Kindergarten-Primary Assessment Tools

Record-Keeping

When the term of term

Lists of the Curriculum Framework Statements in language arts and mathematics are enclosed for each grade level. Curriculum Framework Statements were written to assist teachers in planning and implementing a standards-based instructional program. The framework statements for each standard are listed in one column. The

adjoining column can be used to check off or date when that concept or skill has been taught. This listing can also be used as a handy reference to the standards when writing lesson plans.

Most assessment of kindergartners is done necessarily by observation. The included Kindergarten Profiles in language arts and mathematics are one-page reports which can be marked to reflect what each student knows and can do. The concepts and skills included in the Profiles are labeled to show the Chicago Academic Standards and Curriculum Framework Statements they address. The Profiles can be used to plan and group students for instruction and to report students' progress to principals or at parent conferences.

Kindergarten-Primary Assessment Tools

Kindergarten Assessment Profile Language Arts

I.D.

Name

* The code in the corner of each box refers to the Illinois State Goal, Chicago Academic Standard, and the Curriculum Framework Statement addressed by that skill. For example, 3A4 means State Goal 3, Chicago Academic Standard A, and Curriculum Framework Statement 4.

4 A 2 , 3	4 B 2
LISTENS ATTENTIVELY TO STORY IN	SPEAKS CLEARLY
SMALL GROUP	
LARGE GROUP	Does not speak in complete Speaks in complete Speaks in complete sentences sentences composed sentences sentences of 5 words or less composed of 5
1 A 1 - 7	words or more
RETELLS STORY	4 A 1
1 B 1	FOLLOWS DIRECTIONS
IDENTIFIES PART OF THE BOOK	
FRONT COVER SPINE	One Two Three or Step Step more Steps
BACK COVER TITLE PAGE	RECOGNIZES NAME IN PRINT
1 B 1	PRINTS NAME
FOLLOWS WORDS FROM LEFT TO RIGHT	1 B 2
ТОР ТО ВОТТОМ	RECOGNIZES HIGH FREQUENCY WORDS
1 B 2	
KNOWS ALPHABET	IN IS A I GO TO YOU THE WILL NOT AND
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Identifies letters	ON WE SEE HE ME SHE CAN IT
Identifies letter sounds	
1 B 2	5 A 1
USES BEGINNING AND ENDING SOUNDS	ASKS WHY QUESTIONS
	5 A 2
m s t p n c k r b j	
top row)	CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION
f g l v w z g h d	Red Brown
(bottom row)	Yellow Green COLOR Orange Purple
	Blue White
1 B 2	Black
DISTINGUISHES LETTERS FROM WORDS	PERFORMS (Gross Motor) (Fine Motor)
1 B 2	Runs Cutting
IDENTIFIES RHYMING SOUNDS	PHYSICAL SKILLS Jumps Coloring Skips Zips
3 B 1 WRITES Device setup of the set	Hops Buttons
S B I With 20 Random numbers Groups of letters Scribbles & letters and numbers	Gallops Ties
Words Sentences	PERSONAL DATA Knows birthday
	Knows address K-1

Kindergarten Checklist

Teachers may use this checklist to monitor their coverage of the Chicago Academic Standards. The last column can be used to check off or date when a particular objective is covered or assessed.

Objective	Standard*
Retells stories from writing, reading or pictures. $^{\mbox{$\%$}}$	1A1
Identifies main idea from oral stories and pictures. $^{\mbox{$\%$}}$	1A2
Identifies location, time, and order (e.g., near, far, before, middle, after).	1A3
Recognizes the author's purpose.	1A4
Organizes information sequentially from oral stories and pictures. e \star	1A5
Makes predictions using oral stories and pictures. [®]	1A6
Uses prior knowledge to dramatize familiar stories.	1A7
Identifies front cover, back cover, spine and title page of a book.	1B1
Follows words from left to right and top to bottom on a printed page.	1B1
Associates meaning with print.	1B1
Names upper and lowercase letters.	1B2
Distinguishes letters from words.	1B2
Identifies and uses beginning consonants in single syllable words. \star	1B2
Matches sounds to symbols (letters).★	1B2
Reads one-syllable and high frequency words.	1B2
Identifies rhyming words.★	1B2
Uses beginning and ending consonants in sounding single-syllable words.	1B2
Exhibits engagement in reading by responding to text orally or through the arts.	1D
Distinguishes reality from make-believe.	2A1
Uses punctuation appropriate for kindergarten (periods, question marks).	3A1
Writes random letters, groups of letters, words, sentences. \Box \star	3B1
Dictates descriptive sentences that express reactions, feelings and thoughts. (Dictates labels, captions, and stories.)★	3C1

Language Arts Objectives

Objective	Standard*	
Follows one step, two-step and three-step oral directions.	4A1	
Listens to develop strategies for asking questions.	4A2	
Listens attentively.	4A3	
Expresses ideas in complete sentences.	4B1	
Uses singular and plural nouns correctly.	4B1	
Uses oral language appropriate for age.	4B2	
Speaks clearly and coherently in formal and informal settings.	4C	
Asks how and why questions.	5A1	
Locates information in reference materials. [®]	5A2	

¹ Denotes objectives which may be documented by a performance assessment.

- ★ Denotes objectives which are covered in this assessment handbook. Some are performance assessments and some are pencil and paper tasks.
- Denotes objectives which may best be documented by collecting samples of student work.
- * The codes refer to the Illinois State Goal, Chicago Academic Standard, and Curriculum Framework Statement addressed by that objective. For example, 3A4 means Illinois State Goal 3, Chicago Academic Standard A, and Curriculum Framework Statement 4.

First Grade Checklist

Teachers may use this checklist to monitor their coverage of the Chicago Academic Standards. The last column can be used to check off or date when a particular objective is covered or assessed.

Language Arts Objectives

Objective	Standard*
Retells content of text heard or read. \star	1A1
Identifies main idea and details of text read independently. \star	1A2
Identifies location, time, and order (e.g., on, under, beginning, middle, ending, left, right). [®]	1A3
Determines a purpose for reading (e.g., for information or enjoyment).	1A4
Clarifies meaning of text by asking and answering questions. \star	IA5
Organizes information logically and sequentially. \star	1A6
Makes predictions about events and ideas presented in text and provides evidence for predictions.★	1A7
Summarizes text content (e.g., identifies characters, setting, beginning, middle, and ending events).★	1A8
Uses prior knowledge to better understand new reading selections.	1A9
States the problem and solution of text read. \star	1A10
Alphabetizes by the first letter. \Box	1A11
Draws conclusions based on what was heard or read. \star	1A12
Uses context clues to derive word meaning. \star	1A13
Interprets figurative language.	1A14
Distinguishes fact from opinion.	1A15
Follows written directions.	1A16
Recognizes cause and effect relationships.	1A17
Identifies parts of book (e.g., covers, title page, contents, glossary).	1B1
Follows words from left to right and top to bottom on a printed page.	1B1
Uses beginning and ending consonants in sounding one-syllable words. \star	1B2
Identifies and applies sounds of two- and three-letter consonant blends. \star	1B2

Objective	Standard*
Uses long- and short-vowel sounds to sound out single-syllable words. \star	1B2
Identifies word patterns and families. \star	1B2
Identifies root/base words.	1B2
Recognizes synonyms and antonyms.	1B2
Identifies and uses plural forms, compound words, and contractions.	1B2
Identifies and uses consonants in stated positions. \star	1B2
Uses consonant-vowel patterns to decode new words. *	1B2
Identifies and orally manipulates small units of sound (e.g., phonemes). \star	1B3
Counts sounds in multi-syllable words.	1B3
Adds or deletes phonemes orally to change syllables or words. ★	1B3
Applies knowledge of language structure(s), (e.g., prefixes, suffixes, contractions, singular possessives, simple abbreviations).	1B4
Reads various texts aloud using word analysis skills and knowledge of letter/blend sounds, language structure, and punctuation.★	1C1
Exhibits engagement in reading by responding to text orally, in writing, or through the arts.★	1D
Distinguishes fact from fantasy.	2A1
Identifies topics presented in works of literature.	2A2
Identifies similarities and differences among literary selections.	2A3
Distinguishes between poetry and prose.	2A4
Defines the major characteristics of significant forms of literature.	2A5
Identifies character, setting, plot, and theme in text. \star	2A6
Identifies and describes ways in which works of literature reflect the culture, heritage, and traditions.	2B1
Compares and contrasts the treatment of different cultures.	2B2
Writes and edits manuscripts to demonstrate correct use of nouns, verbs, adjectives. ★□	3A1
Uses standard punctuation conventions (periods, question marks, exclamations marks, commas, and apostrophes).★□	3A2
Uses correct capitalization. *	3A3
Uses the conventions of phonetic spelling correctly. $\star \Box$	3A4
Writes a variety of complete sentence types and structures. $\star \Box$	3A5

Objective	Standard*	
Writes for a variety of purposes and audiences.	3B1	
Dictates/writes language experience stories.	3B2	
Writes sequential events in a personal experience story.	3B3	
Participates in shared writing experiences.	3B4	
Writes a descriptive paragraph that expresses reactions, feelings, and thoughts in clear, concise, and appropriate ways. ★□	3C1	
Follows one step, two-step and three-step oral directions.	4A1	
Asks for clarification and/or explanation of words, directions, and ideas.	4A2	
Demonstrates attentive listening by retelling, paraphrasing, and explaining what has been said by the speaker.	4A3	
Expresses ideas in complete sentences.	4B1	
Uses correct verb tense and noun-verb agreement in oral communication.	4B2	
Uses correct sentence structure, word use, and forms (e.g., simple and compound) in oral communication.	4B2	
Uses clear and specific vocabulary to communicate ideas orally.	4B2	
Employs appropriate vocal intonations (e.g., voice level, phrasing, etc.).	4B2	
Tells and retells events and stories in logical order. \star	4C1	
Asks how and why questions.	5A1	
Locates information in reference materials. [®]	5A2	
Uses a primary dictionary to find correct meanings of unfamiliar words.	5A3	
Uses glossaries, dictionaries, and encyclopedias to answer questions. [®]	5A4	
Works in groups to research and present findings in appropriate written and oral formats. [®]	5A5	

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Second Grade Checklist

Teachers may use this checklist to monitor their coverage of the Chicago Academic Standards. The last column can be used to check off or date when a particular objective is covered or assessed.

Objective	Standard*
Retells content of text read independently. [™] ★	1A1
Determines purpose for reading (e.g., to inform, persuade, or entertain).	1A2
Clarifies meaning of text by asking and answering questions. [®]	IA3
Organizes information logically and sequentially based on passage read. \star	1A4
Determines and explains author's purpose and explicit main idea(s) in text.	1A5
Makes and confirms predictions about events and ideas presented in text.	1A6
Summarizes text read, including characters, setting, events, and solution. $^{(\!\!\!\!)}\star$	1A7
Makes connections between prior knowledge/experiences, and reading text.	1A8
Describes the problem, solution, or central idea of text read. ¹⁰	1A9
Recognizes cause-effect relationships.	1A10
Alphabetizes to the second letter.□	1A11
Draws conclusions.	1A12
Identifies and orally manipulates small units of sound (e.g., phonemes). 🖗 🖈	1B1
Applies knowledge of language structure(s) (e.g., root words, prefixes, suffixes, contractions, singular possessives, simple abbreviations).	1B2
Applies word-analysis skills using knowledge of consonant-vowel patterns and homophones.★	1B2
Identifies word patterns and families.	1B2
Identifies vowel digraphs, diphthongs, and controlled vowels.	1B2
Applies knowledge of homonyms, antonyms, synonyms, and homographs.	1B2
Identifies variant and silent consonants (e.g., /gn/, /g/).	1B2
Demonstrates ability to read aloud with appropriate vocal patterns.	1C1
Reads various texts aloud using word analysis skills and knowledge of consonants, common vowel sounds and patterns, consonant blends, language structures, and punctuation. [™] ★	1C2

Language Arts Objectives

Objective	Standard*
Exhibits engagement in reading by responding to text orally, in writing, or through the arts.★	1D
Distinguishes nonfiction from fiction.	2A1
Describes effects of humor within a work of literature.	2A2
Identifies topics presented in works of literature.	2A3
Compares and contrasts character traits, settings, and mood of stories.	2A4
Distinguishes between works of poetry and prose.	2A5
Defines the major characteristics of significant forms of literature and describes their operation in selected works.	2A6
Compares and contrasts the treatment of friendship and family and personal heritage by authors of different cultures.	2B1
Identifies/describes ways literature reflects culture, heritage, and traditions.	2B2
Writes and edits manuscripts to demonstrate correct use of grammar. \star	3A1
Uses standard punctuation conventions (periods, question marks, exclamation marks, commas, and apostrophes).★	3A2
Uses correct capitalization.★	3A3
Uses appropriate headings on papers.	3A4
Writes a variety of complete sentence types and structures. \star	3A5
Generates ideas for writing by brainstorming.	3B1
Provides clear introduction, body, support and sense of closure to writing. \star	3B2
Maintains a journal to express thoughts and feelings.	3B3
Composes a well-organized, coherent report on a student-selected topic. 🖗 🗖	3B4
Applies techniques and strategies associated with the writing process to critique, revise, and edit manuscripts.	3B5
Participates in shared writing activities.	3B6
Works independently on writing.	3C1
Writes and illustrates stories to convey meaning.	3C2
Writes for public and personal purposes.	3C3
Identifies standards for listening.	4A1
Listens for sustained periods of time.	4A2
Listens for specific information to answer questions	4A3
Demonstrates attentive listening by retelling, paraphrasing, and explaining what has been said by the speaker. ^(%)	4A4
Expresses ideas orally in complete sentences.	4B1
Uses singular and plural nouns correctly.	4B1
Critiques oral presentations of self and others.	4B1

Objective	Standard*
Uses correct sentence structure, word use, and forms in oral communication.	4B2
Uses appropriate volume and pitch and pronounces words clearly.	4B2
Uses appropriate audience/listener responses.	4B2
Retells settings, plot, events, characters, and theme. $^{em}\star$	4C1
Recalls the content of an oral message.	4C2
Gives oral presentations by speaking clearly at an understandable rate and using audience feedback.	4C3
Gives oral directions.	4C4
Creates and presents oral stories and reports with or without notes.	4C5
Demonstrates poise and self-confidence when speaking.	4C6
Creates and participates in oral dramatic presentations.	4C7
Presents brief oral reports that express ideas in an organized manner.	4C8
Takes one side of issue and provides reasons to support it in informal debate.	4C9
Speaks courteously and respectfully to all persons.	4C10
Asks how and why questions.	5A1
Locates information in reference materials.	5A2
Uses a primary dictionary to find correct meanings of unfamiliar words.	5A3
Uses reference materials and available technology to answer questions.	5A4
Gathers and uses information to gain knowledge, solve problems, and support positions.	5A5
Orally examines the extent to which media provides a source of entertainment, as well as a source of information.	5A6
Evaluates the validity of products advertised through various media.	5A7
Working in cooperative groups, presents research findings in appropriate written and oral formats.	5A8

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Kindergarten-Primary Assessment Tools

Kindergarten Assessment Profile Mathematics

Name

I.D.__

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\bigcirc T	he diamond symbol	identifies items	listed in the	Kindergarten	Curriculum	Activities Guide	, "Making It Better."
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6 A 1 6 E 1 , 2	1-5 1-10 1-12	1-20	9 A 1 , 2 RECOGNIZES GEOMETRIC SHAPES
COUNTS OBJECTS	1-30 1-50 1-80	1-100	
6 E 3 COUNTS BY	10's 5's	2's	CIRCLE SQUARE TRIANGLE
6 A 1 RECOGNIZES NUMERALS 7 A 1	0-5 0-10 0-12 0-30 0-50 0-80 0-30 0-50 0-80	0-20 0-100	7 D 1, 2 RECOGNIZES PENNY NICKEL DIME QUARTER COINS COUNTS AND REPRESENTS MONEY VALUES UP \$.25 USING DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF COINS
6 A 4			9 B 1 RESPONDS TO DIRECTIONS ABOUT LOCATIONS RIGHT, LEFT, ABOVE, ON, BELOW
			10 A 2 INTERPRETS INFORMATION FROM A PICTURE GRAPH
6 B 1 RECOGNIZES NUMBER FACTS (SUMS) OR COMBINES SETS	THRU 5 THRU 10	THRU 20	7 A 1 MEASURES USING NON-STANDARD UNITS
6 B 2 RECALLS NUMBER FACTS (SUMS)	THRU 5 THRU 10	THRU 20	8 B 1 IDENTIFIES EQUAL AND UNEQUAL GROUPS
8 A 1 CLASSIFIES BY	SIZE		8 B 2 LOCATES WHOLE NUMBERS 0 - 10 ON A NUMBER LINE
6 D 1 IDENTIFIES FRACTIONAL P	PARTS		8 D 1 DEVISES STORY PROBLEMS FROM PICTURES
UNDERSTANDS THE VALUE	E OF ZERO		

Kindergarten Checklist

Teachers may use this checklist to monitor their coverage of the Chicago Academic Standards. The last column can be used to check off or date when a particular objective is covered or assessed.

Mathematics Objectives

Objective	Standard*
Counts orally to 100. ¹	6A1
Recognizes numerals through 100.★	6A 1
Orders numbers from 1 through 100.★	6A1
Compares whole numbers up to 100 using the words more than, less than, and the same as.★	6A2
Represents numbers using physical models. ¹⁰	6A3
Recognizes number words through ten.★	6A4
Represents number facts (sums) through 20. ¹	6B1
Recalls number facts (sums) through 20.	6B2
Adds two one-digit numbers.★	6B3
Devises stories/situations familiar to students that use addition.	6C1
Solves stories/problems that involve addition. \star	6C2
Demonstrates the use of the addition and equal symbols. \star	6C3
Identifies and names fractional parts of a whole using 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4. \star	6D1
Demonstrates meaning of unit fractions 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4 as being a whole separated into parts of the same size.	6D2, 3
Counts forward to 100.	6E1
Counts backward from 50.	6E2
Counts by 2's up to 20.	6E3
Demonstrates how to measure using non-standard units.	7A1
Compares the size of objects: length, height, and weight. ¹⁰	7B
Estimates which container is most appropriate for given amount of filler.	7B1
Discusses appropriateness of non-standard units of measure to be used (e.g., number of paper clips or number of paces [steps] room is long?).	7C1

Objective	Standard*
Measures and tells time using instruments and units to nearest half hour. \star	7C2
Identifies and gives the value of penny, nickel, dime and quarter. \star	7D1
Counts up to a quarter using different combinations of coins. \star	7D2
Recognizes patterns. *	8A
Classifies and sorts objects by common attribute.	8A1
Identifies equal and unequal groups that have nine or fewer members.	8B1
Locates numbers on a number line.★	8B2
Models concepts of equal and unequal groups using concrete objects.	8C1
Makes up and solves a story problem that could be derived from picture.	8D1
Identifies the shapes of objects common to the environment.	9A1
Identifies a circle, square, triangle, and rectangle. \star	9A2
Responds to directions about (in front of, right, left). \star	9B1
Folds shapes into congruent parts.	9B2
Collects data based on likes and dislikes using concepts more and less.	10A1
Reads and interprets information from a picture graph. \star	10A2

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First Grade Checklist

Teachers may use this checklist to monitor their coverage of the Chicago Academic Standards. The last column can be used to check off or date when a particular objective is covered or assessed.

Objective	Standard*
Counts, reads, writes, and orders whole numbers to $1000.\star$	6A1
Compares whole numbers up to 100 using the words more than, less than, and the same as.★	6A2
Represents equivalent forms of the same number through the use of physical models. ¹⁰	6A3
Recognizes the dollar symbol (\$) and reads simple decimals in the context of whole dollar amount (e.g., \$1.00, \$2.00).	6A4
Models the meaning of addition (putting together). ¹⁰	6A6
Adds using place value concepts whole numbers having up to two digits with and without regrouping to the tens place.★	6B1
Subtracts whole numbers having up to two digits without regrouping. \star	6B2
Adds simple decimals written in the context of whole dollar amounts of money (e.g., \$3.00 + \$2.00).★	6B3
Demonstrates the relationship between addition and subtraction (e.g., $3 + 4 = 7, 7 - 3 = 4, 7 - 4 = 3$). \star	6B4
Demonstrates and names the fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.	6B5
Discusses and solves problems involving addition and subtraction. \star	6C1
Uses addition and subtraction to solve one-and two-step problems taken from story situations and contexts familiar to students. *	6C2
Demonstrates and uses the addition, subtraction and equal symbols (+, -, =). \star	6C3
Identifies and names fractional parts of a whole using 1/5 and 1/10.	6D1
Demonstrates and discusses the meaning of the fractional parts for denominators up to 1/5 and 1/10.	6D2
Identifies and names fractional parts of given regions for fractions up to 1/5 and 1/10 and regions involving more than just unit fractions.	6D3
Counts backward from 20.	6E1
Counts by 2's up to 50.	6E2

Mathematics Objectives

Objective	Standard*
Demonstrates understanding of the identity property of zero on addition. \star	6E3
Measures using non-standard units (e.g., How many crayons long is the table?).	7A1
Estimates, then measures distances in both customary and metric systems.	7B1
Compares measures and capacities of different objects and containers.	7B2
Identifies units of measure that would be appropriate for measuring given objects (e.g., to measure an amount of water should you use distance measures, liquid measures, or weight/mass measures?).	7C1
Measures and tells time using instruments (e.g., analog and digital clocks, calendars) and units (e.g., minutes, hours, days, years) to the nearest quarter-hour. *	7C2
Uses straightedges and rulers to draw line segments between given points. \star	7C3
Measures the length of an object using customary and metric units to the nearest inch and centimeter.★	7C4
Associates temperature with situational pictures, drawings and models (e.g., hot, warm, cold).★	7C5
Measures volume, liquid and dry, in non-standard units. [®]	7C6
Converts between closely associated money values (e.g., pennies to nickels, quarters to dollars).	7D1
Counts up to one dollar using different combinations of coins.	7D2
Makes change for purchases costing less than $1.00.$	7D3
Uses the cent sign (¢) appropriately for amounts less than \$1.00.	7D4
Identifies and extends shape patterns made from given patterns. \star	8A1
Discovers and explains the pattern in a given simple number pattern.	8A2
Identifies equal and unequal groups. *	8B1
Creates stories/situations from which simple addition and subtraction number sentences can be written.	8B2
Solves missing addend problems (e.g., $2 + \Box = 5$). \bigstar	8B3
Forms and interprets human graphs that reflect functions and relationships (e.g., shoes to people).	8B4
Models the concepts of equal and unequal groups using concrete objects and drawings. ¹⁰ / ₂	8C1
Makes up and solves a story problem that could be derived from a picture, drawing, or model involving a simple number pattern (e.g., picture of shoes, 2 shoes for 1 person).	8D1

Objective	Standard*
Looks for and identifies various geometric shapes in the classroom not immediately discernible.	9A1
Identifies, sorts, classifies, and compares familiar one- and two-dimensional shapes (e.g., circle, square, rectangle, triangle, rhombus) using concrete materials if needed.	9A2
Names and describes attributes (e.g., number of sides) of geometric figures and objects. ★	9A3
Identifies, names, and draws polygons that have 3 and 4 sides.	9A4
Locates an object's location/position from directional clues.	9B1
Folds shapes and arrays into congruent parts.	9B2
Identifies and completes figures which are symmetric along a line.	9B3
Sorts shapes that are the same. $\%$	9B4
Analyzes data using concepts of largest, smallest, most often, least often, and middle.	10A1
Reads and interprets information from a bar graph and uses objects and drawings to form a bar graph. ★ [™]	10A2
Gathers information using tallies and charts. \star	10A3
Describes and explains data, graphs, patterns, and relationships clearly and logically and supports statements by linking them to the data. [®]	10A4
Relates the concept of a fractional part or a part of a group to the likelihood that something will happen (e.g., there are two possible outcomes on a coin, so it should land on heads about ½ of the time; a spinner divided into 4 colors of equal size is likely to stop on yellow about 5 times out of 20 tries).	10C1

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Second Grade Checklist

Teachers may use this checklist to monitor their coverage of the Chicago Academic Standards. The last column can be used to check off or date when a particular objective is covered or assessed.

Mathematics Objectives

Objective	Standard*
Counts, reads, writes, and orders whole numbers to 10,000 and identifies the value of each digit.★	6A1
Compares whole numbers up to 1,000 using words & symbols (<, >, =). \star	6A2
Represents equivalent forms of the same numbers through the use of physical models, word names, and symbols. ¹⁰	6A3
Reads and writes number words (e.g., twenty-one, forty-three). \star	6A4
Reads, writes, orders simple decimals in the context of dollars and cents. \Box	6A5
Demonstrates the meaning of addition (putting together, increasing) and subtraction (taking away, decreasing).★	6A6
Estimates and uses exact numbers in appropriate situations (e.g., if 1 pizza feeds 6 students, estimate the number of pizzas needed for 14 students). ♥★	6A7
Adds whole numbers having up to three digits using place-value concepts to regroup, when necessary (regrouping to the hundreds place).★	6B1
Subtracts two whole numbers having up to three digits using place-value concepts to regroup to the tens place.★	6B2
Multiplies and divides one- and two-digit numbers by the numbers 2 - 5. \Box	6B3
Adds and subtracts amounts of money given as dollars and cents. \star	6B4
Identifies and uses the relationship between addition and subtraction to develop strategies to add and subtract whole numbers and to solve problems. ★	6B5
Names and identifies fractions with denominators less than 10. \star	6B6
Analyzes problem situations and identifies when to add or subtract. \star	6C1
Uses multiplication to solve simple problems. \star	6C2
Demonstrates and uses the multiplication symbol, the less than and greater than, and not equal symbols $(x, <, >, \neq)$.	6C3
Justifies that computational results are correct.	6C4
Identifies and names fractional parts of a whole using any unit fraction. \star	6D1

Objective	Standard*		
Divides a whole into a specified number of equal parts and names one of these parts as a fraction 1/n.	6D2		
Identifies fractional parts of given regions. ★	6D3		
Compares fractional parts of a set or a whole with denominators up to 5 using concrete and real-world models or symbols (e.g., $\frac{1}{2}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{4}$).	6D4		
Identifies the part of a set or a region that represents the sum or difference of two fractional parts of the set or region.	6D5		
Counts by 2's up to 50 and 3's up to 30.	6E1		
Identifies and names odd and even numbers.	6E2		
Demonstrates understanding of the identity property of zero in addition and subtraction.	6E3		
Compares using nonstandard units of measure (e.g., Who is the tallest person in class?, Which container holds more?).	7A1		
Estimates weight/mass or volume of given objects and containers. \star	7B1		
Determines if estimate is more, less or equal to the actual measure.	7B2		
Uses measurement tools to compare measures (e.g., balance scales, thermometers, calendars). ¹⁰ / ₂	7C1		
Measures/tells time using instruments (e.g., analog and digital clocks) and units (e.g., minutes, hours, days, years) to the nearest 1 and 5 minutes.	7C2		
Uses a ruler to measure the length of a given line segment in both customary and metric units.★	7C3		
Measures the length of an object using customary and metric units to the nearest ½ inch.★	7C4		
Determines the perimeter of a drawn figure by measuring.	7C5		
Uses Celsius and Fahrenheit thermometers to measure and compare, to the nearest degree, temperatures at or above zero. ⁽⁹⁾	7C6		
Associates familiar situations with appropriate temperatures (e.g., carton of milk - about 45°, warm summer day - about 80°).★	7C7		
Demonstrates and discusses relationships between associated units (e.g., hours - days, months - years).	7C8		
Measures liquid volume in customary units. ¹⁹	7C9		
Converts between all money values (e.g., dollars to dimes). *	7D1		
Represents up to \$5.00 as combinations of money values (e.g., \$3.00 = 2 dollar bills, 2 quarters, and 5 dimes).	7D2		
Makes change for purchases costing less than $5.00. \star$	7D3		
Uses the dollar sign appropriately for amounts exceeding \$1.00.	7D4		
Creates simple patterns using shapes and explains and justifies them.	8A1		

Objective	Standard*	
Extends number patterns formed by addition and subtraction. \star	8A2	
Uses (=, \neq) symbols to show equal and unequal groups. \star	8B1	
Creates stories/situations from which simple multiplication and division sentences can be written.	8B2	
Selects appropriate symbols (<, =, >) to make a number sentence true. $\star \Box$	8B3	
Solves missing subtrahend problems (e.g., 9 - $\Box = 5$). $\star \Box$	8B4	
Identifies and represents whole numbers on a number line. \star	8B5	
Locates objects in an array given the row and column.	8B6	
Models the concepts of equal and unequal groups (known and unknown quantities) using concrete objects, drawings, symbols, and words.	8C1	
Demonstrates using a balance what happens to an equality relationship when change occurs on one side.	8C2	
Makes up a story that would involve a pattern that could be derived from a table or chart.	8D1	
Solves problems involving addition/subtraction-based number patterns.	8D2	
Identifies, sorts, classifies and compares three-dimensional shapes using concrete materials. [®]	9A1	
Describes various geometric shapes in words according to their properties and characteristics.	9A2	
Draws line segments of various lengths. *	9A3	
Identifies and completes figures which are symmetric along a line and draws the line of symmetry.★	9B1	
Reads and interprets information from a line graph and uses objects and drawings to form line graphs.★	10A1	
Analyzes data gathered from tallies and charts and draws reasonable conclusions (e.g., more boys than girls like basketball, boys and girls like bicycle riding equally).★	10A2	
Reads and interprets a schedule (e.g., the daily classroom schedule) or calendar (e.g., identifies past and future days of the week and identifies specific dates). ♥★	10A3	
Lists the possible outcomes of a simple event (e.g., choosing a sock, tossing a coin).	10C1	

- Denotes objectives which may be documented by a performance assessment (creating and explaining patterns, measuring, etc.).
- ★ Denotes objectives which are included in this assessment handbook. Some are performance assessments and some are paper and pencil tasks.
- Denotes objectives which may best be documented by collecting samples of student work.
- * The codes refer to the Illinois State Goal, Chicago Academic Standard, and Curriculum Framework Statement addressed by that objective. For example, 7A4 means Illinois State Goal 7, Chicago Academic Standard A, and Curriculum Framework Statement 4.

Teacher Survey

Your comments about the instruments enclosed in the handbook will help us to improve it for next year. Please complete the questions below and mail the survey to:

Handbook of Kindergarten-Primary Assessment Tools Office of Accountability Student Assessment — 11th Floor Mail Run 125

What grade level do you teach?

O Kindergarten

O First Grade

O Second Grade

Check the boxes below to indicate the instruments you used with your students, whether the information they provided was helpful in planning instruction, or if the information was of little use in determining and documenting children's progress. Your specific comments about the instruments — ease of administration, ways they were helpful, or how they could be improved — would be particularly beneficial.

Instrument	Used	Helpful	Disappointing	Comments
Beginning Consonants				
Rhyme				
Initial and Final Sounds				
Segmenting Words into Phonemes				
Adding and Deleting Phonemes				
Oral Retelling				
Written Response to Text				
Syntactic Structure - Repetition				
Syntactic Structure - Dictation				
Sight Words				
Reading Observation — Miscue Analysis				

Instrument	Used	Helpful	Disappointing	Comments
Dragon Spelling Test				
Speedy Spelling Test				
Written Composition				
Counting				
Addition				
Subtraction				
Place Value				
Word Problems				
Fractions				
Time				
Measurement				
Money				
Patterns				
Symbols				
Geometry				
Graphs				
First Grade Math Test				
Second Grade Math Test				
Kindergarten Profile				
Kindergarten Checklist				
First Grade Checklist				
Second Grade Checklist				

Please use the space on the reverse side to provide additional comments about the assessment handbook in general or about any specific instrument. Comments on the way you used the handbook, ease or difficulty of administering the instruments, helpfulness of results, or suggestions for improving the instruments or adding other ones would be appreciated. **Thank You!**