

Entrance Exam Preparation - First Grade

These assessments are for students entering the first grade. They also may be used for students whose parents want them to skip kindergarten and go directly into first grade.

Time for testing: 45 – 60 minutes

Subject	Assessment Content	Approx. Time
Math	Count up to 130 Insert missing numbers, recognize money, temperature on thermometer, double digit addition and subtraction, number patterns, basic graphs, fractions, reading calendar.	20 minutes
English	Separate words into syllables using linking cubes: Eg: puppy puppy has two syllables and will need two cubes. upstairs upstairs has two syllables and will need two cubes. tomorrow tomorrow has three syllables and will need three cubes. Separating words within sentences using linking cubes: Eg: We eat pumpkin pie in November. This sentence requires the student to use 6 blocks.	5 minutes
[5 minute break for bathroom, stretch and drink]		
Spelling	20+ word spelling test: We will also take note of proper holding of the pencil and correct formation of the letters.	10 minutes
Reading	Read a 'mini book': We will be looking for word recognition accuracy, fluency, expression, volume, etc. Timed (one minute) reading passage. Wide range reading test: This requires a student to read until he/she misses 5 consecutive words or is having difficulty.	10 minutes
Writing	Writing letters from hearing the sounds they make (eg: v, w, qu, a, e.) We will also take note of proper holding of the pencil and correct formation of the letters.	10 minutes



AMERICAN HERITAGE
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Intake Academic Assessment Summary

Student Name _____ Age _____ Grade Level (Current) _____ Date _____

Teacher Conducting Assessment _____ Administration Review _____

<i>Subject Assessed</i>	<i>Time Allocation</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Math Facts			
Addition			
Subtraction			
Multiplication			
Division			
Math Concepts			
Reading Comprehension			
Word Decoding			
Spelling			
Orthography			
Composition			

Recommendations: _____

Note to Parents: The results of this Intake Academic Assessment are based upon performance standards and expectations of American Heritage School students for the age or grade level indicated above. This assessment is intended to measure current performance only and is used as one of various considerations in the School's intake process to make admission and grade level placement decisions. Thank you for your interest in American Heritage School. Our mission is to serve you in developing the hearts, minds, and bodies of your children as we strive together to magnify the divine potential of students and families.

Entrance Exam Preparation

Sample Math Concept Test – First Grade

1. Three children from Room 2 went to the library. Four children from Room 1 went to the library. Draw a picture and write the number sentence to show the children in the library.

Number sentence _____

How many children are in the library now? _____ children

2. Circle the number cards you can put where the X is.

13	21	X	38	42
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8	17	28	33	45
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3. How much money is this? _____



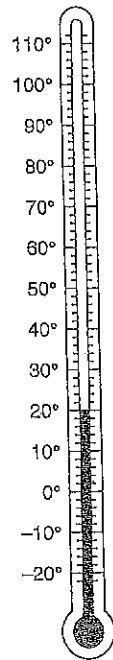
4. What is the temperature on the thermometer? _____ °F

5. Draw a 6-centimeter line segment.

•

6. Find the answers

21 ¢	62 ¢	73 ¢	57 ¢
$+ 32 \text{ ¢}$	$+ 17 \text{ ¢}$	$- 12 \text{ ¢}$	$- 41 \text{ ¢}$



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<u>$+ 32 \text{ ¢}$</u>	<u>$+ 17 \text{ ¢}$</u>	<u>$- 12 \text{ ¢}$</u>	<u>$- 41 \text{ ¢}$</u>

7. Finish these number patterns.

2, 4, 6, _____, _____, _____, _____

60, 50, 40, _____, _____, _____, _____

1. **Improper and uncomfortable seating arrangements** in classrooms probably cause a large number of inattention and hyperactivity problems. The chair should be *ergonomically* correct to support the child's back and general posture. Schools should give as much attention to the physical needs of children in a classroom as large corporations do for their employees. This is for productivity, comfort and safety.

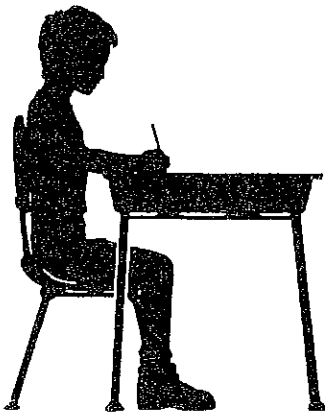


2. **Though sitting and lounging about on the floor, or in beanbag chairs, bathtubs, etc.,** has become quite popular in some classrooms, we do not think it affords the comfort or physical ease needed for accurate writing and spelling. The sketches below show correct seating for this method to work as prescribed.

B. Prepare to teach letter strokes beginning in the next section.

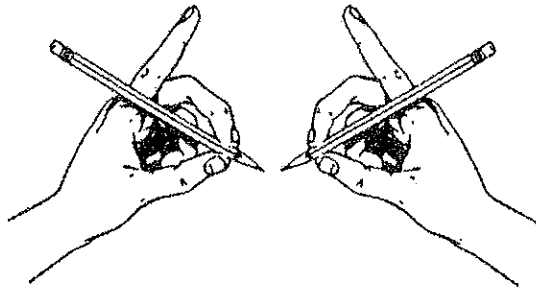
1. **Have students clear all materials from the desk top** except name tag, dotted-line paper and a No. 2, six-sided, black lead pencil.
2. **Desks are already adjusted for proper height for each student's feet to be flat on the floor,** spines straight against the back rest, head held high and arm position as shown in the pictures below for left and right-handed students.
 - a. **A student's head should not be allowed to fall forward** because this causes strain on the back and neck muscles.
 - b. **Both arms should rest comfortably on the desk;** elbows should be just off the edge.
 - c. **The body should not touch the front edge of the desk.** This causes a tendency to lean on the desk, which places strain on the neck and shoulder muscles.

Left-handed writing and sitting position

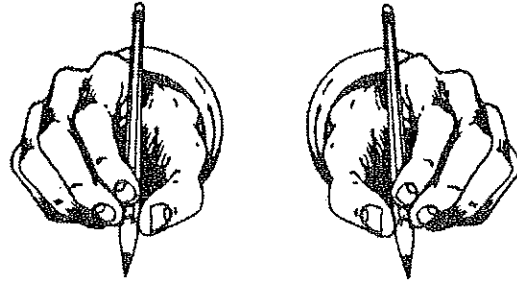


Right-handed writing and sitting position

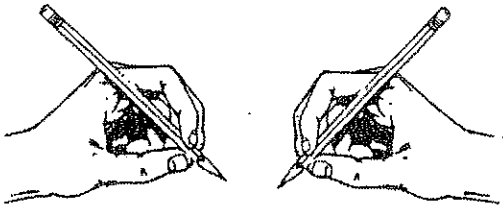




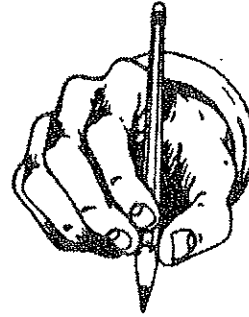
Beginning pencil-holding positions



Pencil-holding positions - front views

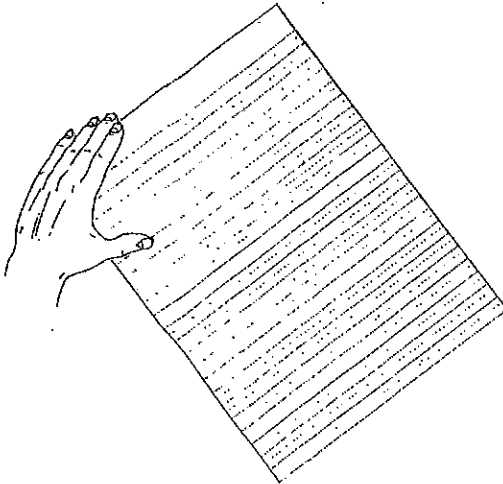


Pencil-holding positions - side views

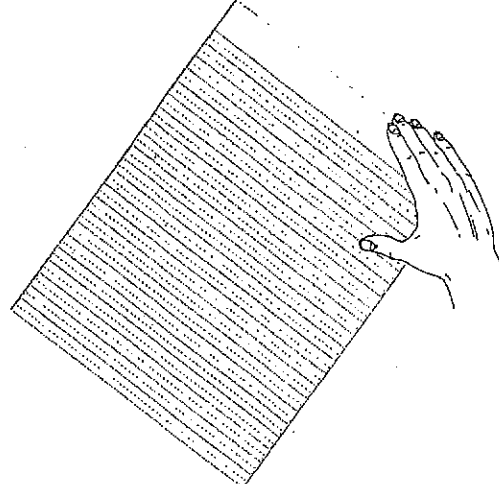


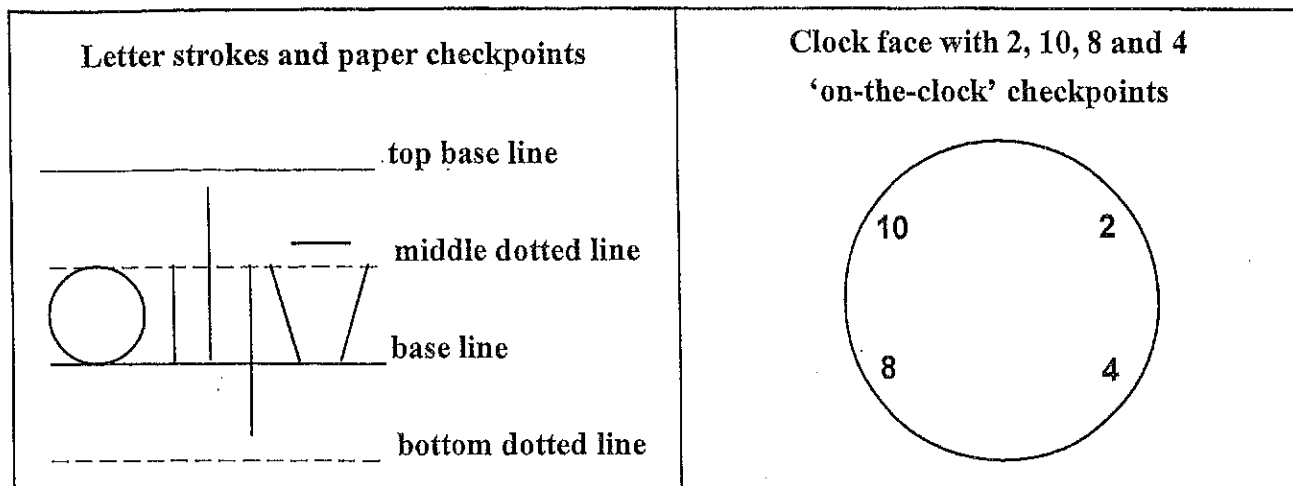
Enlarged view of finger placement

Diagonal model of student paper for teacher's chalkboard or overhead - shown with 'circle hand' for right-handed students.



Diagonal model of student paper for teacher's chalkboard or overhead - shown with 'circle hand' for left-handed students.





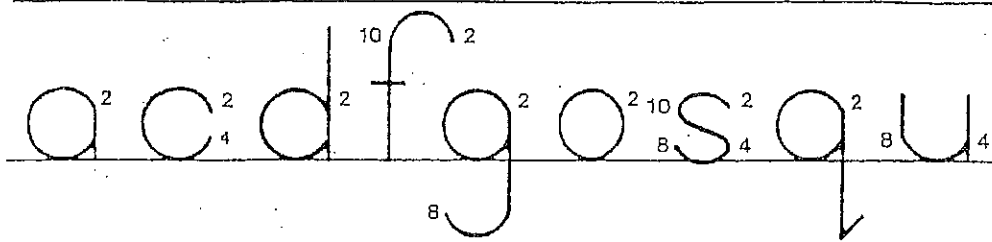
1. **Stroke 1 - the circle:** Spacing over to leave enough room for a full, round circle which will sit “comfortably close” to the margin line, just under the middle dotted line, begin at ‘2 on the clock.’ Go up and around, touch the dots, and go down past 10 to 8; set your circle on the base line and round up past 4 to 2. Stop, and lift your pencil. Remember, your circle should be “comfortably close” to the margin line.
2. **Stroke 2 - the short line:** Begin at the middle dotted line and pull a line straight down to the base line. Stop, and lift your pencil.
3. **Stroke 3 - the tall line above the base line:** Begin just below the top base line and pull a line straight down to the base line. Stop, and lift your pencil.
4. **Stroke 4 - the “tailed” line extending below the base line:** Begin at the middle dotted line and pull a line straight down past the base line, stopping just above the lower dotted line. Lift your pencil.
5. **Stroke 5 - the first diagonal line:** Begin at the middle dotted line, above ‘10 on the clock.’ Slant your line forward, straight down past ‘4 on the clock’ to stop at the base line. Lift your pencil.
6. **Stroke 6 - the short cross line:** Begin just above the middle dotted line; make a small horizontal stroke, *in the direction we read and write*. Stop, and lift your pencil.
7. **Stroke 7 - the second diagonal line:** Begin at the middle dotted line, above ‘2 on the clock’. Slant your stroke backwards past 8 to stop at the base line. Lift your pencil.

Formation of Lower Case Letters

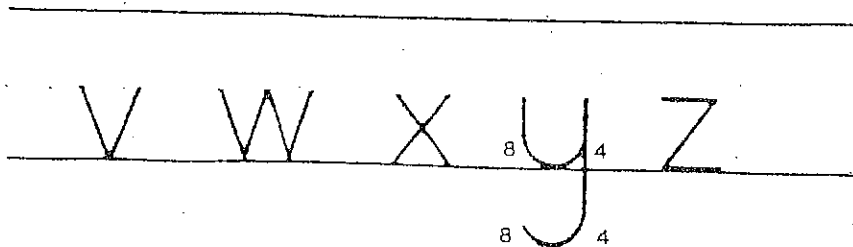
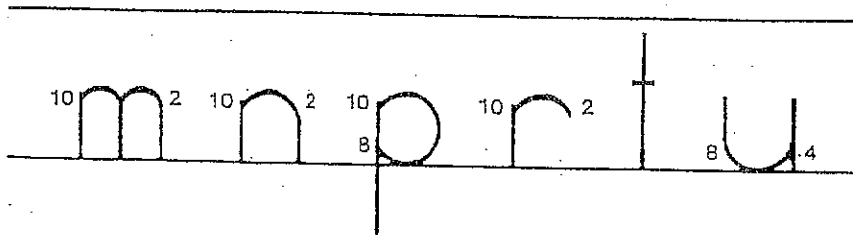
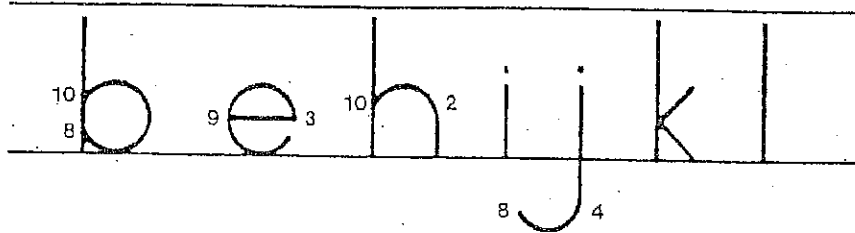
This introduction is so you will know what your student will be learning next Fall. If the occasion presents itself to give direction to your child, you will know how to best direct him or her.

1. We always write from the left to the right.
2. All letters either start at 2 on the clock or start with a line.
3. All letters that begin with a line start at the top, except e.
(Note that e is the only letter for which a line is made in reference to the clock face.)
4. A capital letter is used only where the rules of English require it.

Letters that Begin at 2 on the Clock



Letters that Begin with a Line



Why bother? If letters are made incorrectly, they are mentally pictured incorrectly also. This is a serious cause of failure in both reading and written spelling. It develops dyslexia or perceptual handicaps.

Note: A child's name is the most important word to learn to write correctly. If learned incorrectly, it may take years to unlearn poor letter formation.

Review

A

F

K

P

U

Z

B

G

L

Q

V

C

H

M

R

W

D

I

N

S

X

E

J

O

T

Y

