

Skills Assessment Supplement

**Focus on
English-Language Arts Standards**



FORM B

TEACHER MATERIALS

GRADE 2

Skills Assessment Supplement

Focus on Language Arts Standards

Preface

The *Skills Assessment Supplement: Focus on Language Arts Standards* has been developed to help teachers monitor student progress toward mastery of grade-level standards. Three forms (Forms A, B, and C) are available to Reading First school districts (www.calread.net). These forms may be used in any order and independently of each other, as each form provides different questions to test the same standards to assess student achievement.

Formal directions for the administration of the *Skills Assessment Supplement* have intentionally not been included, to allow flexibility in the use of the supplements for assessment and instruction. Time limits have not been suggested for any section. Individual districts or schools may develop their own administration guidelines. However, it is recommended that students independently read the directions and answer the questions prior to receiving teacher support. Additional instruction and practice should be provided for students who are unable to independently read and follow directions or have not mastered specific content standards.

READING

1.0 Word Analysis, Fluency, and Systematic Vocabulary Development

Decoding and Word Recognition

1.1 Recognize and use knowledge of spelling patterns (e.g., diphthongs, special vowel spellings) when reading.

Read the first word. Choose the word that has the same sound as the underlined letter or letters.

1. dry

- A. gym
- B. easy
- C. any
- D. eye

2. smooth

- A. butcher
- B. book
- C. few
- D. much

3. mouth

- A. group
- B. own
- C. though
- D. crowd

4. sight

- A. thought
- B. eight
- C. sing
- D. drive

5. claw

- A. chalk
- B. brown
- C. clean
- D. awake

6. under

- A. guard
- B. birth
- C. pretty
- D. dress

7. voice

- A. proud
- B. riot
- C. loose
- D. royal



1.2 Apply knowledge of basic syllabication rules when reading (e.g., vowel-consonant-vowel = su/per; vowel-consonant/consonant-vowel = sup/per).

8. Choose the correct way to divide the word mitten into syllables.

- A. mitt-en
- B. mi-tten
- C. mit-ten
- D. mitten

9. Choose the correct way to divide the word label into syllables.

- A. lab-el
- B. label
- C. labe-l
- D. la-bel

10. Choose the correct way to divide the word closet into syllables.

- A. clos-et
- B. clo-set
- C. cl-oset
- D. closet



1.3 Decode the two syllable nonsense word and regular multisyllable words.

Read the nonsense word. Choose the word that is divided into syllables using the same rule as the nonsense word.

11. u-fing

- A. hap-pen
- B. an-swer
- C. a-lone
- D. wal-nut

12. tay-man

- A. man-y
- B. dir-ty
- C. ap-ply
- D. tea-cup

13. fig-gle

- A. zip-per
- B. fa-ther
- C. o-pen
- D. ser-vice

14. jar-ball

- A. hap-pen
- B. a-gree
- C. ti-ny
- D. car-pool



15. feal-y

- A. ug-ly
- B. i-tem
- C. bu-gle
- D. bo-ther

1.4 Recognize common abbreviations (e.g., Jan., Sun., Mr., St.).

Which of the following show the incorrect abbreviation? Mark your answer.

16. A. December – Dec.
 B. Friday – Fri.
 C. Thursday – Thurs.
 D. Mister – Mis.
17. A. Wednesday – Wedn.
 B. Road – Rd.
 C. September – Sept.
 D. Tuesday – Tues.
18. A. Doctor – Dr.
 B. October – Octo.
 C. September – Sept.
 D. Street – St.

1.5 Identify and correctly use regular plurals (e.g., -s, -es, -ies) and irregular plurals (e.g., fly/flies, wife/wives).

Choose the word that best completes each sentence. Mark your answer.

19. Three _____ dashed across the kitchen floor.

- A. mouses
- B. mouse
- C. mice
- D. mices

20. Mother asked who dirtied all of the _____.

- A. dishse
- B. dishes
- C. dishes
- D. dish

21. There weren't enough _____ for everyone.

- A. knivs
- B. knifs
- C. knives
- D. knives

22. The _____ had no power for two days.

- A. cityes
- B. cites
- C. cities
- D. citys



Vocabulary and Concept Development

1.7 Understand and explain common antonyms and synonyms.

Read each item carefully. Find the synonym, the word that means the same as the underlined word. Mark your answer.

23. The game ended in a tie.

- A. turned
- B. began
- C. played
- D. finished

24. We laughed until our sides hurt.

- A. giggled
- B. shopped
- C. ran
- D. peaked

25. Some people live in small towns

- A. stay
- B. dwell
- C. drive
- D. park

Read each item carefully. Find the antonym, the word that means the opposite of the underlined word. Mark your answer.

26. It seldom rains here in the summer.

- A. quietly
- B. often
- C. never
- D. may

27. The road was rough and full of holes.

- A. windy
- B. broken
- C. long
- D. smooth

28. There are four wild rabbits playing in our yard.

- A. tame
- B. cute
- C. furry
- D. free



1.8 Use knowledge of individual words in unknown compound words to predict their meaning.

Read each item carefully. Find the compound word that means the same as the underlined words. Mark your answer.

29. We turned the knob on the door to enter the room.

- A. doorstep
- B. doorway
- C. doorbell
- D. doorknob

30. A boat with a sail catches the wind and moves.

- A. sailboard
- B. sailor
- C. sailboat
- D. sail

31. We sat around the fire at camp and sang.

- A. campstove
- B. campfire
- C. camper
- D. firewall

1.9 Know the meaning of simple prefixes and suffixes (e.g., over-, un-, -ing, -ly)

Read each item. Find the word or words that mean the same as the underlined word. Mark your answer.

32. The underground walkway was new.

- A. above the ground
- B. grounded
- C. below the ground
- D. ground up

33. Mother asked father not to overcook the meat.

- A. cook too much
- B. cook too little
- C. act of cooking
- D. cook again

34. The author decided to rewrite the book's ending.

- A. write backward
- B. write again
- C. erase
- D. act of writing



35. The edges of the cloth were uneven.

- A. not even
- B. smooth
- C. too even
- D. colorful

36. I made a careless error making the cake.

- A. one who cares
- B. without care
- C. careful
- D. caring again

1.10 Identify simple multiple-meaning words.

37. Sam went out in the cold with his head bare.

In which sentence does the word bare mean the same as in the sentence above?

- A. The judge said to tell just the bare facts.
- B. Dogs bare their teeth when angry.
- C. We packed only a few bare supplies for our camping trip.
- D. We put our bare feet in the cool water.

38. Have you ever been to the state fair?

In which sentence does the word fair mean the same as in the sentence above?

- A. His hair is red, and his skin is fair.
- B. I showed my goats at the fair this year.
- C. Yesterday it stormed, but today it's fair.
- D. Our teacher sometimes says, "Life is not fair."

39. The sun's bright light hurt my eyes.

In which sentence does the word light mean the same as in the sentence above?

- A. This big box is light and easy to carry.
- B. My favorite color is light blue.
- C. Jack turned on a lamp to light the room.
- D. We had a light rain shower during the night.



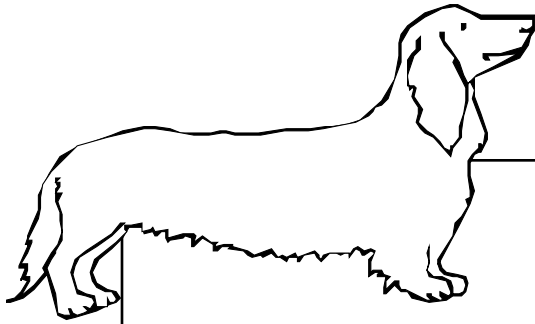
READING COMPREHENSION

2.0 Reading Comprehension

Structural Features of Informational Materials

2.1 Use titles, table of contents, and chapter headings to locate information in expository text.

The table of contents below is from a book called Mammals. Use it to answer questions 1-3.



Mammals Table of Contents

Chapter 1	What Are Mammals?	page 1
Chapter 2	Large Land Mammals	page 8
Chapter 3	Small Land Mammals	page 20
Chapter 4	Sea Mammals	page 32
Chapter 5	Rare and Extinct Mammals	page 41

1. Chapter 5 begins on page _____.

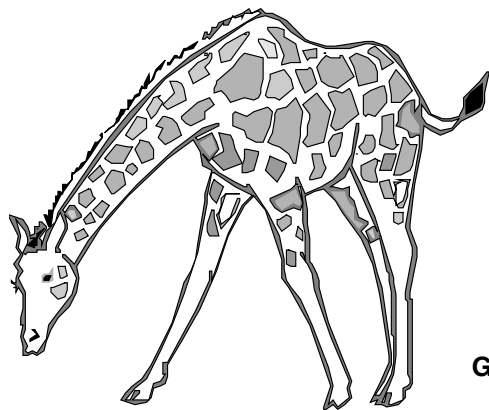
- A. 32
- B. 41
- C. 6
- D. 20

2. In what chapter will you learn about what makes an animal a mammal?

- A. Chapter 5
- B. Chapter 1
- C. Chapter 3
- D. Chapter 4

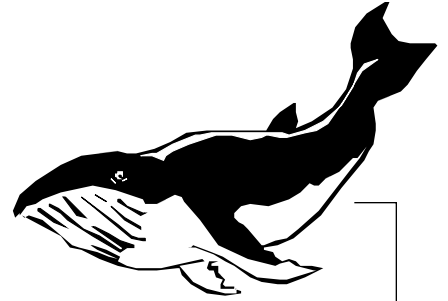
3. Which chapter has information about mammals that live in the sea?

- A. Chapter 3
- B. Chapter 2
- C. Chapter 1
- D. Chapter 4



- 2.2 State the purpose in reading (i.e., tell what information is sought)
- 2.3 Use knowledge of the author's purpose(s) to comprehend informational text.
- 2.4 Ask clarifying questions about essential textual elements of exposition (e.g., why, what if, how).
- 2.5 Restate facts and details in the text to clarify and organize ideas.
- 2.6 Recognize cause-and-effect relationships in a text.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 4-8.



Whales

Whales live in oceans around the world. They are not fish. They are mammals. Blue whales are the largest animals that have ever lived on earth. The blue whale can grow bigger than the largest known dinosaur.

Like all mammals, whales breathe air. A whale breathes through a hole on the top of its head. This hole is called a blowhole. When a whale swims up to the ocean's surface to breathe, its blowhole opens. When the whale dives under the water, the blowhole closes. This keeps the whale from drowning. Most whales can stay under water for 5 to 20 minutes. However, a sperm whale can stay under water for over one hour!

Because whales are mammals, their babies are born alive, not hatched from eggs like fish. Mother whales nurse their young on milk until they are six months to one year old. When young whales stop nursing, they must find their own food.

4. This passage is an example of what kind of text?

- A. fiction
- B. folktale
- C. fairytale
- D. nonfiction

5. Where do whales live?

- A. in the ocean
- B. in rivers and lakes around the world
- C. on land
- D. answers A and B



6. **The largest animals that ever lived are**

- A. dinosaurs.
- B. blue whales.
- C. fish.
- D. mammals.

7. **Which of the following tells the reader a whale is a mammal?**

- A. they live in water
- B. they have a blow hole
- C. they breathe air
- D. they can stay under water for 20 minutes

8. **What keeps the whale from drowning when it dives under water?**

- A. The blow hole opens.
- B. The blow hole closes.
- C. It knows how to swim.
- D. It can hold its breath for a long time.

Finish reading about whales and then answer questions 9-12.

Types of Whales

There are two different types of whales. One type is the toothed whale. Toothed whales eat squid or fish. The other type of whale is a baleen whale. These whales are toothless. They eat very tiny shrimp-like creatures called krill. As a baleen whale swims through a field of krill, it opens its giant mouth, and in float the krill. When the whale closes its mouth, the krill are trapped inside. The whale forces the water out of its mouth through a baleen plate. The baleen plate strains the krill, the whale's food, from the water.

Whales have flippers on the sides of their bodies. Scientists have studied whale flippers. They learned that the bones in whales' flippers look very much like the bones in the feet of cows, pigs, and deer. This makes scientists believe that at one time whales lived on land. They say that, millions of years ago, whales moved to the sea where they live today.

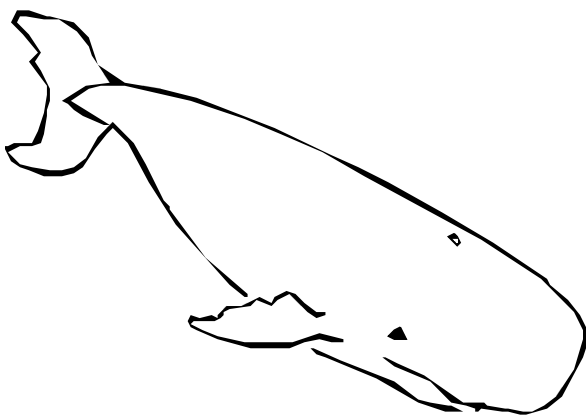


9. Baleen whales are _____.

- A. toothless whales that eat squid
- B. toothed whales that eat fish
- C. toothed whales that eat krill
- D. toothless whales that eat krill

10. According to the passage, scientists have discovered _____.

- A. the bones in flippers look a lot like the bones in some animals' feet
- B. that krill are large, fish-like animals
- C. toothed whales have larger appetites than toothless whales
- D. whales and fish like krill.



11. According to the passage, some scientists believe _____.

- A. at one time, all whales had long flippers
- B. a long time ago, dogs, pigs, and deer were whales
- C. at one time, whales walked on land
- D. flippers are useful to whales as arms are useful to people

12. The author's purpose for writing about whales is to _____.

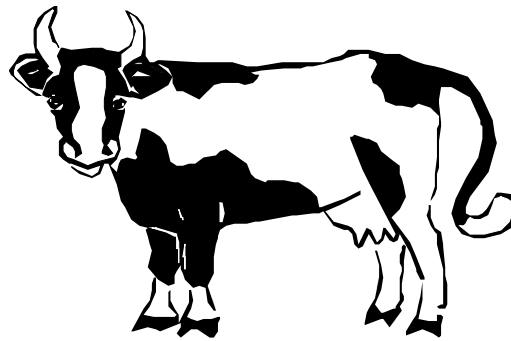
- A. tell a story about whales
- B. inform the reader about whales
- C. tell the reader how to find whales
- D. to explain to the reader what a blowhole is



Comprehension and Analysis of grade level appropriate text

2.7 Interpret information from diagrams, charts, and graphs.

Use the chart below to answer questions 13-15.



Animals			
Name	Home	Main Food	How it Moves
Humpback Whale	Ocean	Krill	Swims
Dairy Cow	Farm	Grass	Walks
Spider Monkey	Trees	Fruit	Swinging and climbing

13. What is the title of the chart?

- A. Animals
- B. Main Food
- C. Name
- D. Humpback Whale

14. What is the main food spider monkeys eat?

- A. Trees
- B. Main Food
- C. Krill
- D. Fruit

15. Which animal travels by walking?

- A. Spider Monkey
- B. Animals
- C. Dairy Cow
- D. Humpback Whale



Read the directions below about how applesauce is made. Then answer questions 16-18.

Applesauce

8 large apples (washed and peeled)
1 cup of water
1 cup of sugar
a sprinkle of cinnamon and nutmeg

Cut apples into quarters. Cut out stems, seeds, and cores. Put the apples in a pot and add water. Cover the pot and cook the apples for 20 minutes. Then take them off the stove. Mash cooked apples. Stir in the sugar. Sprinkle in cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. Enjoy your applesauce hot or cold.

16. What do you do after you cut the apples into quarters?

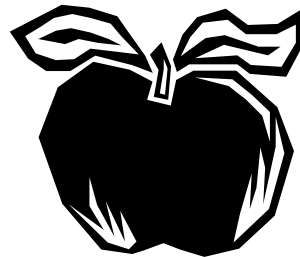
- A. Eat the apples.
- B. Cook the apples.
- C. Cut out the stems and cores.
- D. Enjoy the applesauce.

17. How long do you cook the apples?

- A. as long as you want
- B. until they are soft
- C. ten minutes
- D. twenty minutes

18. What are the last two things you add?

- A. nutmeg and cinnamon
- B. apples and water
- C. sugar and nutmeg
- D. hot or cold

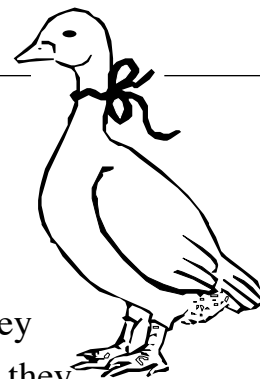


3.0 Literary Response and Analysis

Narrative Analysis of Grade-Level Appropriate Text

- 3.1 Compare and contrast plots, settings, and characters presented by different authors.
- 3.2 Generate alternative endings to plots and identify the reason or reasons for, and the impact of, the alternatives.
- 3.3 Compare and contrast different versions of the same stories that reflect different cultures.

Read the story and then answer questions 1-6.



A Retelling of The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg

Once upon a time a man and a woman lived on a small farm. They worked hard from sun up to sun down. Still they were very poor, but they were happy with their simple life. Every day the wife gathered eggs the chickens and geese laid so they could sell them in the village.

One morning while she was gathering eggs, the woman found one of the geese sitting on a most unusual egg. She called out to her husband. He ran from the field to see what she wanted. “Look!” she said. “This goose has laid a golden egg!”

The farmer looked in the goose’s nest. Sure enough, there was a golden egg. The farmer and his wife cried out, “We can buy a new wagon!” And so they did.

The next day, the wife went to gather eggs. The farmer went to chop firewood. Once again, the farmer heard his wife call out to him. He ran from the woods to see what she wanted. “Look!” she shouted. “The goose had laid another golden egg!”

Sure enough, his wife was holding another solid gold egg! The farmer asked his wife, “What should we buy?” His wife answered, “A stove for our cottage!” And so they did.

Each day the wife went to gather eggs, she found the goose had laid another golden egg. Each day the man took the egg to town, and they bought more and more lovely things for themselves.

Soon, the wife had new dishes, pots and pans, and fine furniture for the cottage. Now she longed for a new cottage. The man bought a new plow, silo, field of wheat, and herd of cattle. He hired laborers to work for him. Now he longed for a bigger farm.



One night after dinner the man said, “If the goose laid a lot of golden eggs at the same time, we would be rich!” The woman’s eyes opened big and wide, “I’ve always wanted to be rich!” she exclaimed.

“The goose must have at least a hundred gold eggs inside her. If we cut her open, we could have all the eggs at one time. Just think how rich we would be then!” exclaimed the man.

Quickly, the man picked up his ax and cut open the goose. There were no golden eggs inside. “Oh, no!” wailed the man. “I’ve killed the goose that laid golden eggs for us faithfully every day. Now we have nothing but a dead goose.”

The wife and the man sat down and cried. When they were all cried out the wife said, “We used to be happy with our simple, hard life, but then we became greedy.”

The next morning, the wife went to gather eggs, and the man went to work in the fields.

Now answer questions 1 through 6.

1. The setting of this story is _____.

- A. in a castle
- B. on a farm in the present
- C. at a store
- D. on a farm long ago

2. Who are the main characters?

- A. the goose and the man
- B. the goose and the wife
- C. the man and the wife
- D. all of the above

3. When the wife found the first golden egg she was _____.

- A. worried
- B. surprised
- C. angry
- D. afraid

4. What did the man and his wife do with the golden eggs?

- A. They hid them in the barn.
- B. They left them in the nest.
- C. They used them to buy things.
- D. They gave them to the poor.



5. With each egg they found, the man and his wife became _____.

- A. more greedy
- B. better at finding eggs
- C. less greedy
- D. answers A and B

6. Why did the man and his wife cut the goose open?

- A. They wanted to have all the eggs at once.
- B. They thought they would find hundreds of eggs inside.
- C. They thought they would be rich.
- D. all of the above

Read the story, then answer questions 7 and 8.

A Retelling of
The Stonecutter

Once upon a time in old Japan there was a stonecutter. He lived in a small hut. Every day he went to work on a great rock on the side of a huge mountain. He cut slabs of stone from the rock for houses and walls. For many years he was happy. He asked for nothing more than what he had.

In the mountain dwelt an elf. The stonecutter had never seen the elf, but he had heard stories about him. Some people said he lived in the great rock and granted wishes.

One day the stonecutter carried a load of stone slabs to a rich man. In the house the stonecutter saw many beautiful things. Suddenly, his work felt heavy and hard. He grew tired and weary. He said, "If only I was a rich man, I could live like this!"

A small voice answered, "Your wish is heard. A rich man you shall be!" The stonecutter looked around, but he saw no one.

The stonecutter finished his work. He picked up his tools and went home. When he reached his hut, he was amazed. Instead of a small hut, he saw a huge mansion. It was filled with rich and splendid furnishings. It looked like the rich man's house. The stonecutter was filled with joy. Soon his old life was forgotten. He spent his days eating, sleeping, and shopping.

It wasn't long before the stonecutter became bored. One day he was sitting in the hot sun on his balcony. He saw a prince riding in a carriage on the



street below. The prince's servants were wearing blue and silver silk garments. One held a golden umbrella to shade the prince from the hot sun. "Oh, if only I were a prince! I could have such a carriage and servants to hold a golden umbrella over me."

A small voice said, "Your wish is heard." And a prince he became.

One hot, sunny day the stonecutter was riding in his carriage. A servant held a golden umbrella over his head. But he was still very hot. He cried out, "The sun is mightier than I. If only I were the sun!"

The elf answered, "Your wish is heard. The sun you shall be."

And he became the sun. He felt proud to be so powerful. He filled the earth with heat and light. He scorched the grass and fields. Soon, he grew tired of being the sun. There was nothing new to do. One day a cloud shaded the earth from the sun. He cried out in anger, "The cloud is mightier than I am. He is holding my rays captive. If only I were a cloud. I would be mightier."

Again the elf answered the man's plea. He became a cloud. He caused droughts and floods. Once again, he became bored. He looked at the earth after pouring rain for days. Towns were destroyed. Only the great rock on the mountainside was left. On the rock was a stonecutter. He was cutting slabs of stone. The cloud said, "That rock survived my flooding of the land. It is mightier than a cloud. But the man cutting the stone is mightier than a rock. Oh, if only I were a man!"

The mountain elf answered, "Your wish is heard. A man once more you shall be!"

Now answer questions 7 and 8 about *The Stonecutter*.

7. Who grants the stonecutter his wishes?

- A. the prince
- B. the rich man
- C. the mountain elf
- D. the story doesn't tell the reader

8. What happens to the stonecutter after his first wish is granted?

- A. He went back to cutting stones.
- B. He lived happily the rest of his life.
- C. He became bored.
- D. He didn't make any more wishes.



Think about *The Stonecutter* and *The Goose That Laid The Golden Eggs* then answer questions 9-12.

9. How is the stonecutter like the man and his wife at the beginning of the story?

- A. He is happy with his life.
- B. He is tired.
- C. He is looking for a way to get rich.
- D. He is married.

10. What common feature of a fairy tale do both stories have?

- A. They both take place once upon a time.
- B. The characters in both stories wish for more than they have.
- C. They both have magic.
- D. All of the above.

11. In what way is the plot in both stories the same?

- A. The characters work hard every day and gain great wealth.
- B. The characters are kind and happy with their lives.
- C. The characters' wealth brings them great happiness.
- D. The characters move through a series of events because they are greedy.

12. How are the stories' endings alike?

- A. The characters are living the same life they had at the beginning of the story.
- B. The characters find wealth and happiness.
- C. The elf goes back to the mountain and the goose lays more eggs.
- D. The endings are not alike at all.



3.4 Identify the use of rhythm, rhyme, and alliteration in poetry.



Use the poem below to answer questions 13 and 14.

Mighty Monkeys

1. Mighty monkeys are milling about
2. High in the boughs of trees.
3. Making music and munching mangoes,
4. They do just as they please.

13. Which lines are examples of alliteration?

- A. 1 and 4
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 2 and 4
- D. 1 and 3

14. Lines 2 and 4 are examples of ____.

- A. alliteration
- B. rhyme and rhythm.
- C. alliteration and rhyme
- D. none of the above



WRITING

1.0 Writing Strategies

Research

1.3 Understanding the purpose of various reference materials (e.g., dictionary, thesaurus, atlas).

Read each item. Choose the **best** reference material to answer the question.

1. Where would you find a map of Mexico?

- A. Dictionary
- B. Glossary
- C. Atlas
- D. Thesaurus

2. Which resource tells the meaning of words or phrases used in a book?

- A. Glossary
- B. Table of Contents
- C. Thesaurus
- D. Atlas

3. Where would you look to find synonyms for the word fast?

- A. Index
- B. Thesaurus
- C. Atlas
- D. Encyclopedia

Evaluation and Revision

1.4 Revise original drafts to improve sequence and provide more descriptive detail.

Read the passage.

1. Today I went to the swimming pool late. 2. I quickly laid my towel on my favorite spot. 3. I put on my goggles. 4. Then I walked to the low diving board. 5. When it was my turn, I dove into the cool blue water. 6. Ah! It felt so good.

This sentence has been left out: It's that grassy area behind the diving board.

4. Revise the passage. Place the missing sentence between the sentences where it belongs.

- A. Between 1 and 2
- B. Between 4 and 5
- C. Between 2 and 3
- D. Between 5 and 6



2.0 Writing Applications (Genres and Their Characteristics)

2.2 Write a friendly letter complete with the date, salutation, body, closing, and signature.

Use the following letter to answer questions 5 and 6.

September 7, 2004

Dear Frankie,

I have some good news! We will be visiting you on Saturday afternoon. While I am at your house, I would like to go to the park and watch the little league play-off game. Does that sound like fun to you? Let me know.

Your friend,

5. Which item shows the beginning of the body of the letter?

- A. I have some
- B. Your friend,
- C. Dear Frankie,
- D. September 7

6. Which item is the signature?

- A. Your friend
- B. Dear Frankie
- C. Sal
- D. September 7, 2004



WRITTEN AND ORAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS

1.0 Written and Oral English Language Conventions

Sentence Structure

1.1 Distinguish between complete and incomplete sentences

Read each item. Mark the item that is **NOT** a complete sentence.

- A. Peanut butter in the trap.
 B. The cup is sitting in the saucer.
 C. Jan plays baseball on Saturday.
 D. It's not my turn to wash the dog.
- A. I found my hat.
 B. Wait for me after school.
 C. Nell is home.
 D. Today it sunny.
- A. Where is my coat?
 B. I taller than Jake.
 C. Les rode his bike.
 D. Red roses are my favorite flower.

1.2 Recognize and use correct word order in written sentences.

Choose the sentence that is written correctly. Mark your answer.

- A. They beans are growing in their garden.
 B. Their garden beans are growing in.
 C. They are growing beans in their garden.
 D. Beans growing are in their garden.

- A. We play in town next week team the best.
 B. Team we play next week in the best town.
 C. The best team we next week play in town.
 D. Next week we play the best team in town.
- A. Bought a pink new backpack the girl.
 B. The girl bought a new, pink backpack.
 C. A new pink backpack bought the girl.
 D. A backpack new pink the girl bought.

Grammar

1.3 Identify and correctly use various parts of speech, including nouns and verbs, in writing and

Find the noun in the sentences. Circle the letter below the noun in each sentence.

- Put the ring back in its box.
A B (C) D
- The frog sat on his lily pad.
A (B) C D
- We live near our school.
A B C (D)



Find the verb in the sentences. Circle the letter below the verb in each sentence.

10. We went on a field trip today.
A (B) C D

11. Our dog's new leash broke.
A B C (D)

12. The relay team won the race.
A (B) C D

Punctuation

1.4 Uses commas in the greeting and closure of a letter and with dates and items in a series.

1.5 Use quotation marks correctly.

1.6 Capitalize all proper nouns, words at the beginning of sentences and greetings, months, and days of the week, and titles and initials of people.

Capitalization

Choose the letter that is punctuated correctly. Mark your answer.

13. A.

March 1, 2003

Dear Uncle Pete

The trip to the zoo was so much fun! I wish you had been with us.

Your nephew,
Ray

 B.

March 1 2003

Dear Uncle Pete,

The trip to the zoo was so much fun! I wish you had been with us.

Your nephew
Ray

 C.

March 1, 2003

Dear Uncle Pete,

The trip to the zoo was so much fun! I wish you had been with us.

Your nephew,
Ray



Choose the sentence that is written correctly. Mark your answer.

14. A. Independence day is july 4.
 B. We are leaving for vacation next tuesday.
 C. "do you know what time it is?" asked Dawn.
 D. October and November are my favorite months.
15. A. The tallest building you see is the Empire state building.
 B. December is the best month to visit san Diego.
 C. The name of the park is Sea world.
 D. I will be going to John F. Kennedy School in the fall.
16. A. John's Grandfather came to this country on January 5.
 B. Uncle Joe will be fifty years old in August.
 C. My father took a picture of Jo, donny, and I, at the beach.
 D. Can we visit you friday, September 10?
17. A. Beans carrots potatoes and peas are my favorite vegetables.
 B. Bring paper, crayons, and markers to school tomorrow.
 C. November 8 2003 was Marcie's first piano lesson.
 D. Can your dog, beg, sit, and roll over?
18. A. Next month President Bush will be in California.
 B. Could you take this book to your Coach?
 C. All of the players signed coach Redd's soccer ball.
 D. We elect a new club President on Saturday.
19. A. Jim asked "What's for dinner?"
 B. "Has anyone seen my glasses?" asked Dad."
 C. "We're leaving for the movies in five minutes," Chris said.
 D. Karen told "John to take his homework to school."



Read the paragraph. Use it to answer questions 20-23.

1. My class is going on a field trip wednesday. 2. We are going to the san diego zoo.
3. mr cortez said that we are taking a bus to the zoo. 4. We will leave freeman village school at 7:30 that morning.

20. In sentence 1, a field trip wednesday should be written

- A. a Field Trip wednesday
- B. a Field Trip Wednesday
- C. a field trip Wednesday
- D. no mistake

21. In sentence 2, to the san diego zoo should be written

- A. to the San Diego Zoo
- B. to the San Diego zoo
- C. to the san diego Zoo
- D. no mistake

22. In sentence 3, mr cortez said that we should be written

- A. Mr Cortez said that we
- B. mr. cortez said that we
- C. Mr. cortez said that We
- D. Mr. Cortez said that we

23. In sentence 4, leave freeman village school should be written

- A. Leave Freeman Village school
- B. leave Freeman Village School
- C. leave freeman village School
- D. leave freeman Village School



Choose the sentence that is written correctly. Mark your answer.

24. ● A. Charlotte's Web is my teacher's favorite book.
- B. Labor Day is on Monday September 6.
- C. My teachers name is Mr. Ruis.
- D. The hottest day of the century was July, 16 1904.

Choose the friendly letter greeting that is written correctly.

25. ● A. Dear Mrs. Evans,
- B. dear mrs. Evans,
- C. Dear Mrs. evans,
- D. dear mrs. evans,

Choose the friendly letter closing that is written correctly.

26. A. Sincerely Yours,
- B. sincerely yours
- C. Sincerely yours,
- D. Sincerely Yours

1.7 Spell frequently used irregular words correctly (e.g. was, were, says, said, who, what, why)

Mark the answer that is spelled correctly to complete the sentence.

27. I went shopping for new _____ today.

- A. close
- B. clothes
- C. clothse
- D. cloths

28. The children left _____ books at home.

- A. there
- B. they're
- C. their
- D. thier

29. _____ leaving at noon.

- A. We're
- B. Where
- C. Were
- D. Wear

30. _____ is cooking dinner tonight?

- A. How
- B. Whom
- C. Hoo
- D. Who



1.8 Spell basic short-vowel, long-vowel, r-controlled, and consonant blend patterns correctly.

31. We _____ to the store last night.

- A. wint
- B. went
- C. wet
- D. when

32. The girl in the red dress is _____ in line.

- A. first
- B. ferst
- C. furst
- D. firs

33. My socks don't _____.

- A. mach
- B. mache
- C. match
- D. matche

34. The _____ apple pie tasted better than this one.

- A. othar
- B. othr
- C. other
- D. othor

35. When you leave, _____ close the door.

- A. pleez
- B. pleese
- C. pleze
- D. please

36. What kind of _____ is that?

- A. snayk
- B. snake
- C. snak
- D. snaek



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