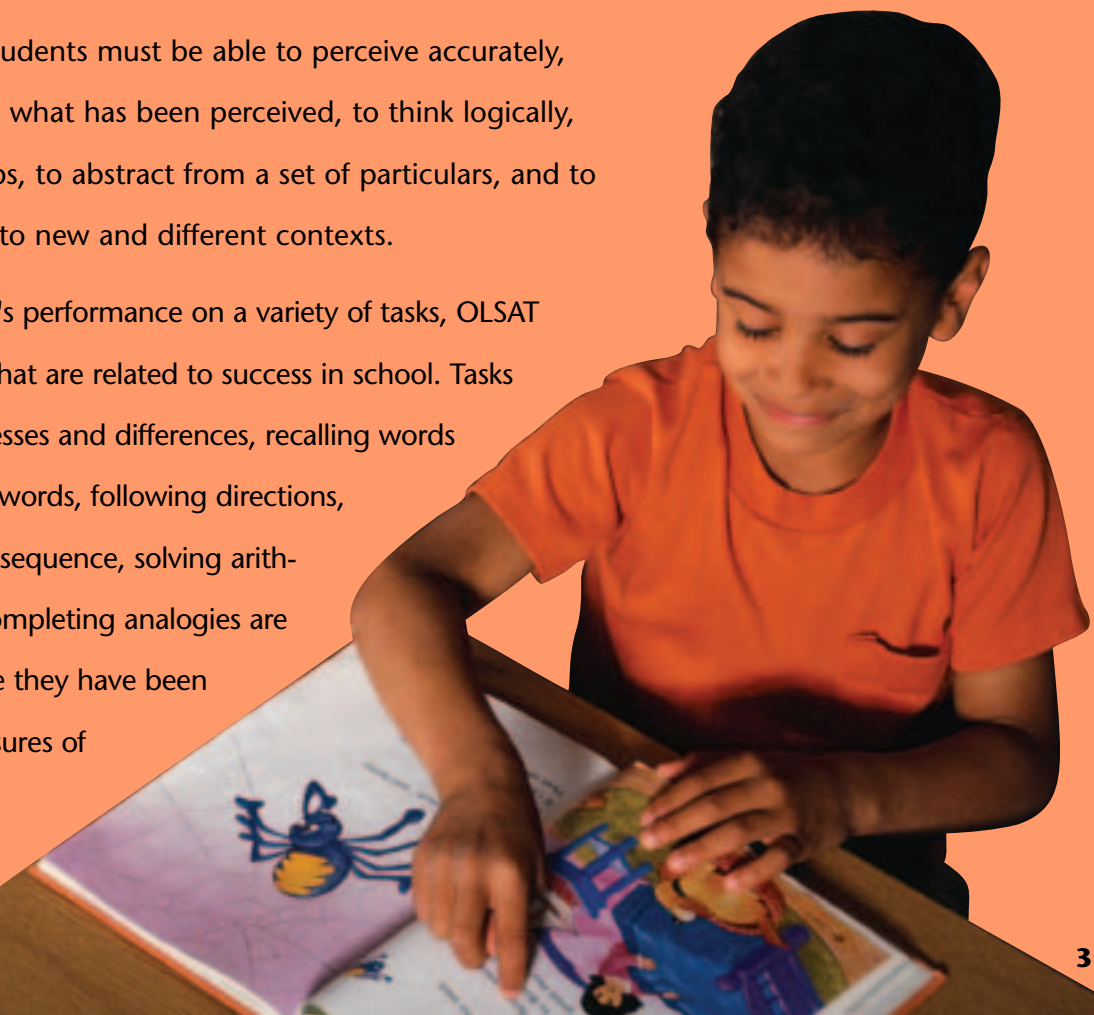
OLSAT measures the cognitive abilities that relate to a student's ability to learn in school. By assessing a student's abstract thinking and reasoning abilities, OLSAT supplies educators with information they can use to enhance the insight that traditional achievement tests provide. When administered with the *Stanford Achievement Test Series, Tenth Edition (Stanford 10)* OLSAT 8 scores may also be used to relate a student's actual achievement with his or her school ability.

OLSAT 8 assesses students' thinking skills and provides an understanding of a student's relative strengths and weaknesses in performing a variety of reasoning tasks. This information allows educators to design educational programs that will enhance students' strengths while supporting their learning needs.

To learn new things, students must be able to perceive accurately, to recognize and recall what has been perceived, to think logically, to perceive relationships, to abstract from a set of particulars, and to apply a generalization to new and different contexts.

By evaluating a student's performance on a variety of tasks, OLSAT assesses those abilities that are related to success in school. Tasks such as detecting likenesses and differences, recalling words and numbers, defining words, following directions, classifying, establishing sequence, solving arithmetic problems, and completing analogies are included in OLSAT since they have been shown to be valid measures of an individual's ability to reason logically.

What abilities enable students to **learn?**



Scope and Sequence

Cluster/Item Type	TEST LEVEL						
	A (Kindergarten)	B (Grade 1)	C (Grade 2)	D (Grade 3)	E (Grades 4-5)	F (Grades 6-8)	G (Grades 9-12)
VERBAL							
Verbal Comprehension							
Following Directions	•	•	•				
Antonyms				•	•	•	•
Sentence Completion				•	•	•	•
Sentence Arrangement				•	•	•	•
Verbal Reasoning							
Aural Reasoning	•	•	•				
Arithmetic Reasoning	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Logical Selection				•	•	•	•
Word/Letter Matrix				•	•	•	•
Verbal Analogies				•	•	•	•
Verbal Classification				•	•	•	•
Inference					•	•	•
NONVERBAL							
Pictorial Reasoning							
Picture Classification	•	•	•				
Picture Analogies	•	•	•				
Picture Series	•						
Figural Reasoning							
Figural Classification	•	•	•	•			
Figural Analogies	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pattern Matrix	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Figural Series	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Quantitative Reasoning							
Number Series				•	•	•	•
Numeric Inference				•	•	•	•
Number Matrix				•	•	•	•

Seven levels of OLSAT, Eighth Edition, assess verbal and nonverbal reasoning.

OLSAT consists of seven levels that collectively assess the range of ability of students in Kindergarten through Grade 12. There is a separate test level for each grade from Kindergarten through Grade 3, allowing for the rapid cognitive growth that occurs during this period.

Each level of the new OLSAT was designed to accurately and efficiently assess most students in the grade or grades for which it is recommended.

The levels and their recommended grade ranges, as well as the content outline and item types at each level, are shown in the chart above.



A friendly format makes OLSAT

to **appealing** students.

The latest edition of OLSAT features a child-friendly format that uses attractive, eye-catching graphics and white space to make the test interesting to students. Also, test items are arranged so that difficult items are immediately followed by easier items. This "spiraling" of test items prevents students from encountering increasingly difficult test items and becoming discouraged.

Encourage a child

to reach his or her potential by identifying areas of need.

With OLSAT, educators have an opportunity to evaluate a student's performance and then to take positive action based on this information—to intervene in the educational process and strengthen instruction in the areas in which a child may be experiencing difficulties. OLSAT 8

results are the starting point from which educators can begin setting challenging objectives for students at all ability levels.

