

This file has been downloaded from the Almanahj website



The file: Language Arts Diagnostic test

[Almanahj Website](#) ⇒ [American curriculum](#) ⇒ [1st Grade](#) ⇒ [English](#) ⇒ [Term 1](#)

More files for: 1st Grade subject English - Term 1

Worksheet about VOCABULARY AND SIMPLE PRESENT	1
Worksheet about Questions and Answers	2
Worksheet about verb tenses	3
Worksheet about Vocabulary and Grammar	4
Worksheet about Super Minds Student's Book 1	5
Worksheet about it and ob word families	6
Worksheet about english Imperatives	7

Social Media links for 1st Grade



Name _____ Date _____

Listening and Reading Comprehension

Listen to the passage. Circle the letter of the best answer.

Passage 1: Peregrine Falcons in New York City

- One reason the falcons nest in New York City is that
 - the skyscrapers are like the cliffs they usually live on.
 - people feed them there.
 - the falcons enjoy the noise and traffic.
 - the buildings are low like their homes.
- How are peregrine falcons different from most other birds in the city?
 - They are more brightly colored.
 - They eat worms and insects.
 - They hunt other birds.
 - They do not fly.
- When was the number of peregrine falcons very low?
 - in the 1930s
 - in the 1940s
 - in the 1950s
 - in the 1970s
- Read this sentence from "Peregrine Falcons in New York City."

Scientists wanted to stop falcons from disappearing.

Which is a synonym for the word *disappearing*?

- increasing
- wanting
- vanishing
- remembering

Passage 2: Too Much Snow

- According to the passage, what was closed?
 - school
 - the police station
 - the hospital
 - the roads
- How does the narrator compare a little snow with a lot of snow?
 - A little snow is fun, but a lot of snow causes problems.
 - A lot of snow is fun, but a little snow causes problems.
 - No snow is the best thing of all.
 - Snow is always good.
- You can tell the narrator probably thinks that
 - it is not important for people to get to work.
 - it is always good to miss school because of snow.
 - a lot of snow is best when you don't expect it.
 - a lot of snow can cause trouble for people.
- Why did the narrator probably write this selection?
 - to tell a funny story
 - to tell about something she learned
 - to persuade readers to play in snow
 - to explain what police do

GO ON ➔

Name _____ Date _____

Listening and Reading Comprehension

Read each passage. Then choose the best answer for each item. Circle the letter of the answer.

A Problem at the Zoo

Mr. Gonzalez's class was worried. The polar bears at the zoo were acting nervous. The oldest bear was swimming all the time. He never rested!

The zookeeper told the kids the problem was noise. The bear reserve was near the highway. The bears heard cars go by. Drivers blew their horns. What could be done?

The class wrote letters to the mayor. The mayor suggested lowering the speed limit for the cars. She also said she could post signs that said, "NO HONKING! It disturbs the bears." The signs went up and the speed limit was lowered.

The class noticed right away that the bears were napping more. They felt they had made a change using their government.

9. What was causing the bears to be nervous?

- A swimming
- B noise
- C napping
- D the class

10. What was the bear home near?

- A classroom
- B government
- C mayor's office
- D highway

11. Which event happened *last*?

- A The bears were nervous.
- B The class had a plan.
- C The class felt they made a change.
- D The class wrote to the mayor.

12. How did the class solve the polar bears' problem?

- A They used the government to solve it.
- B They made phone calls to solve it.
- C They ignored the problem.
- D They wrote the signs.

GO ON ➔

Name _____ Date _____

Listening and Reading Comprehension

The Great Library

The Great Library of Alexandria, in Egypt, was a public library. In ancient times, people called it a wonder.

The books were not like our books. They were scrolls. They were made of paper. They were round like a tube. The library had many thousands of scrolls.

The library wanted as many books as it could get. Kings would write to other kings. They would ask for books. Sometimes they didn't return them.

Books were bought. Sometimes the librarians stole books for the library.

Sadly, the library burnt down. But it was a model for libraries we know today. It was the first great library.

FROM

13. Which statement is a fact from the passage?
- A The library had many thousands of scrolls.
 - B Scrolls were better than our books.
 - C The library was not liked in ancient times.
 - D Kings were also librarians back then.
14. The librarians stole books because
- A they liked to bother people.
 - B they needed more room for the scrolls.
 - C they wanted many books for the library.
 - D the king told them to steal.
15. Why did kings write to other kings to get books?
- A The librarians told them to.
 - B The library was important to them.
 - C The library was a wonder.
 - D Kings everywhere did this.
16. What might be a good heading for the next paragraph for this reading?
- A "Kings in Egypt"
 - B "Tubes Are Books!"
 - C "Libraries Since Alexandria"
 - D "Stealing Books"

Name _____ Date _____

Listening and Reading Comprehension

Read the chart. Then choose the best answer for each item. Circle the letter of the answer.

U.S. Songbird Identification Chart

Bird	Color	Food	Habitat
Cardinal	Red	Insects, seeds	Eastern U.S.; Nebraska to Mexico
Blue Jay	Blue	Anything!	Eastern U.S.; Great Plains
Purple Finch	Red	Seeds and berries	In most of the lower 48 U.S. states
American Goldfinch	Yellow	Thistle seed, sunflower seeds	In most of the lower 48 U.S. states

17. Which birds are found in most of the lower 48 U.S. states?

- A Blue Jay and Cardinal
- B Blue Jay and Purple Finch
- C Purple Finch and American Goldfinch
- D Cardinal and American Goldfinch

18. What does the American Goldfinch eat?

- A insects
- B anything
- C berries
- D sunflower seeds

19. Which bird may be found in Mexico?

- A Blue Jay
- B Cardinal
- C Purple Finch
- D American Goldfinch

20. What do these birds have in common?

- A They are all songbirds.
- B They live in Mexico.
- C They are all red and blue.
- D They eat the same things.

GO ON →

Name _____ Date _____

Vocabulary

Look at the words in the box. Write the letter of the best answer next to each definition.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| A | bond |
| B | similar |
| C | major |
| D | evidence |
| E | invent |

21. _____ alike
 22. _____ special relationship or connection
 23. _____ proof
 24. _____ big or important

Choose the word that best completes each sentence. Circle the letter of the best answer.

25. Hilda was happy to _____ her painting.
 A extinct
 B display
 C unusual
 D mischief
26. We will _____ our clubhouse from strangers.
 A research
 B persuade
 C protect
 D evaporate

27. You can see your _____ in the cold air.
 A breath
 B lava
 C breeze
 D tidbit
28. The mayor told everyone to go to a _____.
 A shelter.
 B sandstone.
 C attraction.
 D vacant.

Read each sentence. Write TRUE or FALSE on the line.

29. _____ A challenge is always difficult.
 30. _____ To *whisk* means to chop up.

Name _____ Date _____

Phonics

Choose the word with the same sound as the underlined part of the word in the box. Circle the letter of the best answer.

31. **low** A owl
 B now
 C yellow
 D town
32. **come** A ice
 B cider
 C decide
 D corner
33. **sorry** A your
 B yellow
 C yell
 D city
34. **garden** A arm
 B same
 C grass
 D beat
35. **school** A book
 B room
 C wood
 D foot

Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.

36. Which of the following sentences includes a compound word?
A My dog loves playing fetch with me.
B He is a very intelligent pet.
C He tries to sneak into the garage at night.
D He is supposed to sleep in his doghouse.
37. Which of the following sentences includes a compound word?
A We took gymnastics class Friday.
B Maria does a great walkover.
C Carlos is very good on the parallel bars.
D Deanna wins medals for the floor exercises.
38. Which word is a synonym for *happy*?
A glad
B sad
C think
D calm
39. Which word is an antonym for the word *happy*?
A glad
B sad
C think
D calm
40. In which word does *-ed* add a syllable?
A rained
B barked
C melted
D lined

GO ON ➔

Name _____ Date _____

Grammar

Find the sentence in which the underlined word is *not* used correctly. Circle the letter of the best answer.

41. A He was tall for his age.
 B Paola were very popular.
 C She was younger than she looked.
 D They were still puppies.
42. A Lanh was my favorite friend.
 B Jermaine and John were on vacation.
 C Julie was very good at arts and crafts.
 D They was on their way home last week.
43. A Lisa stayed after the dance.
 B Finn serve dinner last night.
 C They changed their plans this morning.
 D Jamal and Shala studied for the test last weekend.
44. A Blythe and Maave clean the bathroom last month.
 B Laura listened to the radio.
 C Dom and Mila saved their money.
 D Cam watched TV.

Find the sentence that does *not* use the simple past. Circle the letter of the best answer.

45. A Rocks and ash fell from the sky.
 B We found evidence of an eruption.
 C Rosa walks to the river.
 D What happened to Rosa and James?
46. A The referee blew the whistle.
 B Chen gave Mary a gift.
 C The sun rises in the sky.
 D They ran into the house.

Read the question. Circle the letter of the best answer.

47. Which statement is a command?
 A Mateo, can you help clean the kitchen?
 B Mateo can help clean the kitchen.
 C Will Mateo help clean the kitchen?
 D Mateo, help clean the kitchen.
48. Which sentence happened *first*?
 A At last, she got into bed.
 B First, she put on her pajamas.
 C Next, she brushed her teeth and washed her face.
 D After that, she turned off the lights.
49. Which word is an adjective?
 A relax
 B enjoy
 C sleepy
 D wake
50. Which word is an adjective?
 A spicy
 B too
 C shirt
 D thumbs

GO ON ➔