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| Primary Mathematics Assessment Kindergarten |  |  |
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| Materials Needed: |  |  |
| ~ pencil <br> ~ a number cube | ~pattern blocks (hexagons, triangles (6), rhombi (3), and trapezoids(2)) | ~ water bottle (optional) |
| Instructions | Performance Objectives | Scoring <br> Circle the answer given by the student |
| 1a. Show the students the shapes below and say, "What shape is below the circle?" <br> 1b. Show the students the shapes below and say, "What shape is above the hexagon?" . <br> 1c. Show the students the shapes below and say, "Use above, below, in front of, behind, or next to to describe where the triangle is." | Can the student identify the relative position of an objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.? (K.G.1) <br> Can the student identify the relative position of an objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.? (K.G.1) <br> Can the student describe the relative positions of objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.? (K.G.1) | 1a. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> 1b. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> 1c. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> *In order to receive a "yes", students must say 1 sentence using the positional words. |
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| 2. Show the students the shapes below and say, "Circle all the triangles." | Can the student identify the shapes regardless of their size and orientations? (K.G.2) | 2. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> *All triangles must be circled to receive a yes. |
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| 3a. Place the number cube next to the square and say, "Which one is 3dimensional?" <br> 3b. Say, "How do you know it is 3dimensional?" | Can the student identify shapes as 2-dimensional or 3 dimensional? (K.G.3) <br> Can the student explain the difference between 2dimensional and 3-dimensional? (K.G.3) | 3a. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> 3b. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> *Some possible answers include: It's a solid object, can be measured in 3 ways (length, width, height/depth) |
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| 4. Say, "Draw a rectangle. Now draw a square. What is the same about these shapes?" | Can the student analyze and compare 2-dimensional shapes? (K.G.4) | 4. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> *The student must label 1 similarity. Possible solutions are; 4 sides, 4 vertices, opposite sides are parallel. |
| 5a. Place the pattern blocks in front of the student and say, "Show me one way to make a hexagon using the blocks." <br> You may use the hexagon as a reference. <br> 5 b. Say, "Show me another way to make a hexagon using the blocks." <br> You may use the hexagon as a reference. | Can the student compose simple shapes to form larger shapes? (K.G.6) <br> Can the student compose simple shapes to form larger shapes? (K.G.6) | 5a. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> 5b. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes |
| 6. Show the picture of the water bottle or place a water bottle in front of the child and say, "What are some ways we can measure this?" | Can the student identify measurable attributes? (K.MD.1) | 6. <br> 0. No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes <br> *In order to receive a "yes", the student must name at least 2 measurable attributes (height, weight, width, or capacity) |
| 7. Show the picture of the two pencils and say, "Which pencil is longer?" | Can the student directly compare two objects and describe the difference? (K.MD.2) | 7. <br> 0 . No response <br> 1. No <br> 2. Yes |
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