

The placement test must be submitted **prior to enrollment** in the following courses if you are planning to use the Advisory Teaching Service:

Calvert Full Course
(includes all subjects)

Calvert Course Without Math
(includes all subjects except Math)

Calvert Math

Please Fill This Form in Completely

Name of child

Boy/Girl

Age

_____/_____
Month Day

_____/_____
Year of birth

Street address

_____/_____
Current grade and date student will finish

_____/_____
City State Zip/Postal Code

Name of parent/guardian

(_____) _____ - _____
Daytime phone Email address

Calvert Full Course Enrollment

I am requesting entrance into a Calvert Fifth Grade Full Course, which includes all subjects.

My child's grade level in Math is: above below on grade level

Enrollment in a Course With Custom Math will be offered to students placing in a different math grade level.

Calvert Course Without Math Enrollment

I am requesting entrance into a Calvert Fifth Grade Course Without Math, which includes all subjects except Math.

Children enrolling in a course without math need only submit Parts I, II, III, and IV of this placement test.

Calvert Math Enrollment

I am requesting entrance into Calvert Fifth Grade Math only.

Children enrolling in Calvert Math alone need only submit Part V of this placement test.

SUBMITTING THE TEST Mail or e-mail the completed test using the directions below.

MAIL: Calvert Education Services • 10713 Gilroy Road, Suite B • Hunt Valley, MD 21031

E-MAIL: Please scan the test and questionnaire pages as a single PDF file. Be sure that the writing is clear and dark enough to produce a clearly scanned document. Attach this to your e-mail and type "Calvert Placement Test" in the subject line of the message. Send your e-mail to placement@calvertservices.org.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT FAX THE TEST.

Questionnaire

Dear Parent:

Please take a moment to answer the questions below. If you would like to add any comments that may be helpful in enrolling your child in the proper course, please feel free to use the “comment” space on the next page. It is helpful for us to know if your child has special needs, talents, health problems, etc.

Reading

At what age did your child learn to read? _____

Would you say your child’s reading skills are weak, average, or strong? _____

Does your child comprehend what has been read? _____

Does your child read for enjoyment? _____

If yes, what type of book or magazine does the child prefer? _____

Writing

Has your child had experience in writing compositions? _____

Does your child enjoy writing or does he or she struggle through writing assignments? _____

Before writing a composition, does your child brainstorm ideas, write ideas down to organize thoughts (use an organizer), write a rough draft, edit the work, and then write a final draft? _____

Math

Do new mathematical concepts come easily to your child? _____

Does your child have difficulty remembering basic math facts (addition and subtraction facts, multiplication and division facts)? _____

Study Skills

Is your child able to work independently? _____

Is he or she self-motivated? _____

Is your child able to focus on work for a lengthy duration of time (2–3 hours)? _____

General

Does your child have any learning differences? _____

If yes, please describe: _____

Has your child ever received special education services or academic tutoring? _____

If yes, please describe: _____

Will this be your first homeschooling experience? _____

Will you be enrolling through a corporation, government agency, church, school district, or other group? _____

If yes, please specify: _____

Tell us your homeschooling goals. Do you plan to homeschool for one year or several years? _____

How many hours each day will you and your child be able to devote to homeschool studies? _____

(continue on next page)



Comments and Additional Information

(If you require additional space, please continue on the back.)

Optional Information

Father's occupation

Mother's occupation

Siblings at home and ages

Name of home teacher

Home teacher's education

Country where course will be used

Primary language spoken in the home



Part I. Composition

1. Write your composition on one of the subjects listed below.
2. Write your composition on lined paper using a pencil.
3. Write neatly and erase clearly.
4. Use punctuation marks and capital letters where they belong.
5. Make sure your composition is orderly and well arranged.
6. You may ask an adult to help you spell words, but underline all such words.
7. Organize your thoughts prior to writing the composition by writing an outline or a rough draft. The final copy submitted should be your very best work. When you submit your composition with your test, you may include your outline or rough draft, if you choose.

NOTE: A child entering our Fourth Grade should be able to write about a 100-word composition, while a child entering our Eighth Grade should be able to write about a 200-word composition. This is a general guideline, however, and is not intended to restrict or force the child to write an exact number of words.

My Pets

My Mother

My Father

My Best Friend

An Interesting Trip

Fun on Saturday

My Dog

An Exciting Day

THE TIME REQUIRED TO WRITE THIS COMPOSITION WAS _____ MINUTES.

Does the time you recorded above include any or all steps of preplanning (use of an organizer, writing a rough draft, editing, and writing final draft), or does it include only the writing of the composition? _____



Part II. Reading Comprehension

Read each passage, then answer the questions. Fill in the circle to indicate your answer.

SECTION A

Scott smiled as he headed downstairs. It was his mother's special day, and he had hidden her gift in a box behind some bags in the basement. Scott had saved his allowance for six weeks. Then he had gone to his mother's favorite department store and asked the clerk to help him pick out a necklace. He even paid to have the necklace gift-wrapped. He couldn't wait to see his mother's face when she opened the beautiful present.

Scott went to the corner where the gift was hidden. But where were all the bags of old clothes? Scott looked all around. He was very worried and upset.

"Mom!" he called up the stairs. "Where are the bags of clothes that were down here?"

"Oh, that old junk? I had your father take them to the thrift store," she answered. "There are some rags in the laundry room if you're cleaning your bike."

Scott ran to the garage and hopped on his bike. He rode as fast as he could toward the thrift store. He was only halfway there when he saw his father driving toward home. It was too late. Scott felt like crying.

Scott's father pulled over and called, "Hey, Scott! Do you know anything about this?" He held up a long, thin, velvet box.

Scott grinned with relief. "I sure do, Dad. I sure do."

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1. On what day does this story most likely take place?
 - Mother's Day
 - Fourth of July
 - Thanksgiving
 - Valentine's Day
2. What detail leads you to conclude what day it is?
 - Scott bought a necklace.
 - It was his mother's special day.
 - Scott's father had the box.
 - Scott was worried when he could not find the box.
3. Why does Scott feel like crying when he sees his father driving home?
 - Scott was lost.
 - He was relieved when he found his father.
 - He thought the necklace had been given away.
 - His dad did not stop.
4. Why does Scott smile when his father shows him the box?
 - He realizes the necklace is safe.
 - Scott thinks the box has a gift for him in it.
 - It is his father's gift to his mother.
 - It is a pretty box.



5. How does Scott get the money to pay for his mother's gift?

- He used his birthday money.
- He borrowed the money from his father.
- He used the allowance he had saved.
- He earned the money babysitting his cousin.

How do plants protect themselves from animals or people? The plants don't have to pull up their roots and run away—nature gave them special ways to protect themselves.

In a dry desert, the cactus stores water in its stem. To protect the water from animals, the cactus has needles on its waxy skin. If an animal gets too close, the needles may stick in its nose, paws, or mouth!

A rose has thorns. They may stick a person trying to pick the plant or an animal trying to eat it. Some other bushes have thorns or brambles that stick anyone who gets too close.

Some plants produce harmful substances to protect themselves. The oil on poison ivy leaves can give anyone who touches it an itchy rash. The poison hemlock has such a strong poison, it can kill anyone who eats it!

© McGraw-Hill

1. What would happen to an animal that tried to get water out of a cactus?

- The animal would be poisoned.
- The animal would be stuck by the plant's needles.
- The animal would eat the plant and become sick.
- The animal would lose its fur or feathers.

2. Why does poison ivy have harmful oil on its leaves?

- The oil gives the plant a nice scent.
- The oil helps the leaves soak up raindrops.
- The oil helps the plant protect itself.
- The oil gives the leaves a green color.

3. According to this passage, with what might a rose protect itself?

- thorns
- size and shape
- height
- color and smell

4. What is the best title for this passage?

- How to Grow Plants
- Plants in the Desert
- All Plants Have a Nice Scent
- How a Plant Stays Safe

5. What is the meaning of the word *stores* as it is used in this passage?

- places where people shop
- to gather and keep for use at a later time
- windy, rainy weather
- large pebbles or rocks



SECTION B

Each lord and noble built a castle on the land that he was given, and there he lived like a little king with all his workpeople about him. The castle was not only his home, but it had to be a fort as well to protect him from other lords who might try to take his castle away from him. He usually placed it on the top of a hill or a cliff, so that the enemy could not reach it easily, if at all. It had great stone walls often ten feet or more thick. Surrounding the walls there was usually a ditch called a moat filled with water to make it more difficult for an enemy to get into the castle.

In times of peace, when there was no fighting, the men farmed the land outside the castle; but when there was war between lords, all the people went inside the castle walls, carrying all the food and cattle and everything else they had, so that they could live there for months or even years while the fighting was going on. A castle, therefore, had to be very large to hold so many people and animals for so long a time, and often it was really like a walled town.

© A Child's History of the World, Virgil M. Hillyer

1. Why were castles often built on a hill or cliff?
 - The lords and nobles liked living close to the sky.
 - It was often the only land available.
 - It kept them safer from enemy attacks.
 - It kept them safe from flood waters.
2. Castles were large in size because _____ .
 - dragons lived in them
 - all the townspeople could live inside the castles' walls during war time
 - the lords' children needed large spaces to play
 - the lords hosted large parties
3. What is a moat?
 - water that surrounds a castle
 - a very strong fence
 - a garden with vegetables and flowers
 - a type of boat
4. What is the best title for this passage?
 - Castles and Dragons
 - Kings Live in a Castle
 - Knights and Their Horses
 - A Castle is a Home and a Fortress
5. Which statement is correct?
 - A castle had great stone walls often ten feet or more thick.
 - A castle was very small in size.
 - Lords and nobles did not live in the castles they built.
 - Only kings and queens lived in castles.



From the time Jane Goodall was very small, she was fascinated by animals. By the age of eight or nine, she was dreaming of going to Africa.

At 23 she traveled to Africa. Soon she began a study of wild chimpanzees there. She thought that her research might take three years. However, it has lasted more than three decades. It has become the world's longest study of animals in the wild.

Goodall's work depends on careful observation. She watches the chimps for hours, recording everything she sees. She stays as quiet as she can. "It's important not to disturb what the chimpanzees are doing," she explains, "because then you won't see them as they really are."

Goodall has discovered many things about chimps that no one knew before. For example, she discovered that chimps use tools. Goodall still has many questions about chimps, so her research is likely to go on and on!

© McGraw-Hill

1. When did Jane first become fascinated with animals?
 - when she was studying animals in college
 - when she was 23
 - when she traveled to Africa
 - when she was very small
2. What is the best definition of the word *observation* as it is used in this passage?
 - to watch with careful attention
 - a type of camp for chimpanzees
 - an area in Africa
 - to listen to music
3. Which statement is true about the way Jane studies chimpanzees?
 - Jane plays with chimpanzees.
 - Jane likes to be very loud while she is with the chimpanzees.
 - Jane watches the chimpanzees for hours.
 - Jane never writes about what she sees the chimpanzees doing.
4. Jane learns about the behavior of chimps by _____ .
 - using a remote control camera
 - talking to other people about chimps
 - reading books about chimps
 - watching the chimps in their environment
5. In the statement: "...it has lasted more than three decades," what does the word *decade* mean?
 - ten days
 - ten weeks
 - ten years
 - ten months



SECTION C

The little red-roofed farmhouse was very old, its chimney crooked and even the small, shuttered windows tilted at angles. A bird's nest, wispy with straw, was half hidden in the corner where the roof met the wall above a bedroom window. Nearby, a gnarled tree was still speckled with a few apples now long past ripe.

Mama and Kirsti had gone inside, but Annemarie and Ellen ran across the high-grassed meadow, through the late wildflowers. From nowhere, a gray kitten appeared and ran beside them, pouncing here and there upon imagined mice, pausing to lick its paws, and then darting off again. It pretended to ignore the girls, but looked back often to be certain that they were still there, apparently pleased to have playmates.

The meadow ended at the sea, and the gray water licked there at damp brown grass flattened by the wind and bordered by smooth heavy stones.

"I have never been this close to the sea," Ellen said.

"Of course you have. You've been to the harbor in Copenhagen a million times."

Ellen laughed. "I mean the real sea, the way it is here. Open like this – a whole world of water."

© *Number The Stars*, by Lois Lowry

1. The words "licked there at damp brown grass" mean _____ .
 - the sea was slowly flooding the area
 - the grass was dead and needed water
 - the sea water gently reached the meadow
 - the grass was dead because it had too much water
2. How is the word *speckled* used in the passage to describe the apple tree?
 - A large number of apples were hanging on the tree.
 - A small number of apples were spread over the tree.
 - The apples in the tree had a disease.
 - The apples in the tree were rotten.
3. Based on references in the story, what season is it?
 - winter
 - spring
 - summer
 - fall



4. According to the story, who saw the kitten?
- Mamma and Kirsti
 - Ellen, Kirsti, Mamma, and Annemarie
 - Annemarie and Kirsti
 - Ellen and Annemarie
5. Why does Ellen laugh?
- She is happy being so close to the sea.
 - She is confused about the difference between a harbor and the sea.
 - She sees humor in the fact that a harbor was compared to the sea.
 - She is embarrassed because she has not before seen the sea.

In 1598, Don Juan de Oñate (oh NYAH teh), a wealthy Spaniard, went out to settle new lands. He marched north from Central Mexico with a band of colonists, armed troops, and friars. The friars were members of a religious order who wanted to convert Native Americans to Christianity.

Over 16,000 Pueblo Indians lived in the area de Oñate claimed. The Pueblo were agricultural people with strong religious beliefs. The Spanish, however, believed the greatest kindness they could do for the Pueblo was to convert them to Christianity. To do this, the friars built **missions**, or church settlements, all over New Mexico. To protect the friars and their converts from the Apache and the Navajo, the Spanish built presidios, or forts. By 1680 a thin chain of missions and presidios stretched across the Southwest.

Many Pueblo continued to practice their religion in secret. When they were discovered, Spanish officials punished them. One of those punished was a spiritual leader named Popé (poh PEH). He believed the Spanish attempt to convert the Pueblo was harmful. Popé planned a revolt against the Spanish and got others to join him.

On August 10, 1680, Popé's followers rose up, burning churches and attacking haciendas. The Spanish fled south to El Paso. The Pueblo had driven the Spanish out of their land at least for a short time.

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1. Why did de Oñate travel north from Central Mexico?
- He was visiting Popé.
 - He wanted to settle new lands.
 - He was planning a revolt against the Spanish.
 - He wanted to stop the practice of Christianity.
2. Why did the Spanish want to convert the Pueblo to Christianity?
- They thought that the Pueblo religion was incorrect.
 - They thought that the Pueblo wanted to be converted.
 - The Spanish thought they were being kind.
 - They wanted to build presidios.



3. Why do you think the Pueblo practiced their religion in secret?
- They feared what would happen if the Spanish found out.
 - Their religion required them to practice in secret.
 - They thought that practicing their religion in secret would protect the Spanish from Popé.
 - The Spanish wanted them to practice their religion in secret.
4. What is the best title for this passage?
- Native Americans Settle New Lands
 - The Spanish Try to Convert the Pueblo
 - Popé Attacks the Pueblo
 - The Friars Revolt Against the Spanish
5. What is the best definition of *mission* as it is used in this passage?
- the business with which a group is charged
 - an operational task, usually assigned by a higher headquarters
 - missionary duty or work
 - a church settlement



Part III. Grammar

- I. Carefully read each of the following groups of words. Put a check mark (✓) on the line **only if the group of words is a complete sentence**. Watch out! Punctuation marks do not necessarily mean complete sentences.

- ____ 1. The children on the baseball team.
____ 2. The playful kittens are fun to watch.
____ 3. The boys climbed up to the tree house quickly.
____ 4. Each of the children.
____ 5. Teddy is a good swimmer.

- II. Draw a line (/) between the complete subject and the complete predicate in the following sentences.

Example: The three little kittens / lost their mittens.

1. Most boys enjoy sports.
2. Many pretty flowers were blooming in Mary's garden.
3. The grandfather clock struck twelve.
4. The eraser on that pencil makes black streaks.
5. The parade will pass down our street.
6. The packages arrived in the morning mail.

- III. Underline each verb phrase.

Example: My aunt from Kansas has arrived for a visit.

1. The wind is blowing from the South.
2. Motorcycles were roaring down the highway.
3. The children had been playing all morning.
4. The busy bees have been gathering nectar.
5. Their parents will be coming to the game.



IV. Underline *all* adjectives in these sentences. **Do not underline the articles a, an, or the.** The number in parentheses at the end of each sentence tells the total number of adjectives you should have marked.

Example: Many children sing in the community chorus. (2)

1. We saw a beautiful, bright light. (2)
2. The tall, blond girl brought an empty basket. (3)
3. The spotted dog ran to greet the little boy. (2)
4. The black cat has white whiskers. (2)
5. Six friends ate hamburgers at the summer picnic. (2)

V. Underline all of the adverbs in these sentences. The number in parentheses will tell you the number of adverbs in the sentence.

Example: The mayor recently came to the town meeting. (1)

1. That story really seems quite fantastic. (2)
2. The usually noisy playroom was unusually quiet. (2)
3. That speech was unnecessarily long. (1)
4. He almost always comes here with them. (3)
5. The children are playing there quietly now. (3)



Part IV. Punctuation & Capitalization

The sentences below are missing necessary *periods, commas, apostrophes, question marks, exclamation marks,* and *quotation marks*. Put the punctuation marks where they belong. Also add capital letters wherever needed by printing the capital on top of the small letter. **(DO NOT REWRITE THE SENTENCES.)**

1. its hard to guess how the puppy hurt its paw
2. mrs smiths house isnt very big
3. i will help you he said
4. this dogs tail is short but those dogs tails
are shorter
5. may we come with you they asked
6. toms address is 105 tuscan road baltimore maryland
7. william shakespeare the great english poet was
probably born on april 23 1564 in stratford england
8. he wrote the plays hamlet a midsummer nights
dream macbeth and many others
9. ive lost my pencil cried jane now what shall i do



Part V. Mathematics

Do all computations on this paper. The problems are arranged approximately in order of increasing difficulty. You may skip any problems that you cannot complete.

Solve these problems.

$$\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 692 \\ + 405 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 142 \\ + 783 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ - 147 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 25 \\ + 88 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2 \overline{) 48}$$

$$3 \overline{) 69}$$



Find the answers.

$9 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$54 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$49 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$16 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 - \underline{\quad} = 8$

$3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$48 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$14 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Find the answer.

On a table were 4 sacks. In each sack were 24 oranges. How many oranges were there altogether?

Equation: _____

Answer: _____



Remember to show your work!

Solve these problems.

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 416 \\ + 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6593 \\ - 905 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ \times 95 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 804 \\ \times 219 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$6 \overline{) 255}$$

$$5 \overline{) 6792}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3674 \\ \times 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Remember to show your work!

Solve for n .

$$65 + 44 = n$$

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5 \times 810 = n$$

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3224 \div 8 = n$$

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = n$$

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$17 \frac{11}{13} - 9 \frac{7}{13} = n$$

$$n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Remember to show your work!

Write an equation for each problem. Then solve it.

- a. There are 19 marigolds in Wendell's garden. How many more must Wendell plant if he wants to have 40 marigolds altogether?

Equation: _____

Answer: _____

- b. In 3 weeks Don saved \$6.75, \$5.90, and \$11.20. How much more does he need to buy a savings bond for \$37.50?

Equation: _____

Answer: _____

- c. There are 168 guests at a wedding party. Each table seats 8 guests. How many tables are needed at the wedding party?

Equation: _____

Answer: _____



Remember to show your work!

(Note: From this point forward, any answers given as fractions should be in simplest form.)

Find the answers.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ + \frac{5}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \$306.20 \\ 147.54 \\ 51.36 \\ + 493.15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \frac{2}{3} \\ - \frac{2}{7} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3796.30 \\ - 357.47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{4}{7} \\ - \frac{3}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Solve for n .

$$(125 \div 5) - (2 \times 8) = n \qquad n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 \times (23 - 7) = n \qquad n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 \frac{1}{5} - 3 \frac{2}{5} = n \qquad n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6 \frac{2}{3} + 1 \frac{1}{6} = n \qquad n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Remember to show your work!

Find the quotients.

$$21 \overline{) 52,576}$$

$$93 \overline{) 71,331}$$

$$78 \overline{) 50,380}$$

Write an equation for each problem. Then solve it.

- a. Jason sold 6 boxes of greeting cards with 18 cards in each box, and 12 boxes with 24 cards in each box. How many greeting cards in all did he sell?

Equation: _____

Answer: _____

- b. Ralph spent $\frac{5}{9}$ of an hour mixing paints and $\frac{7}{9}$ of an hour painting. How much time in all did Ralph spend on his project?

Equation: _____

Answer: _____

