Epsilon Placement Instructions

This assessment will help determine if this level of Math-U-See is a good place for your child to start. Each level of Math-U-See builds upon the concepts taught in previous levels. Successful placement involves finding the highest level your child has fully mastered and placing them one level above that.

1 Prior to beginning the assessment:

- Understand that the goal isn't to get all the questions correct. We are determining which concepts they have not yet mastered.
- Encourage your child and let them know that this is an assessment and NOT a test.
- Recognize they might already know some of the concepts taught in this level.
- Let your child know there may be questions they don't yet understand.
- Print the assessment and ensure you have a pencil and eraser.
- Your child may want extra paper to work through the questions.

2 Let your child know while taking the assessment:

- If they don't understand or can't do a question have them move to the next one.
- If they want to attempt a question but are not sure they understand it, have them mark it with a happy face.
- If they cannot answer 3 or more questions in a row, it is okay to stop doing this assessment.

3 Grading the assessment:

- A question that your child has marked with a happy face indicates to you that this concept is not completely understood and must be reviewed.
- For incorrect answers, ask your child how they arrived at their answer. If they understand the concept, they should be able to correct the mistake on their own. This is considered a computational error. For the sake of this assessment do not mark this as incorrect.
- If there are only one or two concepts they need to learn or review from a given level, it may be possible to just remediate those and start in the next level higher.

4 Analyzing the results:

Most answers are incorrect or have happy faces.	5 or more answers are incorrect or have happy faces.	Most answers are correct and there are no happy faces.
Have them try the assessement for **Delta**	**Your child is ready for** **Epsilon**	**Have them try the assessment for** **Zeta**

If you have questions after your child has taken the assessment, please contact us with the results and we will be able to help you determine the best level for them.

Epsilon Placement Pre/Post Test

Solve.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24 = _____

2. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 18 = _____

3. $\frac{7}{8}$ of 64 = _____

Fill in the missing numbers in the numerators or denominators to make equivalent fractions.

4. $\frac{3}{4}$ = _____ = _____ = $\frac{\quad}{16}$

5. $\frac{9}{10}$ = _____ = _____ = $\frac{36}{\quad}$

Compare the fractions and write the correct symbol in the oval.

6. $\frac{5}{7}$ ◯ $\frac{3}{5}$

7. $\frac{4}{8}$ ◯ $\frac{3}{6}$

8. $\frac{4}{8}$ ◯ $\frac{2}{3}$

Solve.

9. $\frac{3}{9} + \frac{5}{9} =$

10. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{8} =$

11. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3} =$

12. $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{5} =$

13. $3\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{5}{18} =$

14. $3\frac{4}{5} \div 2\frac{7}{25} =$

Solve.

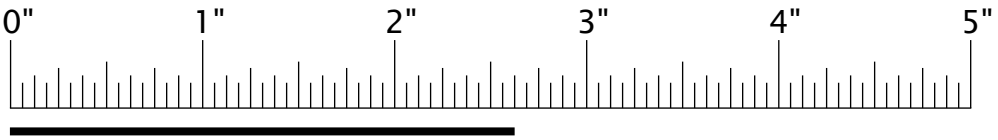
15. $7\frac{1}{4} - 5\frac{3}{4}$

16. $9\frac{2}{3} + 6\frac{5}{9}$

17. $5\frac{1}{5} - 2\frac{5}{6}$

Write the length of the line.

18. ____ in



Solve for the unknown and check your work.

19. $7X + 9 = 44$

20. Check for #19

21. $\frac{3}{8}A - 8 = 13$

22. Check for #21

23. $\frac{5}{6}G + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$

24. Check for #23

Solve.

25. $\frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} =$ _____

26. $\frac{4}{5} \cdot 2\frac{3}{4} \cdot 3\frac{1}{3} =$ _____

Write each fraction in hundredths. Then write it as a decimal and as a percent.

27. $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\quad}{100} = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\%$

28. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{100} = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_\%$

29. What is the GCF of 15 and 45?

30. What are the prime factors of 56?

31. Change $7\frac{2}{3}$ to an improper fraction.

32. Is 498 divisible by 9?

33. What is the approximate area of a circle with a radius of 21 feet?

34. What is the approximate circumference of a circle with a radius of 21 feet?

Answer Key

Epsilon Placement Pre/Post Test

Solve.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24 = 12

2. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 18 = 12

3. $\frac{7}{8}$ of 64 = 56

Fill in the missing numbers in the numerators or denominators to make equivalent fractions.

4. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{12}{16}$

5. $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{18}{20} = \frac{27}{30} = \frac{36}{40}$

Compare the fractions and write the correct symbol in the oval.

6. $\frac{5}{7}$ (>) $\frac{3}{5}$

7. $\frac{4}{8}$ (=) $\frac{3}{6}$

8. $\frac{4}{8}$ (<) $\frac{2}{3}$

Solve.

9. $\frac{3}{9} + \frac{5}{9} = \boxed{\frac{8}{9}}$

10. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{8}$ $\boxed{\frac{13}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}}$

11. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{7}{15}}$

12. $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{5} = \boxed{\frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}}$

13. $3\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{5}{18} =$

$$\frac{\cancel{10}^{2}}{\cancel{3}} \times \frac{\cancel{18}^{6}}{\cancel{5}} = 12$$

14. $3\frac{4}{5} \div 2\frac{7}{25} =$

$$\frac{\cancel{19}}{\cancel{5}} \times \frac{\cancel{25}^{5}}{\cancel{57}_{3}} = \frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$$

Solve.

15.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\frac{1}{4} \\ -\,5\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$7\frac{1}{4} - 5\frac{3}{4} = 6\frac{5}{4} - 5\frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{2}{4} = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

16.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9\frac{2}{3} \\ +\,6\frac{5}{9} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

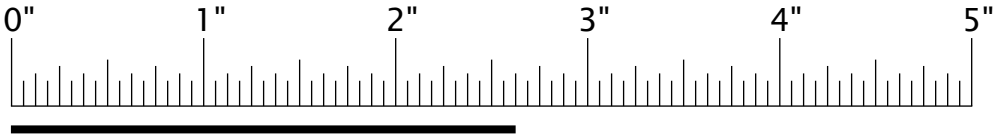
$$9\frac{2}{3} + 6\frac{5}{9} = 9\frac{18}{27} + 6\frac{15}{27}$$
$$= 15\frac{33}{27} = 16\frac{6}{27} = 16\frac{2}{9}$$

17.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5\frac{1}{5} \\ -\,2\frac{5}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$5\frac{1}{5} - 2\frac{5}{6} = 5\frac{6}{30} - 2\frac{25}{30}$$
$$= 4\frac{36}{30} - 2\frac{25}{30} = 2\frac{11}{30}$$

Write the length of the line.

18. $2\frac{5}{8}$ in



Solve for the unknown and check your work.

19. $7X + 9 = 44$

$$7X = 35$$
$$\frac{1}{7} \cdot 7X = 35 \cdot \frac{1}{7}$$
$$X = 5$$

20. Check for #19

$$7(5) + 9 = 44$$
$$35 + 9 = 44$$
$$44 = 44$$

21. $\frac{3}{8}A - 8 = 13$

$$\frac{3}{8}A = 21$$
$$\frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8}A = 21 \cdot \frac{8}{3}$$
$$A = \frac{168}{3} = 56$$

22. Check for #21

$$\frac{3}{8}(56) - 8 = 13$$
$$21 - 8 = 13$$
$$13 = 13$$

23. $\frac{5}{6}G + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$

$$\frac{5}{6}G = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$
$$\frac{6}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6}G = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{6}{5}$$
$$G = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$$

24. Check for #23

$$\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$$
$$\frac{15}{60} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$$
$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$$
$$\frac{5}{12} = \frac{5}{12}$$

Solve.

25. $\frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} =$ _____

$$\frac{\cancel{5}}{8} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{3}} \times \frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{5}} = \frac{1}{8}$$

26. $\frac{4}{5} \cdot 2\frac{3}{4} \cdot 3\frac{1}{3} =$ _____

$$\frac{\cancel{4}}{\cancel{5}} \times \frac{11}{\cancel{4}} \times \frac{\overset{2}{\cancel{10}}}{3} = \frac{22}{3} = 7\frac{1}{3}$$

Write each fraction in hundredths. Then write it as a decimal and as a percent.

27. $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{80}{100} =$ 0.80 = 80 %

28. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100} =$ 0.25 = 25 %

29. What is the GCF of 15 and 45?

15: 3, 5, 15
45: 3, 5, 9, 15, 45
GCF = 15

30. What are the prime factors of 56?

$2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7$

31. Change $7\frac{2}{3}$ to an improper fraction.

$7\frac{2}{3} = \frac{23}{3}$

32. Is 498 divisible by 9?

no

33. What is the approximate area of a circle with a radius of 21 feet?

$\frac{22}{7}(21^2) = \frac{22}{\cancel{7}} \cdot \frac{\overset{63}{\cancel{441}}}{1}$

$= \frac{1386}{1}$

$= 1{,}386$ sq ft

34. What is the approximate circumference of a circle with a radius of 21 feet?

$\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{22}{\cancel{7}} \cdot \frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{21}}}{1} = 132$ ft