

Grade One

On-Going

and

Summative Assessments

In compliance with federal law, including the provisions of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Department of Public Instruction does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, or military service in its policies, programs, activities, admissions or employment.

Inquiries or complaints should be directed to:
the Office of Curriculum and School Reform Services
6307 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-6307
Telephone (919) 807-3761; fax (919) 807-3767

Grade One

First Quarter

Administration Manual

and

Scoring Guide

Administration Manual and Scoring Guide
Grade 1
End-First Quarter
Assessment Component

Assessment Materials

Student Mathematics Assessment Book

The activities in the student mathematics assessment book, items 1-15, are designed to mirror the hands-on mathematics lessons that students should be experiencing throughout the year. Assign specific pages to students to complete during the regular mathematics classroom time. Students do not have to complete the mathematics book in any special order. There should be no time limits placed upon students for completing assessment tasks. Use your good professional judgment when providing time for students to complete tasks.

Materials* for Items 1-15

- One assessment booklet or set of pages for each student, including items 1-15
- One pencil for each student.

Following is a list of special materials students will need while working on the assessment. Some of these are optional and you may choose to provide these materials to reflect more closely the tasks your students experience during regular mathematics lessons. Other materials will be required in order for students to complete tasks; these are in bold type. Also, read the section on **Options for Providing Additional Materials to Students**.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Special Materials</u>
5, 10	red and blue crayons or markers
9-13	20-25 counters, i.e. chips, cubes, coins, beans, etc.

Special note: calculators may NOT be used for this assessment.

*** If sets or bags of materials are shared among groups of students, care should be taken that the items are checked and counted for completeness.**

The teacher reads all directions aloud. Students work on their own. The teacher can reread directions as many times as necessary but not coach or show a student how to answer an item.

Options for Providing Additional Materials to Students

Provide additional materials which students use during regular mathematics lessons. These materials may include, *but are not limited to*, teddy bear or any other kind of counters, connecting cubes, base ten materials, pattern blocks, Relationshapes, tangrams, number tiles, “play” money, hundred boards, number lines, calendars, fraction bars or tiles, square inch tiles, crayons, grid paper, and rulers.

These materials can be provided in several ways.

- Place the additional materials in individual student bags or boxes;
- Place the additional materials in one location and allow the students to obtain the materials at the appropriate time or when they choose to use them; or
- Place the additional materials at each student desk.

Calculators

Students should have access to a simple four-function calculator for tasks which permit calculators. Even though students may use calculators, students who have not used calculators as part of their “everyday” instruction may not feel comfortable using one during assessment and should not be required to do so. Use your judgment as to whether students have sufficient familiarity for calculator use. Frequent use of calculators as problem-solving tools eliminates this concern.

Materials for Performance Assessment Tasks

- *Modeling Addition/Subtraction*
connecting cubes
- *Estimating to 25*
transparent bags and counters

Administering the Assessment

Assessment Models

- **Whole Class:** The teacher reads the directions aloud to the entire class and all students complete the same items in their mathematics booklet or assessment pages at the same time. The teacher needs to provide an adequate number of materials for each student in the class to use during the assessment.
- **Centers or Stations (Groups):** These models allow students in the same room to be working on different items at the same time. The teacher establishes centers or stations containing the needed materials. Throughout the test, students may rotate from center to center. After reading the directions to students at one center, the teacher would move to the next center and read a different set of directions.
- **Combination:** The teacher uses the whole class model for some items and groups for others.
- **Group Directions and Moving to Centers:** After reading directions to the entire class, the teacher directs the students to move to different centers.

The teacher reads all directions aloud. Students work on their own. The teacher can reread directions as many times as necessary but not coach or teach a student how to do an item.

Preparing Students

Because the activities in the mathematics assessment are similar to hands-on lessons and pencil and paper tasks that students have been experiencing throughout the year, no special preparation for students is necessary. Students should have a relaxed atmosphere in which to do the tasks. Timing the assessment is *not appropriate*. The number of days used to administer the assessment is an individual decision based on your class situation.

Monitoring Students at Work

While students are working in their mathematics assessment books or pages, make notes as needed about the manner in which students accomplish tasks. For example, do students use counters for simple computation or have they memorized facts? Do they read directions on their own or do they ask to have items reread? Do students work with confidence on all of the tasks or are there some aspects that seem more difficult? Which ones? Can you determine why and make notes for adjustments next time this happens?

Find out as much as possible about what students are thinking and how they go about working on tasks. As you circulate, ask additional questions to probe students' thinking. Make notes about students' responses on their papers or on sticky notes. For example, you might say, "Tell me about the picture you have drawn." or "What are you doing with the counters?" or "Why does that make sense to you?" Discussions with students offer rich information about students' understandings.

Students Who Finish Early

Provide materials such as tangrams or Relationship puzzles, trade books or games from the Mathematics Strategies books for students who complete the mathematics tasks before other students.

General Directions

You can administer the tasks in a sequence that best fits your teaching/learning environment. The tasks do not need to be administered in the order presented.

Read and clarify task directions but do not provide specific assistance with answering tasks. It is important that each student complete his or her own work without assistance in order for scores to reflect the student's performance. When assessing students, they will be engaged in tasks much like those used during "everyday" mathematics instruction. The difference will be in your response to student behavior. You are gathering information about students' understandings and withholding *for the moment* any coaching or questions that will lead students to further understandings.

When students ask "What does this mean?" or say "I don't get it," simply repeat the directions and say "I can't help you now, do the best you can."

Assessment Scoring Guide

These assessment tasks will provide part of the evidence of students' independent work and will be included with other information you have gathered about the student. These assessments are not intended to provide a complete picture of a student's mathematics understandings. When determining student performance levels and marking student profiles, these assessments should be combined with additional documentation such as student products, checklists, notes and other anecdotal information.

Performance Levels

Level IV

Students at this level consistently perform in a manner that is clearly beyond the grade-level requirements and expectations. With teacher support they apply knowledge from one content area to another and frequently exhibit proficiency with goals and objectives from the next grade level. They work independently in performing tasks that are at a higher level of difficulty and integrate personal experience with the task at hand. They demonstrate superior and consistent mastery of grade-level subject matter, seeking assistance when necessary, making critical judgments and giving thorough answers that indicate careful thought.

Level III

Students at this level consistently demonstrate mastery of grade level concepts and skills. They are able to apply processes accurately, integrating procedural and conceptual understandings. By the end of the year they work independently and successfully with grade-level subject matter. After appropriate instruction, they require minimal assistance and exhibit confidence in solving problems and drawing reasonable conclusions appropriate to first grade. They are well prepared for grade two.

Level II

Students performing at this level demonstrate inconsistent mastery of knowledge and skills. While they exhibit some evidence of skills and processes, they frequently have difficulty applying these in non-routine or unfamiliar situations. Students at this level may demonstrate achievement of goals and objectives from previous grade levels but exhibit uneven performance of on-grade level tasks. At times they require teacher guidance to achieve success. They may grasp over-all meanings but do not use related details. These students are minimally prepared to be successful in grade two.

Level I

Students performing at this level frequently need a great deal of individual attention and guidance to be successful in any academic task. They do not exhibit sufficient mastery of first grade knowledge and skills successfully to complete most assignments. Their performance tends to be uneven and often incomplete. These students tend to use bits and pieces of information without differentiating what is essential to a task or situation. These students may not be prepared to be successful in grade two.

Directions for Scoring Student Mathematics Assessment Books for Items 1-15

Students' assessment books may be scored when all tasks, items 1-15, have been completed or at the end of each day's assessment session. If you decide to score at the end of each session rather than waiting until the end, use the boxes at the bottom of each page instead of marking correct or incorrect responses on student work. A general rubric for holistic scoring is provided here. Specific rubrics for some items are also provided along with student work samples to help clarify these specific rubrics. Student explanations can be words, pictures, computations, or combinations of these. However, explanations of "I counted," "I used my brain," "I used counters." "I just know," etc., are incomplete and do not earn top score points.


General Rubric for Holistic Scoring

- A No response or an obviously wrong answer
- B Answer is wrong but some explanation is given to indicate that the child is on the right track; or a correct response is given but no explanation is provided; or correct response with mathematics explained, but the mathematics doesn't match the prompt.
- C Answer is correct, but explanation contains some flaw - is unclear or sparse.
- D Correct answer and clear explanation

Notes:

- If scorer is debating between two scores and must interpret the answer, mark the lower score.
- If a child has "X"ed out an answer in order to self-correct, score the changed (new) answer.
- Since scorers need to see the student's work, do not give scrap paper.

Item	Answer	Recording on student answer sheet
1	all matches correct	A Incorrect response C Correct response
2	all matches correct	A Incorrect response C Correct response
3	13 23 20	A Incorrect response B Two correct responses C Correct response
4	correct number of circles drawn	A Incorrect response B Two correct responses C Correct response
5	8, 19, 25	A Incorrect response C Correct response
6	not equal equal not equal	A Incorrect response B Two correct responses C Correct response
7	not equal not equal equal not equal	A Incorrect response B Three correct responses C Correct response
8	2nd box colored blue 3rd box colored red	A Incorrect response C Correct response
9	3 dogs	A Incorrect response C Correct response
10	6 balloons	A Incorrect response C Correct response

Item	Answer	Recording on student answer sheet
11	7 counters	A Incorrect response and no explanation B Correct response but no explanation, or Incorrect response with explanation which could lead to correct response C Correct response but explanation is unclear or sparse D Correct response and clear explanation
12	10 cards	A Incorrect response and no explanation B Correct response but no explanation, or Incorrect response with explanation which could lead to correct response C Correct response but explanation is unclear or sparse D Correct response and clear explanation
13	18 pennies	A Incorrect response and no explanation B Correct response but no explanation, or Incorrect response with explanation which could lead to correct response C Correct response but explanation is unclear or sparse D Correct response and clear explanation
14		A Incorrect response C Correct response
15	correct pattern created <u>and</u> all elements written	A Incorrect response B ABC pattern written but missing some elements C Correct response

Individual Student Summary Sheet
Grade 1
End-First Quarter

Student's Name _____ Date(s) _____

Assessment Component

Items 1-15

Learning Target	Item No.	A	B	C	D
1.01a, 1.02	1				
	2				
1.01c, 1.02	3				
1.01c	4				
1.01d, 1.02	5				
1.01g	6				
	7				
1.01d, 1.02	8				
1.03, 1.04	9				
	10				
	11				
	12				
	13				
5.03	14				
	15				

Performance Tasks

Learning Target	Performance Level				Notes
	I	II	III	IV	
1.03	I	II	III	IV	Addition
1.01f	I	II	III		
1.03	I	II	III	IV	Subtraction
	I	II	III	IV	

Note: The sample pacing guide in the *First Grade Strategies* features learning targets 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, and 5.03 during the first quarter. The following learning targets are not included in this first quarter assessment component: 2.01, 2.02, 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 3.04, 4.01, 4.02, 5.01, and 5.02. These are addressed with later assessment components. In addition to assessing the learning targets listed above, items and tasks are provided for assessing 1.03 and 1.01f. You will find items assessing 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, and 1.04 during the first and all subsequent quarters. This learning target addresses number and operations and includes important processes.

These materials have been provided to help in your efforts to conduct on-going assessment of your students. These items and tasks are in no way intended to be the only components of this on-going assessment. You will need to gather additional documentation such as student products, notes, checklists and anecdotal information (see Record-Keeping Ideas) in order to make inferences about student achievement. The summary sheet provided here is provided as a tool only for helping you organize information gathered about students and to assist in making informed instructional decisions. Additional ideas for record-keeping are provided elsewhere in this resource.

In order to provide even more options for ongoing assessment, “**Alternate Items**” are included. You can create your own assessments by picking from this “item bank” and are encouraged to add your own ideas to it. With 15 assessment items and 4 different versions of each item, you have a great number of different possible assessments.