GRADE 2

Treasures



Student Weekly Assessment

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

A

The McGraw·Hill Companies

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Published by Macmillan/McGraw-Hill, of McGraw-Hill Education, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., Two Penn Plaza, New York, New York 10121.

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. The contents, or parts thereof, may be reproduced in print form for non-profit educational use with *Treasures*, provided such reproductions bear copyright notice, but may not be reproduced in any form for any other purpose without the prior written consent of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., including, but not limited to, network storage or transmission, or broadcast for distance learning.

Printed in the United States of America

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 079 13 12 11 10 09

Contents

Sample Questions . . . . . **vii**

Selection Tests

Book 1, Unit 1

Week 1 *David's New Friends* **3**
Week 2 *Mr. Putter & Tabby Pour the Tea* **7**
Week 3 *Family Farm: Then and Now* **11**
Week 4 *Meet Rosina* **15**
Week 5 *My Name Is Yoon* **19**

Book 1, Unit 2

Week 1 *Babu's Song* **23**
Week 2 *Doña Flor* **27**
Week 3 *A Tall Tale* **31**
Week 4 *One Grain of Rice* **35**
Week 5 *African-American Inventors* **39**

Book 1, Unit 3

Week 1 *The Alvin Ailey Kids: Dancing As a Team* **43**
Week 2 *Abuelo and the Three Bears* **47**
Week 3 *Music of the Stone Age* **51**
Week 4 *Click, Clack, Moo: Cows That Type* **55**
Week 5 *Stirring Up Memories* **59**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Contents

Book 2, Unit 4

Week 1 *Head, Body, Legs: A Story from Liberia* **63**
Week 2 *Officer Buckle and Gloria* **67**
Week 3 *A Trip to the Emergency Room* **71**
Week 4 *A Harbor Seal Pup Grows Up* **75**
Week 5 *Mice and Beans* **79**

Book 2, Unit 5

Week 1 *The Tiny Seed* **83**
Week 2 *The Ugly Vegetables* **87**
Week 3 *Meet the Super Croc* **91**
Week 4 *Farfallina and Marcel* **95**
Week 5 *Nutik, the Wolf Pup* **99**

Book 2, Unit 6

Week 1 *Dig, Wait, Listen: A Desert Toad's Tale* **103**
Week 2 *Splish! Splash! Animal Baths* **107**
Week 3 *A Way to Help Planet Earth* **111**
Week 4 *Super Storms* **115**
Week 5 *Pushing Up the Sky* **119**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Contents

Weekly Assessment

Book 1, Unit 1

Week 1 125
Week 2 133
Week 3 141
Week 4 149
Week 5 157

Book 1, Unit 2

Week 1 165
Week 2 173
Week 3 181
Week 4 189
Week 5 197

Book 1, Unit 3

Week 1 205
Week 2 213
Week 3 221
Week 4 229
Week 5 237

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Contents

Book 2, Unit 4

Week 1 245
Week 2 253
Week 3 261
Week 4 269
Week 5 277

Book 2, Unit 5

Week 1 285
Week 2 293
Week 3 301
Week 4 309
Week 5 317

Book 2, Unit 6

Week 1 325
Week 2 333
Week 3 341
Week 4 349
Week 5 357

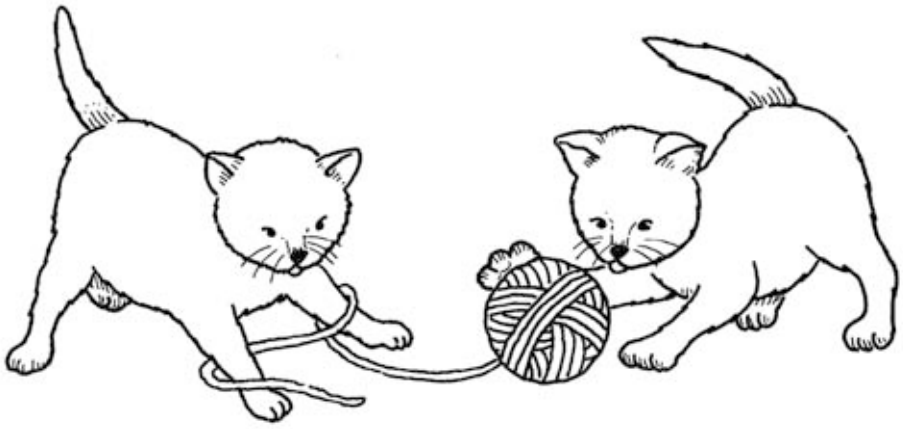
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Reading Sample

DIRECTIONS

Read "Playful Cats." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

Playful Cats



1 Ben had a new kitten named Tiger. Ben liked to pull a string across the floor and watch Tiger chase it. Sometimes Tiger played with a toy mouse. Ben liked it when Tiger fell asleep in his lap.

2 One day Ben's friend Jane came to his house. She brought her cat, Bingo, to play with Tiger. The two cats liked to play together. They chased string. Then they ran around the room. Ben and Jane laughed at their cats. They had a lot of fun.

S-1 How are Ben and Jane alike?

- (A) They have toy mice.
- (B) They both like cats.
- (C) Their cats fell asleep.
- (D) They both like Tiger.

S-2 The story takes place —

- (A) at Jane's house
- (B) in the classroom
- (C) at Ben's house
- (D) in the playground

STOP

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Revising and Editing Sample

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

This is a story that Jan wrote. The story has mistakes. Read the story. Then answer the questions.

Sam and I

(1) We ride the bus to school every day. (2) I sit next to my friend, sam. (3) We are next door neighbors. (4) Sam and I are both in the second grade. (5) We are always excited to get to school.

S-3 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 2?

- (A) Change ***I*** to **i**
- (B) Change ***friend*** to **frend**
- (C) Change ***sam*** to **Sam**
- (D) Make no change

S-4 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 4?

- (A) Change ***Sam and I*** to **Me and Sam**
- (B) Change ***second*** to **seccond**
- (C) Change ***both*** to **Both**
- (D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Grade 2



Selection Tests

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

David's New Friends

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Look at the chart.

Setting	What the Characters Do There
	David's sister asks him to read to her.

What goes in the empty box?

(A) David's school

(B) The zoo

(C) David's house

(D) The car

2 On the first day of school, David hopes to —

(A) draw some pictures

(B) learn some new words

(C) good grades

(D) meet some new friends

3 What happens when David sees the class lizard?

(A) He tries to touch it.

(B) He sits on the other side of the room.

(C) He looks at it up close.

(D) He tells Mr. Roy that it is creepy.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

4 Which word best describes Mr. Roy?

(A) Friendly

(B) Quiet

(C) Strange

(D) Bossy

5 What happens after snack time in the story?

(A) Mr. Roy reads a story to the children.

(B) The children take out their math books.

(C) Mr. Roy shows the children a lizard.

(D) The children get ready to go home.

6 What happens after Slim slips out of Mr. Roy's hands?

(A) Mr. Roy laughs.

(B) David starts crying.

(C) Slim runs outside.

(D) David grabs Slim.

7 Which word from the story comes first in ABC order?

(A) *lizard*

(B) *different*

(C) *excited*

(D) *whisper*

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

David holds the lizard carefully.

The word carefully means —

(A) with care

(B) up high

(C) with pride

(D) not looking

9 Read this sentence from the story.

"Ugh," I groan.

The word groan means to —

(A) speak softly

(B) meet new people

(C) get ready for school

(D) make an unhappy sound

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What happens in the story to make David change his mind about Slim? Support your answer with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Mr. Putter & Tabby Pour the Tea

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 What is Mr. Putter's problem in the beginning of this story?

- (A) He has no one to share things with.
- (B) He has to work too hard all day.
- (C) He does not have enough to eat.
- (D) His house is too messy.

2 How does Mr. Putter feel about living alone?

- (A) Afraid
- (B) Proud
- (C) Confused
- (D) Unhappy

3 What does Mr. Putter want to buy at the pet store?

- (A) A kitten
- (B) A puppy
- (C) A cat
- (D) A dog

4 Mr. Putter goes to the shelter because the pet store —

- (A) is closed that day
- (B) has only puppies
- (C) sells only fish
- (D) does not have any cats

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 What kind of cat does Mr. Putter bring home from the shelter?

- **A** A fat gray cat
- **B** A thin black cat
- **C** An old yellow cat
- **D** A young white cat

6 Both Mr. Putter and Tabby are —

- **A** tall and strong
- **B** old and a little deaf
- **C** cute and peppy
- **D** afraid of dogs

7 Read the sentence.

The cat's fur was thinning.

The word thinning means that the cat's fur was —

- **A** smooth and shiny
- **B** falling out
- **C** dirty and tangled
- **D** standing straight up

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Which word from the story tells about something that happened in the past?

(A) *lady*

(B) *warm*

(C) *alone*

(D) *enjoyed*

9 Read this sentence.

Mr. Putter wished for some company.

The word company means —

(A) speak softly

(B) new people to meet

(C) get ready for school

(D) make an unhappy sound

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How did Mr. Putter solve his problem at the end of the story? Support your answer with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

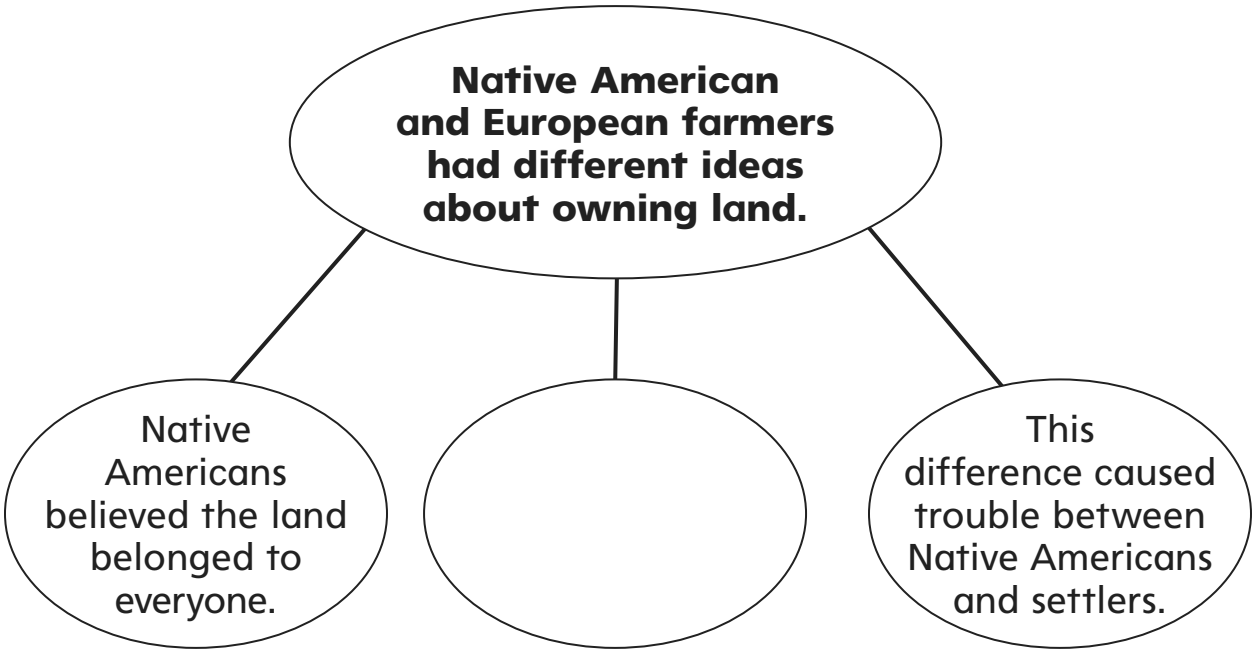


Student Name _____

Family Farm: Then and Now

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Look at the chart.



Which idea belongs in the empty oval?

(A) Europeans learned about farming from Native Americans.

(B) Native Americans grew beans, corn, squash, and cotton.

(C) European settlers believed that one person or family owned the land.

(D) Children whose parents were farmers grew up to become farmers.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 Who were the first successful farmers in North America?

- (A) Settlers from Europe
- (B) Native Americans
- (C) Settlers from Africa
- (D) Farm companies

3 Native Americans in the dry Southwest dug canals to —

- (A) bring water from rivers to their crops
- (B) keep settlers away from their farms
- (C) keep farm animals from wandering off
- (D) get better soil for their crops

4 The settlers moved further west because they—

- (A) did not want the government to help them
- (B) wanted to get land of their own
- (C) were looking for places with better weather
- (D) became friends with Native Americans

5 On a family farm, family members made money by —

- (A) selling their land
- (B) working on a neighbor's farm
- (C) getting a job in town
- (D) selling crops and meat from farm animals

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 How are modern farms different from farms of the past?

(A) More crops are grown on modern farms.

(B) Modern farms are smaller and have less land.

(C) Modern farms do not use any machines.

(D) Most of the workers on modern farms are children.

7 Read this sentence from the article.

They learned to grow and regrow the crops they needed for food.

The word regrow means —

(A) not grown

(B) before growing

(C) almost grown

(D) grow again

8 Read this sentence from the article.

Electric pumps irrigate huge fields.

The word irrigate means —

(A) bring water to

(B) belong to

(C) look like

(D) fall away from

9 Read this sentence.

Machines help farmers harvest crops.

The word harvest means —

(A) see

(B) eat

(C) pick

(D) sell

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 Why is the number of family farms getting smaller? Support your answer with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Meet Rosina

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 How is Rosina's school the same as other schools?

- (A) The students at the school are deaf.
- (B) The school is in New Mexico.
- (C) The students study math, writing, and reading.
- (D) The teachers use American Sign Language.

2 What does Rosina's mother do at her school?

- (A) She is a teacher's helper.
- (B) She make the lunches.
- (C) She drives a school bus.
- (D) She teaches art class.

3 How do the students and teachers talk to one another at Rosina's school?

- (A) They use loud voices.
- (B) They use sign language.
- (C) They write words on paper.
- (D) They paint pictures.

4 Rosina loves going to —

- (A) the store
- (B) art class
- (C) the zoo
- (D) math class

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 What is this article mostly about?

(A) Even though Rosina is deaf, in most ways she is like kids who can hear.

(B) Rosina lives with her mother, father, and brother Emilio.

(C) The children who go to Rosina's school learn many different things.

(D) Rosina goes to a school in New Mexico.

6 What do Rosina and her family like to do together?

(A) Go to the beach

(B) Shop and travel

(C) Write stories

(D) Cook and play games

7 Read this sentence.

Teachers at Rosina's school use signing.

Which meaning of the word signing best fits in this sentence?

(A) Waving flags

(B) Making drawings

(C) Writing their names

(D) Talking with their hands

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence from the article.

In the museum there are pictures of our relatives who went to the school.

The word relatives means people who —

(A) come from the same country

(B) live near each other

(C) belong to the same family

(D) go to school together

9 Read this sentence from the article.

Then we wanted to celebrate.

The word celebrate means —

(A) take a long rest

(B) try to do better

(C) have a merry time

(D) work together

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 Why does Rosina's whole family use sign language? Support your answer with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

My Name Is Yoon

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Before the first day of school, Yoon's father helps her learn to —

- (A) make her lunch
- (B) say her telephone number
- (C) tie her shoes
- (D) print her name in English

2 How does Yoon feel at the beginning of the story?

- (A) She is glad her family left Korea.
- (B) She thinks her Korean name is silly.
- (C) She does not like America.
- (D) She is happy to have American friends.

3 Yoon draws a picture of a robin for her teacher because she —

- (A) wants the teacher to see what a robin looks like
- (B) hopes the teacher will let her draw instead of write
- (C) wants the teacher to sing a song about birds
- (D) thinks the picture might make the teacher like her

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

4 What does the ponytail girl give to Yoon one day at recess?

- **A** A pencil
- **B** A book about cats
- **C** A cupcake
- **D** A paper with her name on it

5 The reader knows that Yoon is beginning to feel better about her new home when she —

- **A** writes CAT on every line of her paper
- **B** sings a new song in English for her father
- **C** stands near the fence by herself at recess
- **D** wants to be a bird and fly back to Korea

6 What does Yoon do last in this story?

- **A** Eats a cupcake
- **B** Prints Yoon on her paper
- **C** Meets her new teacher
- **D** Watches a robin from the window

7 Read this sentence from the story.

I wrinkled my nose.

The word wrinkled means —

- **A** made lines in
- **B** covered up
- **C** looked at closely
- **D** turned away

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

Yoon practiced writing the alphabet, and her father was pleased.

Which word from the sentence shows that something happened in the past?

(A) Practiced

(B) Writing

(C) Alphabet

(D) Father

9 Read this sentence.

In Korea, Yoon was her teacher's favorite.

The word favorite means that Yoon's teacher —

(A) lived close to Yoon

(B) wanted Yoon to work harder

(C) thought Yoon was silly

(D) liked Yoon best of all

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How do Yoon's feelings about school change in this story? Support your answer with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Babu's Song

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Where is Bernardi at the beginning of this story?

- (A) In a classroom
- (B) At home
- (C) At a soccer field
- (D) In a shop

2 What is Bernardi's main problem in this story?

- (A) He is too poor to go to school.
- (B) Babu makes him work too hard.
- (C) He does not enjoy playing soccer.
- (D) He is not good at making things.

3 Bernardi goes to the market to —

- (A) spend time with Mama Valentina
- (B) buy food for Babu and himself
- (C) play and talk with other boys
- (D) sell the things Babu has made

4 What does Bernardi want in the shop window?

- (A) Some pretty cloth
- (B) A soccer ball
- (C) A new toy
- (D) Some shiny pots

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 The music box that Babu made is special because it plays —

(A) the song that Babu used to sing

(B) a song Bernardi learned at school

(C) Mama Valentina's favorite song

(D) a song that Bernardi heard on the radio

6 How does Bernardi feel after he sells the music box?

(A) Joyful

(B) Angry

(C) Sad

(D) Excited

7 Read this sentence.

Bernardi asked the vendors at the market.

The word vendors means people who —

(A) make toys

(B) sell things

(C) play sports

(D) spend money

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence from the story.

"A music box!" Bernardi exclaimed, and listened again.

The word exclaimed means —

(A) said in a silly, joking way

(B) pointed his finger

(C) said loudly with strong feeling

(D) asked in a quiet voice

9 Read this sentence.

The woman wanted the music box for her collection.

The word collection means a group of things that —

(A) are gathered from many places

(B) cost very little money

(C) can be used by teachers in school

(D) should be thrown away

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What surprises does Babu have for Bernardi at the end of the story? Support your answer with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

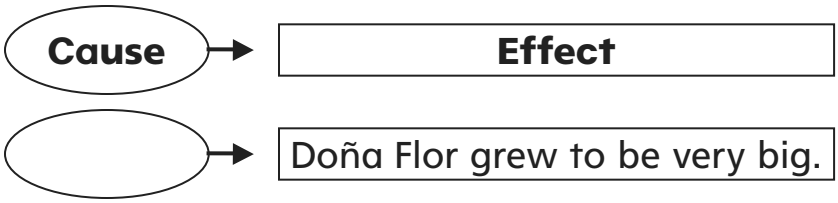
STOP

Student Name _____

Doña Flor

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Look at the chart below.



Which of these belongs in the empty oval?

(A) Her mother fed her well.

(B) She lived in a very sunny land.

(C) Her mother sang to her.

(D) She rubbed snow on her face.

2 How do the people, animals, and plants feel about Doña Flor?

(A) They respect her.

(B) They think she is silly.

(C) They are afraid of her.

(D) They think she is rude.

3 The little puma makes a very loud sound because it —

(A) takes a deep breath before it roars

(B) is afraid of the people nearby

(C) practices roaring every day

(D) roars into a long, hollow log

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

4 What happens next after Doña Flor finds the puma?

(A) Doña Flor takes the puma home with her.

(B) The puma tries to look fierce and roar loudly.

(C) Doña Flor scratches the puma behind the ears.

(D) The puma purrs and licks Doña Flor's face.

5 Which event from this story could really happen?

(A) Doña Flor makes a river bed with her thumb.

(B) A family of lizards sweep Doña Flor's house.

(C) Doña Flor reads stories and poems to the children.

(D) People use Doña Flor's tortillas to make roofs.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 At the end of the story, where does Doña Flor go to sleep?

- **A** In a garden of flowers
- **B** On some puffy clouds
- **C** On a sandy beach
- **D** In a field of cotton

7 Read this sentence from the story.

The sound rattled all the plates in the pueblo.

Which meaning of plates best fits the way it is used in this sentence?

- **A** Special foods
- **B** Sets of teeth
- **C** Bases in baseball
- **D** Flat dishes

8 Read this sentence.

The wind and the cat made a commotion.

The word commotion means —

- **A** a big noise
- **B** a sweet song
- **C** a good team
- **D** a large house

9 Read this sentence from the story.

Knowing that animals are mighty smart, Doña Flor followed their advice.

The word advice means —

- **A** a map
- **B** a list of people to visit
- **C** a long trail
- **D** an idea about what should be done

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How does the puma feel about Doña Flor at the end of the story? Support your answer with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

A Tall Tale

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 What is this article mostly about?

- **A** It took three years to build the monument.
- **B** Texas was once part of Mexico.
- **C** The San Jacinto Monument celebrates Texas's independence.
- **D** Texans fought against Mexico.

2 The San Jacinto Monument stands in the place where —

- **A** a hero was born
- **B** the first town settled
- **C** a governor lived
- **D** Texans defeated the Mexican army

3 What appears on the doors of the San Jacinto Monument?

- **A** The names of workers who built the monument
- **B** Designs made from stars
- **C** The names of important people in Texas
- **D** Six flags that flew over Texas at different times

4 People who visit the monument can learn a lot about —

- **A** other countries
- **B** how concrete is made
- **C** Mexican art
- **D** the history of Texas

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 The author probably wrote this article to —

(A) explain how a large monument is made

(B) tell about the San Jacinto monument

(C) recall events in Mexican history

(D) tell an entertaining story about Texans

6 Which sentence tells what the author thinks of the workers who built the monument?

(A) They did something great for the community.

(B) They should have worked faster to finish the job.

(C) They enjoyed their jobs very much.

(D) They probably earned a lot of money.

7 Read this sentence from the article.

The Texas government began building the San Jacinto Monument in 1936.

Which word belongs to the same word family as government?

(A) Gone

(B) Governor

(C) Verse

(D) Payment

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

The star is a symbol of Texas, the Lone Star State.

Which meaning best fits the way symbol is used in this sentence?

(A) Something that stands for something else

(B) A special place

(C) Something that happened long ago

(D) A work of art

9 Read this sentence from the article.

Mexico had to give Texas its independence.

The word independence means about the same as —

(A) history

(B) workers

(C) freedom

(D) monument

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 Why is the San Jacinto Monument important to Texans today? Support your answer with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

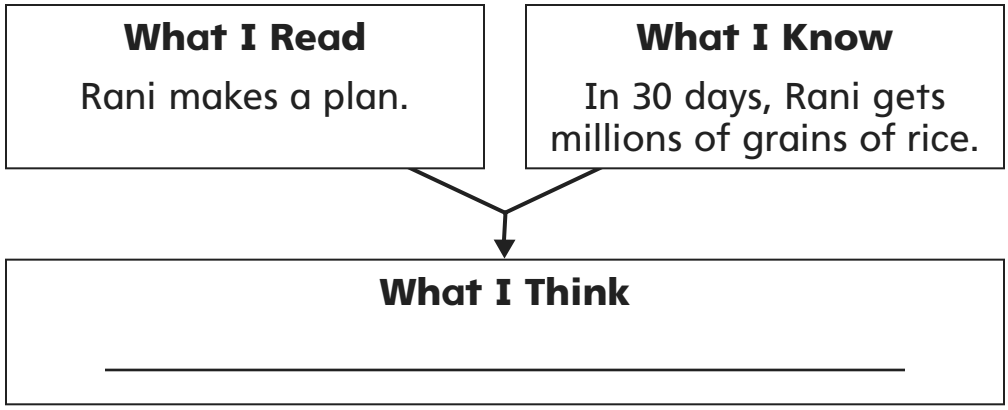
STOP

Student Name _____

One Grain of Rice

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Look at the chart below.



Which of these belongs on the blank line?

(A) Rani is smart with numbers.

(B) The raja wants to help Rani.

(C) Rani wants to marry the raja.

(D) The raja will put Rani in jail.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 In this story, the raja breaks his promise to —

- **A** let his people keep all the rice they grow
- **B** feed his people with the rice he has stored
- **C** help his people learn to grow more rice
- **D** buy rice from other farmers to feed his people

3 Rani collects the trickle of rice in her skirts because she —

- **A** thinks that the raja does not want it
- **B** plans to bring it home to her family
- **C** thinks she can steal it for herself
- **D** wants a way to speak to the raja

4 What does the raja do when he sees how large Rani's reward will be?

- **A** He stops sending rice to Rani.
- **B** He decides to keep his promise.
- **C** He tries to take back some of the rice.
- **D** He scolds Rani for tricking him.

5 What does Rani do with the rice?

- **A** She keeps all of it for herself and her family.
- **B** She throws it all away.
- **C** She returns all of it to the raja.
- **D** She gives most of it to the people.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 What happens at the end of the story?

(A) The raja falls in love with Rani.

(B) The raja takes more rice from his people.

(C) The raja becomes a wise and fair ruler.

(D) The raja learns never to trust a stranger.

7 Read this sentence.

The raja's rice collectors gathered nearly all of the people's rice.

What does the word collectors mean?

(A) Not collect

(B) Things to collect

(C) People who collect

(D) Collect again

8 Read this sentence

"I will store the rice safely," the raja promised.

Which meaning of the word store best fits the way it is used in this sentence?

(A) To put something away for later

(B) A place to buy things

(C) Food or clothes

(D) A large amount of something

9 Read this sentence from the story.

She was clever, and she began to make a plan.

The word clever means —

(A) pretty

(B) smart

(C) happy

(D) lazy

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How does Rani trick the raja? Support your answer with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

African-American Inventors

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 What did Benjamin Banneker make from wood?

(A) A clock
(B) A farmer's plow
(C) A desk
(D) A medical tool

2 People read Benjamin Banneker's almanac to find out —

(A) which medicines they should use
(B) how to run a business
(C) when the sun and moon would rise and set
(D) how to make glue

3 Sarah Goode was the first African-American woman to —

(A) become a doctor
(B) receive a patent
(C) own a store
(D) go to college

4 How was George Washington Carver like Sarah Goode?

(A) He learned a lot about plants.
(B) He was a teacher.
(C) He owned a furniture store.
(D) He was born into slavery.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 Who created more than 300 products made from peanuts?

(A) Benjamin Banneker

(B) Sarah Goode

(C) George Washington Carver

(D) Patricia Bath

6 From an early age, Patricia Bath was interested in —

(A) numbers and math

(B) human diseases

(C) plants and farming

(D) stars and planets

7 Read this sentence.

It gives off a powerful beam of light.

The word powerful means —

(A) one who has power

(B) filled with power

(C) after the power

(D) without power

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Which word from the article shows that something happened in the past?

(A) *allowed*

(B) *study*

(C) *solve*

(D) *keep*

9 Read this sentence.

Sarah worked out a design for a bed.

The word design means —

(A) a problem

(B) a place to buy something

(C) a machine

(D) a plan for making something

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How are Sarah Goode and Patricia Bath alike? Support your answer with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

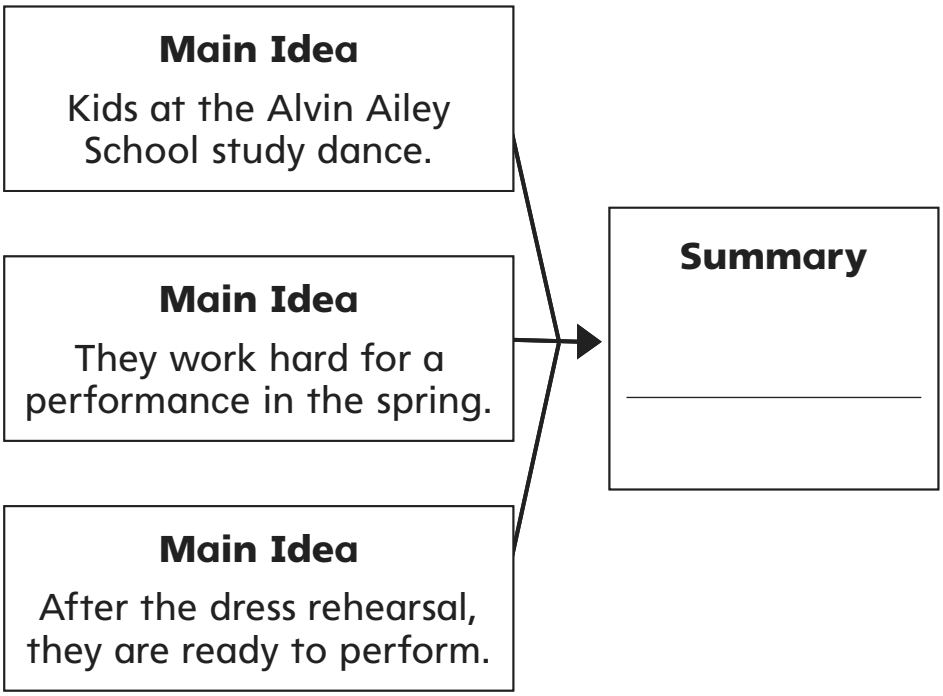
STOP

Student Name _____

The Alvin Ailey Kids: Dancing As a Team

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Look at the chart below.



Which of these belongs on the blank line?

(A) The kids at the Alvin Ailey School put on a great spring dance performance to show what they learned during the year.

(B) The Alvin Ailey School is a great place for kids because every spring they learn how to dance.

(C) Lots of kids come to the Alvin Ailey School in the spring to watch the dancers perform.

(D) Kids can learn a lot about dancing by watching the Alvin Ailey School's spring performance

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 Who are Whitney and Jasper?

- (A) Dance teachers
- (B) Stage managers
- (C) Dance students
- (D) Musicians

3 At the dress rehearsal, the students had to —

- (A) learn some new steps
- (B) get used to a big stage
- (C) meet a new dance teacher
- (D) dance for a big audience

4 Where did the students' spring performance take place?

- (A) In a theater
- (B) At the dance school
- (C) In a gym
- (D) At a playground

5 How did the students feel after the performance?

- (A) Upset
- (B) Nervous
- (C) Lonely
- (D) Happy

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 Which detail shows that the students danced well?

(A) *At last, the day of the performance arrived.*

(B) *Lights! Music! The show started!*

(C) *When the dance was over, the dancers took a bow.*

(D) *The audience cheered. What a great performance!*

7 Read this sentence.

The students had to remember all the steps.

Which word means the opposite of remember?

(A) Help

(B) Forget

(C) Enter

(D) Show

8 Read this sentence.

The students perform the dance steps on the stage.

What does the word perform mean in this sentence?

(A) Watch something from far away

(B) Think about

(C) Present something for an audience

(D) Stop suddenly

9 Read this sentence.

Each dance has a different mood.

In this sentence, the word mood means about the same as —

(A) star

(B) feeling

(C) bow

(D) ending

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What kinds of teamwork happen in this article? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Abuelo and the Three Bears

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Which of the following is the best summary of the story?

(A) Abuelo tells Emilio a story about three bears and a girl. When he finishes, Abuela takes Emilio to his cousins' house for a family dinner.

(B) Emilio and Abuelo spend the day cooking. While they work, Abuela tells Emilio a story about three bears and a girl.

(C) Abuela and Emilio are waiting for cousins to come for a family dinner. While they wait, Abuela tells Emilio a story about three bears and a girl.

(D) Cousins come to Emilio's house for a family dinner. While everyone eats, Abuelo tells a story about three bears and a girl.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 How are the bears in this story like real bears?

(A) They live in a house.

(B) They talk to each other with words.

(C) They eat when they get hungry.

(D) They have chairs and beds.

3 Where are Abuelo and Emilio at the beginning of this story?

(A) At the bears' house

(B) At Trencitas's house

(C) In the woods

(D) At Emilio's house

4 The reader can tell that Abuelo's story reminds Emilio of —

(A) *Hansel and Gretel*

(B) *Bears at the Zoo*

(C) *The Three Bears Visit America*

(D) *Goldilocks and the Three Bears*

5 What does Trencitas do first at the bears' house?

(A) She eats beans.

(B) She sits in a chair.

(C) She falls asleep.

(D) She reads a book.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 At the end of this story, Trencitas —

- **A** asks Abuelo to tell her a story
- **B** invites the bears to her home for a meal
- **C** tells Emilio a story about bears
- **D** is afraid of the bears and runs away

7 Read this sentence from the story.

"Your cousins will arrive soon," Abuelo said.

The word arrive means —

- **A** get here
- **B** go away
- **C** fall asleep
- **D** prepare food

8 Read this sentence.

Trencitas followed her nose to the three bowls of beans.

The phrase followed her nose means —

- **A** held her nose to keep out a bad smell
- **B** walked along in back of her nose
- **C** found where a smell was coming from
- **D** smelled many different things

9 Read this sentence.

The bed was so cozy that Trencitas soon fell asleep.

What does the word cozy mean?

- **A** Rough and itchy
- **B** Warm and comfortable
- **C** Cold and bumpy
- **D** Large and heavy

GO ON

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

10 Why does Abuelo tell Emilio a story about the three bears? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Music of the Stone Age

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 In a thousand years, people will know what the music of today sounds like because —

(A) they will find recordings of our music

(B) we will tell them how it sounds

(C) they will see photos of musical instruments

(D) they will read about our best musicians

2 The author probably wrote this article to —

(A) show readers how exciting science can be

(B) compare today's music with Stone Age music

(C) give some information about Stone Age music

(D) persuade readers to play a musical instrument

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

3 Scientists found 9,000-year-old flutes in —

- **A** Mexico
- **B** Russia
- **C** China
- **D** the United States

4 The flutes were made from —

- **A** metal
- **B** bull horns
- **C** stone
- **D** wing bones

5 Scientists say that the ancient flute sounds like a —

- **A** recorder
- **B** trumpet
- **C** tuba
- **D** violin

6 Sound is made when something —

- **A** cools down
- **B** moves back and forth quickly
- **C** changes color or shape
- **D** casts a shadow

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

7 Read this sentence.

The flute makes a pleasant sound.

Which word means about the same as pleasant?

(A) Strong

(B) Harsh

(C) Enjoyable

(D) Awful

8 Read this sentence.

Did Stone Age people have musical talent?

In this sentence, the word talent means about the same as —

(A) notes

(B) skills

(C) groups

(D) toys

9 Read this sentence from the story.

You can even watch them on TV.

Which meaning from a dictionary best fits the way watch is used in this sentence?

(A) to look at with attention

(B) to take care of; tend

(C) a small device for telling time

(D) the time when a guard is on duty

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What do scientists know about music of the Stone Age? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

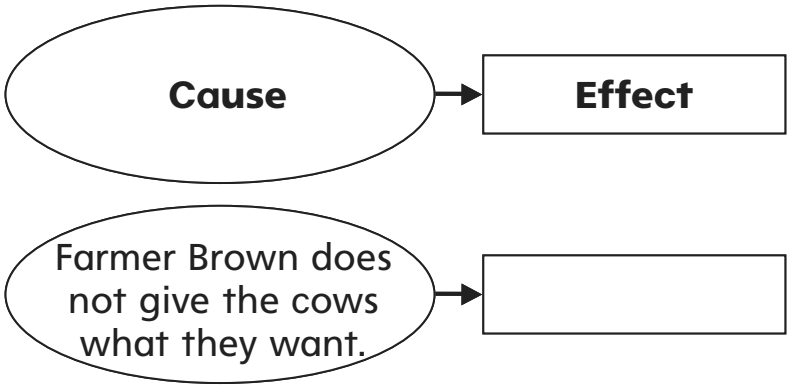


Student Name _____

Click, Clack, Moo: Cows That Type

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Look at the chart below.



Which of these belongs in the empty box?

(A) The cows stop giving milk.

(B) The cows lock the barn door.

(C) The cows yell at Farmer Brown.

(D) The cows run away to another farm.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 What are the cows and hens complaining about?

- **A** They want a bigger barn.
- **B** They need new typewriters.
- **C** They want electric blankets.
- **D** They need more food.

3 The cows tell Farmer Brown what they want by —

- **A** mooing loudly from the barn
- **B** putting a note on the barn door
- **C** visiting him in his house
- **D** calling him on the phone

4 What do the hens do in this story?

- **A** They lay too many eggs.
- **B** They go on strike with the cows.
- **C** They give Farmer Brown a blanket.
- **D** They go swimming with some ducks.

5 At the emergency meeting, the cows decide to —

- **A** go to sleep
- **B** play with the other animals
- **C** make a trade with Farmer Brown
- **D** ask the hens for some eggs

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 How are the cows in this story like real cows?

(A) They can type.

(B) They make friends with hens.

(C) They have meetings.

(D) They live on a farm.

7 Read this sentence from the story.

Farmer Brown was furious.

Which word from a thesaurus is a synonym for furious?

(A) Sad

(B) Angry

(C) Happy

(D) Frightened

8 Read this sentence from the story.

The cows were growing impatient with the farmer.

In this sentence, the word impatient means —

(A) bothered

(B) very hungry

(C) worn out

(D) full of hope

9 Read this sentence.

Duck gave Farmer Brown's demand to the cows.

Which word means about the same as demand?

(A) Joke

(B) Question

(C) Order

(D) Answer

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What do the ducks do at the end of the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Stirring Up Memories

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 What is this article mostly about?

- (A) Life in California
- (B) Books for kids
- (C) A big family
- (D) Pam Muñoz Ryan

2 When Pam Muñoz Ryan was young, she —

- (A) loved to read
- (B) had many pets
- (C) wanted to be a doctor
- (D) had no one to play with

3 Pam Muñoz Ryan wrote *Mice and Beans* using her memories of —

- (A) trips to the beach with her husband
- (B) family gatherings at her grandmother's house
- (C) visits to schools all over the country
- (D) games she used to play with her neighbors

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

4 Pam Muñoz Ryan is like her grandmother because she —

- **A** is a writer
- **B** loves the beach
- **C** wears fancy clothes
- **D** enjoys cooking

5 What can you tell about Pam Muñoz Ryan's memories of her childhood?

- **A** She remembers very little.
- **B** She does not think about her childhood often.
- **C** She has written books about everything she did.
- **D** She has many happy childhood memories.

6 The author wrote this article to —

- **A** give information about California
- **B** compare her family to others
- **C** tell about her own life
- **D** make readers laugh

7 Read this sentence.

Some ideas in this story came from the writer's imagination.

The word imagination comes from a root that means —

- **A** likeness or picture
- **B** a real place
- **C** something that will happen
- **D** a big change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

In *Mice and Beans*, Pam Muñoz Ryan wrote about something familiar.

The word familiar means —

- **A** seen or heard before
- **B** hard to believe
- **C** made up in your head
- **D** just discovered

9 Read this sentence.

Everyone gathers together for family occasions.

Which word means about the same as occasions?

- **A** Memories
- **B** Houses
- **C** Events
- **D** Names

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 Why does Pam Muñoz Ryan think that her life is not glamorous? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

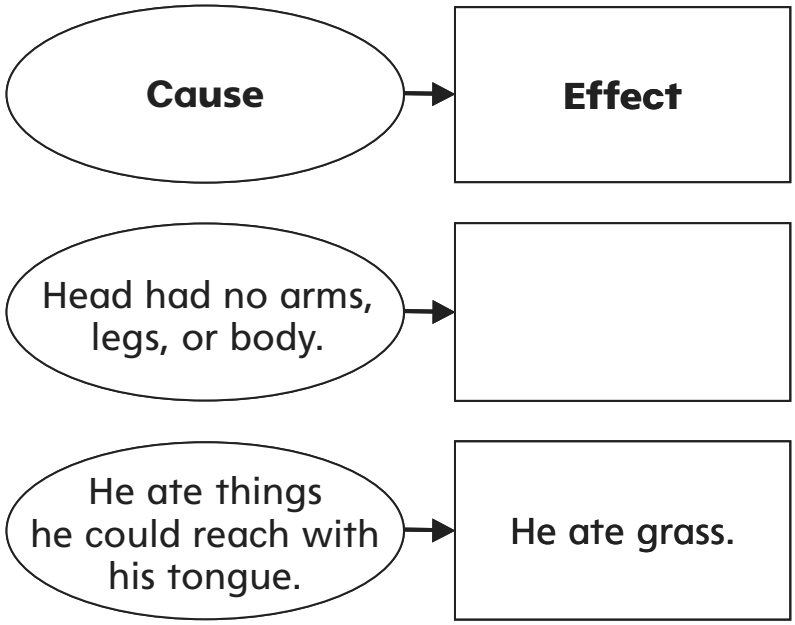


Student Name _____

Head, Body, Legs: A Story from Liberia

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Read the chart below.



Which of these belongs in the empty box?

(A) He was lonesome.

(B) He rolled everywhere.

(C) He was big.

(D) He took a nap.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 Head hit the trunk of the cherry tree because he —

- **A** wanted to wake up Legs
- **B** was angry at the tree
- **C** wanted to knock some cherries off the tree
- **D** could not steer away from it

3 What happened next after Arms joined Head?

- **A** Hands picked cherries for Head.
- **B** Body landed on top of Arms and Head.
- **C** Head and Hands met Legs.
- **D** Arms gave Body a push.

4 Body joined Head and Arms to help them —

- **A** swim across a river
- **B** crawl on a beach
- **C** roll along the ground
- **D** sit up to eat

5 Head wanted Legs to join the other parts to —

- **A** take them for a walk
- **B** reach some mangoes
- **C** show them how to dance
- **D** leap over a fence

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 What do all the body parts learn in this tale?

(A) Never tell someone else what to do.

(B) Too many helpers make trouble.

(C) To do a job right, do it yourself.

(D) Working together helps get things done.

7 Read this sentence.

Head took a bite of the mango and said, "Mmm, delicious."

Which word means about the same as delicious?

(A) Red

(B) Soft

(C) Dry

(D) Tasty

8 Read this sentence from the story.

So Legs attached themselves to the hands.

The word attached means —

(A) drooped

(B) talked

(C) stuck

(D) left

9 Read this sentence.

Arms paddled frantically against the current.

The word frantically means in a —

(A) worried and excited way

(B) happy and silly way

(C) smooth and graceful way

(D) slow and lazy way

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How do all the body parts work together at the end of the story? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Officer Buckle and Gloria

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 What is Officer Buckle's job?

- (A) Training dogs to help people
- (B) Playing a police officer on a TV show
- (C) Helping kids cross the street
- (D) Giving safety speeches at schools

2 A picture in this story shows that Officer Buckle learns not to stand on a swivel chair when he —

- (A) reads a safety book
- (B) talks to another officer
- (C) falls off a chair
- (D) watches himself on TV

3 When Officer Buckle and Gloria work together, the students —

- (A) fall asleep
- (B) listen and learn
- (C) get upset
- (D) have many accidents

4 How does Gloria help Officer Buckle?

- (A) She wakes him up every morning.
- (B) She shows him the way to new places.
- (C) She brings his mail to him.
- (D) She acts out his safety tips.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 When Officer Buckle sees himself on TV, he feels —

(A) surprised and upset

(B) happy and proud

(C) bored and sleepy

(D) clever and funny

6 Why does Officer Buckle decide to teach safety tips again?

(A) He cannot find any other job.

(B) Mrs. Toppel sends him a letter.

(C) He wants to do a better job than Gloria.

(D) He knows Gloria needs his help.

7 Read this sentence.

Always stick with your buddy!

Which word means about the same as buddy?

(A) Neighbor

(B) Problem

(C) Friend

(D) Student

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence from the story.

Officer Buckle shared his safety tips with the students at Napville School.

Which meaning of tips best fits the way it is used in this sentence?

(A) Some coins

(B) Helpful ideas

(C) Pointed pieces

(D) Pushes over

9 Read this sentence.

Gloria was sitting at attention.

In this sentence, the word attention means —

(A) giving thought or care

(B) feeling bored

(C) making funny faces

(D) getting worried

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What happened at Napville School when Officer Buckle did not give the safety speech? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

A Trip to the Emergency Room

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 An emergency room is a place for people who —

- (A) need a place to live
- (B) have gotten lost
- (C) want to learn
- (D) are sick or hurt

2 Who does a patient see first at an emergency room?

- (A) A doctor
- (B) A nurse
- (C) An admissions worker
- (D) A nurse's aide

3 What does a nurse do for a patient at the emergency room?

- (A) Helps a patient check into a hospital
- (B) Takes x-ray pictures
- (C) Takes a patient's temperature
- (D) Makes casts for broken bones

4 How are all of the people who work in an emergency room alike?

- (A) They help patients.
- (B) They drive ambulances.
- (C) They answer telephones.
- (D) They write on charts.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 What is this article mainly about?

(A) X-ray machines

(B) People who drive ambulances

(C) What happens in an emergency room

(D) How to become a doctor

6 How does the reader know that this is a nonfiction article?

(A) It has a setting and a plot.

(B) It gives facts about a real topic.

(C) It tells about make-believe events.

(D) It has an author and a title.

7 Read this sentence.

The bone will heal soon.

In this sentence, the word heal means —

(A) get better

(B) part of a shoe

(C) stop quickly

(D) he will

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

The nurse informs the doctor about your problem.

The word informs means about the same as —

(A) asks

(B) follows

(C) tells

(D) watches

9 Read this sentence from the article.

People are brought there if they have a serious medical problem.

What does the word serious mean in this sentence?

(A) Easy

(B) Dangerous

(C) Silly

(D) Small

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What happens to a patient who goes to the emergency room with a broken bone? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

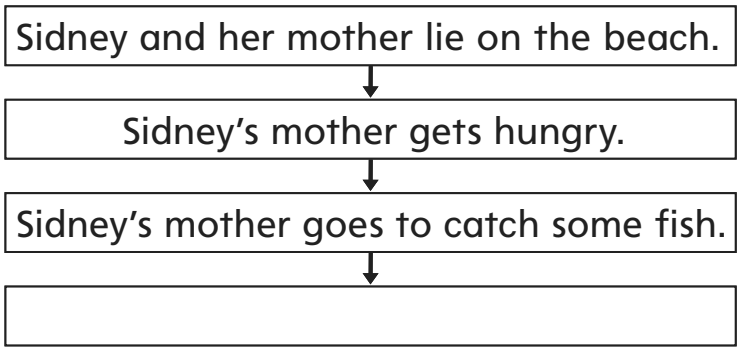
Student Name _____

A Harbor Seal Pup Grows Up

DIRECTIONS

Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Read the chart below.



Which of these belongs in the empty box?

(A) Sidney drinks milk from her mother.

(B) Sidney dives into the water to follow her mother.

(C) Sidney waits three days for her mother to return.

(D) Sidney's mother brings her some fish to eat.

2 When people notice that Sidney is alone, they —

(A) find Sidney's mother

(B) move Sidney to another beach

(C) call for help

(D) find another seal to take care of Sidney

3 Peter puts a tube into Sidney's mouth so that he can —

(A) see if she is healthy

(B) give her a drink of milk

(C) count her teeth

(D) hear her heart beating

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

4 At first, Sidney does not want to —

(A) eat fish

(B) play in the water

(C) use her flippers

(D) go to sleep

5 How does Sidney change during her time at the sea mammal center?

(A) She becomes afraid of people.

(B) She gets lazy and less active.

(C) She becomes afraid of the water.

(D) She gets bigger and stronger.

6 What happens at the end of this article?

(A) Sidney finds her mother.

(B) The scientists let Sidney go in the ocean.

(C) A new pup comes to the sea mammal center.

(D) The scientists bring Sidney to a zoo.

7 Read this sentence from the article.

Peter takes care of young seals.

Which word means the opposite of young?

(A) Wild

(B) Sick

(C) Tiny

(D) Old

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

Sidney was rescued from the beach.

What does the word rescued mean in this sentence?

(A) Watch from far away

(B) Given something

(C) Chased away

(D) Saved from harm

9 Read this sentence from the article.

Sidney is weak from hunger.

The word hunger means —

(A) need for food

(B) too much heat

(C) not enough sleep

(D) great fear

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 Why is it important for Sidney to learn to eat fish? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Mice and Beans

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 In this story, Rosa María is planning a birthday party for her —

- (A) granddaughter
- (B) best friend
- (C) neighbor
- (D) sister

2 Each day, Rosa María thinks she keeps forgetting to —

- (A) do the laundry
- (B) set a mousetrap
- (C) order a gift
- (D) clean her house

3 Why does Rosa María find something missing each day?

- (A) The mice throw things away.
- (B) She forgets where she puts things.
- (C) The mice take things when she isn't looking.
- (D) She hides things to keep them safe.

4 Rosa María figures out that the mice —

- (A) baked the cake
- (B) filled the piñata
- (C) ironed the tablecloth
- (D) made lemonade

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 At the end of the story, how does Rosa María feel about the mice?

(A) She is afraid to go near them.

(B) She is angry at them for tricking her.

(C) She is pleased to have them around.

(D) She is worried that they may leave.

6 Before she goes to bed on Saturday, Rosa María —

(A) sets another mousetrap

(B) cooks a meal for the mice

(C) chases the mice out of her house

(D) puts out some food for the mice

7 Read the sentence.

On Sunday, Rosa María planned the menu.

What does the word menu mean?

(A) Food to serve

(B) Music to play

(C) Guests to invite

(D) Games to play

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read the sentence.

Rosa María's family sat around the table and devoured all the food.

Which word shows that something happened in the past?

(A) Family

(B) Around

(C) Table

(D) Devoured

9 Read this sentence.

The workers assembled Catalina's present.

The word assembled means —

(A) paid for

(B) put together

(C) played with

(D) picked out

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How does the reader know that *Mice and Beans* is a fantasy? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

The Tiny Seed

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 In what season does the wind blow the seeds?

- (A) Summer
- (B) Autumn
- (C) Winter
- (D) Spring

2 The bird does not eat the tiny seed because it —

- (A) is not hungry
- (B) does not like seeds
- (C) gives the seed to its baby
- (D) does not see the seed

3 What happens to the seeds in spring?

- (A) They burst open.
- (B) They make new seeds.
- (C) They drown in the water.
- (D) They blow away in the wind.

4 What happens first when a plant begins to grow?

- (A) It gets buds.
- (B) It opens its leaves.
- (C) It sends roots into the earth.
- (D) Its stem grows up.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 The tiny seed grows into —

(A) a small tree

(B) a tiny bush

(C) a giant flower

(D) a big weed

6 How do the people and animals feel about the giant flower?

(A) Amazed

(B) Bothered

(C) Afraid

(D) Silly

7 Read the sentence.

The tiny seed drifts down to the ground.

In this sentence, the word drifts means —

(A) floats on water

(B) moves slowly through the air

(C) sinks under water

(D) shoots up into the air

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read the sentence.

The seed cannot grow in the desert.

The word desert means —

(A) a hot, dry place

(B) a flower pot

(C) a garden

(D) a green forest

9 Read the sentence.

The tiny plant does not grow as fast as its neighbor.

What does the word neighbor mean in this sentence?

(A) The best plant of all

(B) One plant all by itself

(C) The largest plant in the garden

(D) A plant right beside another

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What do seeds need to grow into plants? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

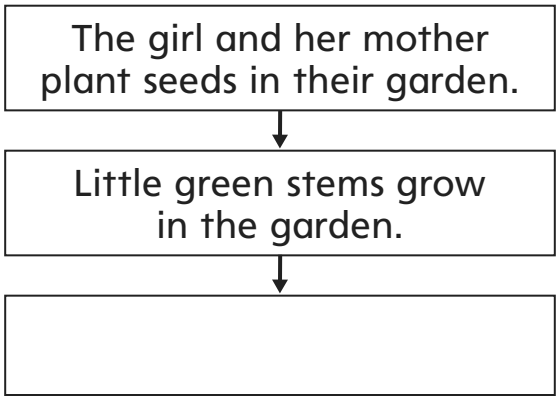
STOP

Student Name _____

The Ugly Vegetables

Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Read the chart below.



Which of these belongs in the empty box?

(A) The neighbors plant their gardens.

(B) The stems grow into vegetables.

(C) Flowers grow on the green stems.

(D) The girl draws funny pictures.

2 The magical smell made the girl and the neighbors feel —

(A) tired

(B) hungry

(C) warm

(D) worried

3 What did the neighbors bring to the girl and her mother to trade?

(A) Seeds

(B) Flowers

(C) Bowls

(D) Vegetables

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

4 What is the girl's problem in this story?

(A) She wishes for a different garden.

(B) Her garden is small.

(C) She does not like getting dirty.

(D) Her garden has ugly worms and bugs in it.

5 The girl thinks that her neighbors' gardens are —

(A) full of interesting creatures

(B) good places to play

(C) hard to take care of

(D) beautiful to see and smell

6 How were the neighbors' gardens different the next year?

(A) They planted more flowers than before.

(B) They planted only vegetables.

(C) They planted flowers and vegetables.

(D) They decided not to plant gardens.

7 Read this sentence.

The wind carried the scent up and down the street.

In this sentence, the word scent means —

(A) penny

(B) moved

(C) smell

(D) letter

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

We grew plants with prickly stems.

The word prickly means —

(A) smooth and shiny

(B) covered with flowers

(C) straight and tall

(D) covered with sharp points

9 Read the sentence.

The neighbors wanted to trade for the special soup.

What does the word trade mean in this sentence?

(A) Exchange one thing for another

(B) Give away as a present

(C) Take something away from someone

(D) Return something that was borrowed

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How did the little girl's feelings about her garden change? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Meet the Super Croc

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 What is this article mainly about?

- (A) Scientists who look for old bones
- (B) Life in the time of the dinosaurs
- (C) A giant crocodile that lived long ago
- (D) Places to see real dinosaur bones

2 The bones of the animal were found in —

- (A) an ocean
- (B) Africa
- (C) the United States
- (D) Europe

3 The "Super Croc" was as long as a —

- (A) person
- (B) river
- (C) school bus
- (D) train

4 By looking at the skull, scientists could tell that "Super Croc" had —

- (A) brown eyes
- (B) a great sense of smell
- (C) green skin
- (D) about 100 teeth

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 How can the reader tell that this article is nonfiction?

(A) It has a title and an author.

(B) It tells about real people and events.

(C) It tells about a time long ago.

(D) It tells about animals.

6 Read this sentence from the article.

Any animal that was grabbed by those teeth would be unable to get away.

The word unable means —

(A) one who is able

(B) not able

(C) in an able way

(D) able again

7 Read this sentence.

Sereno was hopeful the bones belonged to a giant crocodile.

The word hopeful means —

(A) full of hope

(B) without hope

(C) hope again

(D) one who hopes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

The theory about dinosaurs may be valid.

In this sentence, the word valid means about the same as—

(A) correct

(B) surprising

(C) false

(D) scary

9 Read this sentence.

The ancient bones were from an animal that lived in the time of the dinosaurs.

What does ancient mean in this sentence?

(A) Strangely shaped

(B) Very large

(C) Broken and cracked

(D) Very old

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How did the scientists prove their theory about the "Super Croc" bones? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

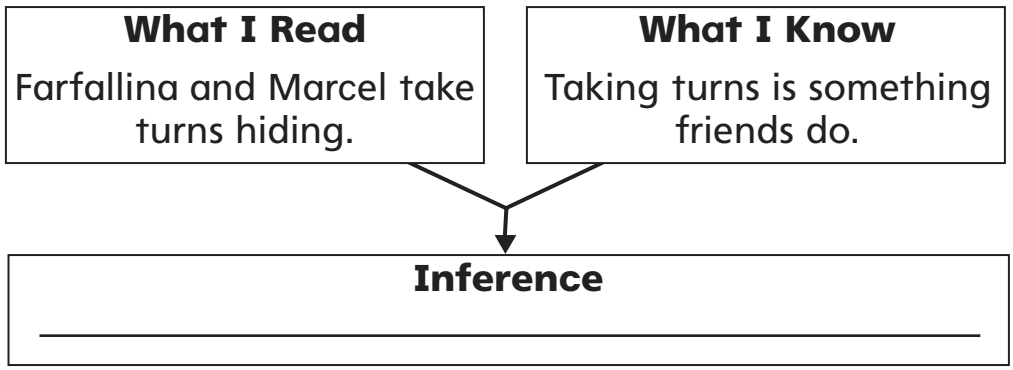


Student Name _____

Farfallina & Marcel

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Read the chart below.



Which of these belongs on the blank line?

(A) Farfallina and Marcel are becoming friends.

(B) Farfallina thinks Marcel is a bossy person.

(C) Marcel and Farfallina get tired of playing.

(D) Marcel has more friends than Farfallina.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 When Farfallina needs to rest for a while, she —

- **A** hides in the grass
- **B** floats in the pond
- **C** crawls under the ground
- **D** climbs up to a tree branch

3 How does Marcel feel after Farfallina leaves?

- **A** Hungry and tired
- **B** Happy and busy
- **C** Worried and lonely
- **D** Angry and ashamed

4 What happens to Marcel while Farfallina is away?

- **A** He loses all his feathers.
- **B** He swims to the ocean.
- **C** He grows and changes color.
- **D** He flies to a different pond.

5 What happens just before Marcel and Farfallina know that they have found each other again?

- **A** Marcel sings a song to Farfallina.
- **B** Marcel gives Farfallina a ride around the pond.
- **C** Marcel and Farfallina decide to fly south together.
- **D** Marcel and Farfallina fall asleep in a tree.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 The reader can tell this story is a fantasy because it —

(A) takes place outdoors

(B) has talking animals

(C) has a happy ending

(D) is told with pictures

7 Read this sentence.

Farfallina giggled when Marcel slipped into the water.

Which word from a thesaurus means about the same as giggled?

(A) Exclaimed

(B) Cried

(C) Whispered

(D) Laughed

8 Read this sentence from the story.

She just vanished into thin air.

Which word from a thesaurus is a synonym for vanished?

(A) Disappeared

(B) Crawled

(C) Flew

(D) Smiled

9 Read this sentence.

Marcel hardly recognized his own reflection in the pond.

What does the word recognized mean in this sentence?

(A) Watched closely

(B) Got away from

(C) Liked or respected

(D) Knew from before

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What happens to Farfallina while she is in the tree? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Nutik, the Wolf Pup

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 The boy called Amaroq is named after —

- **A** a wolf in a folk tale his mother tells him
- **B** his father
- **C** a wolf that saved his sister's life
- **D** his grandfather

2 What happens next after Julie brings Nutik to Amaroq?

- **A** Amaroq takes care of Nutik.
- **B** Uqaq returns to the wolf family.
- **C** The wolf family call for the pups.
- **D** Nutik leads Amaroq to the wolf family.

3 When Amaroq says, "I am strong," he means that he can —

- **A** live in a cold place
- **B** run fast and far
- **C** say goodbye to Nutik
- **D** take care of Julie

4 What does Amaroq do the first time he hears the wolves calling?

- **A** He tells the wolves to stop howling.
- **B** He cries and asks Nutik to stay with him.
- **C** He tells Nutik to return to his family.
- **D** He runs away, and Nutik follows him.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 Julie tells Amaroq not to fall in love with his wolf pup because she —

(A) knows the pup is sick and may not get better

(B) is afraid the pup may get wild and dangerous as it grows

(C) knows her family is too poor to feed a pet wolf

(D) does not want him to feel sad when the wolves come for the pup

6 Which words best describe Julie?

(A) Wise and kind

(B) Fearful and weak

(C) Bossy and mean

(D) Silly and lazy

7 Read this sentence.

When Julie tiptoed away, Nutik wiggled into the sleeping bag too.

Which word shows that something happened in the past?

(A) Away

(B) Wiggled

(C) Into

(D) Sleeping

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

The wolf pack's noble leader shared his food with the girl.

What does the word noble mean in this sentence?

(A) Old and tired

(B) Showing courage and generosity

(C) Tricky and sly

(D) Showing foolishness and laziness

9 Read this sentence.

Amaroq hugged his beloved pup.

The word beloved means —

(A) dearly loved

(B) calm and quiet

(C) loved by no one

(D) sad and lonely

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What does Julie tell the wolves at the end of the story?
Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Dig, Wait, Listen: A Desert Toad's Tale

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Where is the spadefoot toad at the beginning of this story?

- (A) In a pond
- (B) On a beach
- (C) In a puddle
- (D) Under the sand

2 The spadefoot toad is waiting for —

- (A) rain
- (B) morning
- (C) winter
- (D) food

3 The spadefoot toad's burrow is probably very —

- (A) dark
- (B) wet
- (C) green
- (D) cold

4 What happens next after the spadefoot toad comes out of her burrow?

- (A) She sees the park ranger.
- (B) She lays her eggs.
- (C) She leaps through the flowers.
- (D) She listens to the rattlesnake.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 What do the spadefoot toads do at the end of the story?

(A) Sit in the sun

(B) Dig under the sand

(C) Find a new puddle

(D) Hide under a rock

6 The author wrote this story to —

(A) warn readers about living in a dry place

(B) tell a funny story about animals

(C) give information about spadefoot toads

(D) explain what a park ranger does

7 Read this sentence.

The toad's head pops out into the open air.

Which word from the sentence shows ownership?

(A) Toad's

(B) Pops

(C) Into

(D) Open

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

A rat hops in lengthy leaps.

Which word means about the same as lengthy?

(A) Short

(B) Long

(C) Sleepy

(D) Restless

9 Read this sentence.

It's the thunder of a distant storm.

Which word means the opposite of distant?

(A) Nearby

(B) Scary

(C) Large

(D) Colorful

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What happens to the spadefoot toads after the rain falls? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Splish! Splash! Animal Baths

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Read the chart below.

Birds	Lions	Pigs
Take baths in puddles	Lick their fur clean	

Which of these belongs in the empty box?

(A) Spread oil on themselves

(B) Shower under sprinklers

(C) Rub against a tree

(D) Take baths in mud

2 How does an elephant get clean?

(A) It stands under a waterfall.

(B) It rolls around in dust.

(C) It sprays water on its back.

(D) It floats in a pond.

3 Which animal pulls bugs and leaves from its friends' fur?

(A) Chimp

(B) Giraffe

(C) Hippo

(D) Bear

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

4 Which animal waterproofs itself with oil?

(A) Hippo

(B) Duck

(C) Giraffe

(D) Elephant

5 How are hippos and giraffes alike?

(A) They like mud and dust.

(B) Their parents and friends clean them.

(C) They do not like to get wet.

(D) Smaller animal helpers keep them clean.

6 This article is mainly about how animals —

(A) find food

(B) raise their young

(C) get clean

(D) protect themselves

7 Read this sentence from the article.

Even the king of beasts can get beastly dirty.

Which word from the sentence means more than one?

(A) *Even*

(B) *king*

(C) *beasts*

(D) *dirty*

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

After birds get clean, they preen their feathers.

What does preen mean?

(A) Pluck out

(B) Smooth and fluff

(C) Curl up

(D) Cut or trim

9 Read this sentence.

A comb might be handy for cleaning fur.

Which word means about the same as handy?

(A) Useful

(B) Costly

(C) Ready

(D) Exciting

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 Why does the author say that a cleaner shrimp is an animal dentist? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

A Way to Help Planet Earth

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 What is this article mostly about?

- (A) Conservation jobs
- (B) Endangered animals
- (C) Kids that make a difference
- (D) Recycling trash

2 What is the problem with plastic trash?

- (A) It comes in many shapes and sizes.
- (B) It stays around for hundreds of years.
- (C) There is no way to use it again.
- (D) Conservation groups do not care about it.

3 What happens to plastic bottles at a recycling center?

- (A) They are crushed and melted down.
- (B) They are mixed with water.
- (C) They are stored in sanitation trucks.
- (D) They are mixed with other kinds of trash.

4 The old trash is sent from the recycling factory to —

- (A) a store to be sold
- (B) a factory to be made into something useful
- (C) a center to be stored
- (D) a trash bin to be thrown away

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 The author of this article thinks the best way to deal with plastic trash is to —

(A) let it pile up

(B) burn it

(C) make it into something new

(D) bury it in the ground

6 The author wrote this article to —

(A) give information about recycling plastic trash

(B) explain where plastic comes from

(C) show that plastic is useful

(D) tell about a town that has too much plastic

7 Read this sentence from the article.

The trouble with trash is that it keeps piling up.

Which meaning from a dictionary best fits the way trouble is used in this sentence?

(A) Extra work

(B) To bother

(C) A problem

(D) An illness

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence.

A plastic bottle remains trash for a long time.

Which word means about the same as remains?

(A) Stays

(B) Stops

(C) Takes

(D) Needs

9 Read this sentence.

Taking care of trash is part of conservation.

The word conservation means —

(A) driving a truck

(B) protecting our natural resources

(C) traveling around the earth

(D) working at a factory

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 What can kids can do to help solve Earth's trash problem? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

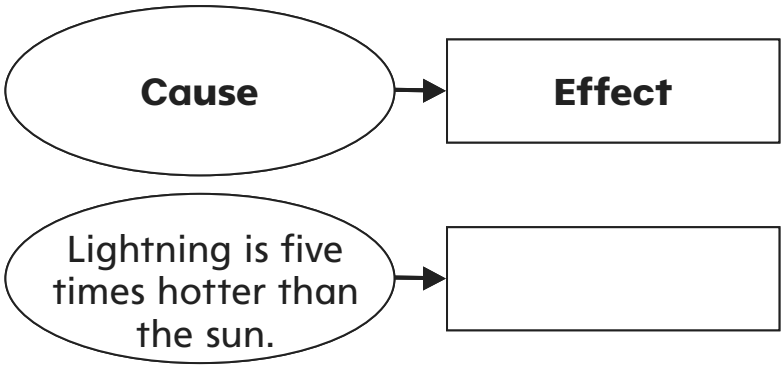


Student Name _____

Super Storms

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Read the chart and answer the question below.



Which of these belongs in the empty box?

(A) Lightning can happen during a thunderstorm.

(B) Thunder is the sound lightning makes.

(C) You can tell how far away lightning is.

(D) Lightning can start forest fires.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 What does it mean if many seconds pass between a lightning flash and the sound of its thunder?

- (A) The storm will last a long time.
- (B) The storm is far away.
- (C) The storm will be quick.
- (D) The storm is close by.

3 A hailstorm is most likely to cause a lot of damage when —

- (A) the hailstones are big
- (B) there is not much wind
- (C) the storm comes at night
- (D) the hailstones melt

4 What is a tornado?

- (A) A group of fast-moving thunderstorms
- (B) A heavy rain shower
- (C) A powerful, spinning wind
- (D) A storm with falling chunks of ice

5 The eye of a hurricane is the —

- (A) area over the ocean where a hurricane starts
- (B) part of the hurricane with the strongest winds
- (C) quiet, sunny center of the hurricane
- (D) last part of the hurricane to reach land

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

6 Hurricanes, blizzards, and tornadoes all come with —

- **A** strong winds
- **B** rain
- **C** thunder and lightning
- **D** snow

7 Read this sentence.

Lightning can start fires in forests and grasslands.

Which word from the sentence is a compound word?

- **A** Lightning
- **B** Start
- **C** Fires
- **D** Grasslands

8 Read this sentence from the article.

No one can prevent storms.

The word prevent means about the same as —

- **A** stop
- **B** remember
- **C** watch
- **D** understand

9 Read this sentence.

Strong winds uprooted many trees.

The word uprooted means —

- **A** reached
- **B** pulled out of the ground
- **C** set on fire
- **D** blew around

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 Why is it important for television and radio stations to warn people when bad weather is coming? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Pushing Up the Sky

DIRECTIONS
Decide which is the best answer to each question.

1 Which detail helps the reader know this story is a play?

(A) There are directions to tell how characters should move.

(B) Some characters speak more than others.

(C) The characters learn an important lesson in the end.

(D) Some characters are people and some are animals.

2 What problem do the people of the village have at the beginning of the play?

(A) There are too many stars.

(B) Their heads always hurt.

(C) Their children do not want to play.

(D) The sky is too close to the earth.

3 What signal do the wise chiefs agree upon?

(A) One, two, three!

(B) Yah-hoo!

(C) Ready, set, go!

(D) Push!

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

4 What do the people do first to try to solve their problem?

(A) They jab poles in the air.

(B) They push up the sky.

(C) They learn a new language.

(D) They decide they need a signal.

5 At the end of this story, the people learn that it is important to—

(A) think of many different ways to solve a problem

(B) make sure problems never come along

(C) work together to solve a problem

(D) give up when a problem is too hard to solve

6 What happens when the people poke holes in the sky?

(A) They see stars.

(B) It starts snowing.

(C) They see a rainbow.

(D) Strong winds blow.

7 Read this sentence.

The people gathered food from the shore.

Which word from the sentence shows that something happened in the past?

(A) People

(B) Gathered

(C) Food

(D) Shore

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

8 Read this sentence from the story.

We need a signal so that all can push together.

The word signal means —

(A) silence

(B) rest

(C) sign

(D) trick

9 Read this sentence from the story.

They all begin pushing randomly.

What does the word randomly mean in this sentence?

(A) Without a plan

(B) Quietly

(C) In a happy way

(D) Without any noise

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

10 How do the wise chiefs finally solve their problem? Explain your answer and support it with details from the play.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Grade 2



Weekly Assessment

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS
Read "The Guinea Pig." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

The Guinea Pig



1 "Good morning," said Mr. Garcia.

2 "Good morning, Mr. Garcia!" said the class.

3 "What's that?" Paula asked. She pointed to a large cage in the corner. Mr. Garcia walked over to the cage. He reached inside. The class was quiet. What was inside?

4 Mr. Garcia took out a guinea pig.

5 The children were excited. They did not usually have pets in class. Some of them had never seen a guinea pig.

6 Jason asked, "Can I hold it? I know how to hold it. I have a guinea pig at home."

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 "You will all get a turn," said Mr. Garcia.

8 Mr. Garcia handed the guinea pig to Paula. She held it carefully. It was warm and soft. "Welcome to our class," she tried to whisper, making sure not to startle the pet.

9 Paula wished she had a guinea pig at home, like Jason.

10 The children all held the guinea pig. At the end of class, Paula put the guinea pig back in its cage.

11 "Will it be here tomorrow, too?" Paula asked.

12 "No," answered Mr. Garcia. "It will visit a different class." Paula let out a groan because she was sad the guinea pig had to leave. She wished her class could have a pet every day.

---

1 Read the chart below and answer the question.

What the Characters Do	Where They Do It
The children take turns holding a guinea pig.	

Which of these goes in the empty box?

(A) A pet store

(B) A classroom

(C) Paula's house

(D) Jason's house

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 When Mr. Garcia takes the guinea pig out of the cage, the children feel —

- (A) silly
- (B) afraid
- (C) shy
- (D) excited

3 Which word from the story comes first in the dictionary?

- (A) *carefully*
- (B) *warm*
- (C) *tomorrow*
- (D) *leave*

4 Which word from the story comes first in ABC order?

- (A) *large*
- (B) *usually*
- (C) *different*
- (D) *quiet*

5 In paragraph 8, the word whisper means —

- (A) show off
- (B) speak softly
- (C) stand tall
- (D) keep busy

6 How does Paula feel at the end of the story, and why? Support your answer with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Meg wrote this essay about ice cream. She wants you to review it. As you read, think about the corrections that Meg should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Ice Cream

(1) Ice cream is a great treat! (2) It cools me down on a hot summer day. (3) The best flavors of ice cream are chocolate and vanilla. (4) I mix them and put sprinkles on top (5) I eat ice cream in a bowl or a cone. (6) What kind of ice cream do you like

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 Which sentence needs a question mark?

(A) Sentence 1

(B) Sentence 2

(C) Sentence 5

(D) Sentence 6

8 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 3?

(A) Change ***The*** to **the**

(B) Change ***best*** to **Best**

(C) Change the question mark to a period

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 4?

(A) Change ***I*** to ***i***

(B) Insert a period after ***top***

(C) Insert a question mark after ***top***

(D) Make no change

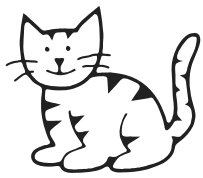
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

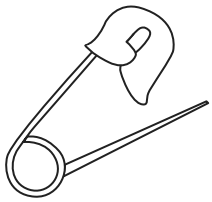
DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



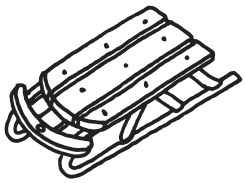
(A) Corn
(B) Cot
(C) Cat
(D) Cut

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Pan
(B) Pin
(C) Pen
(D) Nip

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Bed
(B) Sped
(C) Sled
(D) Red

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 1 • Week 1

Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Character and Setting,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer**:** *Character and Setting,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Dictionary/ ABC Order,* 3, 4; *Context Clues,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Statements and Questions,* 7; *Capitalization and Punctuation,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Short /a/* a, *Short /i/,* i, 10, 11; *Consonant Blends:* sl, dr, sk, sp, st, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "A New Friend." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

A New Friend



1 The first day of summer camp delighted Frida. She and her best friend, Gina, were going to learn to play tennis. Frida got on the camp bus. She looked for Gina. Gina was not on the bus. Frida sat by herself. Where was Gina?

2 "May I sit here?" a girl asked.

3 Frida nodded. Sitting alone was not fun. Frida was glad to have some company.

4 "My name is Elaine," said the girl, smiling.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

5 Frida smiled back. The bus arrived at camp. Frida asked one of the camp counselors if Gina was coming. The counselor told her that Gina was ill. She would not be at camp that day. Frida was sad. She wanted to play tennis with Gina.

6 "Let's play together," said Elaine.

7 The girls learned how to hit the ball.

8 Frida had a wonderful day at camp. She missed Gina. But she still enjoyed herself.

9 The next day, Frida told Gina about camp. She told Gina about Elaine. She could not wait to share her new friend with her best friend.

1 At the beginning of this story, Frida is going to —

- (A) school
- (B) Gina's house
- (C) camp
- (D) Elaine's house

2 What happens to Frida in this story?

- (A) She gets sick.
- (B) She plays tennis with Gina.
- (C) She misses her bus.
- (D) She makes a new friend.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 In paragraph 3, the word company means —

- (A) a person to spend time with
- (B) a place to work
- (C) a person who helps others
- (D) a place to visit

4 In paragraph 8, the word wonderful means —

- (A) sad
- (B) great
- (C) scary
- (D) lonely

5 Which word from the story tells about something that happened in the past?

- (A) *enjoyed*
- (B) *camp*
- (C) *smiling*
- (D) *herself*

6 What is Frida's biggest problem in the story? Support your answer with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

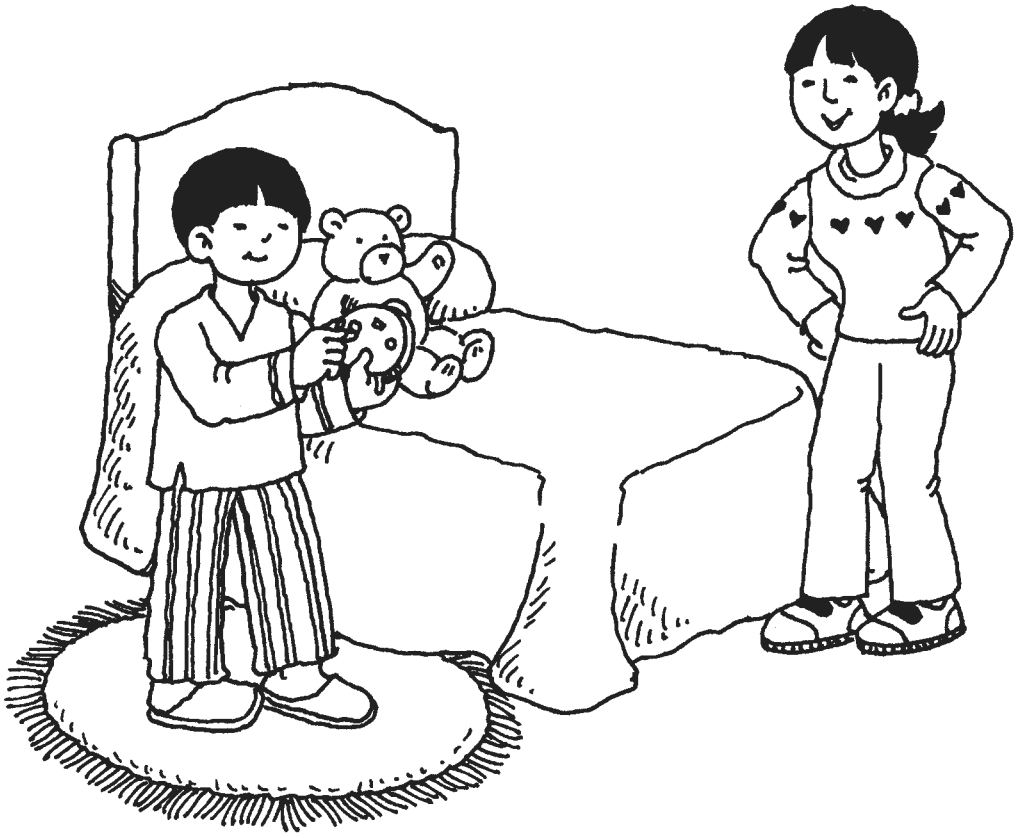
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Trish wrote this story about a boy named Lee. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections that Trish should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Time to Go

(1) Lee is fast asleep. (2) now his mother wakes him. (3) She says, "Get up, Lee. (4) Get dressed quickly? (5) We must leave soon." (6) Lee jumps right out of bed. (7) Today his mother is taking him to see his cousins. (8) He can hardly wait?

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 2?

(A) Change ***now*** to **Now**

(B) Change ***him*** to **he**

(C) Change the period to a question mark

(D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 4?

(A) Change ***Get*** to **Go**

(B) Chance ***dressed*** to **Dressed**

(C) Change the question mark to a period

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 8?

(A) Change ***He*** to **he**

(B) Change ***can*** to **cann**

(C) Change the question mark to an exclamation point

(D) Make no change

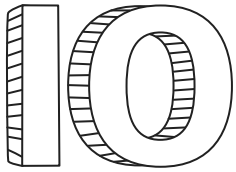
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

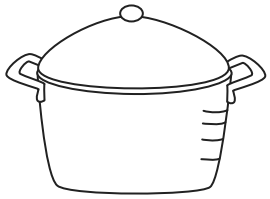
DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Tin
(B) Ten
(C) Tan
(D) Ton

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Pet
(B) Pat
(C) Pot
(D) Put

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Chin
(B) Shin
(C) Thin
(D) Spin

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 1 • Week 2
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Plot,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Plot,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Word Parts: -ed,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Capitalization and Punctuation,* 7; *Commands and Exclamations,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Short /e/*e, */o/*o, 10, 11; *Consonant Digraphs: ch, tch, sh, th, wh,* 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

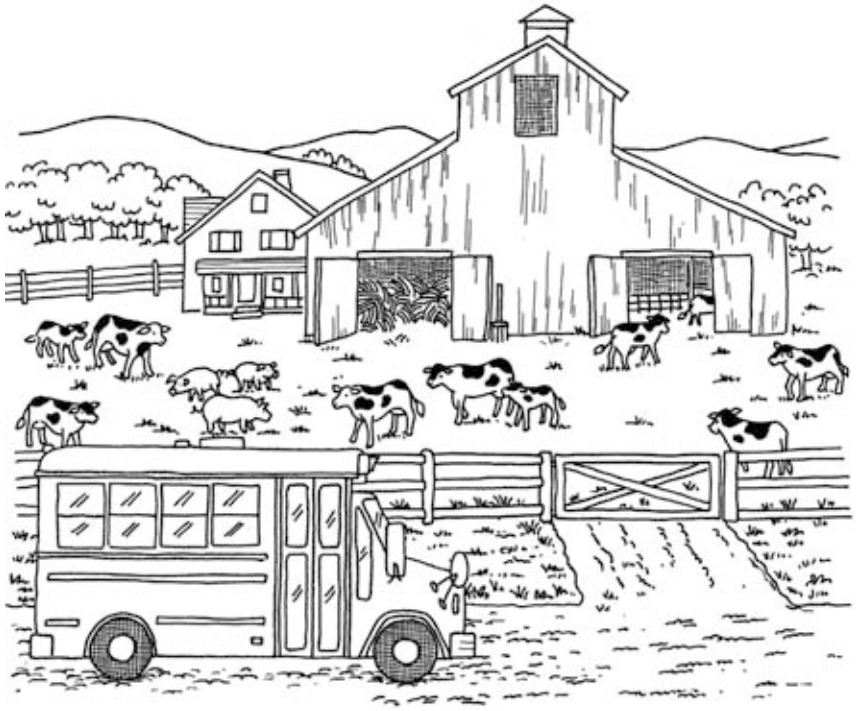
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Family Farm." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Family Farm



1 Outside the sky is dark. But Emily Parker is awake and dressed. She has just finished the pancakes that her mother, Joyce, made for her. Now Emily and Mom pull on their coats. It is a cold February morning. Mother and daughter run fast to the barn.

2 Emily's father, Joe, is in the barn. He has started milking the cows. But there are many more cows to milk. He needs Emily and Joyce's help.

3 The Parkers' farm is a family farm. Years ago, Joe's parents ran the farm. Joe grew up doing farm chores. He learned what he needed to know to run the farm. Now he is passing on that knowledge to Emily.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 Emily and her parents chat over the hum of the milking machines. They talk about the crops they will plant in spring. They will regrow corn and soybeans. The Parkers also talk about getting a new tractor for the fall harvest. Joe thinks the old tractor may give out before then.

5 An hour later, Emily stands at the end of her driveway. The sun is up. She can see the school bus coming toward her. As the bus doors open, Emily waves to her parents. From the doorway of the barn, they wave back.

1 What is this article mainly about?

- **A** The cold weather in February
- **B** How a farmer plants in the spring
- **C** What the Parkers eat for breakfast
- **D** What the Parkers do on their farm

2 In paragraph 4, the word machines means —

- **A** running a farm in the spring time
- **B** things that grow during fall harvest
- **C** animals that help around the farm
- **D** things with moving parts that do work

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 In paragraph 4, the word crops means —

- (A) food grown on farmland
- (B) buttered popcorn
- (C) milking machines
- (D) chores done on a farm

4 What does the word regrow mean in paragraph 4?

- (A) Grow before
- (B) Not grow
- (C) Grow again
- (D) Grow well

5 Where did Joe Parker learn about farming?

- (A) In school
- (B) From his parents
- (C) By teaching himself
- (D) From a neighbor

6 What makes this farm a "family farm"? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Carla wrote this letter to her aunt. She wants you to review the letter. As you read, think about the corrections Carla should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Time to Go

(1) dear Aunt Flo

(2) Dad took me to a baseball game last week. (3) After the game, we stopped at Grandma's house for a visit. (4) Got out Dad's old baseball cards. (5) Now the cards belong to me.

(6) Much love

Carla

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What is the **BEST** way to revise line 1?

- **A** Dear aunt flo
- **B** Dear, Aunt Flo
- **C** Dear Aunt Flo,
- **D** Dear Aunt Flo.

8 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 4?

- **A** Grandma got out Dad's old baseball cards.
- **B** Then got out Dad's old baseball cards.
- **C** Dad's old baseball cards got out.
- **D** Gets out Dad's old baseball cards.

9 What is the **BEST** way to revise line 6?

- **A** much love
- **B** Much love,
- **C** Much Love
- **D** much love.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Sod
(B) Said
(C) Sad
(D) Sid

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Can
(B) Con
(C) Cone
(D) Cane

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) State
(B) Kate
(C) Slate
(D) Skate

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 1 • Week 3
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Main Idea and Details,* 1, 5	/2	%
Short Answer: *Main Idea and Details,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 2, 3; *Word Parts: Prefixes,* 4	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Letter Punctuation,* 7, 9; *Subjects,* 8	/3	%
Phonics: *Short /a/*a, *Long /a/*a_e, 10, 11; *Consonant Blends: sl, dr, sk, sp, st,* 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Helen Keller." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Helen Keller



1 Helen Keller was born in 1880. When she was a baby, she became very ill. The illness made her blind and deaf. That meant she could not see or hear. Helen's life changed.

2 Life with Helen was hard. She did not speak. She threw things. She kicked people. This upset her relatives. They could not help her. They got her a teacher. Her name was Anne Sullivan.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

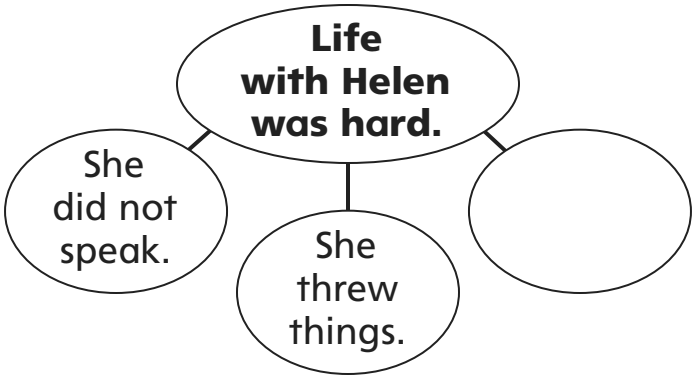
Student Name _____

3 Anne lived with Helen and her family. She taught Helen to speak with her hands. This is called sign language. At first, Helen did not understand the words. Then, Anne took Helen to a well. She poured water on Helen. She spelled w-a-t-e-r on Helen's hand. Helen felt the water. She knew what it was. She learned that w-a-t-e-r spelled water.

4 Helen started to sign all the time. Helen could not speak. But she learned language.

5 Helen did not let being blind and deaf stop her. She traveled. She met people from other cultures. She helped other blind and deaf people. People still celebrate Helen Keller's life.

1 Read the diagram below to answer the following question.



Which of these goes in the empty oval?

- **A** She was born in 1880.
- **B** She kicked people.
- **C** She traveled.
- **D** She learned language.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

2 What is this article mainly about?

- (A) Being blind and deaf did not stop Helen.
- (B) Helen Keller got sick when she was a baby.
- (C) Anne Sullivan became a good teacher.
- (D) Helen Keller traveled to many new places.

3 In paragraph 1, deaf means —

- (A) not able to see
- (B) weak
- (C) not able to hear
- (D) afraid

4 What meaning fits the word sign as it is used in paragraph 4?

- (A) A drawing that shows what to do
- (B) A board or chart
- (C) To write your name
- (D) To speak with your hands

5 Which word means almost the same as relatives in paragraph 2?

- (A) Town
- (B) Friends
- (C) Family
- (D) Teachers

6 How did Anne Sullivan help Helen? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

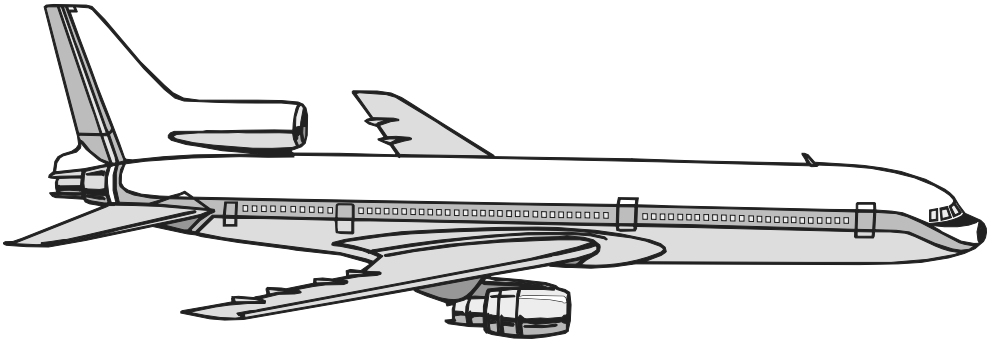
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the answer.

Jody wrote this essay about a trip. She wants you to review it. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Jody should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Family Trip

(1) In the spring, my family trip. (2) Our last trip was on March 3 2009. (3) We went to Orlando Florida. (4) This year we are going to New Mexico. (5) I can't wait!

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 1?

(A) My family trip in the spring.

(B) In the spring, my family goes on a trip.

(C) My family on a trip in the spring.

(D) In the spring, on my family trip.

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

(A) Insert a comma after ***was***

(B) Insert a period after ***March***

(C) Insert a comma after ***3***

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

(A) Change ***We*** to **Us**

(B) Change ***went*** to **goed**

(C) Insert a comma after ***Orlando***

(D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Hill
(B) Hole
(C) Hall
(D) Hull

11 Which word names the picture?

_____

(A) Lane
(B) Lone
(C) Line
(D) Land

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Cape
(B) Cane
(C) Cake
(D) Cage

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 1 • Week 4
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Main Idea and Details,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Main Idea and Details,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 5; *Dictionary,* 4	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Predicates,* 7; *Commas,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Short /i/* i, *Long /i/* i_e, 10, 11; *Soft* c *and* g, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Rice for Everyone." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Rice for Everyone



1 Sunny opened her lunch box.

2 "What do you have?" asked Angel.

3 "I have a cheese sandwich," Sunny answered.

4 "I have rice," Angel said.

5 "We do, too," said Kim and Paul.

6 They all had rice. Kim's rice was brown. Angel had rice and beans. Paul's rice was yellow and smelled great.

7 That evening, Sunny set the table for dinner. Then she went into the kitchen. Her grandmother was cooking. Sunny wrinkled her nose.

8 "What are you making?" Sunny asked.

9 "I am making fried rice," Grandma said.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

10 "What is fried rice?" Sunny asked.

11 "It is a rice dish from China," she said. "It was my favorite food when I was your age. I ate it every day."

12 "Can I taste it now?" Sunny asked.

13 "It is not ready yet. You must be patient and wait," said Grandma.

14 Sunny settled down. "Can I watch?" she asked.

15 "Of course," Grandma said. She showed Sunny everything that went into the rice dish. Sunny practiced stirring the rice.

16 The next day, Sunny had fried rice for lunch.

17 "What is that?" asked Kim.

18 "It is called fried rice," said Sunny.

19 "Now we all have rice for lunch!" said Kim.

1 What will Sunny most likely tell Grandma after school?

- (A) She never wants rice again.
- (B) She does not like fried rice.
- (C) She liked having rice for lunch.
- (D) Her friends made fun of her rice.

2 The next time Grandma makes rice, Sunny most likely will —

- (A) make a different meal for herself
- (B) help Grandma make the rice
- (C) stay out of the kitchen
- (D) tell Grandma to make something else

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

3 Which word from the story shows that something happened in the past?

(A) *wrinkled*

(B) *yellow*

(C) *table*

(D) *everything*

4 In paragraph 11, the word favorite means —

(A) easy to make

(B) new

(C) liked best

(D) same

5 In paragraph 13, the word patient means —

(A) a sick person

(B) ready to work

(C) a good cook

(D) able to wait

6 Will Sunny bring rice to school for lunch again? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Andy wrote this story about a boy and his father. He wants you to review his story. As you read, thing about the corrections and improvements Andy should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



The Big Tree

(1) Dad and Sam went for a walk. (2) Dad pointed to a large tree. (3) He said it was the oldest tree on the farm. (4) He said it was the biggest tree on the farm. (5) Sam sat under the tree. (6) Dad sat under the tree. (7) Sam said, The cool shade feels nice.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 3 and 4?

(A) He said it was the oldest and biggest tree on the farm.

(B) He said it was the oldest tree the biggest tree on the farm.

(C) He said it was the oldest tree, the biggest tree on the farm.

(D) He said it was the oldest tree on the farm the biggest tree.

8 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 5 and 6?

(A) Sam Dad sat under the tree.

(B) Sam, Dad sat under the tree.

(C) Sam sat and Dad sat under the tree.

(D) Sam and Dad sat under the tree.

9 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 7?

(A) "Sam said," The cool shade feels nice.

(B) "Sam said, The cool shade feels nice."

(C) Sam said, "The cool shade feels nice."

(D) Sam said, The cool shade "feels nice."

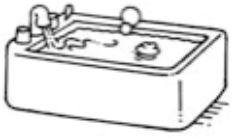
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

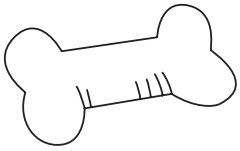
DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



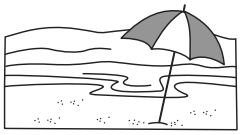
(A) Tab
(B) Tub
(C) Tube
(D) But

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Ban
(B) Bin
(C) Bone
(D) Bun

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Bead
(B) Bean
(C) Beak
(D) Beach

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 1 • Week 5
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Make and Confirm Predictions,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Make and Confirm Predictions,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Inflected verbs with* -ed, 3; *Context Clues,* 4, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Sentence Combining,* 7, 8; *Quotations Marks,* 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Short* o, u *and Long* o, u 10, 11; *Consonant Digraphs: ch, tch, sh, th, ph,* 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "A Mexican Market." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

A Mexican Market



1 Roberto lived in the United States. His grandparents lived in Mexico. Roberto liked to visit them. He loved going to the outdoor market that happened there every week.

2 On the morning of market day, he woke up in his grandparents' house. He saw dark clouds in the sky. His heart fell. He frowned as he went downstairs.

3 "What is wrong, Roberto?" his grandmother asked him.

4 "Can we go to the market if it rains?" Roberto asked.

5 "The rain will not stop the market," she said. "The vendors set up small tents around what they sell."

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

6 Roberto and his grandmother walked to the market square. Everyone in the village was there. There was a lot to see and buy. There were different kinds of fruit. There were shirts and pants. The market had everything.

7 Then Roberto saw a special action figure. It was a goalie. As the goalie on his soccer team, Roberto tried to keep the other team from scoring. He liked the action figure. Roberto had a collection of action figures at home.

8 "I want to buy that!" Roberto exclaimed.

9 He asked the seller, "How much is it?"

10 "Ten pesos," the man said.

11 Roberto gave the vendor ten pesos. Then Roberto ran to show his grandmother what he had found.

1 In paragraph 5, the word vendors means —

- (A) sports teams
- (B) people who sell things
- (C) new friends
- (D) people in the same family

2 In paragraph 7, what does the word collection mean?

- (A) A list of your favorite toys
- (B) A wish that comes true
- (C) An outdoor market in Mexico
- (D) A group of things that are alike

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 How does Roberto feel when he sees dark clouds in the sky?

- (A) Tired
- (B) Happy
- (C) Lonely
- (D) Worried

4 What does Roberto want to buy?

- (A) Pants and shirts
- (B) Tents
- (C) An action figure
- (D) Fruit

5 In paragraph 8, the word exclaimed means —

- (A) said with excitement
- (B) remembered
- (C) asked with fear
- (D) forgot

6 Where does this story take place? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Martin wrote this paragraph about his brother. He wants you to review the paragraph. As you read, think of corrections that Martin should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



School Day

(1) Jack gets ready for school. (2) He puts on his new coat. (3) He packs his pencils crayons and notebooks. (4) He gets an apple milk and a snack. (5) Now he can go.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

7 Which word in sentence 2 is a noun?

(A) Puts

(B) On

(C) New

(D) Coat

8 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 3?

(A) He packs his, pencils crayons and notebooks.

(B) He packs, his pencils, crayons and notebooks.

(C) He packs his pencils, crayons, and notebooks.

(D) He packs his pencils crayons, and, notebooks.

9 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 4?

(A) He gets an apple, milk, and a snack.

(B) He gets, an apple milk and a snack.

(C) He gets an apple milk, and, a snack.

(D) He gets an, apple milk and, a snack.

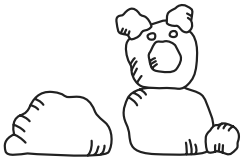
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



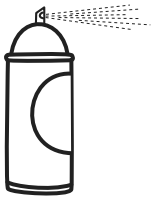
(A) Clay
(B) Clap
(C) Clip
(D) Clean

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Ran
(B) Run
(C) Rain
(D) Ron

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Stay
(B) Spray
(C) Say
(D) Stray

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 2 • Week 1
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Character, Setting, Plot,* 3, 4	/2	%
Short Answer: *Character, Setting, Plot,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 1, 2, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Nouns,* 7; *Commas in a Series,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Long /a/* a *(a, ai, ay, ea, ei),* 10, 11; *Consonant Blends: scr, spr, str,* 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Laughing Joy." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Laughing Joy



1 Long ago, a baby girl was born in a mountain village. The day after she was born, the baby let out a loud laugh.

2 "What a happy baby!" her mother said. "I will name her Joy."

3 As Joy grew, her laugh got louder. The neighbors often heard Joy's laughter. They liked the sound. It made them feel happy.

4 One day, Joy's laughter got *too* loud. It rattled the neighbors' dishes. It scared their pets.

5 "Make Joy a little sad," the neighbors told Joy's mother. "Then she will stop laughing. There will be no more commotion."

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

6 Joy's mother did not like that advice. She did not want to bother the neighbors. But she was not going to make Joy sad.

7 Then Joy's mother got an idea. She and Joy would move to the other side of the mountain. Joy could be happy there. But her laughter would not bother anyone.

8 Soon after Joy and her mother moved away, the neighbors noticed something. They missed Joy's laughter. Without it, they began to feel sad.

9 So the neighbors climbed over the mountain. They found Joy and her mother. "Come back, we miss you," they said.

10 Joy smiled and her mother laughed. Then Joy laughed and everyone smiled. And they all returned home together.

1 The mother named her baby Joy because —

- **A** she thought it was a pretty name
- **B** the neighbors told her to
- **C** the baby laughed when she was born
- **D** the name was easy to say

2 What happened when Joy's laughter got too loud?

- **A** The neighbors' pets got scared.
- **B** Joy's mother laughed, too.
- **C** The neighbors moved away.
- **D** The mountain shook.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 In paragraph 4, the word rattled means —

- **A** gave away
- **B** hid in a safe place
- **C** played with
- **D** shook with sound

4 In paragraph 5, what does the word commotion mean?

- **A** Funny jokes
- **B** Loud noises
- **C** Bad weather
- **D** Kind people

5 Which meaning of the word miss best fits the way it is used in paragraph 9?

- **A** To be sad over the loss of
- **B** A title before a girl's name
- **C** To fail to catch, hit, or get
- **D** A woman who is not married

6 How did the neighbors feel after Joy and her mother moved away? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

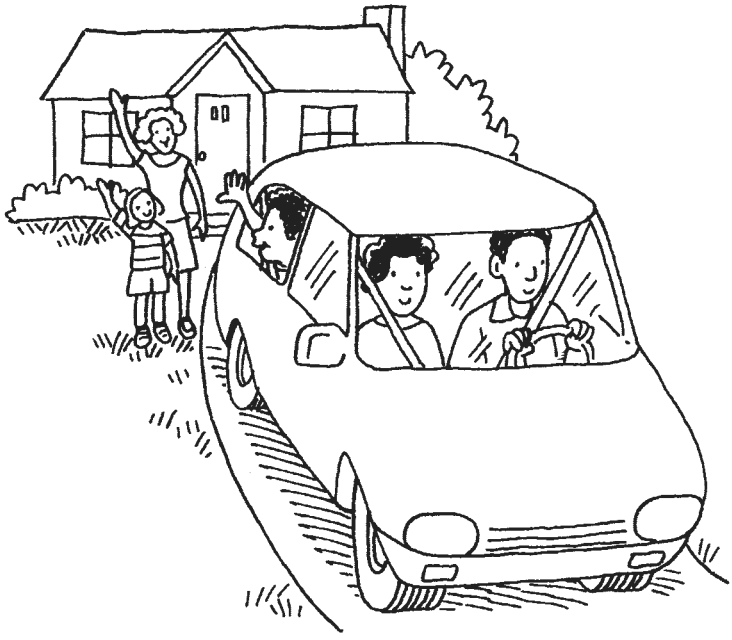
GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Marta wrote this letter to a friend. She wants you to review her letter. As you read, think of the corrections that Marta should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Thank You



(1) Dear Helen, (2) The last few week were very nice. (3) I enjoyed meeting all your friends. (4) Thank you for letting us stay with you. (5) It was great to see you again.

(6) best wishes

Marta

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- (A) Change ***The*** to **Then**
- (B) Change ***week*** to **weeks**
- (C) Change ***very*** to **verry**
- (D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- (A) Change ***I*** to **I'm**
- (B) Change ***your*** to **you**
- (C) Change ***friends*** to **friend**
- (D) Make no change

9 What is the **BEST** way to revise line 6?

- (A) Best wishes,
- (B) best Wishes.
- (C) best, wishes,
- (D) Best Wishes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Sell
(B) Seal
(C) Sale
(D) Sail

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Bean
(B) By
(C) Bay
(D) Bee

12 Which word has a prefix?

(A) Liked
(B) Dislike
(C) Liking
(D) Likely

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 2 • Week 2
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Cause and Effect,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Cause and Effect,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Multiple-Meaning Words,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Plural Nouns,* 7, 8; *Capitalization and Commas,* 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Long /e/* e *(e, ee, ea, y, ey, ie),* 10, 11; *Prefixes re-, un-, dis-,* 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

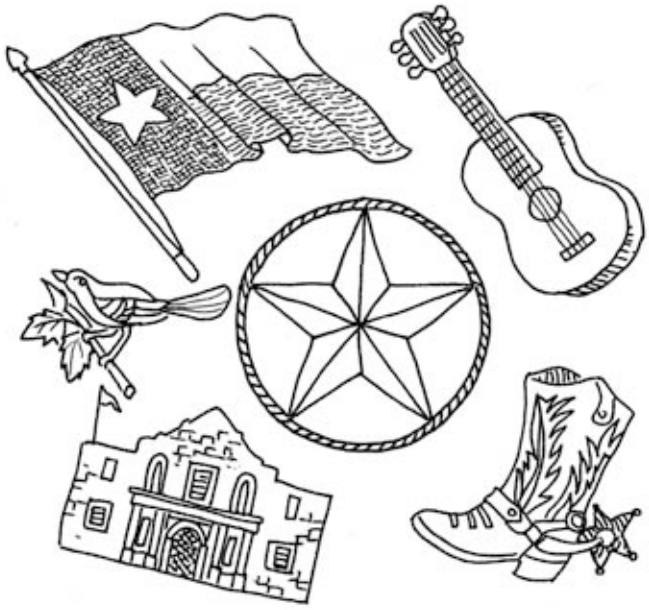
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Symbols of a Great State." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Symbols of a Great State



1 Texas has a famous symbol. It is a single star. This star gives Texas its nickname, the Lone Star State. The star appears on the Texas flag. It also tops the San Jacinto Monument, a famous Texas landmark.

2 Texas has other symbols, too. The state song is "Texas, Our Texas." The song praises the state's great heroes. The square dance is the state dance. The rodeo is the state sport. Texas even has a state shoe and a state snack. Each symbol stands for something special about Texas.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

3 The Texas government chooses each symbol. Some have been around a long time. The colorful design that stands for the state government was picked in 1836. The pecan tree became the state tree in 1919. The mockingbird became the state bird in 1927.

4 Other symbols are much newer. Red grapefruit has been the state fruit since 1993. The guitar became the state instrument in 1997. In 2007, the cowboy boot became the state shoe.

5 Do you have an idea for a Texas symbol? If you do, you can tell the government about it. That's what a group of second graders did in 2003. Thanks to them, chips and salsa is now the state snack!

1 This article is mostly about —

- **A** the symbols that represent Texas
- **B** the state song of Texas
- **C** a group of second graders in Texas
- **D** the flag of Texas

2 In paragraph 3, what does the word symbol mean?

- **A** Something that stands for something else
- **B** A food or a plant
- **C** A group of people who think of an idea
- **D** Something old

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 Which of these has been a Texas symbol for a long time?

- **A** The guitar
- **B** The red grapefruit
- **C** The cowboy boot
- **D** The pecan tree

4 The word government belongs to the same word family as —

- **A** over
- **B** govern
- **C** men
- **D** go

5 In paragraph 1, the word landmark means —

- **A** a place where people work
- **B** a bright light
- **C** an important or interesting place
- **D** a small area

6 How did chips and salsa become the state snack of Texas? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Pedro wrote this story about a girl and her skateboard. He wants you to review his story. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements Pedro should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Skateboarding

(1) Manuela Diaz rides her skateboard in lott park every day after school. (2) Yesterday she fell down and hurt her arm. (3) Mrs Diaz took her to the hospital. (4) Then dr Holt checked Manuela's arm. (5) She told Manuela to rest at home for a day.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

(A) Change ***rides*** to **riding**

(B) Change ***skateboard*** to **Skateboard**

(C) Change ***lott park*** to **Lott Park**

(D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

(A) Insert a period after ***Mrs***

(B) Change ***Diaz*** to **diaz**

(C) Change ***took*** to **taked**

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

(A) Change ***dr*** to **Dr.**

(B) Change ***checked*** to **check**

(C) Change ***Manuela's*** to **Manuela**

(D) Make no change

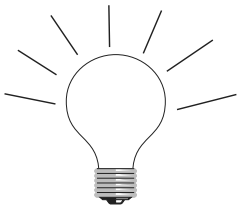
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Late
(B) Lit
(C) Light
(D) Let

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Pay
(B) Put
(C) Pea
(D) Pie

12 Which of these is a compound word?

(A) Picture
(B) Sidewalk
(C) Country
(D) Morning

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 2 • Week 3
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Main Idea and Details,* 1, 3	/2	%
Short Answer: *Main Idea and Details,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 2, 5; *Word Families,* 4	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Proper Nouns,* 7; *Abbreviations,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Long /i/* i *(i, igh, ie, y),* 10, 11; *Compound Words,* 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS
Read "Qui-Gong and the Doll." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Qui-Gong and the Doll



1 Long ago, the village of Kung-san had a great drought. For twenty days, it did not rain. The crops could not grow. The wells dried up. The people of the village did not know what to do.

2 The people went to the oldest man in the village. The old man was clever. He was also a collector of great books filled with wise thoughts. The people asked the old man how to stop the drought. The old man thought carefully. He looked in his great books. Finally, he knew what to do.

3 "The gods are angry with us," he said. "They think we have become too greedy. If we want it to rain, we must build a fire. We must show them we are not greedy. We must throw our favorite belongings into the fire."

4 That night, the villagers built a fire. Each person brought a belonging. The cook brought a spoon. It was not his favorite spoon. He did not want to part with his favorite spoon. The

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

builder brought a hammer. It was not his favorite hammer. He did not want to part with his favorite hammer. Even the wise man threw a book that was not his favorite book.

5 Finally a little girl named Qui-Gong went to the fire. She had her favorite doll in her hand and tears on her face.

6 "This is my favorite doll," she said, as she threw the doll into the fire. "I love it more than anything in the world. But people are more important than things."

7 Just then, the sky broke open and clouds formed. It began to rain. It rained for many days after that. The crops grew again. The wells filled up with water.

8 The people knew that Qui-Gong had saved them! They offered her a reward, but she wanted nothing. She had helped save her village, and that was reward enough for her.

---

1 Read the chart below to answer the following question.

What I Read	What I Know
The crops could not grow.	People grow crops for food.

What inference can be made by combining these two clues?

(A) The people have no food.

(B) Summer is a hot season.

(C) Some people grow flowers.

(D) Fresh corn tastes good.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 Why didn't the rain start when they first started the fire?

- (A) It was too small.
- (B) It was cold out.
- (C) The people were still being greedy.
- (D) The gods did not see the fire.

3 In paragraph 2, clever means —

- (A) strong
- (B) brave
- (C) kind
- (D) smart

4 In paragraph 2, the word collector means —

- (A) a person who collects
- (B) collected before
- (C) a thing to collect
- (D) collect again

5 What does the word reward mean in paragraph 8?

- (A) Book
- (B) Food
- (C) Prize
- (D) Friend

6 Why does Qui-Gong have tears on her face when she brings her doll to the fire? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

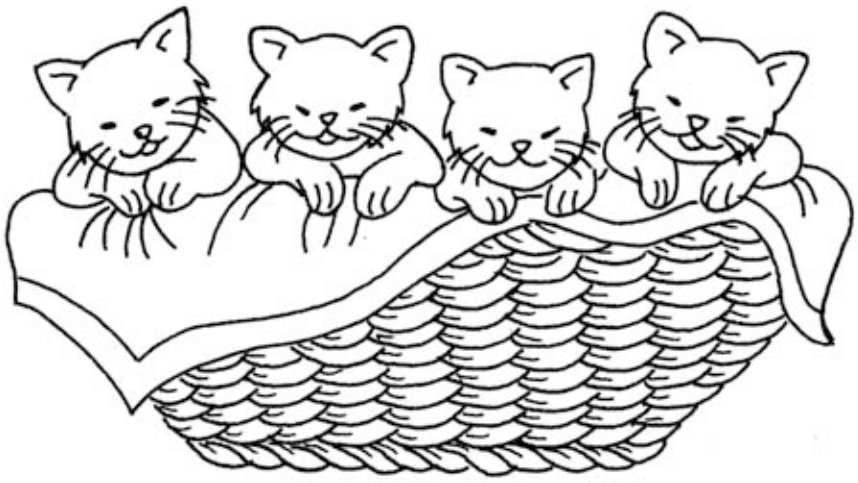
_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows.
Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Clara wrote this story about her cat's new kittens. She wants you to review her story. As you read, look for corrections that Clara should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Kittens

(1) Our cat, Stripe, had four kittens a few weeks ago. (2) At first, Stripe's kittens needed her all the time. (3) Stripe fed them and kept them warm. (4) She hardly left the kittens basket. (5) Now the kittens are getting big. (6) Soon they will not need their mothers milk. (7) Then we will find new homes for the kittens.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

(A) Change ***Stripe's*** to **Stripes'**

(B) Change ***needed*** to **needing**

(C) Change ***her*** to **she**

(D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

(A) Change ***She*** to **Her**

(B) Change ***left*** to **leave**

(C) Change ***kittens*** to **kittens'**

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 6?

(A) Change ***they*** to **them**

(B) Change ***mothers*** to **mother's**

(C) Change ***milk*** to **milks'**

(D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Cot
(B) Cat
(C) Coat
(D) Cut

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Bow
(B) Boy
(C) Bay
(D) By

12 Which word means more than one?

(A) Job
(B) Nose
(C) Box
(D) Dogs

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 2 • Week 4
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Make Inferences,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Make Inferences,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 5; *Word Parts: Suffixes,* 4	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Possessive Nouns,* 7, 8; *Apostrophes,* 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Long /o/* o *(o, oa, ow, oe),* 10, 11; *Inflectional Endings -s, -es,* 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

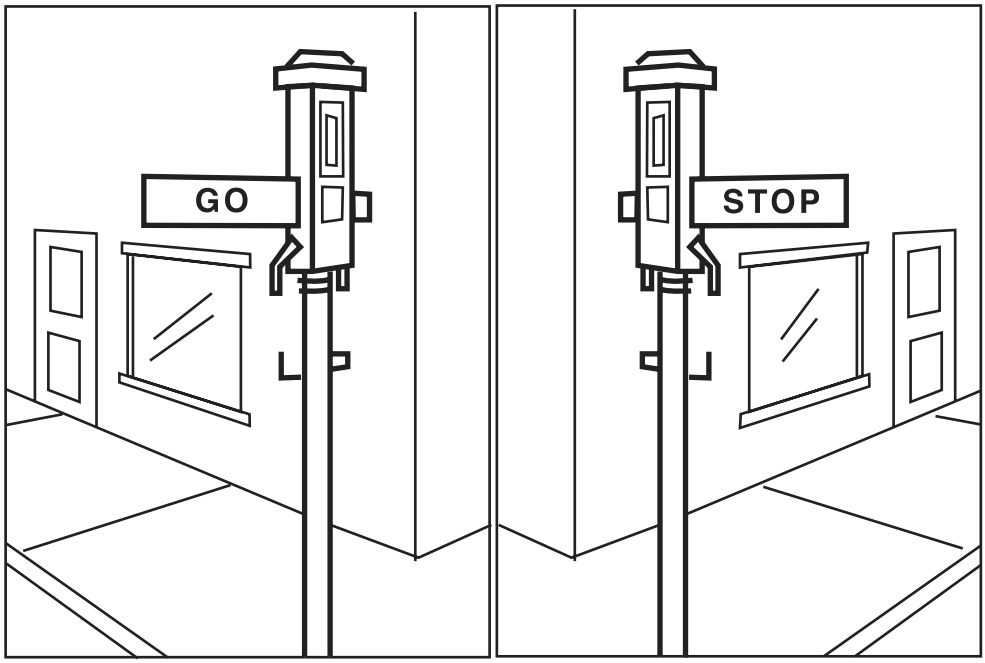
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Garrett Morgan." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Garrett Morgan (1877 - 1963)



1 Garrett Morgan was born in 1877. His parents had been slaves. Morgan grew up on his family's farm. Then he moved to a city. He learned to fix things. Then he started his own business. He also invented things.

2 Morgan invented a gas mask. He called it a safety hood. It allowed people to breathe when there was a lot of smoke in the air. At the time, there were not many products like his gas mask. He thought it would help firefighters do their job.

3 In 1916, Morgan used his invention. Workers were building a tunnel. There was a powerful explosion underground. There was a lot of smoke. The helpless workers were trapped.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

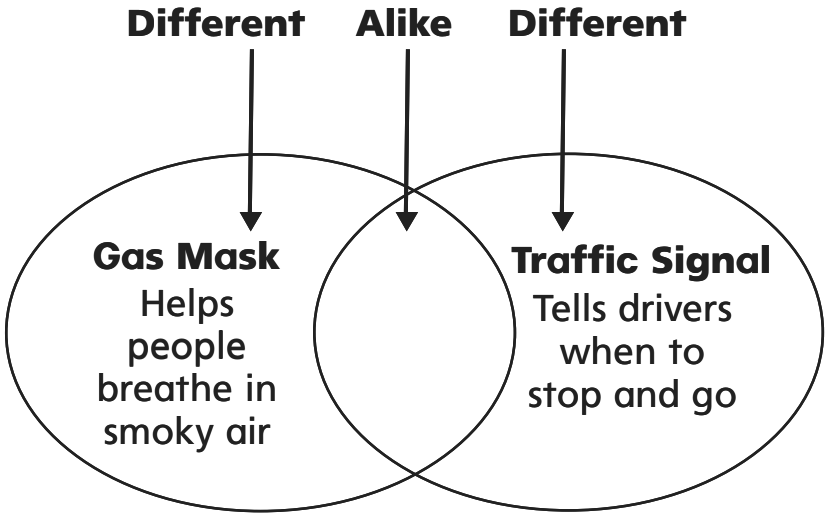
GO ON

Student Name _____

Morgan used his gas mask to help save some of them. The city gave him a medal. Then the army bought Morgan's design. Soldiers used the masks during World War I.

4 Morgan also invented a traffic signal. This instrument told people when to stop and when to go. Morgan got the idea for his design after he saw a traffic accident. A car crashed into a carriage. The driver of the car was hurt. The horse was hurt, too. Morgan's traffic signal made city streets safer.

1 Read the diagram below to answer the following question.



Which of these goes in the empty space?

(A) Keeps people safe

(B) Used by soldiers

(C) Called a safety hood

(D) Sold in stores

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 After traffic signals were invented, there were fewer —

- (A) cars
- (B) streets
- (C) drivers
- (D) accidents

3 In paragraph 3, the word powerful means —

- (A) without power
- (B) one who has power
- (C) full of power
- (D) before power

4 What does the word allowed mean in paragraph 2?

- (A) Let
- (B) Removed
- (C) Told
- (D) Stopped

5 In paragraph 2, the word products means —

- (A) people who need help
- (B) things that are made
- (C) dangerous jobs
- (D) things that are broken

6 After firefighters started using gas masks, how did their jobs probably change? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

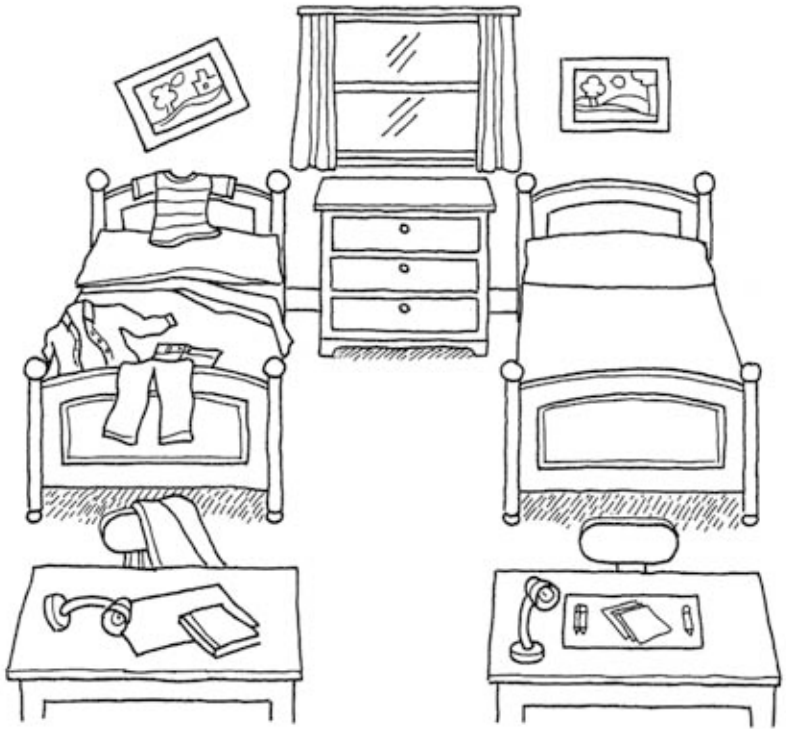
_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows.
Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Mike wrote this story about Jake and his sister. He wants you to review his story. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements Mike should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Our Room

(1) I share a bedroom with my brother, Jake. (2) My side of the room is neater than my brothers side. (3) He leaves all of his dirty sock on the floor. (4) Jakes desk is piled with toys and books. (5) Every Saturday, we have to clean our room. (6) I always finish before Jake!

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

(A) Change ***My*** to **Me**

(B) Change ***is*** to **are**

(C) Change ***brothers*** to **brother's**

(D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

(A) Change ***He*** to **Him**

(B) Change ***leaves*** to **leave**

(C) Change ***sock*** to **socks**

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

(A) Change ***Jakes*** to **Jake's**

(B) Change ***toys*** to **toys'**

(C) Change ***books*** to **book**

(D) Make no change

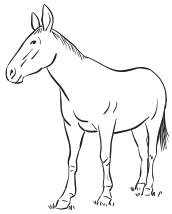
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Mail
(B) Mule
(C) Mole
(D) Mile

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Tub
(B) Tab
(C) Tube
(D) Too

12 Which word goes in the blank?

Rick is _____ to the teacher.

(A) talking
(B) talks
(C) talked
(D) talk

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 2 • Week 5
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Compare and Contrast,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Compare and Contrast,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Word Parts: Suffixes (*-ful*), 3; Context Clues,* 4, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Plurals and Possessives,* 7, 8; *Apostrophes,* 9	/3	%
Phonics: *Long /u/* u (u, u_e, ew, ue*),* 10, 11; *Inflectional Ending* -ing*,* 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

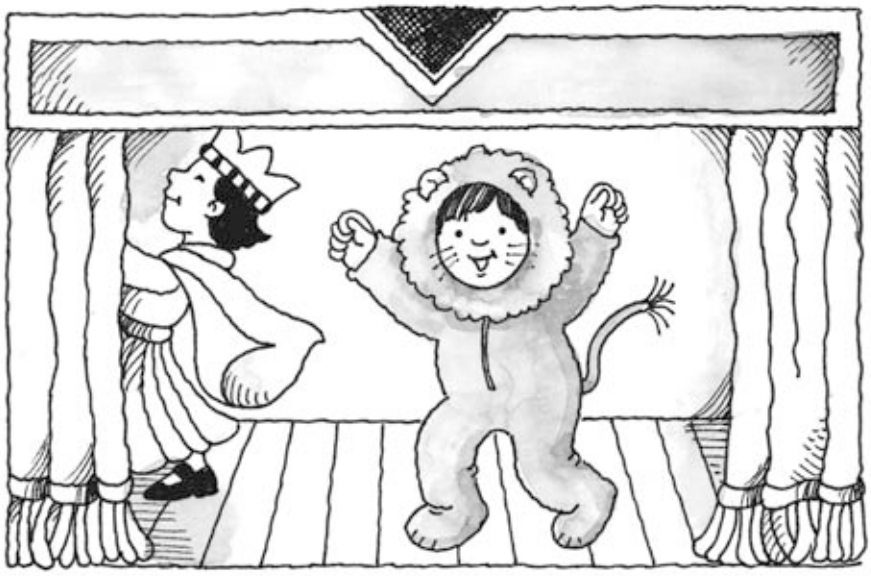
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "A School Play." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

A School Play



1 Have you ever seen a play? The actors perform on a stage. They get to dress up. People watch the play. They sit in rows of seats. At the end of the play, people clap their hands. The actors bow.

2 Students can put on a play, too. Some schools have a play every year. Some students act in the play. They perform on the stage. There are many other jobs, too. Some students make signs that tell about the play. They put the signs up in different places. They want people to know about the play.

3 Teachers and parents help, too. They help make the costumes. They help build the set. They help the actors in the play learn their parts.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

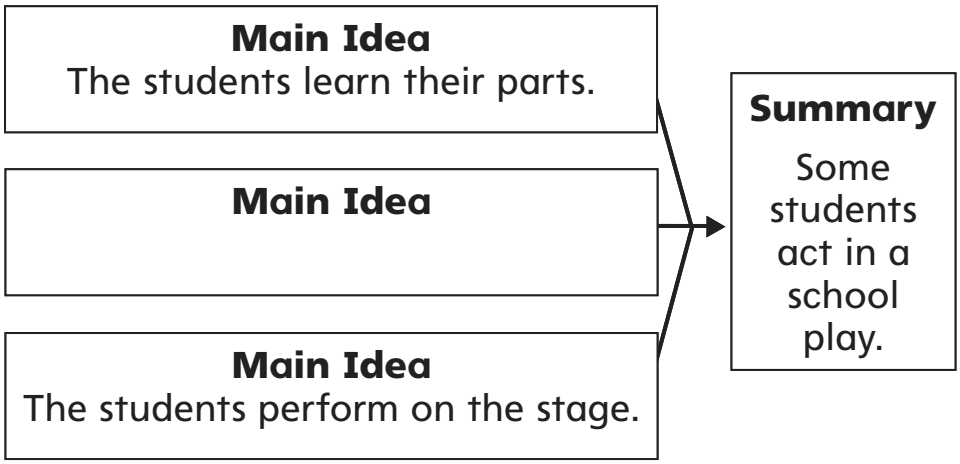
Student Name _____

4 After weeks of work, the play is ready. All the actors know their lines. They put on their costumes. They are ready to go on stage.

5 Parents and other family and friends come to watch the play. They are proud of the children. They know putting on a play is a big job. It takes a lot of time and effort. Actors work hard to remember their lines.

6 After the play, there is a big party. Everyone is in a good mood. They had fun doing the play.

1 Read the diagram below to answer the following question.



Which of these goes in the empty box?

(A) The students put on their costumes.

(B) Some of the students make signs.

(C) People clap their hands at the end.

(D) Everyone had fun doing the play.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 What is the best summary of paragraph 2?

- (A) Students tell others about their play.
- (B) Some students are great actors.
- (C) Kids put signs up.
- (D) The students must work together.

3 Which word means the opposite of proud in paragraph 5?

- (A) Angry
- (B) Happy
- (C) Afraid
- (D) Embarrassed

4 Which word from a thesaurus means the opposite of remember in paragraph 5?

- (A) Find
- (B) Forget
- (C) Pretend
- (D) Perform

5 In paragraph 5, the word effort means —

- (A) hard work
- (B) loud voices
- (C) good feelings
- (D) strong kids

6 How do parents and teachers help students with a school play? Write a summary that tells what parents and teachers do.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Dana wrote this story about a boy and his flute. She wants you to review her story. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements Dana should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Playing Music

(1) Jonas plays the flute. (2) He practices the flute every day. (3) Every week Jonas has a flute lesson. (4) His teacher's name is Ms Chou. (5) She has many students. (6) Each spring, all the students are together.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What is the action verb in sentence 2?

(A) He

(B) Practices

(C) Flute

(D) Day

8 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 4?

(A) Change ***teacher's*** to **teacher**

(B) Change ***is*** to **are**

(C) Insert a period after ***Ms***

(D) Make no change

9 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 6?

(A) Each spring, all the students do together.

(B) Each spring, all the students perform together.

(C) All the students are together each spring.

(D) The students are all together each spring.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Girl
(B) Grill
(C) Gull
(D) Goal

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Cruel
(B) Call
(C) Coal
(D) Curl

12 Which word goes in the blank?

Bonnie is _____ than her sister.

(A) short
(B) shortest
(C) shorter
(D) shorts

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 3 • Week 1
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Summarize,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Summarize,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Thesaurus: Antonyms,* 3, 4; *Context Clues,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Action Verbs,* 7, 9; *Abbreviations,* 8	/3	%
Phonics: r-*Controlled Vowel:* er, ir, ur, 10, 11; *Inflectional Endings:* -er, -est, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS
Read "Corn Muffins." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Corn Muffins



1 Grandma was busy cooking. In a few hours, the whole family would arrive for dinner. There would be cousins, aunts and uncles. Everyone would be hungry.

2 Grandpa was busy too. He was getting the house ready for guests. He swept the floor. He washed the dirty dishes. Then he set the table for dinner.

3 Finally, Grandma had finished everything except the corn muffins. She always made the muffins last. She wanted to serve them hot from the oven.

4 Grandma took out a bowl. She took out some eggs. Then she noticed something that made her frown.

5 "Grandpa," she said. "I need more flour for the muffins. Please go to the store and buy some flour."

6 Grandpa was sitting in his easy chair. He was tired from working so hard. He wanted to shut his eyes and take a rest.

7 "Don't worry, Grandma," said Grandpa. "You have cooked so much food. No one will miss your muffins."

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

8 Grandma was not worried. But she was stubborn. "We must have muffins," she said. "Please buy some flour."

9 A few hours later, the whole family was ready to eat. Every plate was nearly filled with food. Then Grandma placed a basket of hot corn muffins on the table.

10 "Aaahh," said everyone at once. "We love corn muffins!"

1 Which is the best summary of what Grandma does in this story?

(A) Grandma forgets the muffins for dinner, but Grandpa gets the flour so she can still make them.

(B) Grandma cooks the family dinner. Then she sits in her easy chair.

(C) Grandma cooks dinner.Then she washes the dishes.

(D) Grandma asks Grandpa to buy some eggs and some flour.

2 What happens at the end of this story?

(A) The guests eat all the corn muffins Grandma made. Then they go home.

(B) The guests fill their plates with food. Then Grandma puts muffins on the table.

(C) The guests arrive and help Grandma make corn muffins. Then they set the table.

(D) The guests bring corn muffins to Grandma's house. Then everyone sits down and eats together.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 In paragraph 1, the word arrive means —

(A) enjoy

(B) take

(C) eat

(D) come

4 In paragraph 4, the word noticed means —

(A) saw

(B) picked

(C) said

(D) took

5 In paragraph 6, the words "take a rest" mean —

(A) wake up from a nap

(B) use something up

(C) be still for a while

(D) see what is left over

6 What does Grandpa do to get ready for the family dinner? Write a summary of what Grandpa does.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Tim wrote this story about a girl and her mother. He wants you to review his story. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements Tim should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Nora and Her Mom

(1) The school day is done for Nora. (2) She waits for her mother in the gym. (3) Her mother met her after school. (4) Nora and her mom walk home together. (5) They talk laugh and sing all the way home.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

(A) Change ***Her*** to **She**

(B) Change ***met*** to **meets**

(C) Change the period to a question mark

(D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

(A) Change ***Nora*** to **nora**

(B) Change ***walk*** to **walking**

(C) Change ***home*** to **Home**

(D) Make no change

9 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 5?

(A) They talk, laugh and, sing all the way home.

(B) They talk, laugh, and sing all the way home.

(C) They, talk laugh and sing, all the way home.

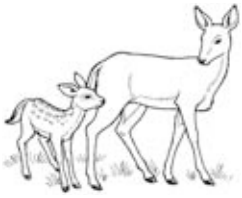
(D) They talk laugh, and, sing all the way home.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



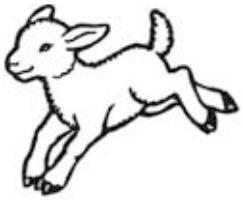
(A) Dew
(B) Day
(C) Dirt
(D) Deer

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Turn
(B) Tar
(C) Tear
(D) Term

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Lamb
(B) Lamp
(C) Lame
(D) Land

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 3 • Week 2
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Summarize,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Summarize,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Idioms,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Present-Tense Verbs,* 7, 8; *Commas in a Series,* 9	/3	%
Phonics: r-*Controlled Vowel:* ear, eer, ere, 10, 11; *Silent Letters:* gn, kn; wr, mb, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "A Field Trip to an Art Museum." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

A Field Trip to an Art Museum



1 Going to an art museum is a pleasant field trip. There are paintings. There are sculptures. There are beautiful objects to see.

2 Some museums are very big. They have many rooms. It is impossible for a class to see everything in one visit.

3 You can see real treasures at an art museum. Some of these treasures are very old. Some are from other places in the world.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 Egypt is a country in Africa. People who lived in ancient Egypt made art using gold and jewels. Some of this art was buried with people after they died. Now some of these treasures are in museums. You can see these treasures for yourself.

5 Art can show what people feel is important in life. Even a simple drawing made with paper and ink can be a treasure if the artist has talent.

6 You can watch other people at a museum, too. People like different kinds of art. Some people will look at one piece of art for a very long time. Others will spend time looking at different things. There are many ways to enjoy the museum.

1 This article was written to —

- **A** describe a funny school field trip
- **B** help readers become artists
- **C** name the best art museums
- **D** tell readers about art museums

2 The author gives details about what people do at art museums to help readers —

- **A** learn about different kinds of art
- **B** find ways to enjoy art museums
- **C** know where to find art museums
- **D** see the best parts of the museum

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 What does the word pleasant mean in paragraph 1?

- **A** Nice
- **B** Funny
- **C** Kind
- **D** Warm

4 In paragraph 3, the word treasures means —

- **A** new things
- **B** things you can buy
- **C** hidden things
- **D** things of great value

5 Which meaning of watch best fits the way it is used in paragraph 6?

- **A** Take care of
- **B** A time for keeping guard
- **C** Look at
- **D** A thing for telling time

6 Why does the author include details about things that can be found in art museums? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

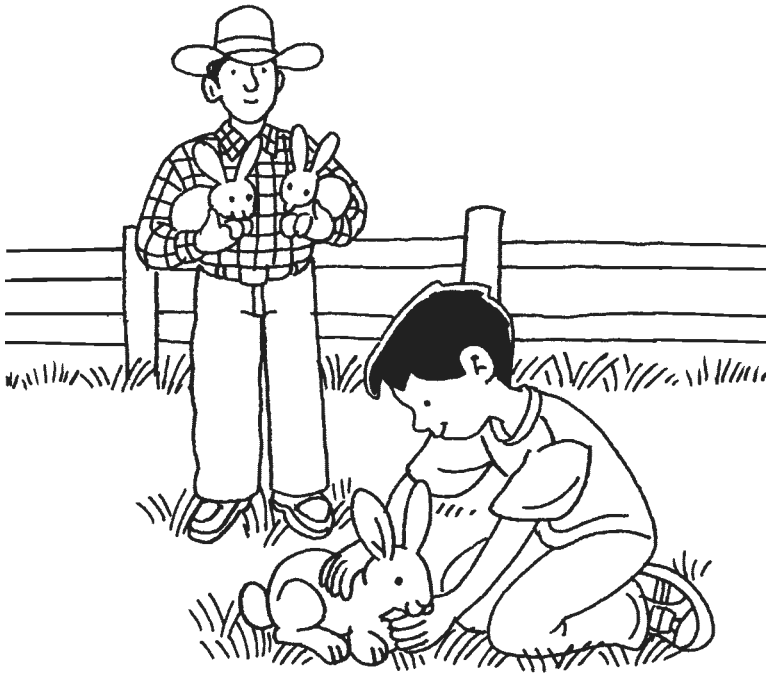
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Paulo wrote this letter to a friend. He wants you to review his letter. As you read, think about the corrections that Paulo should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



(1) dear Eddie (2) Last year we had a pet rabbit. (3) The rabbit's name was Snow. (4) It stays at Mr. Patel's farm. (5) We went there every day to see Snow. (6) We help Mr. Patel on the farm, too. (7) Snow was a good pet.

your friend
Paulo

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What is the **BEST** way to revise line 1?

(A) dear Eddie,

(B) Dear Eddie.

(C) Dear Eddie,

(D) Dear eddie.

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

(A) Change ***It*** to **Them**

(B) Change ***stays*** to **stayed**

(C) Change ***Mr.*** to **Mr**

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

(A) Change ***We*** to **Us**

(B) Change ***help*** to **helped**

(C) Change ***too*** to **to**

(D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Star
(B) Stay
(C) Steer
(D) Stir

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Ban
(B) Barn
(C) Burn
(D) Been

12 Which word goes in the blank?

Last night, Dad _____ dinner for us.

(A) cook
(B) cooks
(C) cooking
(D) cooked

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 3 • Week 3
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Author's Purpose,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Author's Purpose,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Multiple-Meaning Words,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Letter Punctuation,* 7; *Past-Tense Verbs,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics: r-*Controlled Vowel* ar, 10, 11; *Inflectional Ending* -ed, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

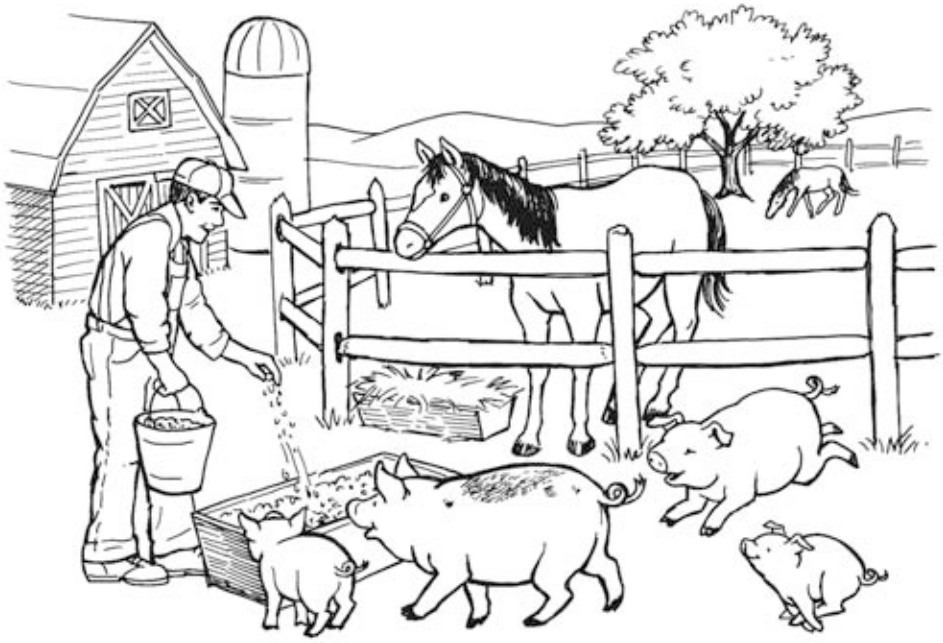
TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "On the Farm." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.



On the Farm

1 My class took a field trip to a farm. We met Farmer Pete. He told us that the work day begins early on a farm. He has to get up before the sun rises. There is a lot to do.

2 Farmer Pete told us that cows need to be milked twice each day. He comes to milk them early in the morning. The cows do not like to wait too long. They get impatient if he is late. They are not comfortable when they carry too much milk.

3 All of Farmer Pete's animals demand breakfast in different ways. The horses bump their noses against the feed bucket. The pigs make loud sounds in their pen. The chickens scratch at the ground. Farmer Pete knows they are all ready to eat.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 Farmer Pete wants breakfast, too. There may be fresh eggs in the henhouse. But the eggs are hard to find. The hens hide them. He needs to snoop around to find them.

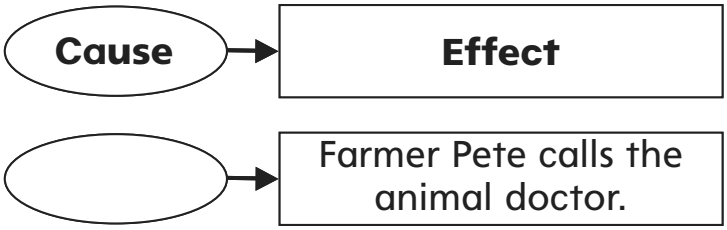
5 Sometimes the goats get out of their pen. They can get into the garden. They may eat the vegetables. This makes Farmer Pete furious.

6 Sometimes there is an emergency. An animal might be sick or hurt. When that happens, Farmer Pete calls the animal doctor. An animal doctor is called a veterinarian.

7 At the end of the day, Farmer Pete is tired. He goes to bed and gets ready for the next day.

---

1 Read the diagram below to answer the following question.



Which of these goes in the empty oval?

(A) An animal runs away.

(B) An animal is hungry.

(C) An animal gets sick.

(D) An animal gets frightened.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 Farmer Pete gets up early because he needs to —

- **A** milk the cows
- **B** ride the horses
- **C** take a field trip
- **D** go to the market

3 In paragraph 2, the word impatient means —

- **A** full of fear
- **B** feeling calm
- **C** not able to wait
- **D** being playful

4 In paragraph 3, the word demand means —

- **A** choose
- **B** feel full
- **C** eat
- **D** call for

5 Which word means the same as furious in paragraph 5?

- **A** Sad
- **B** Tired
- **C** Happy
- **D** Angry

6 How does Farmer Pete know when the animals want to eat? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

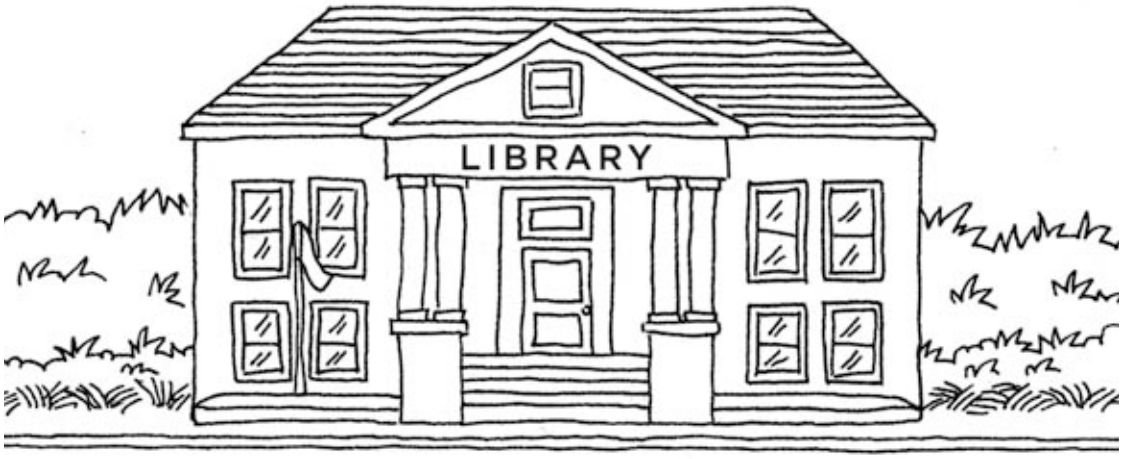
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Pam wrote this story about a trip to the library. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Pam should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Going to the Library

(1) Wendy and her mother went to the library. (2) Now they have some new books. (3) Wendy's book is called sailing on the Sea. (4) The book have pictures of boats and ships.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- (A) Change the period to a question mark
- (B) Change ***Now*** to **Know**
- (C) Change ***have*** to **has**
- (D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- (A) Change ***Wendy's*** to **Wendy**
- (B) Change ***called*** to **calls**
- (C) Change ***sailing*** to **Sailing**
- (D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- (A) Change ***book*** to **Book**
- (B) Change ***have*** to **has**
- (C) Change ***ships*** to **ship**
- (D) Make no change

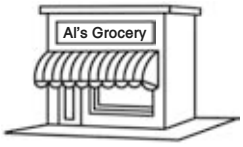
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Store
(B) Star
(C) Stir
(D) Steer

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Fake
(B) Fur
(C) Fork
(D) Far

12 What is the suffix in the word slower?

(A) slow
(B) low
(C) ow
(D) er

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 3 • Week 4
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Cause and Effect,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Cause and Effect,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Thesaurus: Synonyms,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Verb* have, 7, 9; *Book Titles,* 8	/3	%
Phonics: r-*Controlled Vowel* or, oar, ore, 10, 11; *Suffixes* -er, -est, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

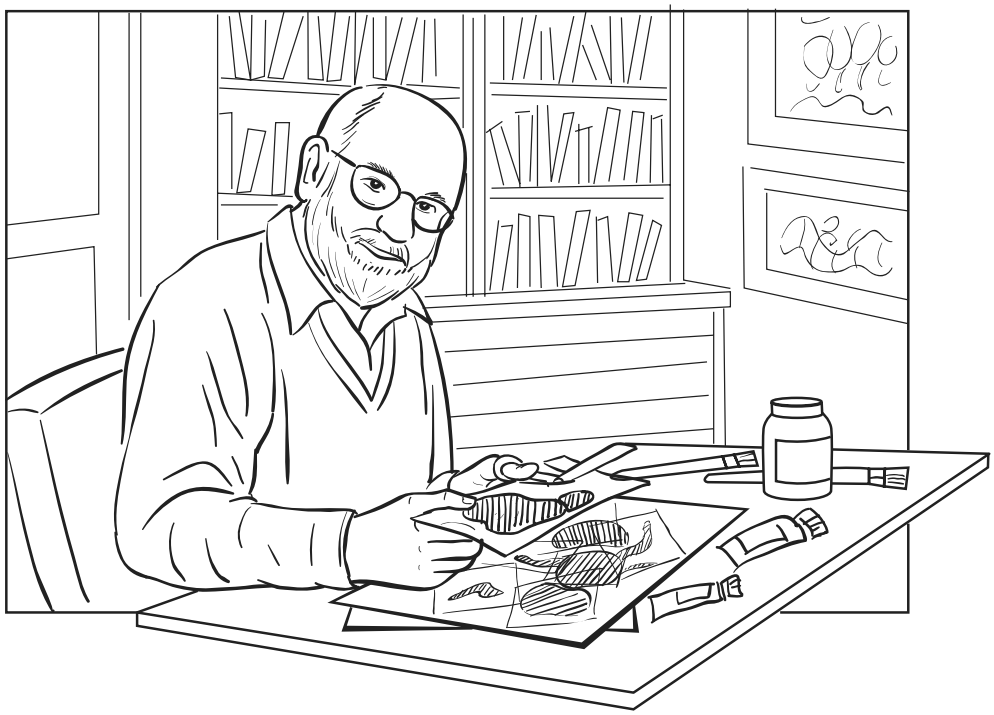
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Eric Carle." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Eric Carle



1 Eric Carle writes books for children. He also creates the pictures. He chooses not to write books about glamorous princesses and castles. Instead, many of his books are about animals and insects that are familiar to children. Carle's books are very popular. Many people like to give them as gifts for special occasions.

2 Carle was born in the United States. Then his family moved to Germany. Carle went to art school there. But he still had happy memories of the United States. He wanted to go back. And he did.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 Carle was an adult when he returned to the United States. He got a job creating art for a newspaper. A children's book writer saw one of his pictures. The picture was of a lobster. The writer wanted Carle to do the pictures for one of his books. Later on, Carle did the pictures for other books. Then he wrote his own stories.

4 Carle's art looks different from the pictures in other children's books. He uses hand-painted paper. Then he cuts up the paper. He puts the pieces on top of each other. This is called collage.

5 Eric Carle has a wonderful imagination. Both children and adults love his books.

1 Why did Eric Carle move back to the United States?

- **A** He did not have friends in Germany.
- **B** He could not write books in Germany.
- **C** His parents wanted to go to school in the United States.
- **D** He remembered good things about the United States.

2 The writer probably wanted Eric Carle to make the pictures for his book because —

- **A** he liked Carle's lobster picture
- **B** they had been friends for a long time
- **C** he heard about the lobster picture
- **D** Eric Carle drew pictures for other books

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 In paragraph 1, the word familiar means —

- **A** great
- **B** kind
- **C** known
- **D** helpful

4 What does the word occasions mean in paragraph 1?

- **A** Writers
- **B** Events
- **C** Tricks
- **D** Places

5 In paragraph 5, the word imagination comes from a root word that means —

- **A** job
- **B** likeness or picture
- **C** family
- **D** house or home

6 Why do so many people enjoy Eric Carle's books? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Blake wrote the story below. He wants you to review his paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Blake should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Time for School

(1) It was time for school. (2) Jackie walked to school. (3) Ben walked to school. (4) They waited for school to start? (5) Ben read a book. (6) Jackie talked with friends. (7) Jackie played on the slide.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 2 and 3?

- **A** Jackie and Ben walked to school.
- **B** Jackie, Ben walked to school.
- **C** Jackie walked to school Ben walked.
- **D** Jackie walked and Ben walked to school.

8 What change, if any, should be made to sentence 4?

- **A** Change ***waited*** to **wait**
- **B** Change ***school*** to **School**
- **C** Change the question mark to a period
- **D** Make no change

9 What is the **BEST** way to combine sentences 6 and 7?

- **A** Jackie talked with friends and on the slide.
- **B** Jackie talked with friends, played on the slide.
- **C** Jackie talked with friends, she played on the slide.
- **D** Jackie talked with friends and played on the slide.

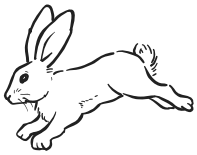
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Hear
(B) Here
(C) Her
(D) Hare

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Chore
(B) Chair
(C) Cheer
(D) Chart

12 What is the prefix in unclean?

(A) un
(B) uncle
(C) lean
(D) an

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 3 • Week 5
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Draw Conclusions,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Draw Conclusions,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Word Parts: Roots,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Sentence Combining,* 7, 9; *Sentence Punctuation,* 8	/3	%
Phonics: r-*Controlled Vowel:* air, are, ear, ere, 10, 11; *Prefixes* re-, un-, dis-, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "The Storyteller." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

The Storyteller



1 "I love camping," said Joy.

2 "Me, too," said Anita.

3 Anita and Joy were Green Scouts. Their troop was on a camping trip. The girls found wood for the campfire. They drank delicious hot chocolate that was sweet and creamy.

4 Finally, it was time for the best part. A real storyteller was going to tell a story by the campfire!

5 "Look!" said Anita. "There he is! I can't wait!"

6 Joy was upset. "He is wearing blue jeans! He should be dressed in a costume," she said.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 "I don't care what he wears if his story is good!" said Anita.

8 The storyteller began his story. Joy changed her mind about his clothes. She listened to every word. Sometimes she forgot to breathe. Then he got to the scary part. Joy was so afraid that she gasped loudly for air. She felt as if she were in the story herself. And all of these things were really happening around her!

9 Anita was scared, too. She attached herself to Joy's arm. The storyteller spoke about things that lived in the woods. They heard a noise. Both girls swung around. They looked frantically behind them. Then they laughed. It was just a story after all.

10 Then the story was over. The storyteller waved good-bye and left.

11 "I think I want to be a storyteller when I grow up," said Joy. "It seems like a fun job."

1 Joy forgets to breathe because she is —

- (A) drinking hot chocolate
- (B) falling asleep
- (C) listening to the story
- (D) trying not to laugh

2 When the girls hear a noise, they —

- (A) look behind them
- (B) run away
- (C) cover their eyes
- (D) yell for help

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 What does the word delicious mean in paragraph 3?

- (A) Warm
- (B) Bad
- (C) Cold
- (D) Tasty

4 In paragraph 8, the word gasped means —

- (A) told a joke
- (B) said good-bye
- (C) laughed quietly
- (D) took a sudden breath

5 Which word in paragraph 9 helps the reader understand the meaning of frantically?

- (A) *lived*
- (B) *scared*
- (C) *spoke*
- (D) *attached*

6 Why is Joy upset when she first sees the storyteller, and what changes her mind? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Eva wrote the story below. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections that Eva should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



A Special Day

(1) My favorite holiday is thanksgiving. (2) My grandparents spend the whole day with us. (3) My dad dresses up like a turkey. (4) He looks funny in a bird costume! (5) In the afternoon, we sit down to eat. (6) Our wonderful feast being ready at last.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

(A) Change ***My*** to **Mye**

(B) Insert a comma after ***favorite***

(C) Change ***thanksgiving*** to **Thanksgiving**

(D) Make no change

8 What is the linking verb in sentence 4?

(A) *looks*

(B) *funny*

(C) *in*

(D) *bird*

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

(A) Change ***Our*** to **Are**

(B) Change ***being*** to **is**

(C) Change the period to a question mark

(D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Cloud
(B) Clod
(C) Clad
(D) Code

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Flare
(B) Flew
(C) Four
(D) Flower

12 Which word completes the sentence?

Let's eat some _____

(A) cherry
(B) cherries
(C) cherryses
(D) cherryes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 4 • Week 1
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Cause and Effect,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Cause and Effect,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Capitalization, 7; Linking Verbs,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Diphthong* ou, ow, 10, 11; *Inflectional endings* -s, -es, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Fun at the Beach." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Fun at the Beach



1 Nathan lives by the beach. He goes there with his mother. He loves to play in the waves. He builds enormous sand castles that are taller than he is. Nathan knows that it is important to obey the rules at the beach. He knows that remembering the rules is the best way to stay safe.

2 Nathan and his mother walk to the beach together. She gives him tips on staying safe. He pays attention to everything that she says.

3 "What's the first thing to remember at the beach?" his mother asks him.

4 "Always go to the beach with an adult."

5 "Good." Nathan and his mother get to the beach. He sees two girls wearing life vests. They are standing by the edge of the water.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

6 "That girl has a buddy."

7 "Yes, she does, Nathan. Why is it important to swim with a friend?"

8 "One of them might get into trouble. The other one can call for help."

9 His mother nods. She reaches in her bag to get sunblock. She puts it on Nathan's arms. She does not want him to get burned. She makes sure that Nathan wears sunblock every time they go to the beach.

10 Nathan looks around the beach. The lifeguard is sitting in a tall chair. He is looking out at the water. Seeing the lifeguard makes Nathan feel safe. Knowing the safety rules makes him feel safe, too.

1 In the picture, what is the lifeguard doing?

- (A) Putting on his life vest
- (B) Talking to Nathan's mother
- (C) Looking out at the water
- (D) Making a list of safety rules

2 What important safety rule from the story are the two girls in the picture following?

- (A) Swim with a buddy.
- (B) Do not swim after dark.
- (C) Pick up your beach toys.
- (D) Do not run on the beach.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 In paragraph 1, the word enormous means —

(A) old

(B) huge

(C) small

(D) strong

4 In paragraph 1, the word obey means —

(A) lose

(B) forget

(C) change

(D) follow

5 Which word from the story means about the same as buddy in paragraph 6?

(A) *bag*

(B) *friend*

(C) *adult*

(D) *trouble*

6 What is Nathan's mother doing in the picture, and why? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Tim wrote this story about his ride to school. He wants you to review his paper. As you read, think about the corrections that Tim should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



A Car Game

(1) Mother and I have been driving in the car for an hour. (2) We are playing a car game. (3) We playing it before. (4) I asked, Would you rather be a bird or a puppy? (5) She thinks about the choices. (6) At last she said, "I has always wanted to be a bird so I could fly around." (7) Now it is my mother's turn to ask a question.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

(A) Change ***playing*** to **have played**

(B) Insert a comma after ***it***

(C) Change ***before*** to **Before**

(D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

(A) Change ***She*** to **We**

(B) Change ***has*** to **have**

(C) Change ***around*** to **arownd**

(D) Make no change

9 What is the **BEST** way to rewrite sentence 4?

(A) "I asked, Would you rather be a bird or a puppy?"

(B) I "asked," Would you rather be a bird or a puppy?

(C) I asked, "Would you rather be a bird or a puppy?"

(D) "I asked," Would you rather be a bird or a puppy?

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Can
(B) Corn
(C) Cone
(D) Coin

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Bay
(B) Buy
(C) Boy
(D) Boo

12 What is the prefix in displease?

(A) dis
(B) is
(C) ease
(D) as

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 4 • Week 2
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Use Illustrations,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Use Illustrations,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues: Synonyms,* 3,4,5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: Have *as a Helping Verb,* 7, 8; *Quotation Marks*, 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Diphthong* oi, oy, 10, 11; *Prefixes* re-, un-, dis-, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Play It Safe." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Play It Safe



1 Playing sports is fun. It is good exercise. But sometimes people get hurt. A hard fall can break a bone. A broken bone is serious. If you break a bone, you need to go see a doctor.

2 Most hospitals have emergency rooms. Doctors there know what to do. First, you need to fill out a form. The form asks personal questions. You write in your name. You write in other things about yourself, too. The doctor gets this piece of paper. The paper informs the doctor about how to help you. You may need to wait. Then someone will call your name.

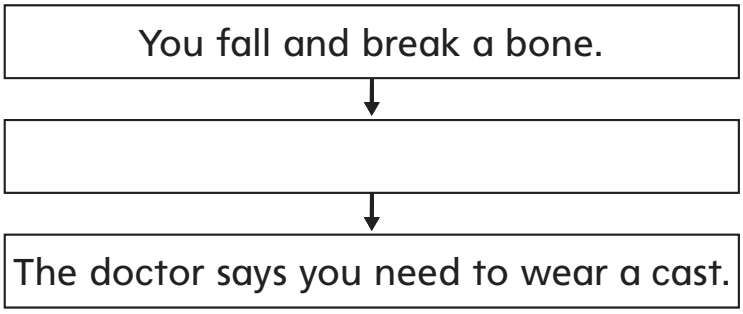
3 You may need to get an X-ray. There is a special room for taking X-rays. A machine takes a picture of your bone. The doctor looks at this picture. The picture tells the doctor if the bone is broken. This helps the doctor decide what to do next.

4 You may need to wear a cast. A cast is hard. It protects the broken bone. A cast helps the bone heal the right way. After a few weeks, the cast can come off.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

1 Look at the chart of information from "Play It Safe."



Which of these goes in the empty box?

- (A) You need some exercise.
- (B) You fall down hard.
- (C) You go and play a sport.
- (D) You go to the emergency room.

2 What do you do first when you go to the emergency room?

- (A) Fill out a form
- (B) Get an X-ray
- (C) Put on a cast
- (D) See a doctor

3 In paragraph 1, the word serious means —

- (A) easy to forget about
- (B) important to take care of
- (C) hard to understand
- (D) interesting to learn about

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 Which word from the article means about the same as informs in paragraph 2?

- (A) *takes*
- (B) *gets*
- (C) *protects*
- (D) *tells*

5 Which meaning from the dictionary tells what the word heal means in paragraph 4?

- (A) a cast to protect a broken bone
- (B) the back part of your foot
- (C) to fix or get healthy
- (D) part of the bottom of a shoe

6 What does a doctor do when she thinks someone has broken a bone? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

_____

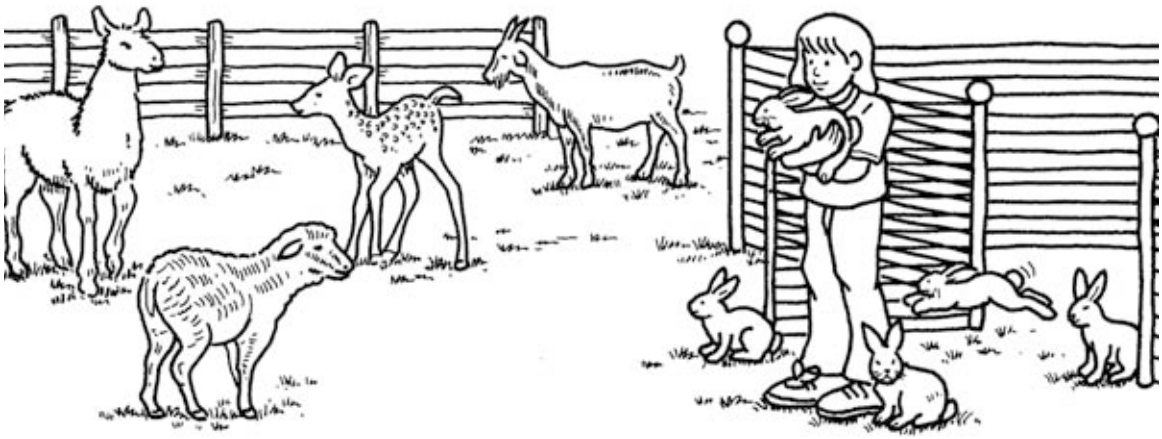
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Tina wrote this story. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Tina should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



The Petting Zoo

(1) Ms. Perkins runs a petting zoo. (2) There are many animals at the zoo. (3) One day, Dani visited the zoo. (4) Ms. Perkins taked the rabbits out of their pen. (5) Dani fed and petted the rabbits. (6) Then she telled Ms. Perkins about her favorite book. (7) It is called The rabbit's tail.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

(A) Change ***taked*** to **took**

(B) Change ***of*** to **off**

(C) Change ***their*** to **there**

(D) Make no change

8 Which change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

(A) Change ***she*** to **her**

(B) Change ***telled*** to **told**

(C) Change ***book*** to **booke**

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

(A) Insert a comma after ***is***

(B) Change ***called*** to **calling**

(C) Change ***The rabbit's tail*** to **The Rabbit's Tail**

(D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Shoe
(B) She
(C) Show
(D) Shore

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Tot
(B) Tooth
(C) Throw
(D) Told

12 What is the suffix in colorful?

(A) co
(B) olo
(C) or
(D) ful

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 4 • Week 3
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Sequence of Events,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Sequence of Events,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3; *Context Clues: Synonyms,* 4; *Dictionary: Homophones,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Irregular Verbs,* 7, 8; *Book Titles,* 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Vowel Digraphs* oo, ui, ew, ue, u, ou, oe, 10, 11; *Suffixes* -ful, -less, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

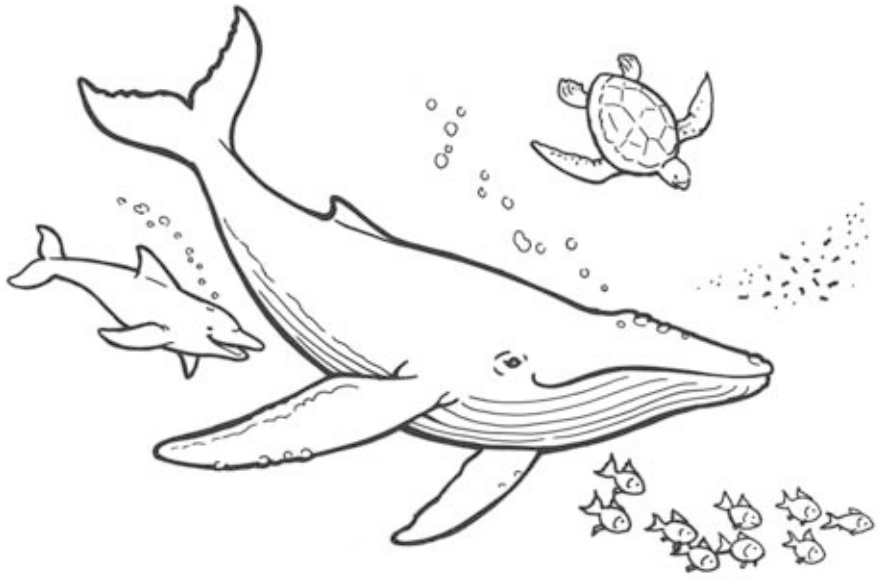
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Save the Whales." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Save the Whales



1 Whales live in water. But they are not fish. Fish lay eggs. Whales do not. A whale is born like any other mammal. A young whale drinks its mother's milk like other mammal babies.

2 A whale breathes with a small hole on its head. It swims to the top of the water. It breathes air through this hole. Then it swims back below the water.

3 It is not normal to see whales on land. But sometimes they swim too close and get stuck. They must get back into the water. They cannot stay on land too long. They can die from hunger. You may see a whale on land. If you do, you need to get help. Call a park worker. Tell the worker where to find the whale.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 Whales cannot get back into the water alone. A wildlife expert examines the whale. Other wildlife workers help, too. They keep the whale wet. They try to get the whale back into the ocean.

5 In 2003, more than 150 whales were stuck on a beach. People were scared. They called for help. Everyone worked together. They helped the whales get back into the water. They rescued 39 whales.

1 What happens next after a baby whale is born?

- **A** The mother whale lays some eggs.
- **B** The baby whale swims off by itself.
- **C** The mother whale swims toward land.
- **D** The baby whale drinks milk from its mother.

2 Just after a whale swims to the top of the water, it —

- **A** eats some food
- **B** breathes in some air
- **C** drinks some milk
- **D** scares some people

3 Which word means the opposite of young in paragraph 1?

- **A** Old
- **B** Wild
- **C** Quick
- **D** Tiny

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 In paragraph 3, the word hunger means —

- (A) needing to sleep
- (B) feeling cold
- (C) needing to eat
- (D) feeling afraid

5 Which word means about the same as rescued in paragraph 5?

- (A) Needed
- (B) Saved
- (C) Watched
- (D) Remembered

6 What do workers do just after they find a whale stuck on land? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

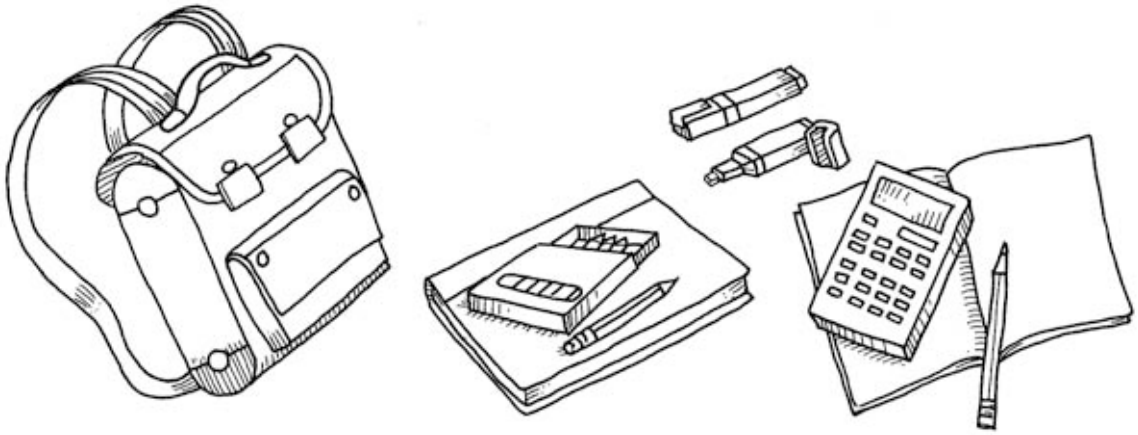
_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Suki wrote the letter below. She wants you to review her letter. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Suki should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



(1) Dear Grandma,

(2) Summer vacation is almost over. (3) Yesterday I goed shopping with Mom. (4) We buyed a box for my pencils and markers. (5) Tomorrow I will get a haircut. (6) Then I will be ready for the first day of school.

(7) Love,
Suki

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

(A) Change ***Dear*** to **dear**

(B) Insert a comma after ***Dear***

(C) Change the comma to a period

(D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

(A) Change ***I*** to **i**

(B) Change ***goed*** to **went**

(C) Change ***Mom*** to **mom**

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

(A) Change ***buyed*** to **bought**

(B) Change ***a*** to **an**

(C) Change the period to a question mark

(D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

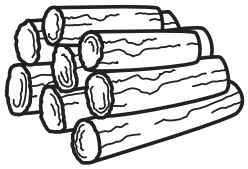
DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Food
(B) Fort
(C) Foot
(D) Fit

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Word
(B) Wide
(C) Wade
(D) Wood

12 Which word goes in the blank?

Ben is _____ up the path.

(A) run
(B) runs
(C) running
(D) ran

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 4 • Week 4
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Sequence of Events,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Sequence of Events,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues: Antonyms,* 3; *Context Clues,* 4; *Context Clues: Synonyms:* -ed, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Letter Punctuation,* 7; *Irregular Verbs,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Vowel Digraphs* oo, ou, 10, 11; *Inflectional Endings* -ing, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Wonderful Mother's Day." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Wonderful Mother's Day



1 Jack and Ellie were making a special Mother's Day breakfast for their mom. Their dad had helped them plan a menu of pancakes and eggs. They assembled everything on the counter: eggs, milk, flour, butter, and sugar.

2 "Are we forgetting something?" asked Jack.

3 "No," Ellie replied. The children watched as Dad poured the eggs into a pan. When the eggs were cooked, Dad put them on a plate.

4 The family's dog, Pinky, came into the kitchen with a ball in his mouth. Jack threw the ball down the hall. "Fetch!" said Jack. Pinky chased after the ball.

5 "I know I am forgetting something," said Jack.

6 "Oh, no!" said Ellie. Pinky had his nose in the plate of eggs. The dog devoured the breakfast they had made.

7 "Sorry," Pinky said.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

8 "Now I remember! I forgot to feed Pinky," said Jack.

9 "We cannot let Pinky ruin Mother's Day," said Ellie. "We need a new breakfast for Mom!" Ellie snapped her fingers. A beautiful breakfast appeared.

10 "Mom does not like us to leave the kitchen a mess," said Jack. He clapped his hands. The dirty dishes were clean.

11 Then Jack and Ellie went to surprise their mom.

---

1 Look at the chart on the right. Which of these should go in the empty box?

Reality	Fantasy
Pinky eats the plate of eggs.	

(A) Ellie says, "Oh, no!"

(B) Pinky says, "Sorry."

(C) Jack says, "I forgot to feed Pinky."

(D) Ellie says, "We cannot let Pinky ruin Mother's Day."

---

2 What does the word assembled mean in paragraph 1?

(A) Bought

(B) Tasted

(C) Returned

(D) Gathered

3 Which word means about the same as devoured in paragraph 6?

(A) Sniffed

(B) Spilled

(C) Ate

(D) Disliked

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 Which detail shows that this story is a fantasy?

- **A** Ellie and Jack want to make breakfast for their mom.
- **B** Dad cooks eggs for the breakfast.
- **C** A breakfast appears when Ellie snaps her fingers.
- **D** The family's dog is named Pinky.

5 In paragraph 1, the word menu means —

- **A** a list of foods for a meal
- **B** a holiday
- **C** guests invited to a party
- **D** a list of kitchen tools

6 What things happen at the end of the story that could not really happen? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

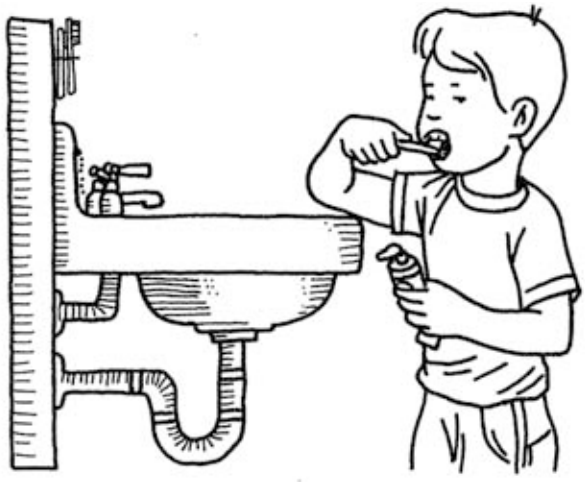
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

James wrote this story about himself. He wants you to review his paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that James should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



No Water?

(1) Yesterday didn't start out very well. (2) I woke up in the morning and started brushing my teeth. (3) However, the water was'not working! (4) I had to spit out the toothpaste. (5) The day couldnot have started any worse.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- (A) Change ***didn't*** to **didnt'**
- (B) Change ***out*** to **owt**
- (C) Change the period to a question mark
- (D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- (A) Change ***the*** to **an**
- (B) Change ***was'not*** to **wasn't**
- (C) Change ***working*** to **werking**
- (D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- (A) Change ***day*** to **Day**
- (B) Change ***couldnot*** to **couldn't**
- (C) Change ***started*** to **starts**
- (D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

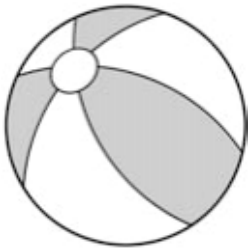
DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Say
(B) So
(C) Saw
(D) Sue

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Ball
(B) Bail
(C) Bell
(D) Bill

12 Which word goes in the blank?

Last night the baby woke up and _____.

(A) cry
(B) cries
(C) crying
(D) cried

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 4 • Week 5
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Fantasy and Reality,* 1, 4	/2	%
Short Answer: *Fantasy and Reality,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Word Parts/Inflected Verbs,* 2, 3; *Context Clues,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Contractions/Apostrophes,* 7; *Contractions,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Vowel Digraphs* au, aw, a (lk, lt, all), a, 10, 11; *Inflectional Endings* -ed, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS
Read "The Window Garden." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

The Window Garden



1 Joe loved plants. He wished he could have a garden. But his family lived in an apartment. There was no place for a garden. His plants were in pots instead. Joe had plants in front of every window in the apartment. He called them his window gardens.

2 Joe's family had planned a vacation. They were going away for two weeks. Joe asked his next-door neighbor Al to water his plants. Al lived by himself. But he had many plants, too.

3 "Dust drifts down onto the plants," Joe told Al. "You need to wipe off the leaves."

4 He also said, "A cactus lives in the desert. It drowns and dies if it gets too much water."

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

5 One of the plants had three large buds. Joe knew they were about to burst into flowers. They would be very pretty. He was sad he would miss that.

6 "I'll take good care of your plants," said Al with a smile.

7 Joe thanked Al. It was time to go. He waved to his plants. Just then, a breeze blew through the window. The wind moved the leaves of Joe's plants. It was as if the plants were waving to him, too.

1 Al probably agrees to water Joe's plants because he —

- **A** is bored and looking for something to do
- **B** enjoys plants as much as Joe does
- **C** thinks no one else in the building wants to help Joe
- **D** wants a chance to learn about plants

2 Joe tells Al two things about cactus plants because he —

- **A** wants to show off everything he knows about cactus plants
- **B** does not want Al to touch the cactus plants
- **C** wants to be sure Al knows how to water the cactus plants
- **D** wants to explain why he likes cactus plants so much

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 In paragraph 3, the word drifts means —

- (A) pours
- (B) floats
- (C) shines
- (D) crashes

4 In paragraph 4, the word desert means —

- (A) in the shade
- (B) a crowded place
- (C) near the ocean
- (D) a hot, dry place

5 In paragraph 2, the word neighbor means —

- (A) someone who lives close by
- (B) a friend
- (C) someone in the family
- (D) a stranger

6 At the end of the story, how does Joe feel when he waves to his plants? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows.
Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Jack wrote the story below. He wants you to review his paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements Jack should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



My Backpack

(1) I packed my backpack this morning. (2) First, I put in my lunch and an apple for my snack. (3) Next, I put in my favorite book. (4) After that, I put my homework in my backpack. (5) My backpack felt so heavy! (6) Finally I said, See you later, Mom! (7) Then I left for school.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 Which word in sentence 2 is a pronoun?

(A) *I*

(B) *put*

(C) *lunch*

(D) *an*

8 What is the **BEST** way to rewrite sentence 5?

(A) It felt so heavy!

(B) Them felt so heavy!

(C) You felt so heavy!

(D) He felt so heavy!

9 What is the **BEST** way to rewrite sentence 6?

(A) "Finally I said, See you later, Mom!"

(B) Finally, "I said," See you later, Mom!

(C) Finally I said, See you later, Mom!"

(D) Finally I said, "See you later, Mom!"

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word has two closed syllables?

(A) Nap

(B) Napkin

(C) Kindly

(D) Pains

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Backpack

(B) Cable

(C) Carton

(D) Cabin

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Wage

(B) Wag

(C) Wagon

(D) Water

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 5 • Week 1
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Draw Conclusions,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Draw Conclusions,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Pronouns,* 7, 8; *Quotation Marks,* 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Closed Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Grandma's Garden." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Grandma's Garden



1 Grace and Kevin went to visit their grandmother. They found her in the garden. She was next to the roses.

2 "The roses are beautiful," said Grace.

3 "They just started blooming last week," said Grandma. "These have no scent, but they are my favorite flowers."

4 Grace sniffed the flowers. There was no smell. Then Grandma showed them a rose bush with flowers that smelled sweet.

5 "Careful," said Grandma. "The thorns are prickly."

6 "Gardening seems dangerous," joked Kevin.

7 A big bag of broken shells was next to the rose bushes. "What are these?" asked Grace.

8 "They are mussels," Grandma said.

9 "I have muscles!" Kevin showed off his arms.

10 "Not that kind, silly," Grace corrected her brother.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

11 "Mussels are sea creatures with hard shells," Grandma said. "Their crushed shells make a nice mulch."

12 "What is mulch?" asked Kevin.

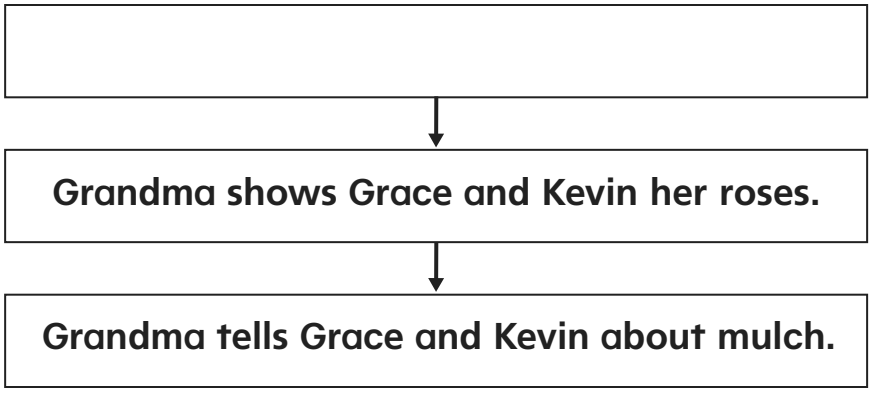
13 "We spread it on the ground," answered Grandma. "It keeps the soil wet. It also keeps weeds from growing."

14 "So mulch is good," said Kevin, "and weeds are bad."

15 "Right," said Grandma. "You two really know your way around a garden!"

---

1 Look at the chart below.



Which of these goes in the empty box?

(A) Grace and Kevin go to visit their grandmother.

(B) Kevin and Grace look at the roses.

(C) Grace notices a bag of broken shells.

(D) Kevin sees some weeds in the garden.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 What does the word scent mean in paragraph 3?

- **A** Penny
- **B** Smell
- **C** Mailed
- **D** Bought

3 What happens just after Grace asks about the shells?

- **A** The roses bloom.
- **B** Kevin shows off his arms.
- **C** Grace finds Grandma in her garden.
- **D** Kevin picks flowers.

4 In paragraph 5, the word prickly means —

- **A** soft
- **B** short
- **C** sharp
- **D** still

5 In paragraph 8, what does the word mussels mean?

- **A** Parts of the body
- **B** A type of animal with a hard shell
- **C** Moves something very heavy
- **D** Makes something happen

6 What happens at the end of the story after Grace asks about the shells? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

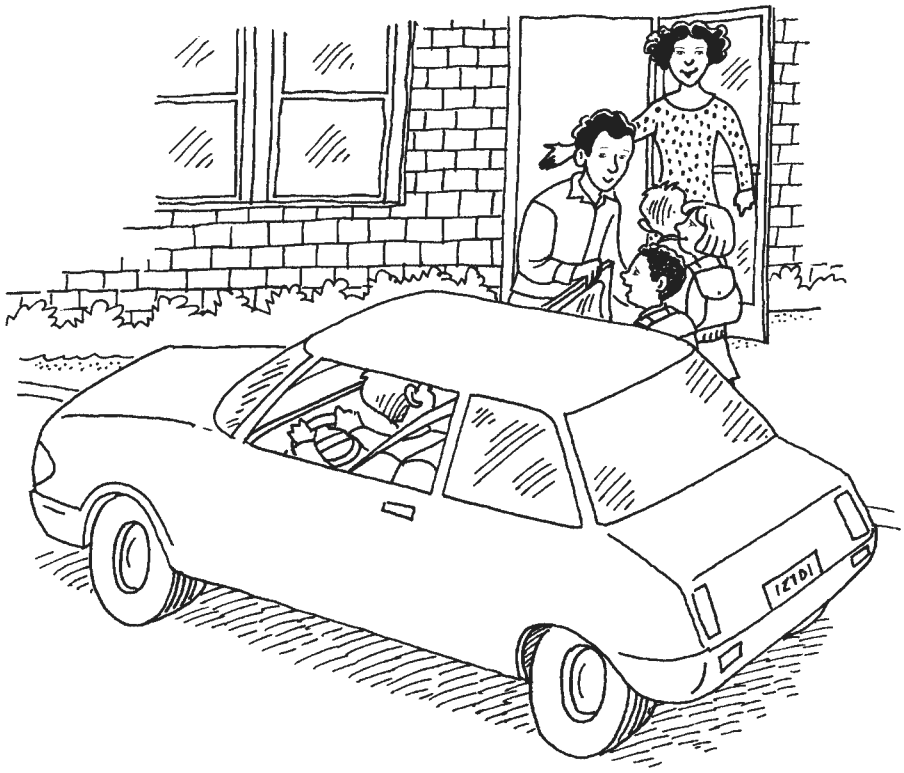
_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows.
Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

José wrote the story below. He wants you to review his paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that José should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Riding to School

(1) Dad drives me to school every day. (2) Our neighbors, James and Amy, get a ride with us. (3) James and i are in Ms. Whitten's class together. (4) She is a great teacher. (5) Us learn many new things from her.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- (A) Change ***drives*** to **droves**
- (B) Change ***me*** to **I**
- (C) Change ***school*** to **scool**
- (D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- (A) Change ***i*** to **I**
- (B) Change ***are*** to **have**
- (C) Change ***together*** to **togather**
- (D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- (A) Change ***Us*** to **We**
- (B) Change ***many*** to **meny**
- (C) Change ***things*** to **thing**
- (D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word has two closed syllables?

(A) Spent

(B) Penny

(C) Happen

(D) Stamps

11 Which word has two closed syllables?

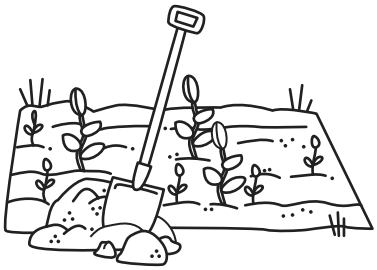
(A) Nests

(B) Still

(C) Tents

(D) Listen

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Garbage

(B) Carton

(C) Garden

(D) Great

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 5 • Week 2
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Sequence of Events,* 1, 3	/2	%
Short Answer: *Sequence of Events,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues: Homophones,* 2, 5; *Context Clues,* 4	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: I *and* me, we *and* us, 7, 9; *Pronoun* I, 8	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Closed Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

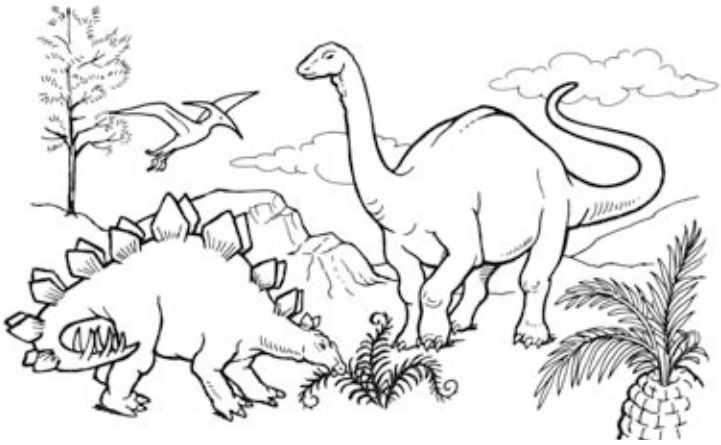
TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS
Read "The End of the Dinosaurs." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

The End of the Dinosaurs



1 People love dinosaurs. There are toy dinosaurs. There are dinosaur books. Dinosaurs are the best known of all ancient animals. The last dinosaurs died about 65 million years ago.

2 People have different ideas about how dinosaurs died. Some people think that a big space rock hit Earth. They believe that this rock shook the ground. This made volcanoes appear. Hot rock poured from the volcanoes. Plants and animals died. The dinosaurs had nothing to eat. They died, too.

3 Others think that the weather hurt the dinosaurs. They believe that Earth became too cold. They think that it was too dry. It was hard for the dinosaurs to stay warm. There was no rain for drinking water. Dinosaurs could not live without water. They could not live in such cold.

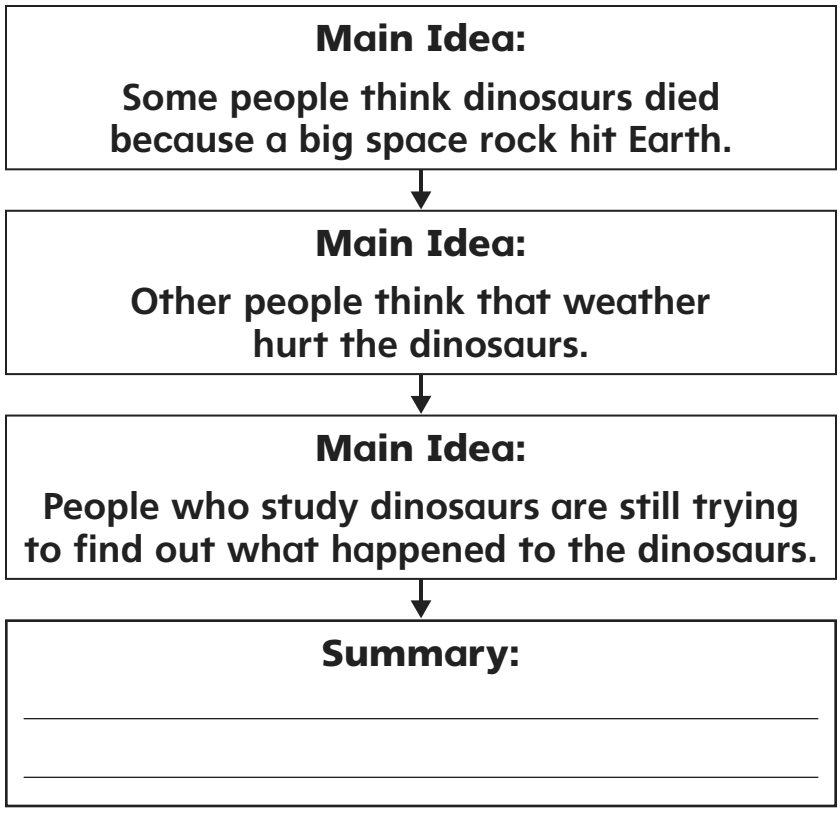
4 These are some ideas about what happened to the dinosaurs. The unhappy truth is, no one really knows for sure. People who

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

study dinosaurs are still unable to confirm what really happened. They have listened to a lot of ideas. They are hopeful that they will find an answer to their questions. One day we may know what really happened to the dinosaurs.

1 Look at the chart of information about "The End of the Dinosaurs."



Which of these goes on the blank lines?

(A) No one knows for sure what happened to the dinosaurs.

(B) There are toy dinosaurs, and there are dinosaur books.

(C) Dinosaurs could not live in the cold.

(D) Many people love dinosaurs.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 When did the last of the dinorsaurs die?

- (A) When humans first walked Earth
- (B) In the early 1900s
- (C) About 6 thousand years ago
- (D) Over 65 million years ago

3 In paragraph 1, the word ancient means —

- (A) very strange
- (B) smart
- (C) very old
- (D) famous

4 In paragraph 4, the word unable means —

- (A) already able
- (B) able again
- (C) not able
- (D) one who is able

5 In paragraph 4, the word hopeful means —

- (A) hope again
- (B) full of hope
- (C) without hope
- (D) someone who hopes

6 What is this article mostly about? Write a summary of the article.

_____

_____

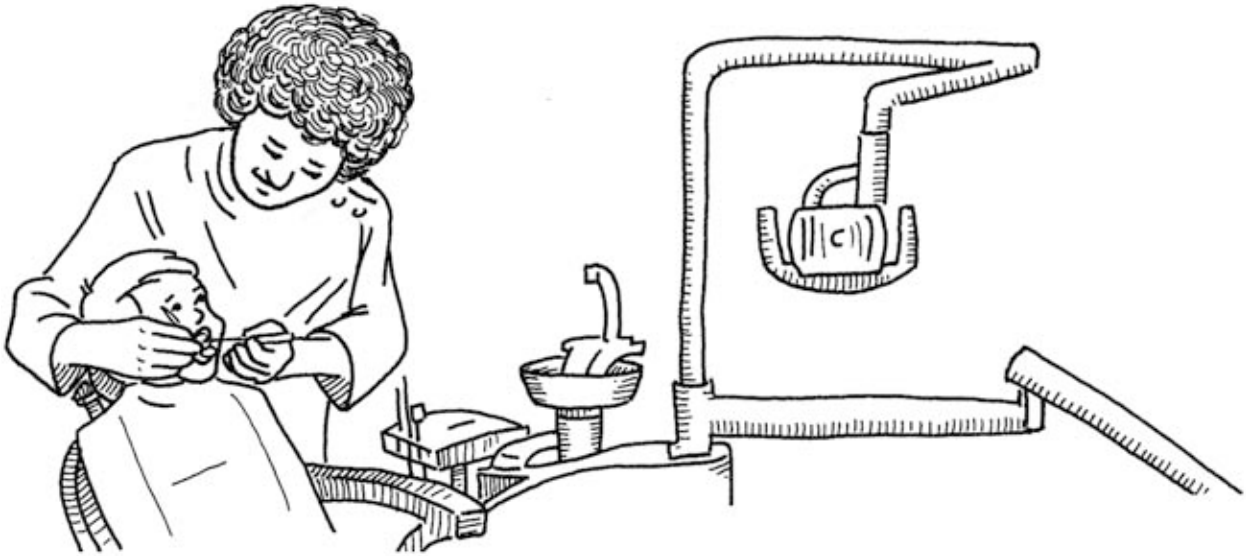
_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows.
Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Kevin wrote this story. He wants you to review his paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Kevin should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



New Teeth

(1) On sunday, Joe could not eat much. (2) He had some pain in his mouth. (3) The next day, Joe's mother took him to the dentist. (4) She's name was Dr. Baker. (5) She looked carefully at Joe's teeth. (6) "Your teeth are fine," Dr. Baker told Joe. (7) "But some new teeth are growing in, and that is why you have some pain."

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

(A) Change ***sunday*** to **Sunday**

(B) Change ***could not*** to **could'not**

(C) Change ***eat*** to **eating**

(D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

(A) Change ***She's*** to **Her**

(B) Change ***was*** to **be**

(C) Change ***Dr. Baker*** to **dr. baker**

(D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

(A) Change ***Your*** to **You**

(B) Change ***teeth*** to **tooths**

(C) Change ***told*** to **telled**

(D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Dates
(B) Lady
(C) Late
(D) Days

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Babble
(B) Bedroom
(C) Table
(D) Baby

12 Which word has an open syllable?

(A) Rent
(B) Return
(C) Tears
(D) Trunk

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 5 • Week 3
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Summarize,* 1; *Main Idea and Details,* 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Summarize,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3; *Word Parts: Prefixes and Suffixes,* 4, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Capitalization,* 7; *Possessive Pronouns,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Open Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

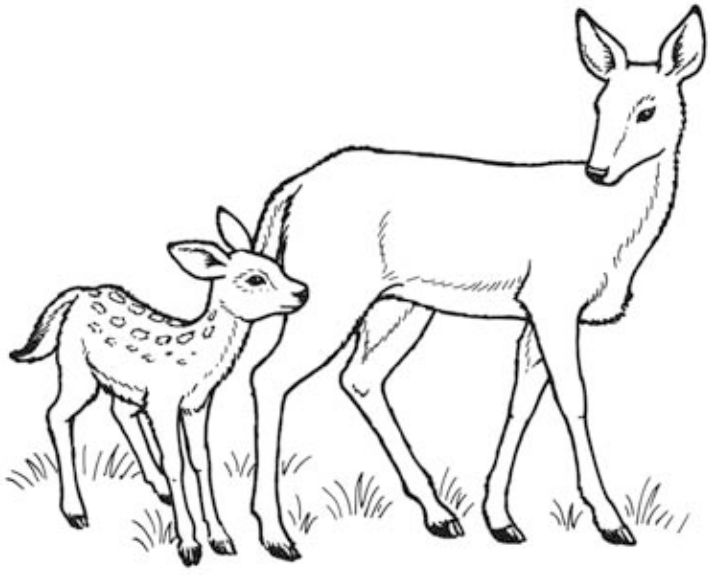
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Baby Animals." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Baby Animals



1 My mother and I went to the zoo. We wanted to see baby animals. I peered at a small monkey. It snuggled under its mother.

2 We walked through the zoo. We stopped to say hello to a baby goat. My mother recognized some footprints in the dirt.

3 "Do you know what those are?" she asked.

4 I looked at the ground inside a pen. The tracks were small. They were too small to be human footprints.

5 "Is it a bird?" I asked.

6 "Those are deer tracks," she said.

7 We looked up. An adult white-tailed deer was near us. A baby deer was next to it. They stared at us. I giggled.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

8 "Why does the baby deer have spots?" I asked my mom.

9 "Some baby deer are born with spots. These spots help them hide from other animals," she told me.

10 "Why doesn't the adult deer have spots?"

11 "Adult deer don't need to hide," said Mom. "When the baby deer is an adult, all of its spots will have vanished. It will have new adult fur."

12 "I like this place. It's fun to learn about animals. Can we come back next week?" I asked.

13 "Sure," Mom said. She liked the animals, too.

14 As we left, a baby bird fluttered by us. "Good-bye, baby bird," I called out. "See you soon!"

1 Most of the baby animals at the zoo probably were —

- (A) born there at the zoo
- (B) ready to leave their mothers
- (C) going to be sold soon
- (D) found in a wild place

2 The narrator probably wants to come back next week because he wants to —

- (A) catch a bird
- (B) miss a day of school
- (C) meet new friends
- (D) see more baby animals

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 Which word means about the same as peered in paragraph 1?

- **A** Looked
- **B** Talked
- **C** Frowned
- **D** Winked

4 Which word means about the same as snuggled in paragraph 1?

- **A** Lost
- **B** Bothered
- **C** Cuddled
- **D** Watched

5 In paragraph 7, the word giggled means —

- **A** waved
- **B** laughed
- **C** ran
- **D** hid

6 What happens to the deer's spots as it grows up? Explain your answer and support it with details from the story.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Haley wrote this story about a girl named Kim. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Haley should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



This Coat Is Too Big!

(1) Kim couldnt find her coat. (2) Her sister said, "You can wear my old blue coat. (3) Your big enough to wear it now." (4) So Kim put on the coat. (5) It almost touched the floor. (6) Kim said, "Oh, it's much too big for me."

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- (A) Change ***couldnt*** to **couldn't**
- (B) Change ***find*** to **finded**
- (C) Change ***her*** to **her's**
- (D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- (A) Change ***Your*** to **You're**
- (B) Change ***to*** to **two**
- (C) Change ***now*** to **know**
- (D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- (A) Change ***it's*** to **its**
- (B) Change ***too*** to **two**
- (C) Take out the quotation marks
- (D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Puppy
(B) Puddle
(C) Settle
(D) Little

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Pattern
(B) Kettle
(C) Paddle
(D) Pedal

12 Which word has two syllables?

(A) Lied
(B) Riddle
(C) Stale
(D) Rides

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 5 • Week 4
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Make Inferences,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Make Inferences,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Thesaurus: Synonyms,* 3, 4, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Contractions,* 7, 9; *Contractions and Possessive Pronouns,* 8	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Consonant* + le *Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Kevin's Surprise." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Kevin's Surprise



1 Kevin glanced at the clock. He had promised to mow the lawn before dinner. He opened the garage door. He could hear a soft crying sound. It was coming from inside the garage.

2 "MEOW!" A cat wiggled out of a box. Then it rubbed up against Kevin's leg.

3 "Who are you?" Kevin asked the cat. "And how did you get in here?"

4 Kevin looked at the black cat. Its fur was so shiny it gleamed. But the cat looked thin. Kevin went into the kitchen. He opened a can of tuna. He brought it out for the cat. The cat ate all of it. Then it curled up in the garage. It went to sleep. Kevin went out and mowed the lawn. The cat was still sleeping when he finished.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

5 Kevin's mother was making dinner inside. He told her about the cat. "Can we keep it?" he asked.

6 "No," said his mother. "I am sure someone is looking for it and wants it back. Taking it to the animal shelter is the right thing to do. If nobody claims it, then we can keep it."

7 The next day they drove to the animal shelter. The cat sat in Kevin's lap. He had only had the cat for a day. But he was sad. He would miss his beloved new friend.

1 Kevin probably feeds the cat because it —

- **A** meows
- **B** rubs against his leg
- **C** looks thin
- **D** has black fur

2 Kevin's mother probably wants to take the cat to the animal shelter because she —

- **A** does not want any pets in the house
- **B** thinks Kevin should have a dog instead
- **C** wants Kevin to adopt a new kitten
- **D** thinks the cat's owner is looking for it

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 In paragraph 1, the word glanced means —

- (A) walked
- (B) closed
- (C) looked
- (D) cried

4 In paragraph 4, which word helps the reader understand the meaning of gleamed?

- (A) *shiny*
- (B) *thin*
- (C) *curled*
- (D) *sleeping*

5 In paragraph 7, the base word of beloved is —

- (A) be
- (B) belove
- (C) loved
- (D) love

6 At the end of the story, why does Kevin feel sad? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

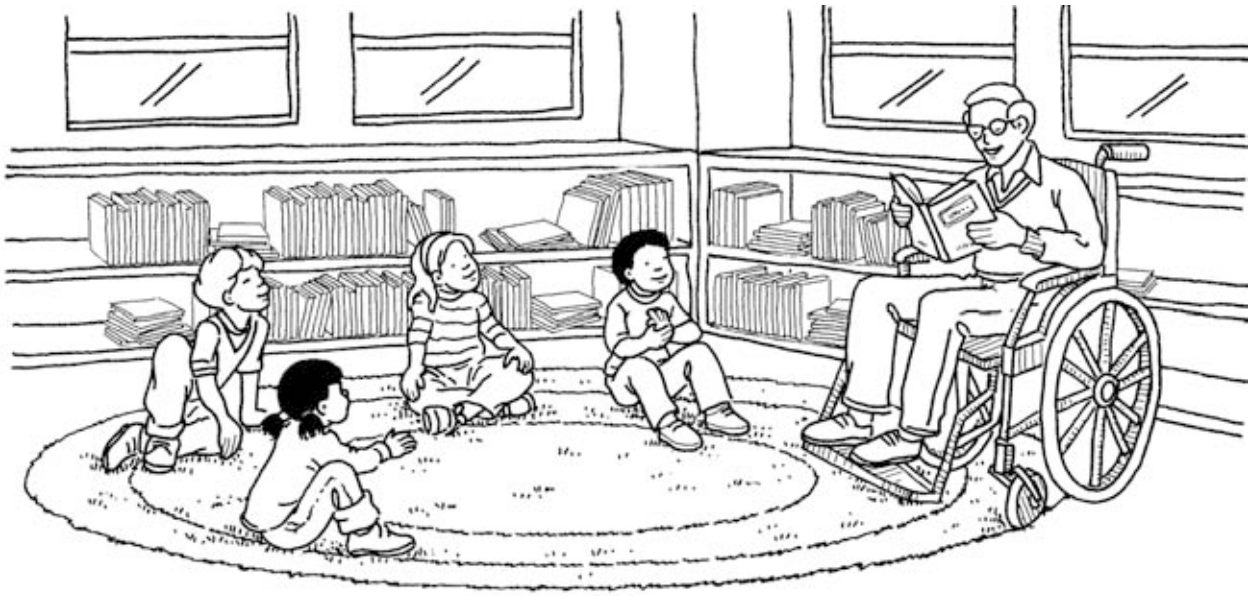
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS
Read the introduction and the passage that follows.
Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Lea wrote this story about school. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Lea should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Story Time



(1) We has story time every afternoon at school. (2) Mr. Clayton reads a book for twenty minutes. (3) This week he is reading a mystery book. (4) The book is called whispers. (5) What an exciting story! (6) I listen closely to every word.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- **A** Change ***has*** to **have**
- **B** Change ***school*** to **School**
- **C** Change the period to a question mark
- **D** Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- **A** Change ***The*** to **An**
- **B** Change ***is*** to **are**
- **C** Change ***whispers*** to **Whispers**
- **D** Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- **A** Change ***I*** to **Me**
- **B** Change ***listen*** to **listens**
- **C** Change ***word*** to **worde**
- **D** Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word has an open syllable?

(A) Red

(B) Return

(C) Rude

(D) Burn

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Ruler

(B) Roadway

(C) Rude

(D) Relate

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Land

(B) Lion

(C) Late

(D) Light

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 5 • Week 5
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Make Inferences,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Make Inferences,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Word Parts: Inflected Verbs and Base Words (ending* -ed*),* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Pronoun-Verb Agreement,* 7, 9; *Book Titles,* 8	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Open Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "A Trip to Joshua Tree." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

A Trip to Joshua Tree



1 Our class took a field trip to Joshua Tree National Park. Two deserts come together inside the park. One is the Colorado Desert. The other is the Mojave Desert.

2 We did not go to the Colorado Desert in the eastern part of the park. It is one of the hottest deserts in the country. Instead, we went to the Mojave Desert, which is a little cooler.

3 We looked for the park's desert plants and animals. And we saw the Joshua tree forests. Joshua trees are interesting. They have long, twisted branches. The tallest tree in the park is 40 feet tall.

4 Then we got to see a desert tortoise. The guide told us that the long, lengthy summer and winter months are hard for the tortoise. We watched the tortoise dig a deep burrow underground. It lives in this burrow to escape the heat and cold.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

5 Rattlesnakes live in the park, too. Sometimes these snakes make a rattling sound. That sound is a warning to stay far away.

6 Our teacher told us to look beyond the park's desert plants and animals. We saw distant rock forms. I wonder what they look like up close.

7 I had a lot of questions about the park. My teacher told me to ask a ranger. Part of a ranger's job is to protect plants and animals in the park. Being a ranger at Joshua Tree sounds like a fun job.

1 The author probably wrote this article to —

- **A** make readers laugh
- **B** teach readers about rattlesnakes
- **C** describe a visit to the Mojave Desert
- **D** persuade readers to become park rangers

2 The author gives details about the Colorado and Mojave deserts to show —

- **A** how each desert got its name
- **B** why the Mojave Desert is better than the Colorado Desert
- **C** why rangers work in each desert
- **D** how interesting and different the two deserts are

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 Which word means almost the same as lengthy in paragraph 4?

- (A) Dry
- (B) Long
- (C) New
- (D) Dark

4 In paragraph 6, the word distant means —

- (A) pretty
- (B) falling down
- (C) huge
- (D) far away

5 In paragraph 7, the word ranger's means —

- (A) more than one ranger
- (B) belonging to a ranger
- (C) without a ranger
- (D) like a ranger

6 Why does the author give details about tortoises and Joshua trees? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

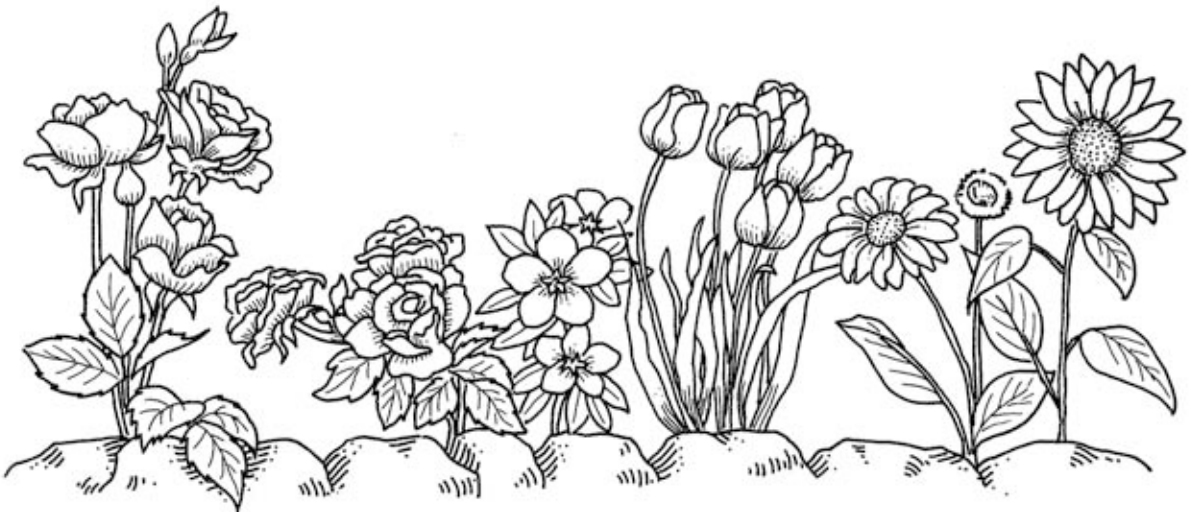
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Wendy wrote this story about working in the garden. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Wendy should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



Working in the Garden

(1) Mom and I worked in the garden today. (2) It is a flower garden and there are many colors of flowers. (3) Mom taught me all about sunflowers roses, and petunias. (4) She showed me how to pull weeds. (5) That job kept me busy for a long time.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 2?

(A) It is a colorful flower garden.

(B) It is a garden with colors and flowers.

(C) It is a garden of flowers and there are colors.

(D) It is a garden of many colors and flowers.

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

(A) Change ***taught*** to **teached**

(B) Change ***me*** to **my**

(C) Insert a comma after ***sunflowers***

(D) Make no change

9 Which word in sentence 5 is an adjective?

(A) *job*

(B) *kept*

(C) *long*

(D) *time*

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Attic
(B) Apple
(C) Awful
(D) Able

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Shovel
(B) Saddle
(C) Several
(D) Shoes

12 Which word has two syllables?

(A) Leaps
(B) Deep
(C) Deals
(D) Pedal

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 6 • Week 1
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Author's Purpose,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Author's Purpose,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Possessive Nouns,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Adjectives,* 7, 9; *Commas in Sentences,* 8	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Consonant* + le *(*el, al*) Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Taking Care of Pets." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Taking Care of Pets



1 A lot of people have pets. Dogs make good pets. So do cats. Birds can be pets, too. It is fun to watch pet fish swim. These pets are different kinds of animals, but they all have needs. All pets need care. All pets need food. All pets need water. All pets need a safe place to live.

2 Some pets do not need help to get clean. Fish do not need baths. Birds bathe themselves in pools of water. They clean their feathers with their beaks. But other pets may need help getting clean.

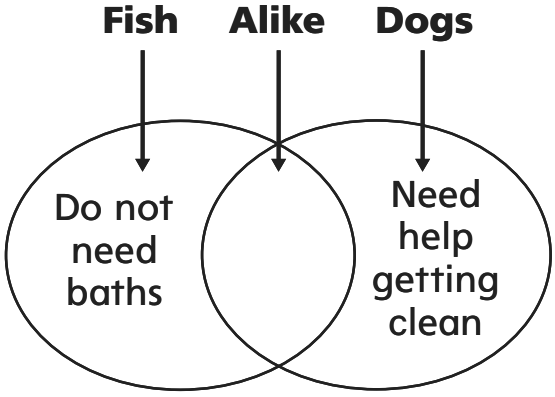
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 Some dogs like to play in muddy puddles. When they start scratching the itches on their skin, it is time for a bath. Some people wash their dogs inside, but dogs can make a mess in the bathroom. It is better to wash them outside. A big tub and hose are handy for washing a dog outside. Giving the dog a biscuit to nibble during a bath may help also.

4 Cats are good at keeping clean. But sometimes they need help. They may have fleas or something caught in their fur. Cats can be bathed in a sink. They need a special shampoo. Have someone help so you do not get scratched. No matter what kind of pet you have, it needs your care and attention.

1 Look at the diagram of information from the article.



Which of these goes in the empty space?

(A) Need a safe place to live

(B) Play in muddy puddles

(C) Clean their feathers

(D) Scratch their itches

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 How are all pets alike?

- (A) They all swim.
- (B) They need food.
- (C) They clean themselves.
- (D) They get fleas.

3 In paragraph 3, the word itches means —

- (A) like an itch
- (B) not an itch
- (C) only one itch
- (D) more than one itch

4 In paragraph 3, the word puddles means —

- (A) not a puddle
- (B) without a puddle
- (C) more than one puddle
- (D) from a puddle

5 In paragraph 3, the word nibble means —

- (A) find
- (B) chew
- (C) smell
- (D) touch

6 How is washing a dog different than washing a cat? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Rita wrote this description of her house. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Rita should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



My House

(1) I have lived on laurel St. for six years. (2) My house is green, and the doors are blue. (3) There is a fence around our yard. (4) We have an little house for our dog beside the porch.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- (A) Change ***have*** to **has**
- (B) Change ***laurel*** to **Laurel**
- (C) Change ***years*** to **year**
- (D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- (A) Change ***is*** to **are**
- (B) Change ***the*** to **an**
- (C) Change ***are*** to **being**
- (D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- (A) Change ***an*** to **a**
- (B) Change ***our*** to **are**
- (C) Insert a comma after ***dog***
- (D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Railroad
(B) Rowboat
(C) Roam
(D) Rooftop

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Balloon
(B) Baseball
(C) Bean
(D) Baby

12 Which word has a vowel team in its second syllable?

(A) Nails
(B) Planes
(C) Explain
(D) Plans

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 6 • Week 2
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Compare and Contrast,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Compare and Contrast,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Word Parts: Inflectional Nouns (endings* -s, -es*),* 3, 4; *Context Clues,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Proper Nouns,* 7; *Use Articles* a, an, *and* the, 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Vowel Team Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Doing Our Part." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Doing Our Part



1 Our planet is in trouble. The air is dirty. Some places do not have clean water. People cut down a lot of trees. They build shopping centers. Forests are gone. Some forest animals are dying out. Others are already extinct.

2 These are big problems, but there are things we can do to help. We can practice conservation. We can save water. We can use some things again. We can recycle.

3 Are there cans, bottles, and paper where you live? Take them to a recycling center. You will see large bins with writing on them. There will be bins for metal, paper, and glass. There will be other bins, too. Do not be afraid to recycle. The hardest part is getting started.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 Have you ever had a picnic? Pick up the trash that remains after you finish eating. Do not leave it on the ground. Litter is messy. It makes parks and other places look dirty. Litter can hurt animals that eat it.

5 Imagine what a clean planet would look like. The oceans would be pure and clear. The air you breathe would smell fresher. People and animals would share a clean, safe Earth. By being more careful, we can help our planet.

1 Look at the chart of information from the article.



Which of these goes on the blank lines?

(A) Have a picnic.

(B) Feed the animals.

(C) Pick up your trash.

(D) Cut down trees.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

2 Our planet's problems are caused by —

- (A) people
- (B) animals
- (C) trees
- (D) air

3 In paragraph 1, the word extinct means —

- (A) getting sick
- (B) gone forever
- (C) changing fast
- (D) moving away

4 In paragraph 3, the word hardest means —

- (A) most difficult
- (B) meanest
- (C) most solid and firm
- (D) strongest

5 Which meaning of remains best fits the way it is used in paragraph 4?

- (A) Begins again
- (B) Keeps on going
- (C) Stays unchanged
- (D) Is left over

6 What can people do to help solve Earth's problems? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read the question and fill in the correct answer.

Mandy wrote the letter below. She wants you to review her letter. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Mandy should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



The Library

(1) Our class went to the town library yesterday. (2) We enjoyed walking there on a sunny day. (3) First, the librarian showed us around. (4) Then, we saw a film about books and authors. (5) Each student got a library card and borrowed a book. (6) My book is called Charlotte's Web. (7) Have you ever read that book.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

7 What change in sentence 2 would change the meaning of the sentence to its opposite?

(A) Change ***We*** to **All of us**

(B) Change ***enjoyed*** to **liked**

(C) Change ***walking*** to **going**

(D) Change ***sunny*** to **rainy**

8 What is the **BEST** way to revise sentence 4?

(A) First, we saw a film about books and authors.

(B) Then, we watched a film about books and authors.

(C) Then, we saw a picture about books and authors.

(D) Then, we saw a film about books and stuff.

9 What change should be made in sentence 7?

(A) Change ***Have*** to **Having**

(B) Change ***you*** to **your**

(C) Change ***that*** to **an**

(D) Change the period to a question mark

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word has two syllables?

(A) Replace

(B) Peels

(C) Place

(D) Clear

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Waiting

(B) Whole

(C) Whale

(D) Wavy

12 Which word names the picture?



(A) Sidewalk

(B) Waterslide

(C) Hideout

(D) Ninety

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 6 • Week 3
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Problem and Solution,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Problem and Solution,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3; *Dictionary: Multiple-Meaning Words,* 4, 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Synonyms and Antonyms,* 7, 8; *Sentence Punctuation,* 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Final* e *Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

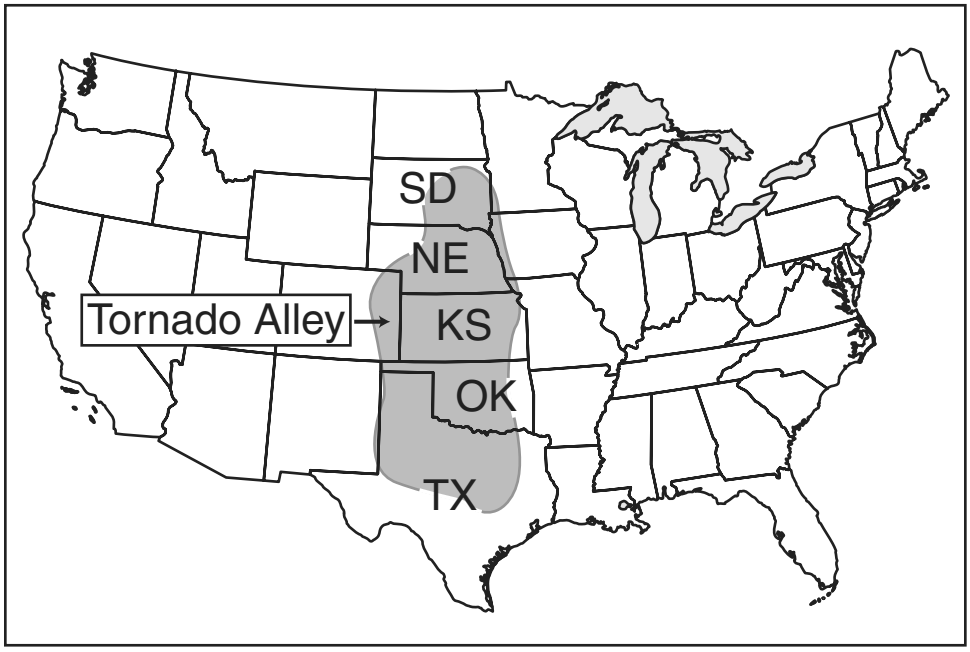
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Tornado Alley." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Tornado Alley



1 A tornado is a scary thing to see. It appears as part of a storm cloud. In a tornado, wind blows round and round in a circle. The wind blows very fast. It can destroy everything in its path.

2 Tornadoes can be violent. They can knock trains off the tracks. They can pick up cars. Then they throw the cars back down. People can be badly hurt by tornadoes.

3 A tornado can tear the roof off a house. It can rip trees out of the ground. Falling trees can crash into homes.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

4 Most storms do not have any tornadoes. Some storms have more than one. A group of tornadoes is called a swarm. Some tornadoes are big. Others are small. Small tornadoes can be even more powerful than big ones. It depends on how hard the wind inside the tornado is blowing.

5 What can you do if there is a tornado warning? Go inside. Stay away from windows. Go downstairs into a basement if you can. If you do not have a basement, go to a downstairs room in the middle of the house.

6 One area in the middle of the United States is known to have many tornadoes. It is called Tornado Alley. There are farms and grasslands in Tornado Alley. There are cities, too. People who live there know what to do when there is a tornado. Knowing what to do can save their lives.

1 What makes a tornado powerful?

- (A) It is scary to see.
- (B) It blows very hard.
- (C) It is part of a swarm.
- (D) It is in the United States.

2 When there is a tornado warning, people should —

- (A) get into their cars
- (B) go out in the yard
- (C) stand under large trees
- (D) go to their basements

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 What does the word destroy mean in paragraph 1?

- **A** Bring
- **B** Ruin
- **C** Lose
- **D** Build

4 Which words in paragraph 2 help the reader understand the meaning of violent?

- **A** *throw the cars*
- **B** *back down*
- **C** *people can be*
- **D** *by tornadoes*

5 Which word from paragraph 6 is a compound word?

- **A** *avoid*
- **B** *middle*
- **C** *prevent*
- **D** *grasslands*

6 What should a person do if he or she sees a tornado while outside? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

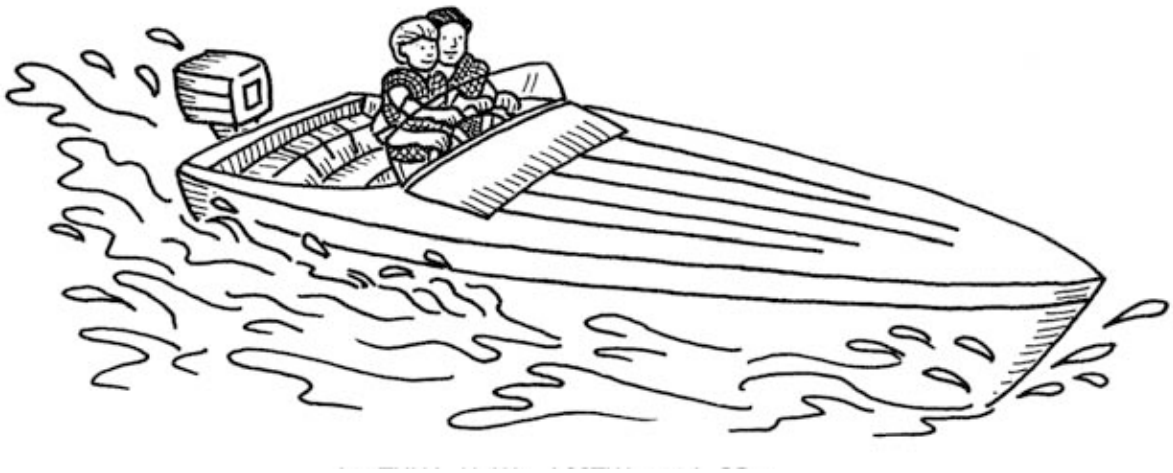
_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Dennis wrote this story. He wants you to review his paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that Dennis should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



On a Boat

(1) Last Sunday, I rode on my fathers boat. (2) It is the faster boat I have ever been on. (3) We headed away from the shore. (4) As we went farther, the water got deeper. (5) Soon we saw some whales in the water. (6) They were so big!

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- (A) Change ***Sunday*** to **sunday**
- (B) Change ***rode*** to **rided**
- (C) Change ***fathers*** to **father's**
- (D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- (A) Change ***It*** to **It'll**
- (B) Change ***the*** to **an**
- (C) Change ***faster*** to **fastest**
- (D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- (A) Change ***we*** to **We**
- (B) Change ***the*** to **a**
- (C) Change ***deeper*** to **deepest**
- (D) Make no change

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Teacher
(B) Uproot
(C) Teardrop
(D) Reaches

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Roadway
(B) Replace
(C) Wooden
(D) Drooping

12 Which word has two syllables?

(A) Beside
(B) Sides
(C) Seeds
(D) Beds

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 6 • Week 4
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Cause and Effect,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Cause and Effect,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Context Clues,* 3, 4; *Word Parts: Compound Words,* 5	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Apostrophes,* 7; *Adjectives That Compare,* 8, 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: *Vowel Team Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Treasures

Student Name _____

Date _____

Weekly Assessment

TESTED SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Vocabulary Strategies**
- **Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage**
- **Phonics**

Mc Graw Hill Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read "Behind the Scenes." Then read each question. Decide which is the best answer to each question. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen. Write your answer to question 6.

Behind the Scenes



1 Carlos liked art. He agreed to paint the set for the class play. It was a big job. He painted every afternoon. He worked next to the space where the other students practiced. He heard them say their lines over and over again. Soon he knew everyone's lines.

2 The day before the play, an actor named Paul became ill. The other students gathered together. They asked other actors if they knew Paul's lines. No one knew them. They could not randomly choose a new actor's name from a hat. Then everyone turned and looked at Carlos.

3 "You know Paul's part," they said.

4 Carlos kept jabbing his paintbrush into jars of paint. He shook his head. He was shy. He did not like speaking in front of a lot of people.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

5 Then one of the students had a great idea. "You could say Paul's lines from behind the stage. No one needs to see you at all."

6 Carlos thought about this. He would not have to speak in front of a lot of people. He agreed.

7 The night of the play arrived. Carlos said Paul's lines from behind the set he had painted. Carlos gave the actors a thumbs-up signal. Everyone was happy, and the play was a real hit!

1 What is the main problem in this story?

- (A) The actors have trouble learning their lines.
- (B) Paul gets sick and cannot be in the play.
- (C) The set for the play is not painted in time.
- (D) Carlos listens to the actors practice.

2 What is Carlos's problem in the story?

- (A) He does not know how to paint.
- (B) He does not like the other actors.
- (C) He has other plans on the night of the play.
- (D) He does not like speaking in front of people.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Student Name _____

3 What is the base word of gathered in paragraph 2?

- (A) gat
- (B) the
- (C) thee
- (D) gather

4 In paragraph 2, the word randomly means —

- (A) by chance
- (B) in a hurry
- (C) by voting
- (D) in a careful way

5 What does the word agreed mean in paragraph 6?

- (A) Felt good
- (B) Called out
- (C) Said yes
- (D) Painted fast

6 How do Carlos and the other actors solve their problems and put on the play? Explain your answer and support it with details from the article.

_____

_____

_____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

DIRECTIONS

Read the introduction and the passage that follows. Then read each question and fill in the correct answer.

Kate wrote this story. She wants you to review her paper. As you read, think about the corrections and improvements that she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.



The Last Day

(1) The bell rang loud. (2) School was out for the summer! (3) It had been such a long day. (4) Melinda and i walked home together. (5) Next year, we would be on the third grade. (6) We could hardly wait.

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

7 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- (A) Change ***The*** to **An**
- (B) Change ***rang*** to **ringed**
- (C) Change ***loud*** to **loudly**
- (D) Make no change

8 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- (A) Change ***i*** to **I**
- (B) Change ***walked*** to **walks**
- (C) Change ***home*** to **homely**
- (D) Make no change

9 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- (A) Change ***year*** to **years**
- (B) Change ***would*** to **wood**
- (C) Change ***on*** to **in**
- (D) Make no change

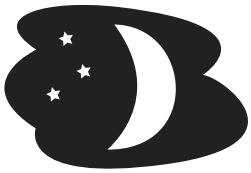
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

GO ON

Student Name _____

DIRECTIONS
Read each question and fill in the correct answer.

10 Which word names the picture?



(A) Storefront
(B) Starry
(C) Startup
(D) Travel

11 Which word names the picture?



(A) Spear
(B) Reap
(C) Pears
(D) Paper

12 Which word has two syllables?

(A) Terms
(B) Mother
(C) Them
(D) Moths

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

STOP

Student Name _____

Grade 2 • Unit 6 • Week 5
Student Evaluation Chart

Tested Skills	Number Correct	Percent Correct
Reading Comprehension: *Problem and Solution,* 1, 2	/2	%
Short Answer: *Problem and Solution,* 6	/3	%
Vocabulary Strategies: *Word Parts: Inflected Ending and Base Words (*-ed*),* 3, 5; *Context Clues,* 4	/3	%
Grammar, Mechanics, and Usage: *Adverbs,* 7; *Capitalization,* 8; *Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases,* 9	/3	%
Phonics/Structural Analysis: r-*Controlled Syllables,* 10, 11, 12	/3	%
Total Weekly Test Score	**/14**	**%**

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Notes

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill