<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skills in Context: Cause and Effect, High-Frequency Words</th>
<th>Possible Score</th>
<th>Criterion Score</th>
<th>Student Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary: High-Frequency Words, Classification/Categorization of Words: Family</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehension: Cause and Effect, Selection Test</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonics: Vowel Digraph oo</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonics: Syllable Pattern (CVC)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Student Score × 2.0 = %
Read the story “It Starts With Seeds.” Then read each question. Mark the space for the best answer to each question.

It Starts With Seeds

Have you seen pretty flowers?
Those flowers began as seeds.

Seeds are very small.
They are put in the ground in the spring.
Part of the plant grows down.
You will see nothing on the ground.
Then a green stem grows up.
Leaves form on the stem.
The wind, rain, and sun help the plant grow. Soon the plant has flowers. More seeds are in here.

In the fall, there is less sun and water. The flowers turn brown. The seeds fall out of the flowers. They land on the ground. When spring comes, the plant will grow again.
1. Read this sentence from the story.

These flowers began as seeds.

Which word means about the same as began?

- made
- planted
- started

2. How do some plants begin?

- as seeds
- as a house
- as the ground

3. Read this sentence from the story.

You will see nothing on the ground.

How much is nothing?

- 0
- 1
- 2
4 What takes place if seeds are put in the ground?
   ○ They turn brown.
   ○ A plant begins to grow.
   ○ They are put next to a house.

5 What part of the plant grows up?
   ○ the sun
   ○ the seed
   ○ the stem

6 What takes place right AFTER the stem grows?
   ○ Leaves form.
   ○ It turns brown.
   ○ Seeds are planted.

7 What helps the plant grow?
   ○ the sun
   ○ the house
   ○ the flower
8 Why do flowers turn brown?

- They are put in the ground.
- There is less sun and water.
- There is too much sun and water.

9 What takes place right AFTER the flower turns brown?

- Fall comes.
- The seeds fall out.
- It gets more sun.

10 Why does the plant grow again?

- Fall comes.
- Leaves form.
- Spring comes.
High-Frequency Words, Classification/Categorization of Words: Family

Read each sentence. Then mark the space for the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Jim and his pal Fred were walking _______
   the sidewalk.
   ○ after  ○ all  ○ along

2. They were going to the park ________.
   ○ about  ○ again  ○ away

To the teacher: Read the directions with children.

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3. They got close to a big white _______.
   ○ here
   ○ house
   ○ how

4. Jim and Fred saw a _______
   and his dad in the yard.
   ○ been
   ○ both
   ○ boy

5. The boy and his _______ began to wave.
   ○ follow
   ○ father
   ○ four

6. “I am Dean,” the boy said.
   “Can we play _______?”
   ○ take
   ○ thought
   ○ together
Read each question. Then mark the space for the best answer to the question.

7  Which word names someone in a family?

My grandfather is flying to see us.

☐ grandfather
☐ flying
☐ us

8  Which word names someone in a family?

My mom took us to see the plane land.

☐ mom
☐ plane
☐ land
9. Which word names someone in a family?
   We left the baby at home.
   ○ left
   ○ baby
   ○ home

10. Which word names someone in a family?
    I think my father is putting her to sleep.
    ○ think
    ○ father
    ○ sleep
Cause and Effect, Selection Test

Think about the story “Whistle for Willie.” Then read each question. Mark the space for the best answer to each question.

1. What takes place at the START of the story?
   - Peter whistles.
   - Willie runs to Peter.
   - A dog runs to a boy.

2. Why does Peter turn round and round?
   - He is cold.
   - He can’t whistle.
   - He is looking for Willie.

3. Why does Peter hide in a carton?
   - He sees Willie.
   - He is playing a game.
   - His mom asks him to get in it.
4. What does Peter do right **AFTER** he gets out of the carton?
   - ☐ He plays with Willie.
   - ☐ He draws with chalk.
   - ☐ He turns round and round.

5. Why do Peter’s cheeks get tired?
   - ☐ The wind blows them.
   - ☐ He makes too many faces.
   - ☐ He keeps trying to whistle.

6. What takes place when Peter whistles?
   - ☐ Willie runs away.
   - ☐ Willie keeps walking.
   - ☐ Willie stops and looks.

7. In the story, why does Willie run?
   - ☐ He sees a cat.
   - ☐ He sees Peter.
   - ☐ It is time to eat.
8 Why does Peter run home?
- to give the hat back to his dad
- to show he can run as fast as Willie
- to show his mom and dad he can whistle

9 How do you know that Peter is happy that he can whistle?
- He puts on his father’s hat.
- He whistles to the store and back home.
- He sits in the box and whistles to Willie.

10 What is “Whistle for Willie” MOSTLY about?
- Peter is training his pet.
- Peter likes to hide in a box.
- Peter is learning to whistle.
Vowel Digraph oo

Read each sentence. Mark the space for the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Jill walked by the ______ with her dog.
   - foot
   - hook
   - woods

2. They went down to the ______.
   - brook
   - foot
   - hook

3. Jill had a ______ to read.
   - book
   - hood
   - look
4. "It’s a ______ day to read," she said.
   - good
   - hook
   - wood

5. Her dog said, “______.”
   - Cook
   - Stood
   - Woof

6. Rose was learning how to ______.
   - cook
   - foot
   - wool

7. She ______ by her mom to see what to do.
   - hoof
   - stood
   - wood
8 Her mom ______ rice into the pot.
   ○ book
   ○ hook
   ○ shook

9 Rose’s mom ______ the pot off the stove.
   ○ crook
   ○ took
   ○ wool

10 “Do not ______ in the pot,” she told Rose.
   ○ foot
   ○ look
   ○ wood
Syllable Pattern (CVC)

Read each question. Then mark the space for the best answer to the question.

1. Which word has two syllables?
   - sunhat
   - go
   - out

2. Which word has two syllables?
   - she
   - her
   - basket

3. Which word has two syllables?
   - walked
   - the
   - garden

4. Which word has two syllables?
   - nice
   - summer
   - day

To the teacher: Read the directions and questions with children.

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5 Which word has two syllables?
○ saw
○ rabbit
○ gate

6 Which shows the right way to divide the word circus into syllables?
○ circ•us
○ cir•cus
○ ci•rcus

7 Which shows the right way to divide the word muffin into syllables?
○ muf•fin
○ muff•in
○ mu•ffin

8 Which shows the right way to divide the word butter into syllables?
○ but•ter
○ bu•tter
○ butt•er
9. Which shows the right way to divide the word fellow into syllables?
   ○ fellow
   ○ fel•low
   ○ fell•ow

10. Which shows the right way to divide the word forget into syllables?
    ○ forg•et
    ○ fo•rget
    ○ for•get