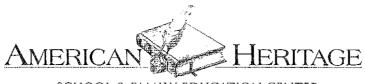
Entrance Exam Preparation - Second Grade

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

Expected time for testing:

1 to 1 1/2 hours

Subject	Assessment Content	Approx. Time
Math	Count up to 130 Mastery of addition facts test (timed for 3 minutes):	30 minutes
	4+4= 7+3= 8+6= 3+9= 1+8=	
	Insert missing numbers, recognize money, temperature on thermometer, double digit addition and subtraction, number patterns, basic graphs, fractions, reading calendar.	
English	Read a 'mini booklet': Recount the story in written form. Fill in the blanks in sentences with a word that fits from the story. Vowel Patterns: The student will be required to read words off word cards and sound out or say the word correctly.	20 minutes
	Contractions & Endings: Eg: Shorten the words "will not" to "won't", "have not" to "haven't" Eg: Insert the correct word – He enjoys his food. (eat / eating)	
	[5 minute break for restroom, stretch and drink]	
Spelling	30+ word spelling test: We will also take note of proper holding of the pencil and correct formation of the letters.	20 minutes
Grammar	Phonogram recognition test: Writing letters from hearing the sound they make (eg: wor, ir, x, ai, ear, ow, ng, t, qu, oi).	5 minutes
	We will also take note of proper holding of the pencil and correct formation of the letters. Contractions and endings. Vowel patterns.	
Reading	Timed (one minute) reading passage. Reading comprehension test. Wide range reading test: This requires a student to read until he/she makes 5 consecutive errors.	15 minutes



SCHOOL & FAMILY EDUCATION CENTER

Intake Academic Assessment Summary

tudent Name	Age	Grade Level (Current) _	Date	
eacher Conducting Assessmen	nt	Administrative Re	iewer	
Subject Assessed	Time Allocation	Score	Notes	
Math Facts				
Addition				
Subtraction				
Multiplication		-		
Division				
Math Concepts				
Reading Comprehension				
Word Decoding				
Spelling				
Orthography				
Composition				
Recommendations:				

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 – Second Grade

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
Circle the number cards you can put where the X is.
13 21 X 38 42 8 17 28 33 4
110°
How much money is this? 90°
80°
70° 60°
50°
What is the temperature on the thermometer? °F
Draw a 6-centimeter line segment.
• -10
-20
Find the answers
21 ¢ 62 ¢ 73 ¢ 57 ¢
+32 c + 17 c - 12 c - 41 c

7. Finish these number patterns.

2, 4, 6, _____, ____, _____

60, 50, 40, _____, ____, _____



Carol let her parakeet out of its cage every day. She had taught her cat not to touch it. One morning as the bird was picking up crumbs from the carpet, the cat suddenly seized it and jumped with it onto the table.

At first Carol was afraid her bird would be killed, but there was no need to fear. A strange cat had come into the room through the slightly open door.

When the strange cat had been driven out, Carol's cat came down from the table. The cat gently dropped the bird without having hurt it at all.

- - ® crumbs © carpet © door
- 4. The bird was ® killed ® hurt © saved ® scratched
- 5. What strange animal came into the house?

 ® a dog

 ® a rat

 ® a cat

 ® a chicken
- 6. The cat seized the bird as it was picking up (A) crumbs (B) meat (C) bird seed (D) grain
- 7. Carol let the bird out every ® night ® day © afternoon ® week
- 8. Carol was alarmed for her bird's ® return ® feathers © safety ® beak

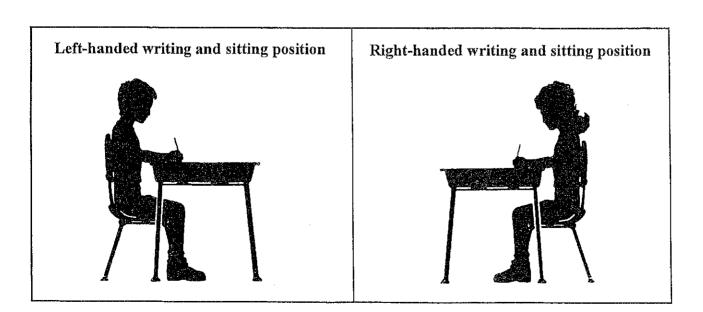
1. Improper and uncomfortable seating arrangements in classrooms probably cause a large number of inattention and hyperactivity problems. The chair should be *ergonomically* correct to support the child's back and general posture. Schools should give as much attention to the physical needs of children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

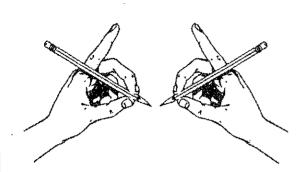


2. Though sitting and lounging about on the floor, or in beanbag chairs, bathtubs, etc., has become quite popular in some classrooms, we do not think it affords the comfort or physical ease needed for accurate writing and spelling. The sketches below show correct seating for this method to work as prescribed.

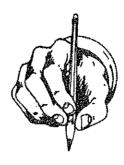
B. Prepare to teach letter strokes beginning in the next section.

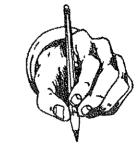
- 1. Have students clear all materials from the desk top except name tag, dotted-line paper and a No. 2, six-sided, black lead pencil.
- 2. Desks are already adjusted for proper height for each student's feet to be flat on the floor, spines straight against the back rest, head held high and arm position 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.





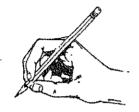
Beginning pencil-holding positions



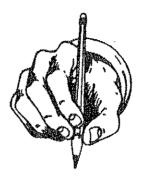


Pencil-holding positions - front views



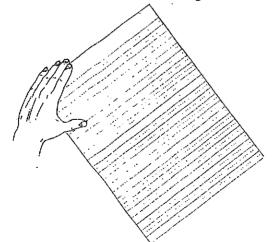


Pencil-holding positions - side views

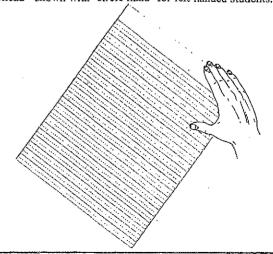


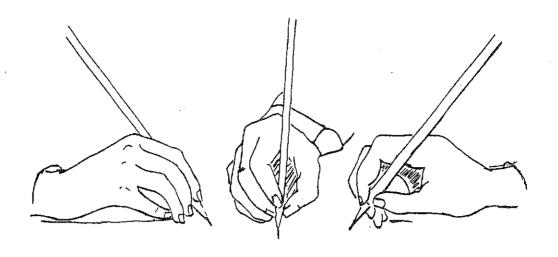
Enlarged view of finger placement

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

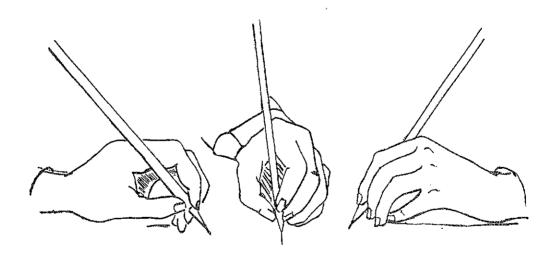


Diagonal model of student paper for teacher's chalkboard or overhead - shown with 'circle hand' for left-handed students.

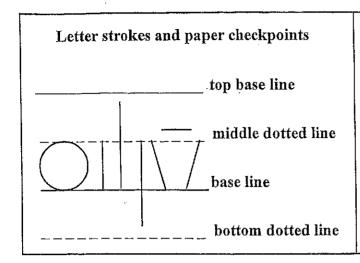


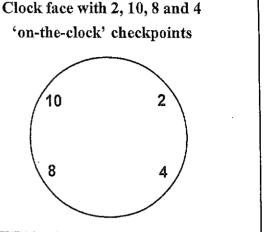


These sketches show how the pencil is held in the right hand.



The pencil is held this way in the left hand.





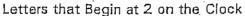
- 1. Stroke 1 the circle: Spacing over to leave enough room for a full, round circle which will sit "comfortably close" to the margin line, just under the middle dotted line, begin at '2 on the clock.' Go up and around, touch the dots, and go down past 10 to 8; set your circle on the base line and round 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.

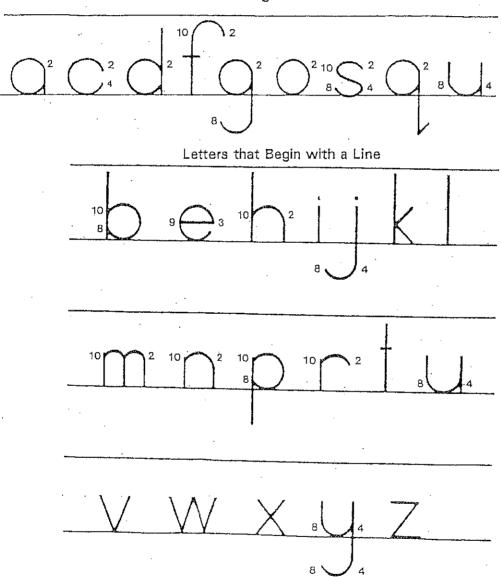
Formation of Lower Case Letters

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.





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.

Royal Give

