PRE-ASSESSMENT 2

Finding Each Student's Pathway

SAMPLE MATERIAL INSIDE

FINDING EACH STUDENT'S PATHWAY

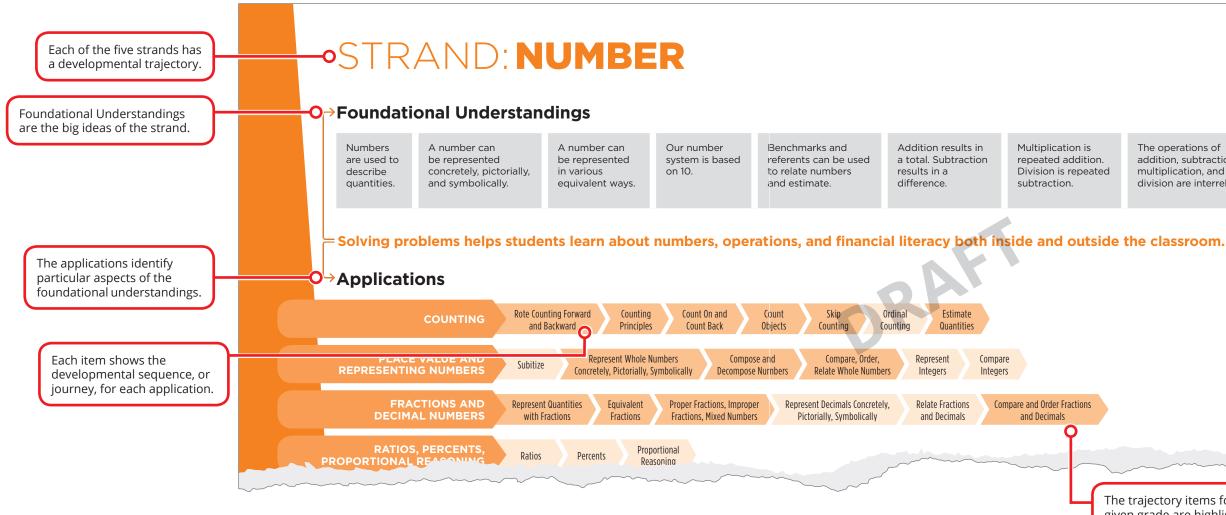
Math Pre-assessment is a uniquely designed resource to help educators understand and customize each student's math education. The resource is developed by a team of expert math educators and backed by research. *Math* Pre-assessment enables educators to compare a student's math understanding to their curriculum, identify gaps in understanding and ensure each student is ready for new curriculum material all with this easy to use assessment tool.

Each pre-assessment is created from a **DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORY**. These developmental trajectories are research-supported pathways that students go through to understand mathematics concepts and skills as they move along a learning continuum.

Developmental Trajectory

Key Features

- Provides the developmental trajectories to give a whole picture of math development from grade 1–6.
- Assesses whether students have the procedural knowledge and conceptual understandings for the grade specific curriculum.
- Pre-assessments identify where a student is on the developmental trajectory.
- Includes next steps for instruction, gap closing or intervention.
- Tracking tools are provided to keep a record of student readiness.

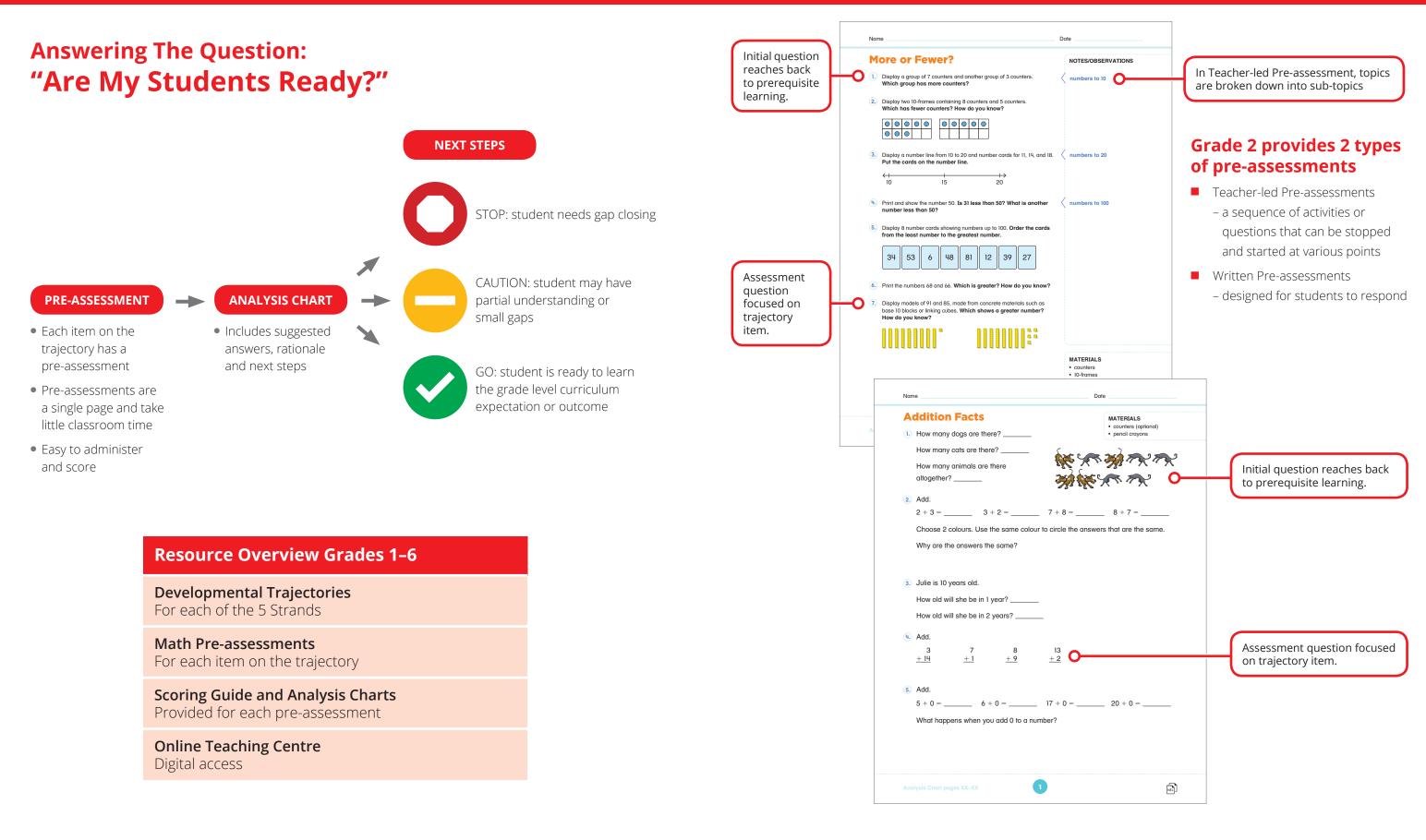


The operations of addition. subtraction. multiplication, and division are interrelated.

Financial literacy is the basis for making responsible decisions about money, and considering the impact the decisions have on oneself and on others.

The trajectory items for the given grade are highlighted.

PRE-ASSESSMENT



Identifies the Strand, the Application(s) and the	NUMBER Place Value and Repres					QUESTIONS	RATIONALE	SCORING	
item(s) for the application.	Compare, Order, Relate Whole Numbers; Compose and Decompose Numbers				5.	Order the cards from the least number to the greatest	Students order numbers with values up to 100. Ordering	incorrect	t > F
Look at: Identify possible items on the trajectory to close gaps.	QUESTIONS	RATIONALE	SCORING	NEXT STEPS Look at: • counting principles • counting objects • subitizing Provide experience: • counting up to 10 objects using 1-to-1 correspondence		number. For example, 6, 12, 27, 34, 39, 48, 53, 81	2-digit numbers develops the strategy of focusing on the tens digit first and then, when the tens are the same, on the ones digit.		
	1. Which group has more counters? Students indicate the group	Students compare groups of counters to determine which has more. They might count and argument because the	h ht ers ng						
	with 7 counters.	each group and compare the numbers, match the counters 1 to 1, or subitize. Comparing small groups using various strategies prepares for comparing greater numbers.			6.	 6. Which is greater? 68 How do you know? For example, Both numbers have 6 tens, so I looked at the ones digits. 8 ones is greater than 6 ones, so 68 is greater. 	Students decompose numbers into tens and ones to compare numbers with the same tens digit. Comparing 2-digit numbers and explaining how to use place value for the comparison develops number sense and a deeper understanding of place value concepts and the magnitude of numbers.	incorrect inadequate explanation	> F •
Recommended intervention.			0	For deeper intervention, go to <i>Leaps and Bounds 1/2</i> , pages 50–51.)
	2. Which has fewer counters? Students indicate the group with 5 counters. How do you know? For example, This one has just the top row filled, so it has fewer than the other one, which has some counters in the second row.	Students compare the numbers of counters on two 10-frames. Developing relationships for anchors of 5 and 10 is important, since 10, which can also be represented as 2 fives, is the basis for our number system.	incorrect	 Provide experience: explaining to classmates how to relate numbers on a 10-frame to anchors of 5 and 10 	_				
Contains the "Look Fors" and an explanation for why the question is included.					7	 7. Which shows a greater number? 91 How do you know? For example, I know 9 tens plus 1 one equals 91, and 8 tens plus 5 ones equals 85. OR One model has 9 tens and the other model has 8 tens. There aren't enough ones to make more tens, so the model with 9 tens blocks is greater. 	Students interpret base 10 block models to compare numbers using a strategy such as composing and decomposing numbers. Using the value of the blocks, as well as the number of blocks, demonstrates an understanding that tens blocks have a greater value than ones blocks.	incorrect	>
	3. Put the cards on the number line. $\begin{array}{c} 11 & 14 & 18 \\ 10 & 15 & 20 \end{array}$	Students place numbers on a number line that has benchmark numbers. Using benchmark numbers to compare and order numbers develops skills for comparing numbers and interpreting place value.	incorrect	 Look at: representing whole numbers concretely, pictorially, symbolically 				inadequate explanation	
Student needs gap closing.	 Is 31 less than 50? Yes What is another number less than 50? 	Students determine whether a given number is less than 50 and then choose another number that is less than 50.	a) incorrect	 Provide experience: comparing numbers using a number line or 100 chart 				clear explanation	ر ا
	For example, 45 Re		b) incorrect	 Provide experience: writing a number less than 50 and others naming numbers that are less 					
Sample answer provided.									

NEXT STEPS

- Provide experience: • ordering numbers to 50, with tens and ones digits in 2 different colours
- ordering numbers represented by linking cubes or base 10 blocks
- Provide experience:
- comparing 2 numbers at a time, with tens and ones digits in 2 different colours, first with tens that are different, and then with tens that are the same
- Provide experience: O • ordering 2 numbers that have reversible digits, such as 68 and 86, and explaining about the digit that comes first
- Provide experience: • building 2-digit numbers
- using base 10 blocks • using a variety of manipulatives (craft sticks, 10-frames, base 10 blocks) to compare numbers less than 20
- Provide experience:
- explaining how to compare 2 numbers by looking at the tens and ones digits
- Provide experience:
- representing numbers in 10-frames, or in dot configurations, and placing those numbers on a number line

Provide experience:

suggestions for scaffolding understanding of concepts and skills identified in the question.

Student has partial understanding and small gaps.

Student is ready to learn the trajectory item.

Math Pre-Assessment Order Information

Title	ISBN		
Math Pre-Assessment Grade 1			
Book + Online Teaching Centre (Ontario)	9780176830892		
Book + Online Teaching Centre (WNCP)	9780176833497		
Book + Online Teaching Centre (BC)	9780176833558		
Math Pre-Assessment Grade 2			
Book + Online Teaching Centre (Ontario)	9780176830908		
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