

## Quarter1

1. What is the correct way to write the word that means more than one fox?

- (A) foxse
- (B) foxen
- (C) foxes
- (D) foxs

2. Which is the correct way to write the word that means more than one berry?

- (A) berrys
- (B) beries
- (C) bervys
- (D) berries

3. The correct way to write the word that means 'more than one desk' is

- (A) deskes.
- (B) desks'.
- (C) desks.
- (D) deskies.

4. Find the word that has the same sound as the underlined letter or letters in the word below.

road

- (A) read
- (B) clothing
- (C) code
- (D) ran

5. Which word has the same 'o' sound as the letter 'o' in **rope**?

- (A) hop
- (B) store
- (C) poke
- (D) rot

6. Which word has the same 'i' sound as the letter 'i' in **dinner**?

- (A) dime
- (B) thin
- (C) ice
- (D) prize

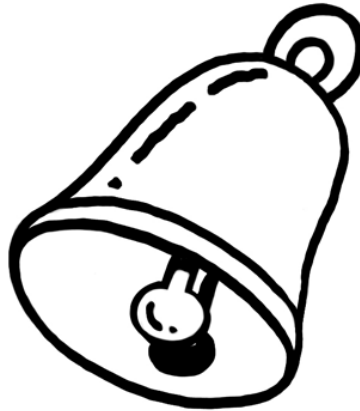
7. Which word has the same 'u' sound as the letter 'u' in **cut**?

- (A) huge
- (B) blue
- (C) cute
- (D) must



8. Which word has the same 'a' sound as the letter 'a' in **name**?

- A father
- B alike
- C bath
- D lake



9. [Which word matches the picture?]

- A ball
- B bell
- C bill
- D bull

10. Which word has the same vowel sound as line?

- A high
- B sit
- C frisky
- D wish

11. Please **print** your name on this paper.

Which word begins with the same sounds as **print**?

- A picture
- B price
- C plan
- D put

12. These flowers are from my **garden**.

Which word begins with the same sound as **garden**?

- A gentle
- B game
- C giraffe
- D gem



13. Don will **teach** the class.

Which word ends with the same sounds as **teach**?

- Ⓐ chore
- Ⓑ high
- Ⓒ pitch
- Ⓓ school

14. Read this sentence.

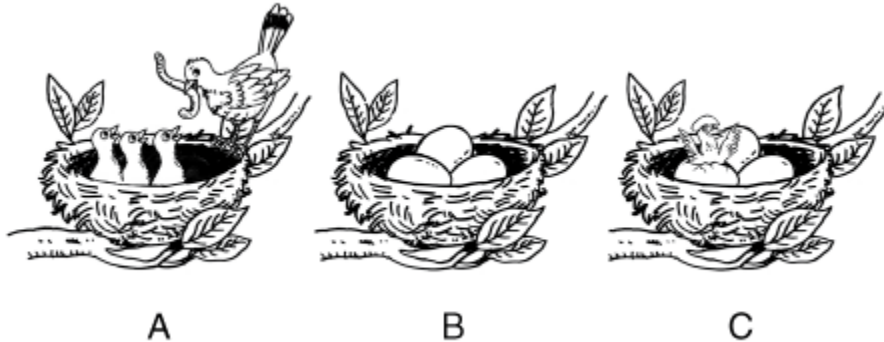
Tim's tummy felt funny on the first day of school. What does the sentence tell about Tim?

- Ⓐ Tim's school was a sick place.
- Ⓑ Tim thought of a funny joke.
- Ⓒ Tim tickled himself when school started.
- Ⓓ Tim was worried on the first school day.

15. Read this paragraph.

Mr. Helms does not work here anymore. He got fired for being late to work. What does fired mean in the paragraph?

- Ⓐ Mr. Helms was heated.
- Ⓑ Mr. Helms was mad.
- Ⓒ Mr. Helms was excited.
- Ⓓ Mr. Helms lost his job.



16. [What happened FIRST?]

- Ⓐ Picture A
- Ⓑ Picture B
- Ⓒ Picture C





17. [Ezra Jack Keats was a good artist.  
He painted signs for stores when he was only 8 years old.  
In 1963, Ezra wrote a book.  
He called it The Snowy Day.  
It told about a boy named Peter.  
Peter goes out to play in the snow.  
The story is short.  
It has few words.  
The pictures are beautiful.  
The book would win many prizes.  
Ezra wrote six more books about Peter.  
Have you read them?] [What happened FIRST?]

- (A) Ezra wrote The Snowy Day.
- (B) The book won prizes.
- (C) People read the book.
- (D) Ezra wrote six more books.



**Read the following selection and then answer questions 18 - 19.**

### **The Birthday Wish**

Julie tried counting sheep, she tried singing quietly, and she even tried telling herself a story. Julie simply could not sleep. Tomorrow was her big day! She would be ten years old. Her mom said that the family would go to the park for a birthday barbeque.

A barbeque sounded like fun, but Julie wished most for a party with all her friends. Other kids in her class got to have big parties, but in all her ten years Julie never had one. That's my birthday wish, she thought. I want a big party. She tried to forget about the party and think about being ten. Finally, she went to sleep.

The next morning, Julie's mom woke her up, singing, "Happy birthday to you. . . ."

Julie went downstairs for breakfast. "Happy birthday!" her dad and brother cheered. Her mom's blueberry muffins looked like little volcanoes erupting out of the pan. Julie loved blueberry muffins the best. Her dad teased her about being a grownup. Julie laughed and gobbled her delicious breakfast.

Then her brother asked what she wished for her birthday. A cloud of disappointment drifted across Julie's face. She didn't want to make her parents feel bad by saying that she wanted a party, so she said that she wished for a picnic with them. She saw her mom and dad share a smile. She knew that her answer made them happy.

At noon, they got ready to go to the park. They packed the softball, the gloves, and a kite. Julie found it strange that her mom didn't pack food—there wasn't even a cake! Julie thought that they might stop to get something, but they didn't. Now she was feeling really sad. A boring day in the park was all she would get for her birthday, it seemed.

As they pulled into the park, Julie's dad stopped the car in front of a big group of kids. Julie could not believe her eyes. A big sign read "Happy Birthday, Julie!" All her friends stood around the sign, waving. Her birthday wish came true. This was her best birthday ever!

**18.** Why does Julie try to forget about the party?

- Ⓐ She believes that she won't get the kind of party she wants.
- Ⓑ She knows that thinking about the party is keeping her awake.
- Ⓒ She thinks that a family barbeque will be more fun.
- Ⓓ She knows that her mom has planned everything carefully.

**19.** Which story event happens LAST?

- Ⓐ Julie eats blueberry muffins.
- Ⓑ Julie's mom sings to her.
- Ⓒ Julie gets her birthday wish.
- Ⓓ Julie cannot sleep.



**Read the following selection and then answer questions 20 - 22.**

**A Bundle of Sticks**

**1** A father had many sons. They did not get along well with each other. As a matter of fact, the sons always fought. This made the father very upset. The father tried to get his sons to stop fighting. He tried many ways, but they would not. They kept fighting. They were not friends. Then the father had a good idea.

He said to his oldest son, "Bring me a pile of sticks. Get thin sticks, not thick ones." The son did as he was told.

**2** The father took all the thin sticks. He tied all the sticks together. He gave the pile of sticks to each of his sons. He said, "Break these sticks." The sons tried and tried. They could not break the bundle of sticks.

**3** Then the father took the bundle apart. He had a pile of sticks. He gave one stick to each of his sons. He said, "Try to break the stick." Each son broke his stick easily.

**4** The father said, "My sons, you are like these sticks. If you unite and work as one, you will be strong. No one will be able to hurt you. But if you are divided, you will be weak. People will be able to hurt you. You will be broken as easily as these sticks. Do not fight. Work as one."

**5** The sons felt sad. They said, "Father, we will not fight. We will be as one."

**20.** Which event happens **AFTER** the man tied the sticks in a bundle?

- (A) The man asks his wife for help with the sons.
- (B) The man asks his oldest son to bring him sticks.
- (C) The man tries many ways to get his sons to stop fighting.
- (D) The man gives the bundle to each of his sons.

**21.** How are the parts of 'A Bundle of Sticks' ordered?

- (A) ABC order
- (B) time order
- (C) space order
- (D) size order

**22.** Which happens **LAST** in the story?

- (A) The sons say they will not fight.
- (B) The father ties sticks in a bundle.
- (C) The sons break all the sticks.
- (D) The sons start a fire with the sticks.

**23.** Find the word that has the same sound as the underlined letter or letters in the word below.

**repeat**

- (A) repair
- (B) pat
- (C) rear
- (D) meet



24. Find the word that has the same sound as the underlined letters in the word below.  
**fight**

- (A) sign
- (B) write
- (C) eight
- (D) afraid

25. Which word has the same 'i' sound as the letter 'i' in **five**?

- (A) ride
- (B) fit
- (C) rich
- (D) still

26. Which word has the same 'o' sound as the letter 'o' in **home**?

- (A) hot
- (B) love
- (C) stone
- (D) job



27. Say the word that the picture shows. What vowels do you hear in its name?

- (A) ai
- (B) ee
- (C) oo
- (D) oa

28. [Which word has the same vowel sound as key?]

- (A) cup
- (B) free
- (C) boy
- (D) lock



**Read the following selection and then answer questions 29 - 31.**

### **Diego Finds His Gift**

Mr. Morales was a special teacher. He encouraged all the kids in his third-grade class. Every day, he said, "Find your gift. What is the thing you love to do? What makes you happy?"

Some kids, like Sula, found their gift immediately. Sula's gift was math. She loved multiplying numbers! Other kids, like Cory, took time to find their gift. Cory did not know what his gift was. Then one day, he cooked his favorite dish. The whole class ate the spicy beans and rice. The children shouted, "Cory's gift is cooking!"

Soon, all the kids except Diego found a gift. Diego was worried. He liked watching TV, but that wasn't a gift. He liked looking after his little sister, but he thought that was too simple. He didn't get great grades, and he wasn't good at sports.

One day, Diego, Cory, and Sula were sitting on the playground when they heard a noise. A little girl from kindergarten had fallen, and she was wailing. Cory and Sula stood up, "What do we do? That girl is crying!" Sula said.

"Get Mr. Morales," said Diego calmly, as he walked over to the girl.

"Hi, little one," he said. "What's your name?"

She was sitting on the ground, crying, and staring at her leg. Her knee had a scrape as big as a quarter.

"Mollie," she replied.

"Well, Mollie, we're going to have to make that knee better!"

The little girl sobbed and nodded.

Diego pulled two brightly colored bandages out of his pockets. He carried them for when he babysat his sister, who fell often.

"Which color—red or pink?" he asked.

"Red, please! I love red!" sniffed the girl. He gave her the red one. It was covered in hearts. She stopped crying and smiled.

Then, Mr. Morales and Miss Jackson dashed over. Miss Jackson picked up Mollie and took her to see the nurse.

Mr. Morales smiled. "Well, Diego, do you know what your gift is?"

Diego grinned. "I love helping people, and I am good at it!"

"That's quite a gift," Mr. Morales said. The two returned to class.

**29.** How does Mr. Morales feel at the end of the story?

- A tired
- B upset
- C silly
- D happy





30. Which detail is the BEST clue about what Diego's gift will be?

- Ⓐ Diego likes to watch TV.
- Ⓑ Diego likes to look after his sister.
- Ⓒ Diego does not get great grades.
- Ⓓ Diego is not good at sports.

31. Which event happens LAST in the story?

- Ⓐ Mollie smiles.
- Ⓑ Diego finds his gift.
- Ⓒ Cory cooks rice and beans.
- Ⓓ Diego, Cory, and Sula sit on the playground.

32. Which word has the same vowel sound as grow?

- Ⓐ coat
- Ⓑ cow
- Ⓒ our
- Ⓓ pool



## **Core Curriculum Quarter 3 2ELA Assessment**

### **Directions:**

**Note: Teacher will read only the questions to the students.**

Read the story. Answer questions 1-4 that follow.

### **The Grasshopper and the Ants**

*a tale based on Aesop*

All summer long, the ants worked hard gathering food for winter. The grasshopper did not collect food. He sang and played all summer.

"Come, sing, and play!" said the grasshopper to the ants one day.

"There is not time for play," said the ants. "Winter will be here soon, and we must be ready. There will be no food to pick once winter comes. You should get ready now for winter before it is too late."

The grasshopper laughed. "Winter is so far away," he said. "I am not worried about winter on such a beautiful, sunny day."

Soon, winter came and the ants were cozy and warm. They had plenty of food to eat.

The grasshopper came to their door and begged for food. "Please," he said. "I am starving, and there is no food to be found."

"If you spent the summer singing," said the ants, "then you'd better spend the winter dancing!"



1. Who are the characters in the story?

- (A) grasshoppers and ants
- (B) summer and winter
- (C) singing and dancing
- (D) cricket and snake

2. What did the grasshopper say to the ants?

- (A) "Collect food!"
- (B) "Come eat food!"
- (C) "Come, sing, and play!"
- (D) "Come spend winter dancing!"

3. When did the ants work?

- (A) spring
- (B) fall
- (C) winter
- (D) summer

4. Why are the ants working?

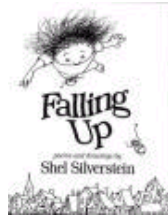
- (A) To sing and dance for summer
- (B) To gather food for the winter
- (C) To play in the summer
- (D) To play in the winter



## Hug O'War

from the book "Where the Sidewalk Ends" (1974)

I will not play at tug o' war.  
I'd rather play at hug o' war,  
Where everyone hugs  
Instead of tugs,  
Where everyone giggles  
And rolls on the rug,  
Where everyone kisses,  
And everyone grins,  
And everyone cuddles,  
And everyone wins.



5. What kind of **genre** is the passage above?

- (A) Fiction
- (B) Biography
- (C) Poetry
- (D) Fantasy

6. What game does the author want to play?

- (A) Hug O'War
- (B) Tug O'War
- (C) Hugs and Tugs
- (D) Kisses and Grins



7. Which **prefix** means not happy?

- (A) unhappy
- (B) dishappy
- (C) imhappy
- (D) ilhappy

8. Which **suffix** means you have lots of respect?

- (A) respected
- (B) respectless
- (C) respectfully
- (D) respectful

**Directions:** Fill in the circle next to the word that names the picture.



- 9.
- (A) foot
  - (B) foots
  - (C) feet
  - (D) feets



- 10.
- (A) cure
  - (B) curl
  - (C) cube
  - (D) curb



- 11.
- (A) point
  - (B) posed
  - (C) poison
  - (D) poised



**Directions: Read the story. Use the chart to answer questions 12-15.**

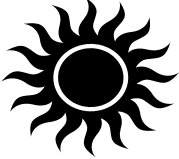



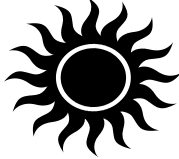
## Our Weather This Week

My class is going on a hiking trip this Friday. We want to make sure the weather will be good for our big day. We looked up the weather report for the week. We made a chart of what we found in the newspaper. It will be sunny Monday and rainy Tuesday. The report says it will be cloudy Wednesday and Thursday. Friday's report is for sun. That's good news!

We made a chart with symbols to show what each day's weather will be like. We used a sun, a raindrop, and a cloud to show the kinds of weather. We also made a graph of the high temperatures for each day this week. Then we put our graphs in the classroom. The chart and graph are below.



Use the chart below to answer questions 12-15.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
				

12. Which day will be rainy?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Wednesday
- (D) Thursday

13. Which days will be sunny?

- (A) Wednesday and Thursday
- (B) Tuesday and Wednesday
- (C) Monday and Friday
- (D) Wednesday and Thursday

14. Which days will be cloudy?

- (A) Wednesday and Thursday
- (B) Monday and Friday
- (C) Wednesday and Friday
- (D) Monday and Thursday

15. What is a good title for this chart?

- (A) Temperatures This Week
- (B) Cloudy on Wednesday
- (C) Our Class Trip
- (D) Weather This Week



16. What does the **bold word** mean in the sentence below?

The soft, bouncy surface **cushioned** his landing.

- (A) slowed
- (B) carried
- (C) stopped
- (D) softened

17. What does the **bold word** mean in the sentence below?

**Exchanging** screen names is almost like trading phone numbers.

- (A) giving a person something
- (B) trading one for another
- (C) taking something from someone
- (D) coins

18. What does the **bold word** mean in the sentence below?

Sarah demonstrated how much she cared for others by showing **compassion** to the man in the store.

- (A) kindness and caring
- (B) talking to
- (C) being mean towards
- (D) singing to





### Meet Me After School

"Meet me right here after school," said Aaron. "We can walk home together."

"Great idea," said Sam. "I want to tell you all about my brother's birthday party."

"OK!" said Aaron. "See you then."

Aaron and Sam went to class.

After lunch, Sam walked down the hallway. He looked inside the nurse's office as he passed by. Inside the office he saw Aaron! Aaron had his hands over his stomach. The nurse was taking Aaron's temperature.

Sam went to class and hoped that Aaron was not feeling sick. A few minutes later, Sam looked out his classroom window. He saw a car pull up to the school. Aaron's mom got out and went inside. A few minutes later, she came out of the school with Aaron. The two of them drove away together.

"I guess I don't have anyone to talk to on the way home," thought Sam.



19. What can you infer that happened to Aaron?

- (A) He did not want to walk home with Sam.
- (B) He got sick and had to go home early.
- (C) He had to go home and come right back to school.
- (D) He had to go to a birthday party.

20. How can the reader tell that Aaron and Sam are friends?

- (A) They are in different grades.
- (B) They both have a mom.
- (C) They made plans to walk home from school together.
- (D) They have the same school nurse.



21. How do you think Sam felt about not walking home with Aaron?

- (A) He did not know that Aaron had left school.
- (B) He was very upset.
- (C) He did not care.
- (D) He was upset but understood that Aaron could not walk home.

22. Why was Aaron holding his stomach at the nurse's office?

- (A) He had a stomach ache.
- (B) He had a headache.
- (C) He did not want to walk home with Sam.
- (D) The reader could not tell.

23.

We \_\_\_\_\_ an art project after school.

- (A) don't
- (B) do
- (C) did
- (D) done

24.

Ms. Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting yesterday afternoon.

- (A) came
- (B) come
- (C) clung
- (D) cost

25.

We \_\_\_\_\_ pizza at our class party last Friday.

- (A) eat
- (B) eaten
- (C) ate
- (D) eight



26.

The principal \_\_\_\_\_, "do your best on the test!"

- (A) sing
- (B) said
- (C) speak
- (D) say

27.

Johnny \_\_\_\_\_ a cast on his arm when he broke it last year.

- (A) had
- (B) have
- (C) has
- (D) hasn't



28.

My dad wakes up at 6:00 every morning and goes outside to feed the animals. We have chickens, cows, horses, pigs, and dogs. After he feeds them all, dad starts other jobs like cleaning the barn, fixing the fence, and milking the cows. Dad finally comes back to the house at 9:00. I make dad a big breakfast and then clean the kitchen by myself so that he can rest.

Where does dad work?

- Ⓐ Dad works at a school
- Ⓑ Dad works at a store.
- Ⓒ Dad works at the zoo.
- Ⓓ Dad works on a farm.

29. What does the child do to show that he cares for his dad?

- Ⓐ The child feeds the animals.
- Ⓑ The child plays video games.
- Ⓒ The child makes breakfast for his dad.
- Ⓓ The child walks the dog.



30.

Shelly could not wait to get home every day from school. Her best friend, Cookie, was always waiting for her. Cookie was not like any of her friends at school. She had four legs, golden fur, and a big sloppy tongue. She gave Shelly a special greeting when she got home. Cookie would put her paws on Shelly's shoulders and give her a great, big lick. Cookie's tail would wag so hard both she and Shelly would almost fall over.

Who is Cookie?

- Ⓐ Cookie is Shelly's dog.
- Ⓑ Cookie is Shelly's cat.
- Ⓒ Cookie is Shelly's friend from school.
- Ⓓ Cookie is Shelly's teacher.



# Dolch Word List

## 1st Quarter Assessment

Score \_\_\_\_\_/45

a	and	away	big	blue
can	come	down	find	for
funny	go	help	hers	I
in	is	it	jump	little
look	make	me	my	not
one	play	red	run	said
see	the	three	to	two
up	we	yellow	you	all
am	are	at	ate	be

- Ⓔ 0 – 2 errors
- Ⓢ 3 – 8 errors
- Ⓝ 9 or more errors



## Grade 2: Common Literacy Assessment WINTER

Fill in the circle next to the best answer for each question.

**Phonics**

1. People write stories for others to read. Which word has the same vowel sound as the 'ea' in the word read?

- Ⓐ head
  - Ⓑ street
  - Ⓒ heard (F3a)
  - Ⓓ been
- 

2. Abby couldn't find her book. Which word has the same vowel sound as the 'i' in the word find?

- Ⓐ hint
  - Ⓑ sing
  - Ⓒ middle (F3a)
  - Ⓓ shy
- 

3. Some birds have brown feathers. Which word has the same vowel sound as the 'ow' in brown?

- Ⓐ found
  - Ⓑ tool
  - Ⓒ throw (F3a)
  - Ⓓ through
- 

**Vocabulary**

4. Which one of these words is a compound word (a word made of two smaller words)?

- Ⓐ happen
- Ⓑ bedtime
- Ⓒ funny (L4d)
- Ⓓ shadow



5. Kyle finished all of his work for class on time. What does the word finished mean?

- Ⓐ Kyle will finish his work tomorrow.
  - Ⓑ Kyle will do his work again.
  - Ⓒ Kyle is done with his work. (F3d)
  - Ⓓ Kyle did not finish his work.
- 

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fly buzzing near the picnic table. Which homophone completes the sentence?

- Ⓐ Their
  - Ⓑ There
  - Ⓒ They're (L2.1)
  - Ⓓ all of the above
- 

7. Which of the following compound words means 'a book in which a person keeps notes'?

- Ⓐ bookmark
  - Ⓑ binder
  - Ⓒ notebook (L4d)
  - Ⓓ dictionary
- 

8. The word switch has many different meanings. What does the word switch mean in the following sentence?

**Now it is time for the students to switch to another center activity.**

- Ⓐ a stick or a small whip
  - Ⓑ to change
  - Ⓒ to clean something away (L4a)
  - Ⓓ a tool used to turn lights off and on
- 





9. The word dash has many different meanings. What does the word dash mean in the following sentence?

**Mom had to dash home from work before Will got home.**

- Ⓐ move quickly
- Ⓑ a little bit
- Ⓒ a punctuation mark (L4a)
- Ⓓ a clothing store

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### Word Recognition

10. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ go with me to the pool.

- Ⓐ cold
- Ⓑ is
- Ⓒ could (F3f)
- Ⓓ will

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### Grammar- Usage and Mechanics

11. Which sentence has correct punctuation and capitalization?

- Ⓐ The boy ask mr. smith for help,
- Ⓑ If i was going camping, i would bring a tent?
- Ⓒ Mr. Banks brought candy on Friday for a treat. (L2)
- Ⓓ Are you going to meet me there after school.



**Read the story ‘Going to School’. Then answer the questions about the story by filling in the circle next to the best answer. You may look back at the story to help you to answer the questions.**

## Going to School

How do you get to school? Do you ride a school **bus** or travel by **car**? Do you ride a **bike** or **walk**? Do you think about how children around the world get to school? Some children arrive at school just like you do. Others have a very different journey.

Like American children, many students around the world walk to school. However, it may take them an hour or more to get there. Then they make the same walk home when school is over.

Do you know anyone who travels to school in a **boat**? Some children live in fishing villages. Their school is a large houseboat in the middle of a river or other waterway.

There are families around the world who travel from place to place following cattle they own. Many of these people use camels to move from place to place. For many of these children, their school and their teacher travel with them. The children learn while they travel.

Some children live in the mountains. There may not be a school nearby. These children do not travel to school at all. Instead, school comes to them on the radio. They do not hear music over the airwaves. They hear lessons in math and other school subjects.

The next time you travel to school, think about other children around the world. What would it be like to go to school in a different way?

12. What is the main idea of the story ‘Going to School’? What is the story mostly about?

- Ⓐ There are children all around the world.
- Ⓑ Many children walk to school each day.
- Ⓒ Children around the world get to school in many different ways.
- Ⓓ Children in fishing villages may go to school on a boat.

(RI.2.1)



13. Why do some children hear their school lessons on the radio?

- Ⓐ They live in fishing villages.
- Ⓑ The school is very far away from their homes.
- Ⓒ They don't have a car to get to school.
- Ⓓ The families travel from place to place.

(RI2.1)

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14. In the story, the author says “Others have a very different journey”. In this sentence, journey means-

- Ⓐ a trip from home to school
- Ⓑ riding camels to school
- Ⓒ getting to school by boat
- Ⓓ a trip to a village

(RI2.4)

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15. How do the words in the story written in **bold** type help the reader?

- Ⓐ they show the verbs in the story
- Ⓑ they help the reader to know the author's purpose in writing the story
- Ⓒ the bold words show the sequence of the story
- Ⓓ the bold words help the reader to easily find ways students get to school

(RI2.5)

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16. What is the author's purpose in writing 'Going to School'?

- Ⓐ to share a fable about getting to school around the world
- Ⓑ to give the reader information on ways children get to school
- Ⓒ to make the reader believe that going to school by boat is fun
- Ⓓ to give the reader the author's opinion on the best ways to get to school

(RI2.6)

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**Read the story 'Lunch Box Surprise' by Sara Matson. Then answer the questions by filling in the circle next to the best answer. You may look back at the story to help you to answer the questions.**

### **Lunch Box Surprise** **By Sara Matson (adapted)**

Will's day at school got off to a bad start. Today's math lesson was really hard. He was having trouble with subtraction and got five problems wrong. Will was feeling sad and it was only morning. Will was looking forward to lunch and recess.

Finally, it was 11:30 and time for the students to get ready for lunch. After everyone had washed their hands, the children headed to the cafeteria. Will and Kate both brought cold lunches to school today and were sitting at the same table.

"What is in your sack lunch today?" Will asked Kate.

Kate looked in her sack lunch. "I have a ham sandwich and carrot sticks," she replied. "What do you have for lunch?"

"Tomato soup and a banana," Will stated. "And something else, too."

"What is it?" Kate asked.

"I will give you a clue," Will said. "What is black and white and smells like flowers?"

"I don't know," Kate said. "What?"

"A skunk wearing perfume," Will said and laughed.

"You have a skunk in your lunch bag?" Kate asked with a smile.

"No," Will said. He showed Kate a piece of paper. "My mom put this joke in my sack lunch."

"Your mom is silly," Kate replied. "She must be a fun mom!"

"She is silly sometimes and she makes me laugh," Will answered. "Even though I was having a bad day, getting a joke in my lunch has made me feel much better. Let's go to recess!"



17. What did Kate have in her lunch bag?

- Ⓐ tomato soup and a banana
- Ⓑ a ham sandwich and tomato soup
- Ⓒ a ham sandwich and carrot sticks
- Ⓓ tomato soup and carrot sticks

(RL2.1)

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18. What message did the author want the readers to learn from “Lunch Box Surprise”?

- Ⓐ Will and Kate both had cold lunches and liked to sit together.
- Ⓑ Will’s mom put a joke in his lunch box.
- Ⓒ Sometimes math can be hard.
- Ⓓ Sometimes a good laugh can help a bad day turn into a good day.

(RL2.2)

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19. What do you know about Will from reading this story?

- Ⓐ Will enjoys the jokes his mom puts in his lunch bag.
- Ⓑ Reading and math are easy for Will.
- Ⓒ Will doesn’t like school.
- Ⓓ Will thought there was a skunk in his lunch bag.

(RL2.3)

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20. How did Will change from the beginning of the story to the end?

- Ⓐ At the end of the story, Will was feeling sick.
- Ⓑ Will was having a bad day at the end of the story.
- Ⓒ Will was having a good day at the end of the story.
- Ⓓ At the end of the story, Will was scared of the skunk.

(RL2.3)

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21. What did Kate think about Will’s mom putting a skunk joke in his lunchbox?

- Ⓐ Kate thought Will’s mom was lots of fun.
- Ⓑ Kate was thinking that Will’s mom was strange.
- Ⓒ She thought that Will’s mom was a lot like her mom.
- Ⓓ She was thinking that Will’s mom didn’t give him enough to eat for lunch.

(RL2.1)





**Common Literacy Assessment**  
**Spring**  
**Grade 2**

1. His jeans were dirty after playing outside. Which word has the same vowel **sound** as the ‘ir’ in dirty?
- Ⓐ farm
  - Ⓑ short
  - Ⓒ hurt
  - Ⓓ time
2. Jacob found the answer to the math problem. Which word has the same vowel **sound** as the ‘ou’ in found?
- Ⓐ shoe
  - Ⓑ plow
  - Ⓒ hope
  - Ⓓ room
3. The toy was broken by her little sister. Which word has the same vowel **sound** as the ‘oy’ in toy?
- Ⓐ soon
  - Ⓑ hole
  - Ⓒ slowly
  - Ⓓ boil
4. Mr. Jones lives in a building that shines a bright light to warn ships at sea. This place is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ⓐ lighthouse
  - Ⓑ houseboat
  - Ⓒ shipwreck
  - Ⓓ lifeline



5. Abby was the **fastest** runner in the race. **Fastest** means that Abby finished the race \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ⓐ last
  - Ⓑ second
  - Ⓒ third
  - Ⓓ first
6. It is unlikely that we will go on a vacation next summer. What does the word unlikely mean?
- Ⓐ very likely
  - Ⓑ not likely
  - Ⓒ likely again
  - Ⓓ likely before
7. Which of these words is a compound word? A word made of two smaller words?
- Ⓐ doorbell
  - Ⓑ little
  - Ⓒ biography
  - Ⓓ sweater
8. The word slide has many different meanings. What does the word slide mean in the following sentence?

The teacher will slide the bookshelf to the other side of the room.

- Ⓐ to slip, fall
- Ⓑ to move smoothly over something
- Ⓒ a glass plate on a microscope
- Ⓓ a kind of playground equipment





9. The word center has many different meanings. What does the word center mean in the following sentence?

**The desk was in the center of the classroom.**

- (A) a position on a basketball team  
(B) a place to shop  
(C) the focus  
(D) the middle
10. The word notice has many different meanings. What does the word notice mean in the following sentence?

**They got a notice in the mail about the sale at Brown's.**

- (A) to observe  
(B) an announcement or note  
(C) to be aware  
(D) an idea

Read the story **Big Bubbles** and answer the questions about the passage.

### Big Bubbles

We all love bubbles. They float through the air like little glass balls. Bubbles shine and sparkle with colors and light. A bubble is just a puff of air with water around it. Soap makes the water stick together in a around shape.

You can make bubbles with dishwashing soap and a paper cup. You won't make little bubbles as you do with most bubble-blowing wands. The bubbles you can blow with your paper cup bubble-blower will be really big!

*Here's what you will need:*

- A large bowl
- A spoon
- 4 cups of water
- 5 tablespoons of dishwashing soap



- A pair of scissors
- A paper cup

**Follow these steps to make and use your bubble-blower:**

1. Fill the bowl with the water.
2. Add the dishwashing soap. Stir the water slowly as you pour the sap into the water. You don't want to make bubbles in the bowl, so be sure to stir gently.
3. Cut a small hole in the bottom of the paper cup. This is the hole that you will blow through. It should be about half an inch across.
4. Dip the top rim of the cup into the soapy water. (This is the edge of the cup from where you usually drink.) Slowly lift the cup out of the bowl. There should be a thin "window" of soapy water filling the open space of the cup.
5. Slowly put your mouth up to the hole in the bottom of the cup. Gently blow air through the hole. A big bubble will rise into the air!

For a party, you can make a paper cup bubble-blower for each friend. Just think of how many bubbles you can make together.

11. Which of these is **NOT** used to make bubbles?

- (A) a pair of scissors
- (B) a paper cup
- (C) a little glass ball
- (D) a large bowl

12. What is the main idea of the story Big Bubbles? What is the story mostly about?

- (A) Some people do not like to blow bubbles.
- (B) It is fun and easy to make big bubbles at home.
- (C) Bubbles shine and sparkle with color and light.
- (D) Scissors will make a bubble pop.

13. How do the numbered sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, help the reader in this passage?

- (A) They show the things needed to make bubbles.
- (B) The numbered sentences help the reader to know the nouns in the story.
- (C) They show the order of the steps to make a bubble blower.
- (D) The numbered sentences help the reader know why making bubbles is fun.



14. In this story, the author says “**Soap makes the water stick together in a round shape**”. In this sentence, the word *stick* means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) stay
- (B) poke
- (C) give away
- (D) a piece of wood from a tree

15. What is the author’s purpose in writing the story Big Bubbles?

- (A) To give the reader the information needed to make big bubbles.
- (B) To share a secret about making big bubbles.
- (C) To let the reader know the author’s favorite thing to do at home.
- (D) To convince the reader that making bubbles is more fun than playing a game.

**Read the African tale about the sun and the moon. Then answer the questions about the story.**

### Why the Sun and the Moon are in the Sky

Long ago, the sun and the moon lived on the land. They lived in a house. The house was as big as a lion. It was just big enough for the sun and the moon.



in a  
sun

The sun and the moon had many neighbors.

“Come in and visit!” said the sun. The neighbors could not visit. The little house could only hold the sun and the moon.

The sun and the moon wanted their friends to visit. “We must build a bigger house,” they said. So together they worked. They worked until they had built a big house. It was as big as an elephant.

“Now, please come and visit,” said the sun.

The neighbors looked at the big house. It looked big enough. They came to visit. Then the neighbors brought all their family.

“No, wait!” said the moon. “The house is not big enough.”



The neighbors brought all their friends.

“No more!” said the sun.

Before long, there was no room in the house. The sun and the moon climbed up onto the roof. Soon there was no room on the roof. The sun and the moon looked up. “There is plenty of room up there,” they said. They flew up into the sky.

“This is better,” said the sun.

“Yes it is,” said the moon.

So they decided to stay up in the sky forever.

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16. At the beginning of the story, the sun and the moon lived.....

- (A) near a forest
- (B) in the sky
- (C) in a house
- (D) near an elephant

17. What is the author’s message in the tale? What did the author want the reader to learn from reading this tale?

- (A) Houses can sometimes be as big as a lion or as small as a mouse.
- (B) Why the sun and moon don’t really live in a house.
- (C) The sun and the moon do not like the sky.
- (D) How the sun and the moon got up in the sky.

18. What do you know about the sun and the moon in this tale?

- (A) They did not care where they lived.
- (B) The sun and the moon worked hard to solve their problem.
- (C) The sun and the moon did not have many friends or neighbors.
- (D) They were happy with a house the size of an elephant.



19. From the beginning of the story to the end, how did things change for the sun and the moon?
- Ⓐ They learned that you can be happy living in many different places.
  - Ⓑ They found out that things are not always better in a new place.
  - Ⓒ They kept looking until they found a home with plenty of room for both of them, their friends, and neighbors
  - Ⓓ They learned that sometimes little friends can be a big help.
20. Which sentence best describes the characters' point of view? Which sentence would most likely be something the sun or the moon would say?
- Ⓐ "I do not like living in the sky. Let's keep looking for a new home!"
  - Ⓑ "Let's go back to our house on land. It was just right!"
  - Ⓒ "I think that I want to live by myself. You can stay here and I will look for a new place."
  - Ⓓ "The sky is just right. There is plenty of room for everyone."



Spelling Test 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter Assessment for Power Standards

1. \_\_\_\_\_ touch the hot stove!

- (A) Donte
- (B) Don't
- (C) Don't

2. The sky is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) blue
- (B) bleu
- (C) bloo

3. We saw many animals at the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) zue
- (B) zoe
- (C) zoo

4. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_ an apple.

- (A) eting
- (B) eattting
- (C) eating

5. The truck moved \_\_\_\_\_ down the road.

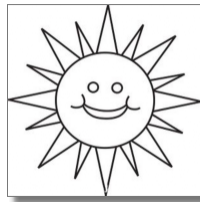
- (A) slooly
- (B) slowly
- (C) sloely



**Reading Assessment\_4<sup>th</sup> Quarter**  
**Comprehension (Cause and Effect, Summarizing, Author's Purpose)**  
**Read the section below. Then select the best answer to each of the following.**

**The Sun**

The sun is a big star. Earth is closer to the sun than to other stars. Because it is close, the sun gives us light. It keeps us warm. The light and warmth of the sun also help plants to grow. It is fun to fish on a sunny day.



1. The sun is close, so it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) keep us cool
  - (B) keeps us warm
  - (C) makes it dark
  - (D) is green
2. Which is the best summary of the story?
  - (A) The sun is green.
  - (B) The sun is a planet.
  - (C) The sun gives us light and keeps us warm.
  - (D) The sun helps people sleep.
3. What is the author's purpose?
  - (A) to entertain
  - (B) to inform
  - (C) to persuade
  - (D) to make people mad



### Traffic Signs

Traffic signs keep you safe. Some signs tell you to stop. Some signs tell you to go. When you do what the signs say, you stay safe. You help keep other people safe, too.



4. When the traffic light turns red,\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) you go very fast
- (B) you honk your horn
- (C) you must stop
- (D) you turn around

5. Which is the best summary of the story?

- (A) Traffic signs say stop.
- (B) Traffic signs keep you safe.
- (C) Signs are hard to read.
- (D) Traffic signs say go.

6. What is the author's purpose?

- (A) to entertain
- (B) to make people happy
- (C) to persuade
- (D) to inform





### Wonderful Wheels

Did you ever think how it would feel  
If nobody had invented the wheel?  
No bikes, no wagons, no trucks or trains,  
No cars to ride...not even planes!  
Life would really be a bore  
If wonderful wheels were no more.

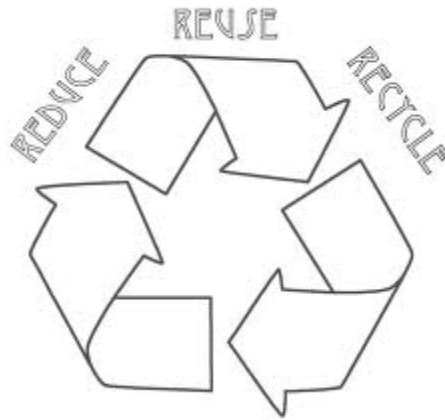


7. What if there were no wheels?
- Ⓐ There would be no food.
  - Ⓑ There would be no school.
  - Ⓒ There would be no trucks.
  - Ⓓ There would be no music.
8. Which is the best summary of the poem?
- Ⓐ Many things use wheels.
  - Ⓑ Wheels are not good.
  - Ⓒ Trucks are big.
  - Ⓓ Trains are small.
9. Which is the author's purpose?
- Ⓐ to entertain and feed
  - Ⓑ to inform and anger
  - Ⓒ to inform and persuade
  - Ⓓ to inform and entertain



## Recycling

You should recycle. Recycling helps the Earth by keeping it clean. You can put trash into three bins for paper, plastic, and glass. When the trash is taken away, it can be made into new things. Start recycling today!



10. When you recycle you \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ are hurting the Earth
- Ⓑ are keeping the Earth clean
- Ⓒ are being bad
- Ⓓ are being funny

11. Which is the best summary of the story?

- Ⓐ You should not recycle.
- Ⓑ Recycling is very hard work.
- Ⓒ You should recycle to keep the Earth clean.
- Ⓓ The Earth is blue and green.

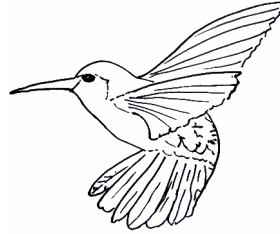
12. What is the author's purpose?

- Ⓐ to persuade
- Ⓑ to entertain
- Ⓒ to inform
- Ⓓ to bore



## Hummingbirds

Hummingbirds are the smallest birds in the world. They are also very fast. A hummingbird's wings flap so fast that they make a humming sound. That is where the bird gets its name.



13. The hummingbird got its name because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ⓐ the sound its feet make
- Ⓑ the sound its wings make
- Ⓒ the sound its beak makes
- Ⓓ it is the smallest bird

14. Which is the best summary of the story?

- Ⓐ How the hummingbird got its name.
- Ⓑ Why the hummingbird is small.
- Ⓒ How the zebra got its stripes.
- Ⓓ Why the hummingbird lays eggs.

15. What is the author's purpose?

- Ⓐ to inform
- Ⓑ to entertain
- Ⓒ to persuade



## Multiple choice

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. What is the **naming part** for this sentence: She sees five butterflies.

- Ⓐ She
- Ⓑ sees
- Ⓒ five
- Ⓓ butterflies

2. What is the **telling part** of this sentence: She sees five butterflies.

- Ⓐ She sees
- Ⓑ sees five butterflies
- Ⓒ five pigs
- Ⓓ butterflies fly



3. What is the **naming part** for this sentence: Andy sits alone.

- Ⓐ Andy
- Ⓑ sits
- Ⓒ alone
- Ⓓ funny

4. What is the **telling part** of this sentence: Andy sits alone.

- Ⓐ Andy
- Ⓑ sits alone
- Ⓒ Fred
- Ⓓ funny friend

5. Unscramble this sentence: a seal The ball has

- Ⓐ The ball seal has a.
- Ⓑ ball seal The a has.
- Ⓒ The seal has a ball.
- Ⓓ has The seal a ball.



Focus/Ideas	My writing has a clear topic and main idea.	My writing has a main idea.	My writing's topic and main idea are not very clear.	My writing does not have a clear topic or main idea.	④ ③ ② ①
Organization/Paragraphs	My writing tells ideas in order.	My writing tells the ideas in order most of the time.	The ideas in my writing are not told in order in some places.	My writing does not tell the ideas in order at all.	④ ③ ② ①
Development	My writing has enough detail sentences to tell about each main idea.	My writing has some detail sentences that tell about the main idea.	My writing has a sentence that tells the main idea and one or two detail sentences.	My writing does not have any detail sentences that tell about the main idea.	④ ③ ② ①
VOICE	My writer's voice is very clear.	My writer's voice is clear.	My writer's voice is not very clear.	My writer's voice is not clear at all.	④ ③ ② ①
Word Choice	I use exact words and details.	I use some exact words and details.	I use only a few exact words.	My writing does not use any exact words.	④ ③ ② ①
Sentences	I use different kinds of sentences. My writing is easy to read.	I use different kinds of sentences some of the time.	Some of my sentences are not complete. Some of my sentences are too long.	I use the same kind of sentence for the whole paper. Some of my sentences do not make sense.	④ ③ ② ①
Conventions	All of my sentences are complete. I use capital letters and commas correctly. All of my words are spelled correctly.	Many of my sentences are complete. I use capital letters and commas correctly most of the time. Most of my words are spelled correctly.	Some of my sentences are complete. I use capital letters and commas correctly some of the time. Some of my words are spelled correctly.	Most of my sentences are not complete. I do not use capital letters and commas correctly. Many of my words are not spelled correctly.	④ ③ ② ①

Total = \_\_\_\_\_ / 28



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