Student Name: _____	**Class:** _____
Student ID: _____	**Date:** {{DATE}}

Assessment Details

Duration: 30 minutes	**Total Marks:** 20
Topics Covered:	• Basic Number Sense • Operations (Addition and Subtraction)

Instructions to Students:

1. Read all questions carefully before attempting.
2. Show all working out - marks are awarded for method.
3. Use a pencil to write your answers.
4. If you need more space, use the additional pages at the end.
5. Time management is crucial - allocate approximately 1 minute per mark.

Section A: Multiple Choice [10 marks]

Question 1 **[2 marks]**

What is the number that comes after 5?

A) 4

B) 6

C) 7

D) 8

Question 2 **[2 marks]**

Which shape has four sides?

A) Circle

B) Square

C) Triangle

D) Rectangle

Question 3 **[2 marks]**

If I have 3 pencils and I add 2 more, how many pencils do I have now?

A) 3

B) 5

C) 6

D) 7

Question 4 **[2 marks]**

What is the color of the sky?

A) Blue

B) Red

C) Green

D) Yellow

Question 5 **[2 marks]**

If I have 5 blocks and I take away 1, how many blocks do I have left?

A) 4

B) 5

C) 6

D) 7

Section B: Short Answer Questions [6 marks]

Question 6 [2 marks]

Write the number 14 in words.

Question 7 [2 marks]

Draw a picture of a circle and label it.

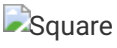
Question 8 [2 marks]

If I have 2 groups of 3 pencils, how many pencils do I have in total?

Section C: Visual Identification [4 marks]

Question 9 **[1 mark]**

Identify the shape:



Question 10 **[1 mark]**

Identify the color:

Question 11 **[1 mark]**

Count the number of blocks:

Question 12 **[1 mark]**

Identify the number:

Marking Guide

The assessment will be marked based on the following criteria:

- Multiple Choice: 1 point for each correct answer
- Short Answer: 2 points for each correct answer
- Visual Identification: 1 point for each correct answer

The total score will be out of 20 points.

Additional Activities

Counting games: provide students with a set of numbers and ask them to count up or down by a certain number.

Shape sorting: provide students with a set of shapes and ask them to sort them into different categories (e.g. by color, by shape, etc.).

Pattern blocks: provide students with a set of pattern blocks and ask them to create a specific pattern.

Number lines: provide students with a number line and ask them to identify specific numbers or count up or down by a certain number.

Conclusion

This assessment is designed to evaluate student understanding of Basic Number Sense and Operations.

The assessment includes multiple choice, short answer, and visual identification questions, as well as additional activities to support student learning.

The clear success criteria and evidence collection methods will provide teachers with valuable insights into student learning, and the feedback opportunities will support student growth and development.

Number Patterns and Relationships

Understanding number patterns and relationships is crucial for building a strong foundation in mathematics. This section will explore various types of number patterns, including addition and subtraction patterns, multiplication and division patterns, and more complex patterns involving fractions and decimals.

Example: Identifying Number Patterns

Identify the next number in the pattern: 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, ___

Case Study: Real-World Application of Number Patterns

A bakery is making a special batch of cookies for a holiday sale. They need to package 480 cookies into boxes of 12. How many boxes can they fill? Use a number pattern to solve the problem.

Geometry and Measurement

Geometry and measurement are essential skills for problem-solving in mathematics. This section will cover basic geometry concepts, including points, lines, angles, and shapes, as well as measurement units and conversion between units.

Example: Measuring Perimeter and Area

Find the perimeter and area of a rectangle with a length of 6 cm and a width of 4 cm.

Case Study: Real-World Application of Geometry and Measurement

A carpenter is building a fence around a rectangular garden. The garden measures 10 meters by 5 meters. If the carpenter needs to put a fence around the entire garden, how many meters of fencing will they need? Use geometry and measurement concepts to solve the problem.

Data Analysis and Graphing

Data analysis and graphing are critical skills for interpreting and presenting data in mathematics. This section will cover basic data analysis concepts, including collecting and organizing data, creating graphs and charts, and interpreting data.

Example: Creating a Bar Graph

Create a bar graph to represent the following data: Favorite colors of students in a class - Red: 5, Blue: 8, Green: 3, Yellow: 2

Case Study: Real-World Application of Data Analysis and Graphing

A school is conducting a survey to determine the favorite sports of their students. The results are as follows: Soccer: 15, Basketball: 10, Tennis: 5, Football: 8. Use data analysis and graphing concepts to present the data and draw conclusions.

Fractions and Decimals

Fractions and decimals are essential concepts in mathematics, and this section will cover the basics of fractions and decimals, including equivalent ratios, comparing fractions, and converting between fractions and decimals.

Example: Simplifying Fractions

Simplify the fraction: 6/8

Case Study: Real-World Application of Fractions and Decimals

A recipe calls for 3/4 cup of sugar. If you only have a 1/4 cup measuring cup, how many times will you need to fill the measuring cup to get the required amount of sugar? Use fractions and decimals to solve the problem.

Time and Money

Time and money are critical concepts in everyday life, and this section will cover telling time, calculating elapsed time, and basic money concepts, including counting money and making change.

Example: Telling Time

What is the time shown on the clock: 9:45?

Case Study: Real-World Application of Time and Money

A store is having a sale on toys. A toy car originally priced at $15 is on sale for 20% off. How much will you pay for the toy car? Use time and money concepts to solve the problem.

Problem-Solving Strategies

Problem-solving strategies are essential for success in mathematics, and this section will cover various strategies, including drawing diagrams, using algebraic expressions, and working backwards.

Example: Using Diagrams to Solve Problems

Use a diagram to solve the following problem: A bat and a ball together cost $1.10. The bat costs $1.00 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?

Case Study: Real-World Application of Problem-Solving Strategies

A group of friends want to share some candy equally. If they have 48 pieces of candy and there are 8 friends, how many pieces of candy will each friend get? Use problem-solving strategies to solve the problem.

Assessment and Evaluation

Assessment and evaluation are critical components of the learning process, and this section will cover various assessment strategies, including quizzes, tests, and projects, as well as evaluation methods, including rubrics and self-assessment.

Example: Creating a Rubric

Create a rubric to assess a math project that includes the following criteria: content, organization, and presentation.

Case Study: Real-World Application of Assessment and Evaluation

A teacher wants to assess student understanding of a math concept. They decide to give a quiz with 10 multiple-choice questions. How can the teacher use the quiz results to evaluate student learning and inform future instruction? Use assessment and evaluation concepts to solve the problem.

PLANIT TEACHERS

Mathematics Assessment for Children Aged 5-7

Student Name: _____	**Class:** _____
Student ID: _____	**Date:** {{DATE}}

Assessment Details

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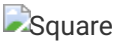

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Count the number of blocks:

Question 12 **[1 mark]**

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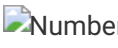

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