B-Scores (derived from T-Scores) are one way of representing benchmark scores. It is important in benchmarking and making comparisons to use a Score that eliminates the natural variations between assessment items and between grade/age level of students being assessed. B-Scores do this, providing a way to determine whether scores are high or low and to make vertical and horizontal comparisons.

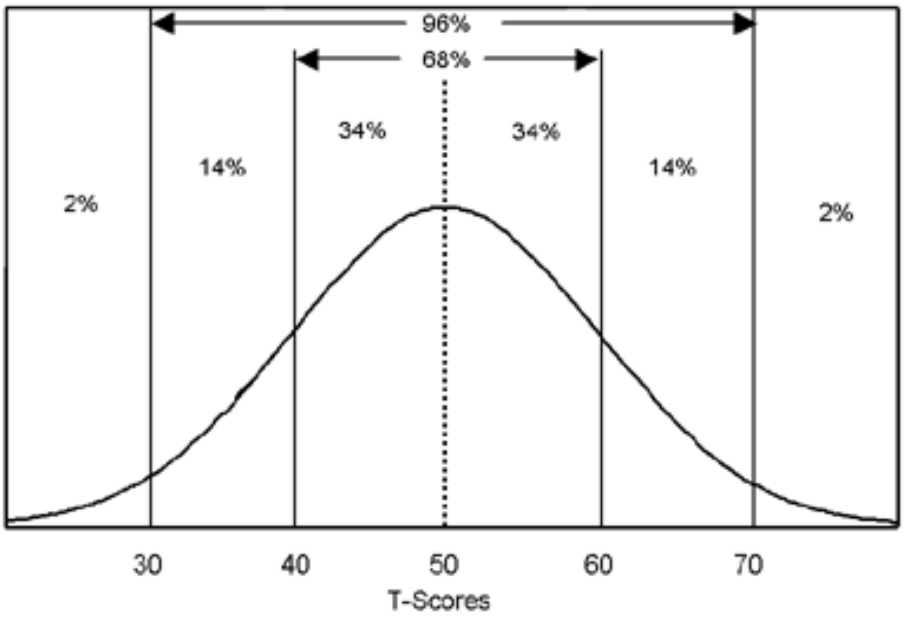
When using B-Scores, the mean (average) is always 50, and the standard deviation is 10. If a B-Score is above 50, then it is above average. If a B-score is less than 50, it is below average. For example, if a student has a B-Score of 60, he/she scored higher than 84% of other students else on the benchmark.

B-Scores (like T-Scores) are distributed in a bell-shaped curve, as illustrated in the diagram below.

- 68% of T-Scores fall between 40 and 60.
- 96% of scores fall between 30 and 70.
- Only 4% of scores fall below 30 or above 70.

The Morrison-McCall Spelling Scale provides Table 2 to determine a student's T-Score based on his/her raw score (number of items correct).

These T-Scores are then converted into B-Scores using Table 4 which provides a "correction" based on the student's age, a correction that is either added or subtracted to the student's T-Score.



The Morrison-McCall Spelling Scale was first published in 1923. The Morrison-McCall Spelling Scale norms and score tables were developed based on the achievement of 57,337 students. Approximately 8,000 students tested in each grade level, grades 2-8, and 1,000 in grade 9.