

## **Appendix B**

### Sample Items

**Questions and Answers for the IKAN Timed Assessment (Form 1)**

For an example of the video administration of the written assessment, visit:


[https://nzmaths.co.nz/sites/default/files/Numeracy/IKAN/new/ikan1\\_audio.mp4](https://nzmaths.co.nz/sites/default/files/Numeracy/IKAN/new/ikan1_audio.mp4).

	Part 1 (Stage 4)	Part 2 (Stage 5)	Part 3 (Stage 6)	Part 4 (Stage 7)	Part 5 (Stage 8)
1	What number is one more than 49? <b>50</b>	What number is one more than 599? <b>600</b>	What number is one more than 439,999? <b>440,000</b>	Which decimal is the biggest, 0.639, 0.9, 0.84? <b>0.9</b>	Which fraction is the biggest, $\frac{3}{4}$ , $\frac{73}{100}$ , $\frac{7}{10}$ ? <b><math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>
2	What number is one less than 30? <b>29</b>	What number is one less than 1000? <b>999</b>	What number is one less than 801,000? <b>800,999</b>	Which decimal is the smallest: 2.4, 2.71, 2.084? <b>2.084</b>	Which is the smallest? $\frac{2}{3}$ , 0.6, or 70% <b>0.6</b>
3	Write the fraction for one half. <b><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	Write the fraction for five quarters. <b><math>\frac{5}{4}</math></b>	Write these fractions in order of size, smallest to biggest: $\frac{1}{5}$ , $\frac{1}{7}$ , $\frac{1}{6}$ <b><math>\frac{1}{7}</math>, <math>\frac{1}{6}</math>, <math>\frac{1}{5}</math></b>	Which number is the same as $\frac{3}{5}$ ? $\frac{5}{3}$ , $\frac{12}{20}$ , $1\frac{2}{3}$ , $\frac{4}{6}$ <b><math>\frac{12}{20}</math></b>	How many hundredths are in all of 6.073? <b>607 or 607.3</b>
4	Write the fraction for one fifth. <b><math>\frac{1}{5}</math></b>	Write these fractions in order of size, smallest to biggest: $\frac{3}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{2}{4}$ <b><math>\frac{1}{4}</math>, <math>\frac{2}{4}</math>, <math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>	Write 4 and $\frac{1}{5}$ as a fraction. <b><math>\frac{21}{5}</math></b>	Which fraction is the smallest: $\frac{3}{8}$ , $\frac{4}{10}$ , $\frac{1}{3}$ ? <b><math>\frac{1}{3}</math></b>	What number is half way between 4.8 and 4.7? <b>4.75</b>
5	How many tens are in 80? <b>8</b>	How many tens are in all of the number 832? <b>83 or 83.2</b>	How many hundreds are in all of this number, 53,605? <b>536 or 536.05</b>	Round the following decimal to the nearest tenth: 6.49 <b>6.5</b>	What is the simplest fraction for 80%? <b><math>\frac{4}{5}</math></b>
6	What is the number for nine groups of ten? <b>90</b>	What is the number for 49 groups of ten? <b>490</b>	How many tenths are in all of the number, 5.8? <b>58</b>	How many thousands are in all of 6 457 894? <b>6457 or 6457.894</b>	What is 1.3 written as a percentage? <b>130%</b>
7	$7 + 7 = ?$ <b>14</b>	$7 + 9 = ?$ <b>16</b>	$15 - 8 = ?$ <b>7</b>	$63 \div 9 = ?$ <b>7</b>	What is the least common

	<b>Part 1 (Stage 4)</b>	<b>Part 2 (Stage 5)</b>	<b>Part 3 (Stage 6)</b>	<b>Part 4 (Stage 7)</b>	<b>Part 5 (Stage 8)</b>
					multiple of 6 and 9? <b>18</b>
<b>8</b>	Half of 18 is? <b>9</b>	$5 \times 7 = ?$ <b>35</b>	$6 \times 7 = ?$ <b>42</b>	What number divided by 7 gives 6? <b>42</b>	What is the highest common factor of 36 and 48? <b>12</b>

## Sample Items from GloSS

For additional sample items, visit <https://nzmaths.co.nz/gloss-forms>.



### Section 1 TARGET: Stage 1 One-to-one counting

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#### TASK 1

**ACTION:** Place 8 counters of the same colour on the table.

**SAY:** How many counters are there?

Stage	Strategy observed
0	Student cannot count 8 objects
1	Correctly counts the 8 objects

**DECISION:** If "1" is circled in **Task 1**, CONTINUE the interview.  
If "0" is circled, rate the student at Stage 0 and STOP the interview.

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## Section 2 TARGET: Stages 2–3 or 4 Counting from one or Advanced counting

### TASK 2

$$3 + 6 = \square$$

**SAY:** Please hold out your hands for me.

**SAY:** Here are 3 counters.

**SAY:** Here are another 6 counters.

**SAY:** How many counters have you got altogether?

**ACTION:** Place 3 counters in the student's hand.

**ACTION:** Place 6 counters in their other hand.

**ACTION:** Close the student's hands to encourage imaging.

**ACTION:** Allow the student to open their hands if they find imaging difficult.

Stage	Strategy observed
1	Cannot solve the addition problem (Stage 1)
2–3	Physically counts all the objects from 1 on materials (Stage 2) Correctly counts all the items from 1 by imaging (Stage 3)
4 or higher	Counts on e.g., 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 7, 8, 9 Knows 3 + 6

**DECISION:** If either "2–3" or "4" are circled in Task 2, CONTINUE the interview.  
If "1" is circled, STOP the interview. If in any doubt, CONTINUE the interview.



## Section 3 TARGET: Stages 4 or Early 5 Advanced counting or Early additive part-whole

Do all **three** tasks on these two pages.

### TASK 3

**ACTION:** Place 9 counters under a card then place 7 under another card.

**SAY:** Here are 9 counters, and here are 7 counters.  
How many counters are there altogether?

$$9 + 7 = \square$$

Stage	Strategy observed
3	<p><b>Cannot solve the problem</b> (After removing the cards–Stage 1)</p> <p><b>Counts all objects from 1 on materials</b> (Stage 2) e.g., 1, 2, 3, ..., 16</p> <p><b>Counts all objects from 1 by imaging</b> (Stage 3) e.g., 1, 2, 3, ..., 16</p>
4	<p><b>Counts on</b> (Stage 4) e.g., 10, 11, 12, ..., 15, 16 or 8, 9, 10, ..., 15, 16</p>
Early 5 or higher	<p><b>Uses a part-whole strategy e.g.,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Making to ten e.g., <math>9 + 1 = 10</math>; <math>10 + 6 = 16</math></li> <li>- Doubling with compensation e.g., <math>7 + 7 = 14</math>; <math>14 + 2 = 16</math> or <math>8 + 8 = 16</math> or <math>9 + 9 = 18</math>; <math>18 - 2 = 16</math></li> <li>- Addition fact e.g., <math>9 + 7 = 16</math></li> </ul>

### TASK 4



**SAY:** There are 5 cups in each row.

**SAY:** There are 6 rows of cups.

**SAY:** How many cups are there altogether?

**ACTION:** Sweep one row with your finger.

**ACTION:** Point to each row one by one.

Stage	Strategy observed
3	<p><b>Cannot solve the problem</b></p> <p><b>Counts all objects from 1 on materials</b> (Stage 2) e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ..., 30</p> <p><b>Counts all objects from 1 by imaging</b> (Stage 3) e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ..., 30</p>
4	<p><b>Skip counting</b> (Stage 4) e.g., 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 [or 6, 12, 18, 24, 30]</p>
Early 5 or higher	<p><b>Uses an additive or multiplicative strategy e.g.,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repeat addition e.g., <math>5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 30</math> or <math>5 + 5 = 10</math>; <math>10 + 5 = 15</math>; ...; <math>25 + 5 = 30</math></li> <li>- Multiplication strategies e.g., <math>4 \times 5 = 20</math>; <math>20 + 5 + 5 = 30</math></li> <li>- Multiplication fact e.g., <math>6 \times 5 = 30</math></li> </ul>