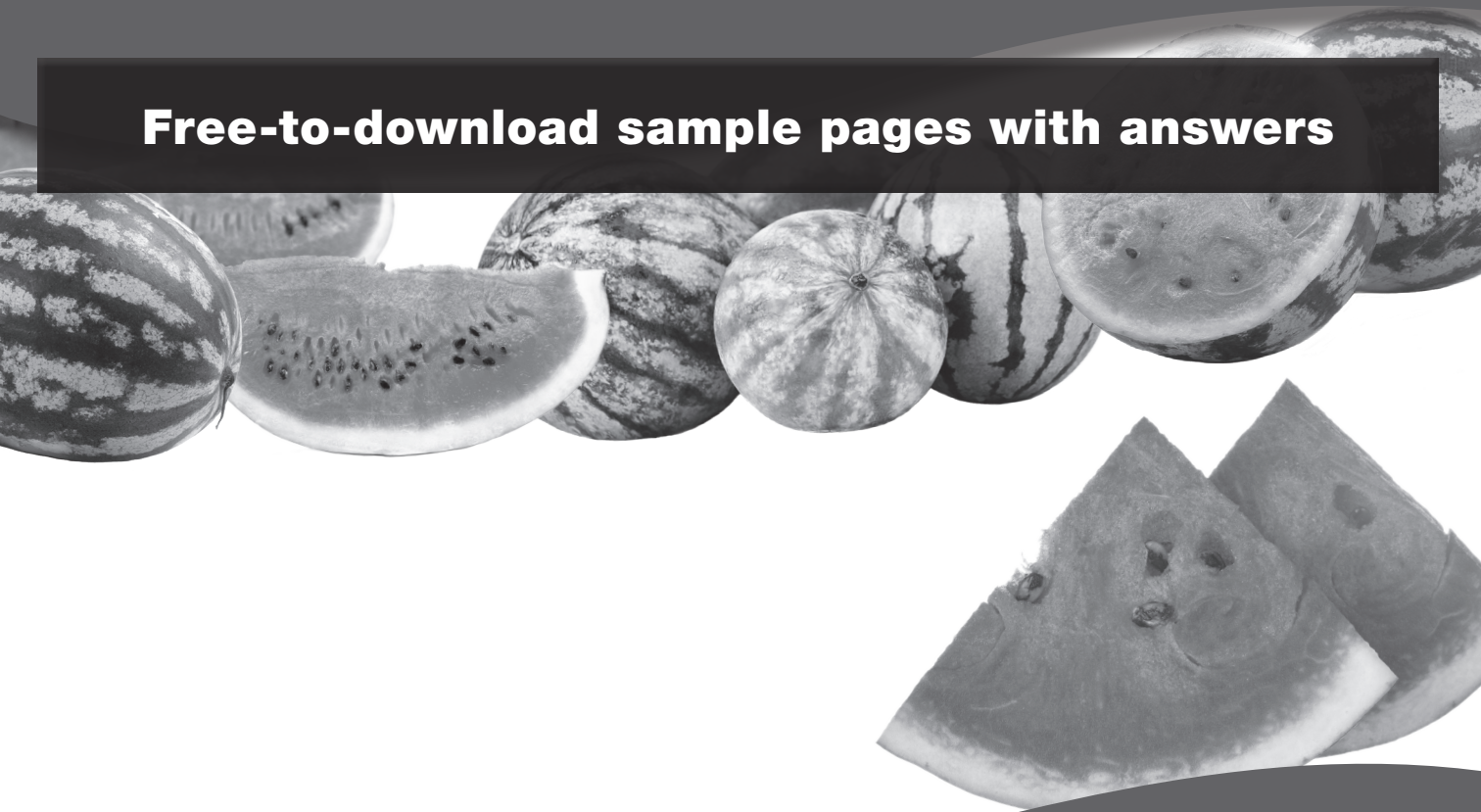


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Reading and Comprehension

1 Dexter finds a home

2 Zoi went to the animal shelter to choose a pet.
3 There were too many cats. Zoi could not choose.
4 Zoi wanted five cats but her mother said no.
5 In the end Zoi chose Dexter because Dexter
6 seemed the saddest.

7 Now Dexter sleeps in his own bed beside Zoi's
8 bed every night. Zoi feeds Dexter and gives him
9 fresh water every day.

10 Dexter is lucky but so is Zoi.



- 1 How many cats did Zoi want?
 - A one
 - B three
 - C five
 - D four
- 2 Where did Zoi find Dexter?
 - A at an animal shelter
 - B in the street
 - C in his cat bed
 - D in bed
- 3 What does Zoi do every day for Dexter?
 - A She helps her mother.
 - B She feeds Dexter and gives him water.
 - C She washes Dexter.
 - D She does her homework.
- 4 Zoi's mother seems
 - A mean.
 - B silly.
 - C kind.
 - D busy.
- 5 Why might Dexter have seemed sad?
 - A He was playing with other cats.
 - B He told her he was sad.
 - C He had a sad face.
 - D He missed his mum.
- 6 Choose all that apply. Why are Zoi and Dexter lucky?
 - A They both have a good home.
 - B Dexter lived at the animal shelter.
 - C They are loved.
 - D They have food and water every day.

Spelling

- 1 Add the missing letters.
Dexter eeps in his own bed.
- 2 Add the missing letters.
Zoe went to the animal elter.
- 3 Rewrite the misspelt word.
Zoe cood not choose.
.....

Vocabulary

- 4 Write a word from the text that means **a safe place**.
.....
- 5 Circle the word that has the nearest meaning to the underlined word.
Dexter sleeps in his own bed.
A lies
B snores
C dreams
D snoozes
- 6 Add **un** and write the new word.
lucky
- 7 Add a word from the text to the sentence.
There were many cats.

Grammar

- 8 Nouns are naming words.
Complete the sentence with a noun from the text.
Dexter has fresh
..... every day.
- 9 Verbs are doing, saying, thinking, feeling, being or having words.
Complete the sentence with a verb from the text.
Zoi to the animal shelter.
- 10 Add a phrase from the text to tell **where**.
Dexter sleeps

Punctuation

- 11 Circle the sentence that is punctuated correctly.
A dexter is a cat.
B Dexter is a cat
C Dexter is a cat.
- 12 Rewrite the sentence correctly.
zoi is a girl
.....
.....
.....

Reading and Comprehension

Farmers' market

Yesterday I went to the farmers' market with my dad. We left home at five o'clock in the morning so we could park the car easily.

Local farmers grow everything that is for sale at the market. Dad and I bought fresh fruit and vegetables. We also bought some honey from the beekeeper.

The beekeeper told us all about her bees. They make honey from yellow box flowers. There is a yellow box forest right next to the honey farm. The flowers smell like honey so the bees love them.

By Howard



- 1 Who took Howard to the farmers' market?
 - A Mum
 - B Dad
 - C Howard
 - D a farmer
- 2 Everything for sale is grown by
 - A Howard.
 - B the beekeeper.
 - C farmers.
 - D the farmers' market.
- 3 They left home at five o'clock
 - A to help the farmers.
 - B to park the car easily.
 - C to meet the beekeeper.
 - D to buy honey.
- 4 Choose all that apply. The farmers' market sells
 - A honey.
 - B bees.
 - C fruit.
 - D vegetables.
- 5 The beekeeper
 - A cares about her bees.
 - B dislikes her bees.
 - C sells fruit and vegetables.
 - D makes honey.
- 6 Choose all that apply. What other things might be sold at a farmers' market?
 - A televisions
 - B books
 - C fresh fruit juice
 - D flowers

Spelling

- 1 Add the missing letters.
We bought _____esh fruit.
- 2 Add the missing letters.
We left home at five o'clock _____.
- 3 Rewrite the misspelt word.
We got sum honey.
.....

Vocabulary

- 4 Write a word from the text that means **something sweet made by bees**.
.....
- 5 Circle the word that has the nearest meaning to the underlined word.
We also got some honey.
A tried
B cooked
C bought
D made
- 6 Add **un** and write the new word.
happy
- 7 Add a word from the text to the sentence.
Bees make

Grammar

- 8 Nouns are naming words.
Complete the sentence with a noun from the text.
Yellow box
are white or cream.
- 9 Verbs are doing, saying, thinking, feeling, being or having words.
Complete the sentence with a verb from the text.
Howard's dad
.....
fresh fruit and vegetables.
- 10 Add a phrase from the text to tell **where**.
Local farmers grow everything that is for sale

Punctuation

- 11 Circle the sentence that is punctuated correctly.
A We left home at five o'clock.
B we left home at five o'clock.
C We left home at five oclock.
- 12 Rewrite the sentence correctly.
bees make honey
.....
.....

Reading and Comprehension

Stay healthy—wash your hands

Dirty hands spread germs.
Keep yourself and others healthy.

WASH YOUR HANDS

AFTER going to the toilet, patting an animal, blowing your nose or sneezing **AND** **BEFORE** cooking or eating.

How to wash your hands

1. Wet hands and turn water off.
2. Use soap.
3. Make a good sudsy lather.
4. Rub hands all over, between fingers and under fingernails.
5. Rinse well and dry with a clean towel.



- 1 Wash your hands
 - A after eating.
 - B after blowing your nose.
 - C after cooking.
 - D after you spread germs.
- 2 You need to wash your hands to
 - A stay healthy.
 - B get sick.
 - C use soap.
 - D spread disease.
- 3 What spreads germs?
 - A dirty hands
 - B going to the toilet
 - C animals
 - D blowing your nose
- 4 “Make a good sudsy lather” means
 - A rub the bar of soap.
 - B rub soapy hands until you get a lot of suds.
 - C rub hands under water.
 - D remember to use a lot of soap.
- 5 Turn off the water at Step 1 so that
 - A you don’t get splashed.
 - B you get a better lather.
 - C you can rinse your hands.
 - D you don’t waste water.
- 6 Why do you need to use soap?
 - A Soap is cheap to use.
 - B Soap is fun to use.
 - C Soap helps get rid of germs.
 - D Soap gets germs on it.

Spelling

- 1 Add the missing letters.
Wash your hands after
..... owing your nose.
- 2 Add the missing letters.
Use soap to make a sudsy
la er.
- 3 Rewrite the misspelt word.
Wosh your hands.
.....

Vocabulary

- 4 Write a word from the text that means **not dirty**.
.....
- 5 Circle the word that has the nearest meaning to the underlined word.
Dirty hands spread germs.
A unclean
B wet
C muddy
D rinsed
- 6 Add **un** and write the new word.
healthy
- 7 Add a word from the text to the sentence.
Wash your

Grammar

- 8 Nouns are naming words.
Complete the sentence with a noun from the text.
Wash hands after patting
.....
- 9 Verbs are doing, saying, thinking, feeling, being or having words.
Complete the sentence with a verb from the text.
Dirty hands
..... germs.
- 10 Add a phrase from the text to tell **where**.
Wash between fingers and
.....

Punctuation

- 11 Circle the sentence that is punctuated correctly.
A Make a good sudsy lather.
B Make a good sudsy lather
C make a good sudsy Lather.
- 12 Rewrite the sentence correctly.
wash your hands
.....
.....

Reading and Comprehension

Rasha gets help



1 Rasha was able to pull herself up to the
2 top of the high, stone wall—the wall that
3 went all the way around her village. She
4 got both her legs over. Then she jumped to
5 the ground on the other side. She had to
6 be quick. Her father had said to be quick.
7 She had to get help. Anya was very sick.

8 Rasha ran as fast as she could through the dark woods. She did
9 not listen to the wolves. She tried not to think about monsters.
10 She ran as fast as she could. The doctor lived on the other side of
11 the woods.
12

- 1 Who is sick?
 - A Father
 - B Mother
 - C Anya
 - D Rasha
- 2 How fast did Rasha run?
 - A faster than a wolf
 - B faster than the wind
 - C faster than her father
 - D as fast as she could
- 3 Rasha had to be
 - A slow.
 - B quiet.
 - C quick.
 - D strong.
- 4 The high wall keeps out
 - A wolves.
 - B monsters.
 - C floods.
 - D thieves.
- 5 What does Rasha have to do?
 - A look for monsters
 - B work for her father
 - C get the doctor
 - D listen for wolves
- 6 Choose the best answer. Rasha is
 - A frightened.
 - B brave.
 - C happy.
 - D sad.

Spelling

- 1 Add the missing letters.
She jumped to the _____ ound.
- 2 Add the missing letters.
Rasha had to be _____ ick.
- 3 Rewrite the misspelt word.
She ran as farst as she could.

.....

Vocabulary

- 4 Write a word from the text that means **a person who helps sick people**.
.....
- 5 Circle the word that has the nearest meaning to the underlined word.
Rasha had to be quick.
A healthy
B fast
C slow
D noisy
- 6 Add **un** and write the new word.
able
- 7 Add a word from the text to the sentence.
The wall went all the way around the

Grammar

- 8 Nouns are naming words.
Complete the sentence with a noun from the text.
Rasha tried not to think about
- 9 Verbs are doing, saying, thinking, feeling, being or having words.
Complete the sentence with a verb from the text.
Rasha
as fast as she could.
- 10 Add a phrase from the text to tell **where**.
Rasha ran

Punctuation

- 11 Circle the sentence that is punctuated correctly.
A rasha had to be quick
B Rasha had to be quick.
C rasha had to be quick.
- 12 Rewrite the sentence correctly.
rasha had to get help
.....
.....
.....

Reading and Comprehension

1 Stan and the big boy

2 Stan saw a big boy outside the library.
3 Stan stopped walking. Stan didn't know
4 the big boy. He didn't like the look of
5 the big boy. He was very big. He looked
6 mean. To go into the library Stan would
7 have to walk past the big boy.

8 Stan needed to go into the library. He
9 had to return his library books. But that
10 big boy was in his way. Stan didn't know
11 what to do. He was afraid.

12 Then the big boy smiled at him and said, "Hi."



- 1 Stan had to
 - A keep walking.
 - B return his library books.
 - C make friends with the big boy.
 - D leave the library.
- 2 Which is true?
 - A Stan knew the big boy.
 - B Stan didn't know the big boy.
 - C Stan and the big boy were friends.
 - D Stan didn't like the big boy.
- 3 Stan was
 - A big.
 - B sad.
 - C brave.
 - D afraid.
- 4 Stan stopped walking because the big boy
 - A looked mean.
 - B was friendly.
 - C made him stop.
 - D was the boss of the library.
- 5 Stan was afraid because
 - A his library books were going to be stolen.
 - B he thought the big boy might hurt him.
 - C the librarian would be angry with him.
 - D his books would be overdue.
- 6 Was the big boy mean?
 - A Yes. He was big.
 - B No. He was friendly.
 - C Yes. Stan didn't like the look of him.
 - D No. Stan is meaner.

Spelling

- 1 Add the missing letters.
Stan would have to walk
pa..... the big boy.
- 2 Add the missing letters.
Stan didn't kn..... the big boy.
- 3 Rewrite the misspelt word.
The big boy sed, "Hi."
.....

Vocabulary

- 4 Write a word from the text that means **a place to borrow books or DVDs**.
.....
- 5 Circle the word that has the nearest meaning to the underlined word.
The text is called "Stan and the big boy".
A friendly
B short
C large
D small
- 6 Add **un** and write the new word.
afraid
- 7 Add a word from the text to the sentence.
Stan was
of the big boy.

Grammar

- 8 Nouns are naming words.
Complete the sentence with a noun from the text.
Stan had to return his
.....
- 9 Verbs are doing, saying, thinking, feeling, being or having words.
Complete the sentence with a verb from the text.
Then the big boy
..... at him
and said, "Hi."
- 10 Add a phrase from the text to tell **where**.
Stan needed to go
.....

Punctuation

- 11 Circle the sentence that is punctuated correctly.
A Stan was afraid.
B Stan was afraid?
C Stan Was Afraid.
- 12 Rewrite the sentence correctly.
the big boy looked mean
.....
.....
.....

Reading and Comprehension

1 Summer

2 School holidays end.
 3 The school year begins.
 4 It's summer—
 5 too hot to be at school,
 6 uncomfortable in a classroom,
 7 at a desk
 8 in shoes and socks
 9 and a stiff, new uniform.
 10 At my desk I sit and dream
 11 of swimming at the beach
 12 of jumping into a pool
 13 of running under the garden hose



of drinking ice-cold water
 and tipping it on my head.
 I dream until the bell goes.
 It's time to go home
 to cooler clothes
 and a drink of cold water.
 By Alex

- 1 The school uniform is
 - A old and worn.
 - B cool and stiff.
 - C stiff and new.
 - D stiff and itchy.
- 2 The school uses a
 - A buzzer.
 - B gong.
 - C chime.
 - D bell.
- 3 The season is
 - A summer.
 - B autumn.
 - C winter.
 - D spring.
- 4 After school Alex
 - A goes to the beach.
 - B swims in a pool.
 - C runs under the hose.
 - D drinks cold water.
- 5 Which is true in the poem?
 - A Alex tries to concentrate on work.
 - B Alex works very hard.
 - C Alex is not thinking about schoolwork.
 - D Alex is happy to be at school.
- 6 Which is Alex's best dream in summer when it's hot at school?
 - A swimming at the beach
 - B jumping into a pool
 - C running under the garden hose
 - D drinking ice-cold water

Spelling

- 1 Add the missing letters.
Alex dreams of
.....imming at the beach.
- 2 Add the missing letters.
Alex dr.....ms of jumping into a
pool.
- 3 Rewrite the misspelt word.
Alex dreams until the bell goz.
.....

Vocabulary

- 4 Write a word from the text that means **a place where people learn**.
.....
- 5 Circle the word that has the nearest meaning to the underlined word.
The school year begins in summer.
A stops
B finishes
C ends
D starts
- 6 Add **un** and write the new word.
comfortable
- 7 Add a word from the text to the sentence.
The school
begins in summer.

Grammar

- 8 Nouns are naming words.
Complete the sentence with a noun from the text.
Take off your shoes and
.....
- 9 Verbs are doing, saying, thinking, feeling, being or having words.
Complete the sentence with a verb from the text.
I at
my desk and dream.
- 10 Add a phrase from the text to tell **where**.
Alex thinks it's too hot to sit
.....

Punctuation

- 11 Circle the sentence that is punctuated correctly.
A It is Summer.
B It is summer
C It is summer.
- 12 Rewrite the sentence correctly.
i dream of swimming pools
.....
.....
.....
.....

Reading and Comprehension

Back Compose Reply Reply all Forward Delete Move Print Mark More



- 1 Subject: We have a new car
- 2 Hello Pa
- 3 Mum bought a car from our neighbour. He is going
- 4 to live in Japan.
- 5 Mum likes her new car because it's only five years old and it's small
- 6 so it's easy to park. Best of all it's cheap on fuel.
- 7 Mum got money from the bank to pay for it.
- 8 We will be giving your car back very soon, Pa. I know that will make
- 9 you happy. You'll be able to visit us more often.
- 10 Love you, Mardi
- 11 PS The photo is a joke. That's not our new car!

- 1 Where did Mum get the money to pay for the car?
 - A from Pa
 - B from Mardi
 - C from the bank
 - D from her wallet
- 2 Why doesn't the neighbour need his car anymore?
 - A He prefers to fly.
 - B He needed the money.
 - C He's going to live in Japan.
 - D He has to sell it.
- 3 Whose car has Mum been using?
 - A the neighbour's
 - B her own
 - C Mardi's
 - D Pa's
- 4 Choose the best answer. Mardi's mum is happy that the car is
 - A small.
 - B cheap on fuel.
 - C only five years old.
 - D yellow.
- 5 Will Pa be happy to have his car back?
 - A Yes. He loves driving.
 - B No. It costs too much for fuel.
 - C Yes. He can visit Mardi more often.
 - D No. He rarely drives.
- 6 Choose all that apply. Mardi
 - A doesn't like the new car.
 - B is happy for her mum.
 - C would rather keep using Pa's car.
 - D likes jokes.

Spelling

- 1 Add the missing letters.
The car is _____ all.
- 2 Add the missing letters.
We have a n_____ car.
- 3 Rewrite the misspelt word.
Mum bort a car from our neighbour.
.....

Vocabulary

- 4 Write a word from the text that means **a person who lives next door to you**.
.....
- 5 Circle the word that has the nearest meaning to the underlined word.
The car is cheap on fuel.
A difficult
B costly
C expensive
D inexpensive
- 6 Add **dis** and write the new word.
like
- 7 Add a word from the text to the sentence.
The car is
to park.

Grammar

- 8 Nouns are naming words.
Complete the sentence with a noun from the text.
The car is cheap on
.....
- 9 Verbs are doing, saying, thinking, feeling, being or having words.
Complete the sentence with a verb from the text.
Mum
a new car.
- 10 Add a phrase from the text to tell **where**.
The neighbour is going to live
.....

Punctuation

- 11 Circle the sentence that is punctuated correctly.
A Mum likes her new Car
B Mum likes her new car.
C Mum likes her new Car.
- 12 Rewrite the sentence correctly.
the photo is a joke
.....
.....
.....

Answers

Unit 1A page 8

1. C. See line 4.
2. A. See line 2.
3. B. See lines 8–9.
4. C. You can infer that Zoi's mother is kind because she is kind to animals and she took Zoi to choose a pet.
5. C. You can infer that Zoi thought Dexter looked sad because he had a sad-looking face.
6. A, C, D. You can judge that they have a good home, they are loved and they have food and water every day.

Unit 1B page 9

1. sl
2. sh
3. could
4. shelter
5. D.
6. unlucky
7. too
8. water
9. went
10. in his own bed
11. C.
12. Zoi is a girl.

Unit 2A page 10

1. B. See lines 2–3.
2. C. See lines 5–6.
3. B. See lines 3–4.
4. A, C, D. You can infer that the market sells the things Howard and his dad bought: honey, fruit and vegetables.
5. A. You can infer that the beekeeper cares about her bees because she tells Howard and his dad all about them.
6. C, D. You can judge that the market might sell fruit juice and flowers because fruit and flowers are grown by farmers.

Unit 2B page 11

1. fr
2. ck
3. some
4. honey
5. C.
6. unhappy
7. honey
8. flowers
9. bought
10. at the market
11. A.
12. Bees make honey.

Unit 3A page 12

1. B. See lines 5–6.
2. A. See line 1.
3. A. See line 2.
4. B. You can infer that rubbing hands together makes lots of suds.
5. D. You can infer that you need to turn off the tap so you don't waste water.
6. C. You can judge that soap helps get rid of germs.

Unit 3B page 13

1. bl
2. th
3. Wash
4. clean
5. A.
6. unhealthy
7. hands
8. animals
9. spread
10. under fingernails
11. A.
12. Wash your hands.

Answers

Unit 4A page 14

1. C. See line 8.
2. D. See line 9.
3. C. See lines 6–7.
4. A. You can infer that the wall keeps out wolves.
5. C. You can infer that Rasha has to get the doctor because Anya is sick and the doctor lives on the other side of the woods.
6. B. You can judge that Rasha is brave because she runs through the dark woods on her own even though there could be wolves and she might think about monsters.

Unit 4B page 15

1. gr
2. qu
3. fast
4. doctor
5. B.
6. unable
7. village
8. monsters
9. ran
10. through the dark woods
11. B.
12. Rasha had to get help.

Unit 5A page 16

1. B. See lines 8–9.
2. B. See lines 3–4.
3. D. See line 11.
4. A. You can infer that Stan stopped because the big boy looked mean.
5. B. You can infer that Stan thought the big boy would hurt him.
6. B. You can judge that the big boy is friendly because he smiles and says, “Hi.”

Unit 5B page 17

1. st
2. ow
3. said
4. library
5. C.
6. unafraid
7. afraid
8. books
9. smiled
10. into the library
11. A.
12. The big boy looked mean.

Unit 6A page 18

1. C. See line 9.
2. D. See line 9.
3. A. See line 4.
4. D. You can infer that Alex has a drink of cold water.
5. C. You can infer that Alex does not think about schoolwork. Alex imagines other activities.
6. A. You can judge that Alex thinks swimming at the beach is best because this is listed first. The other activities follow in order of preference. The poem ends with the least exciting activity: having a drink of cold water.

Unit 6B page 19

1. sw
2. ea
3. goes
4. school/classroom
5. D.
6. uncomfortable
7. year
8. socks
9. sit
10. in a classroom
11. C.
12. I dream of swimming pools.

Answers

Unit 7A page 20

1. C. See line 7.
2. C. See lines 3–4.
3. D. See line 8.
4. B. You can infer that the best thing about the car is that it is cheap on fuel.
5. C. You can infer that Pa will be happy to have his car back so that he can visit Mardi and her mum more often.
6. B, D. You can judge that Mardi is excited about the new car so is happy for her mum. You can judge that she like jokes because she sent Pa a photo of an old broken-down car.

Unit 7B page 21

1. sm
2. ew
3. bought
4. neighbour
5. D.
6. dislikes
7. easy
8. fuel
9. bought
10. in Japan
11. B.
12. The photo is a joke.