

MATHEMATICS AND READING TESTING PRACTICE FOR GRADE 1

Each year in Hawaii, tens of thousands of public and private school students take standardized tests as part of school-wide and statewide assessments as well as academic ability tests for admission to private school. These standardized tests may include the **ISEE** (Independent School Entrance Exam), **SSAT** Elementary, **CTP-4** (Comprehensive Testing Program distributed by the **ERB**), the **CTBS** (Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills), the TerraNova, the Stanford Achievement Test and the **ITBS** (Iowa Tests of Basic Skills).

This foundational test preparation study guide is for **first graders** (and “emerging” or “progressing” second graders) advancing through the building blocks of Math and Reading fundamentals. Though it begins with preschool & kindergarten DOLCH sight words, it evolves to include first, second and third grade vocabulary.

Intensely difficult and lengthy (2½ to 4 hours) academic ability tests await your child in third grade as part of the admissions process for entrance to Hawaii’s top private schools. These standardized “entrance exams” may be administered in conjunction with a **writing sample**, an **admissions interview** and/or a **group observational session**.

Advanced or recently graduated kindergarteners can also begin using this study guide as they transition to more challenging concepts introduced in the first semester of their first grade year.

A pervasive characteristic of academic ability tests is that they are challenging, oftentimes featuring Mathematics and Reading test questions months, quarters or even semesters ahead of your child’s current public or private school curriculum. Standardized tests used for the admission process target a smaller, more competitive group of students applying for top private schools across the nation.

Arguably the most important factor in standardized test preparation is the usage of **relevant study materials**. While it is reasonably simple to find intelligent and enthusiastic test preparation instructors, it is relatively difficult to obtain study materials that systematically and proactively prepare a six or seven-year-old for future intensive and multifaceted private school academic ability tests. This study aid provides hundreds and hundreds of opportunities for children and their parents to collaborate on the building blocks of quantitative, cognitive and language development.

There is a time to run and a time to walk. Night time is more for quiet and day time is more for talk. Some of us work in the morning and play in the afternoon. It is time for **sleep** when it is dark outside. There is a time for everything we do, for children and grown-ups, too. Sometimes we stand up and sometimes we sit. But the time and the actions must fit.

<p>695. It is time to sleep (A) at the start of the day. (B) at the end of the day. (C) in the middle of the day. (D) when we make our bed.</p>	<p>696. Children work <u>and</u> play (A) at school (B) on a busy street (C) in bed (D) at the dinner table</p>	<p>697. Time and actions (A) should match. (B) should write. (C) should dream. (D) should laugh.</p>
<p>698. Which of these is the best title for this reading? (A) "A Round Clock" (B) "Time for Everything" (C) "Children and Adults" (D) "Things to Do at Home"</p>	<p>699. Which word is the opposite of "a time for talk"? (A) library (B) feeling (C) silence (D) holiday</p>	<p>700. Who has time for everything they do? (A) girls (B) boys (C) adults (D) all of the above</p>
<p>701. The first sentence says there are different times to (A) move faster or move slower. (B) write numbers or write letters. (C) read a lot or read a little. (D) draw a square or draw a circle.</p>	<p>702. If you wanted the opposite of "a time for sleep", which words would you choose? (A) time to be funny (B) time to be awake (C) time to be quiet (D) time to be angry</p>	

On Sunday, a mouse found a bun. On Monday, a second mouse wished that he had some. On Tuesday, a third mouse was fat enough without. On Wednesday, a fourth mouse sat down to **sulk** and **pout**. On Thursday, a fifth mouse said he will get one himself. On Friday, a sixth mouse said there is another on the shelf. On Saturday, a seventh mouse began to beg and squeak. All seven mice said they have enough to last a week!

<p>703. The first mouse found (A) Sunday. (B) cheese. (C) a shelf. (D) bread.</p>	<p>704. "Sulk" or "pout" means (A) change (B) understand (C) grumble (D) listen</p>	<p>705. The buns will last for (A) seven days. (B) five days. (C) three days. (D) one day.</p>
<p>706. The _____ mouse does not need to eat a bun. (A) fifth (B) fourth (C) third (D) second</p>	<p>707. What does a mouse do on Saturday? (A) run away (B) ask for food (C) become quiet (D) go into a hole</p>	<p>708. A good title for this reading would be (A) "Little Animals" (B) "Days of the Week" (C) "Mouse Toys" (D) "Seven Little Mice"</p>
<p>709. Where did this story probably take place? (A) in a kitchen (B) in a bathroom (C) in a garage (D) in a bedroom</p>	<p>710. In the reading, which mouse sits down and is upset? (A) the third mouse (B) the fifth mouse (C) the fourth mouse (D) the sixth mouse</p>	

A parent or tutor may need to read questions with harder vocabulary.

375. $X + Y + Z =$

- (A) 28
- (B) 29
- (C) 30
- (D) 31

$$13 - 4 = X$$

$$9 + 9 = Y$$

$$11 - 7 = Z$$

376. There are 3 children sharing 9 cookies. A fair share for each child is

- (A) 3 cookies
- (B) 2 cookies
- (C) 6 cookies
- (D) 4 cookies



377. What fraction of the shapes are squares?



- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{2}$
- (C) $\frac{2}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{3}{4}$

378. What sign says which is heavier?



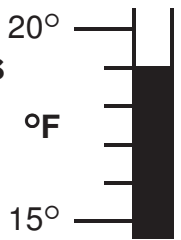
- (A) =
- (B) +
- (C) <
- (D) >

379. The object is about how long?



- (A) 30 meters
- (B) 30 centimeters
- (C) 7 meters
- (D) 7 centimeters

380. The temperature on the thermometer is



- (A) very cold
- (B) very hot
- (C) cool
- (D) warm

381. $R + S + T =$

- (A) 23
- (B) 24
- (C) 25
- (D) 26

$$11 - 2 = R$$

$$5 + 7 = S$$

$$12 - 8 = T$$

382. Two months after April is

- (A) May
- (B) February
- (C) July
- (D) June

383. Which is not equal to \$0.40 or forty cents?

- (A) 2 dimes, 4 nickels
- (B) 1 quarter, 2 dimes
- (C) 3 dimes, 10 pennies
- (D) 1 quarter, 3 nickels

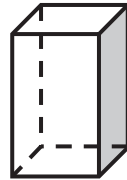
384. The time is

- (A) five o'clock
- (B) four o'clock
- (C) seven o'clock
- (D) six o'clock



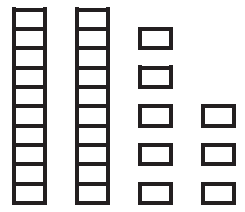
385. The box has how many faces?

- (A) 5
- (B) 4
- (C) 8
- (D) 6



386. The picture does not show

- (A) 2 ones & 8 tens
- (B) $20 + 8$
- (C) twenty-eight
- (D) 28



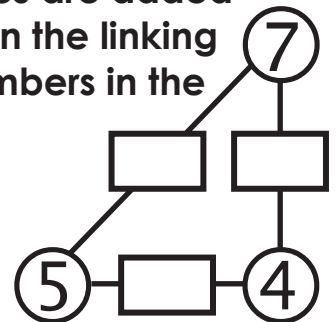
387. If you skip-count by 7's, what is X?

7, __, __, __, X, __, __, 56

- (A) 32
- (B) 35
- (C) 38
- (D) 42

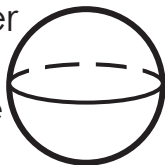
388. The numbers in two circles are added together to give the number in the linking rectangle. The sum of the numbers in the three rectangles is

- (A) 30
- (B) 31
- (C) 32
- (D) 33



389. The shape is a

- (A) cube
- (B) cylinder
- (C) cone
- (D) sphere



390. If 4 cups = 1 quart, which holds the most?

- (A) [Q] [Q]
- (B) [Q] [C] [C] [C]
- (C) [C] [C] [Q]
- (D) [C] [C] [C] [C] [C]

391. What are missing in the hundreds chart?

- (A) 18, 30, 31, 32, 39
- (B) 18, 30, 38, 39, 48
- (C) 18, 30, 39, 40, 48
- (D) 18, 31, 39, 40, 50

