

Elementary School Reading Diagnostic

Directions:

Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

- Q.1) 1 This was very uncomfortable, and I was half afraid. However, the only thing to be done being to knock at the door, I knocked, and was told from within to enter. I entered, therefore, and found myself in a pretty large room, well lighted with wax candles. No glimpse of daylight was to be seen in it. It was a dressing-room, as I supposed from the furniture, though much of it was of forms and uses then quite unknown to me. But prominent in it was a draped table with a gilded looking-glass, and that I made out at first sight to be a fine lady's dressing-table. (*Line 7*)
- 8 Whether I should have made out this object so soon if there had been no fine lady sitting at it, I cannot say. In an arm-chair, with an elbow resting on the table and her head leaning on that hand, sat the strangest lady I have ever seen, or shall ever see. (*Line 10*)

How did the author know that it was a dressing room?

- A. from the furniture in the room
- B. a fine lady sitting in an arm-chair
- C. by well lighted wax candles
- D. by the knock of the door
- E. it being a pretty large room

- Q.2) 1 This was very uncomfortable, and I was half afraid. However, the only thing to be done being to knock at the door, I knocked, and was told from within to enter. I entered, therefore, and found myself in a pretty large room, well lighted with wax candles. No glimpse of daylight was to be seen in it. It was a dressing-room, as I supposed from the furniture, though much of it was of forms and uses then quite unknown to me. But prominent in it was a draped table with a gilded looking-glass, and that I made out at first sight to be a fine lady's dressing-table. (*Line 7*)
- 8 Whether I should have made out this object so soon if there had been no fine lady sitting at it, I cannot say. In an arm-chair, with an elbow resting on the table and her head leaning on that hand, sat the strangest lady I have ever seen, or shall ever see. (*Line 10*)

What did the author make out at first sight?

- A. A fine lady's dressing room
- B. A fine lady's dressing-table
- C. Well lighted wax candles
- D. A draped table with a gilded looking glass
- E. The strangest lady on an arm chair
- Q.3) 1 This was very uncomfortable, and I was half afraid. However, the only thing to be done being to knock at the door, I knocked, and was told from within to enter. I entered, therefore, and found myself in a pretty large room, well lighted with wax candles. No glimpse of daylight was to be seen in it. It was a dressing-room, as I supposed from the furniture, though much of it was of forms and uses then quite unknown to me. But prominent in it was a draped table with a gilded looking-glass, and that I made out at first sight to be a fine lady's dressing-table. (*Line 7*)
- 8 Whether I should have made out this object so soon if there had been no fine lady sitting at it, I cannot say. In an arm-chair, with an elbow resting on the table and her head leaning on that hand, sat the strangest lady I have ever seen, or shall ever see. (*Line 10*)

Select the correct antonym of *prominent*.

- A. unimportant
- B. outstanding
- C. salient
- D. noticeable
- E. marked

- Q.4) 1 This was very uncomfortable, and I was half afraid. However, the only thing to be done being to knock at the door, I knocked, and was told from within to enter. I entered, therefore, and found myself in a pretty large room, well lighted with wax candles. No glimpse of daylight was to be seen in it. It was a dressing-room, as I supposed from the furniture, though much of it was of forms and uses then quite unknown to me. But prominent in it was a draped table with a gilded looking-glass, and that I made out at first sight to be a fine lady's dressing-table. (*Line 7*)
- 8 Whether I should have made out this object so soon if there had been no fine lady sitting at it, I cannot say. In an arm-chair, with an elbow resting on the table and her head leaning on that hand, sat the strangest lady I have ever seen, or shall ever see. (*Line 10*)

Which of these is not true about the 'room'?

- A. It had ancient furniture
- B. It was large
- C. It was not dark
- D. It had no daylight
- E. It had unusual furniture
- Q.5) 1 This was very uncomfortable, and I was half afraid. However, the only thing to be done being to knock at the door, I knocked, and was told from within to enter. I entered, therefore, and found myself in a pretty large room, well lighted with wax candles. No glimpse of daylight was to be seen in it. It was a dressing-room, as I supposed from the furniture, though much of it was of forms and uses then quite unknown to me. But prominent in it was a draped table with a gilded looking-glass, and that I made out at first sight to be a fine lady's dressing-table. (*Line 7*)
- 8 Whether I should have made out this object so soon if there had been no fine lady sitting at it, I cannot say. In an arm-chair, with an elbow resting on the table and her head leaning on that hand, sat the strangest lady I have ever seen, or shall ever see. (*Line 10*)

What is the type of a passage given?

- A. Argumentative
- B. Narrative
- C. Descriptive
- D. Analytical
- E. None of the above

Directions:

Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

- Q.6) 1 The hippopotamus is strong
And huge of head and broad of bustle;
The limbs on which he rolls along
Are big with hippopotomuscle.
- 5 He does not greatly care for sweets
Like ice cream, apple pie, or custard,
But takes to flavor what he eats
A little hippopotomustard.
- 9 The hippopotamus is true
To all his principles, and just;
He always tries his best to do
The things one hippopotamust.
- 13 He never rides in trucks or trams,
In taxicabs or omnibuses,
And so keeps out of traffic jams
And other hippopotomusses.

A hippopotamus is:

- A. strong
- B. huge headed
- C. broad of bustle
- D. all of these
- E. none of these

- Q.7) 1 The hippopotamus is strong
And huge of head and broad of bustle;
The limbs on which he rolls along
Are big with hippopotomuscle.
- 5 He does not greatly care for sweets
Like ice cream, apple pie, or custard,
But takes to flavor what he eats
A little hippopotomustard.
- 9 The hippopotamus is true
To all his principles, and just;
He always tries his best to do
The things one hippopotamust.
- 13 He never rides in trucks or trams,
In taxicabs or omnibuses,
And so keeps out of traffic jams
And other hippopotomusses.

A hippopotamus is fond of:

- A. ice-cream
- B. hippopotocustard
- C. apple pie
- D. hippopotomustard
- E. all of these

- Q.8) 1 The hippopotamus is strong
And huge of head and broad of bustle;
The limbs on which he rolls along
Are big with hippopotomuscle.
- 5 He does not greatly care for sweets
Like ice cream, apple pie, or custard,
But takes to flavor what he eats
A little hippopotomustard.
- 9 The hippopotamus is true
To all his principles, and just;
He always tries his best to do
The things one hippopotamust.
- 13 He never rides in trucks or trams,
In taxicabs or omnibuses,
And so keeps out of traffic jams
And other hippopotomusses.

A hippopotamus keeps out of traffic jams because _____

- A. he is true to all his principles
- B. he is strong
- C. he tries to do the best
- D. he doesn't travel in trams or trucks
- E. he is huge and fat

- Q.9) 1 The hippopotamus is strong
And huge of head and broad of bustle;
The limbs on which he rolls along
Are big with hippopotomuscle.
- 5 He does not greatly care for sweets
Like ice cream, apple pie, or custard,
But takes to flavor what he eats
A little hippopotomustard.
- 9 The hippopotamus is true
To all his principles, and just;
He always tries his best to do
The things one hippopotamust.
- 13 He never rides in trucks or trams,
In taxicabs or omnibuses,
And so keeps out of traffic jams
And other hippopotomusses.

The word which means exactly as '*bustle*' as used in the poem is:

- A. serene
- B. peace
- C. repose
- D. amble
- E. hurry

- Q.10) 1 The hippopotamus is strong
And huge of head and broad of bustle;
The limbs on which he rolls along
Are big with hippopotomuscle.
- 5 He does not greatly care for sweets
Like ice cream, apple pie, or custard,
But takes to flavor what he eats
A little hippopotomustard.
- 9 The hippopotamus is true
To all his principles, and just;
He always tries his best to do
The things one hippopotamust.
- 13 He never rides in trucks or trams,
In taxicabs or omnibuses,
And so keeps out of traffic jams
And other hippopotomusses.

What does the phrase '*takes to flavor what he eats*' in line 7 of the poem imply?

- A. The hippo likes the flavors of what it eats.
- B. That the hippo does not like the flavors of what it eats.
- C. That the hippo loves to eat only sweets.
- D. That the hippo likes to eat only hippopotomustard.
- E. That the hippo hunts to eat.

Directions:

Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions about it. For each question, decide on the basis of the passage which one of the choices best answers the question.

- Q.11) 1 Recycling is the system of collecting, sorting and reprocessing old material into usable raw materials. There are three ways to take action against household waste - reduce, reuse and recycle:
- **Reduce** the amount of trash you throw out.
 - **Reuse** bags and containers, and buy reusable products.
 - **Recycle** anything that's recyclable, and compost food scraps and yard trimmings.
- 7 If you take a look at your garbage, you'll find a lot of stuff that can actually benefit your backyard! Kitchen scraps (fruit and veggie peels, coffee grounds, teabags) and yard mulch can be recycled into garden fertilizer. This is called composting, which is basically nature's way of recycling. All you have to do is throw everything into a big bin on a level, well-drained spot in your yard. Over time, bacteria and fungi will decompose this waste and turn it into valuable gardening soil that prevents weed growth. (*Line 12*)

Which of these is *not* a part of recycling?

- A. reprocessing old material
- B. collecting garbage
- C. manufacturing
- D. using raw materials
- E. sorting garbage

- Q.12) 1 Recycling is the system of collecting, sorting and reprocessing old material into usable raw materials. There are three ways to take action against household waste - reduce, reuse and recycle:
- **Reduce** the amount of trash you throw out.
 - **Reuse** bags and containers, and buy reusable products.
 - **Recycle** anything that's recyclable, and compost food scraps and yard trimmings.
- 7 If you take a look at your garbage, you'll find a lot of stuff that can actually benefit your backyard! Kitchen scraps (fruit and veggie peels, coffee grounds, teabags) and yard mulch can be recycled into garden fertilizer. This is called composting, which is basically nature's way of recycling. All you have to do is throw everything into a big bin on a level, well-drained spot in your yard. Over time, bacteria and fungi will decompose this waste and turn it into valuable gardening soil that prevents weed growth. (*Line 12*)

How can we act against household waste?

- A. reducing the amount of trash to be thrown out
- B. reusing usable items and not throwing them out
- C. recycling waste into usable items
- D. composting food scraps
- E. all of these

- Q.13) 1 Recycling is the system of collecting, sorting and reprocessing old material into usable raw materials. There are three ways to take action against household waste - reduce, reuse and recycle:
- **Reduce** the amount of trash you throw out.
 - **Reuse** bags and containers, and buy reusable products.
 - **Recycle** anything that's recyclable, and compost food scraps and yard trimmings.
- 7 If you take a look at your garbage, you'll find a lot of stuff that can actually benefit your backyard! Kitchen scraps (fruit and veggie peels, coffee grounds, teabags) and yard mulch can be recycled into garden fertilizer. This is called composting, which is basically nature's way of recycling. All you have to do is throw everything into a big bin on a level, well-drained spot in your yard. Over time, bacteria and fungi will decompose this waste and turn it into valuable gardening soil that prevents weed growth. (*Line 12*)

Composting is a natural process which uses:

- A. waste plastic bottles
- B. old polythene bags
- C. iron and metal scraps
- D. all of these
- E. none of these

- Q.14) 1 Recycling is the system of collecting, sorting and reprocessing old material into usable raw materials. There are three ways to take action against household waste - reduce, reuse and recycle:
- **Reduce** the amount of trash you throw out.
 - **Reuse** bags and containers, and buy reusable products.
 - **Recycle** anything that's recyclable, and compost food scraps and yard trimmings.
- 7 If you take a look at your garbage, you'll find a lot of stuff that can actually benefit your backyard! Kitchen scraps (fruit and veggie peels, coffee grounds, teabags) and yard mulch can be recycled into garden fertilizer. This is called composting, which is basically nature's way of recycling. All you have to do is throw everything into a big bin on a level, well-drained spot in your yard. Over time, bacteria and fungi will decompose this waste and turn it into valuable gardening soil that prevents weed growth. (*Line 12*)

What will be the correct sequence of events during composting?

1. **Bacteria and fungi decompose the waste.**
 2. **It is converted into valuable gardening soil.**
 3. **Throw everything into a big bin on a level, well-drained spot.**
- A. 1, 2, 3
- B. 3, 2, 1
- C. 2, 1, 3
- D. 3, 1, 2
- E. none of these

- Q.15) 1 Recycling is the system of collecting, sorting and reprocessing old material into usable raw materials. There are three ways to take action against household waste - reduce, reuse and recycle:
- **Reduce** the amount of trash you throw out.
 - **Reuse** bags and containers, and buy reusable products.
 - **Recycle** anything that's recyclable, and compost food scraps and yard trimmings.
- 7 If you take a look at your garbage, you'll find a lot of stuff that can actually benefit your backyard! Kitchen scraps (fruit and veggie peels, coffee grounds, teabags) and yard mulch can be recycled into garden fertilizer. This is called composting, which is basically nature's way of recycling. All you have to do is throw everything into a big bin on a level, well-drained spot in your yard. Over time, bacteria and fungi will decompose this waste and turn it into valuable gardening soil that prevents weed growth. (*Line 12*)

According to the passage, which of these is *not* true about composting?

- A. It involves fungi and bacteria also.
- B. It involves both kitchen and garden waste.
- C. It can be done at home also.
- D. It involves manufacturing on a large scale.
- E. It can be used to make fertilizers.

Answer Key
Q.1) from the furniture in the room
Q.2) A fine lady's dressing-table
Q.3) unimportant
Q.4) It had ancient furniture
Q.5) Narrative
Q.6) all of these
Q.7) hippopotomustard
Q.8) he doesn't travel in trams or trucks
Q.9) hurry
Q.10) The hippo likes the flavors of what it eats.
Q.11) manufacturing
Q.12) all of these
Q.13) none of these
Q.14) 3, 1, 2
Q.15) It involves manufacturing on a large scale.